

Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge (IJTK)
(Quarterly Journal Published by CSIR-NIScPR, India)
Instructions to Authors

Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge (IJTK), the journal devoted exclusively to Traditional Knowledge, provides an excellent platform for publication of research papers related to Traditional Knowledge Systems. The language of the Journal is English. IJTK carries original research papers, review articles, short communications concerned with the observation and experimental investigation of the biological activities of the materials from plants, animals and minerals used in the traditional health-care systems such as Ayurveda, Siddha, Yoga, Unani, Naturopathy, Homeopathy, Folk-remedies, etc. As validation of indigenous claims it will cover Ethno-biology, Ethno-medicine, Ethno-pharmacology, Ethno-pharmacognosy & Clinical studies on efficacy. Besides, the journal also welcomes interdisciplinary papers on traditional uses (non-medicinal) of Indian rawmaterials of plant, animal and mineral origin and development of appropriate technologies for community benefit with specific interest to the rural areas. IJTK invites original research and review manuscripts not submitted for publication elsewhere. The review article will only be entertained if author(s) has included his own research work in it or has been an authority in that field. Authors are required to read the 'Instruction to Authors' guidelines thoroughly before preparing the manuscript.

The journal covers papers on Traditional Knowledge in the following **main areas**:

1. Traditional Agriculture;
2. Traditional Animal husbandry;
3. Traditional Architecture;
4. Traditional Foods & Beverages;
5. Traditional Handicrafts and Handlooms;
6. Traditional Medicine;
7. Indian Systems of Medicine, and other related aspects

IJTK is committed and dedicated to the preservation, documentation and dissemination of Traditional Knowledge and attempts to bring the wisdom of the past to the present. IJTK is included in the Non Patent Literature (NPL) part of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Minimum Documentation. Inclusion of IJTK in NPL of PCT Minimum Documentation will make it obligatory on the part of patent examiners at global level to search IJTK for prior art before granting patents on Traditional Knowledge. Therefore, this will enable India to protect Indian Traditional Knowledge at the global level more effectively.

Nature of Manuscripts

Research articles [should not exceed 6000 words; display items (illustrations) should be limited to 10 numbers including tables and figures; and references should be limited to 40-45] discuss current trends in research in traditional knowledge. The articles should include an appropriate title, abstract, keywords, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, conclusions, references, and appropriate illustrations including tables, figures and supplementary information that will help a general reader. The author(s) should also provide acknowledgements and funding details, conflict of interest, and author's contribution statements, at the end of the manuscript before reference section.

Review articles [should not exceed 8000 words, display items should be limited to 10 numbers including tables and figures; and references should be limited to 70-80] survey and discuss the developments in fields related to traditional knowledge. They must dwell more on research work done during the last couple of years in the field and authors should integrate their own work with that of others with acumen and authenticity, mere compilation of references by a third party is discouraged.

Kindly contact the Journal Editor at ijtk@niscair.res.in before you begin preparing your review articles, indicating why you believe the work would be of interest to *IJTK* readers, and why you are well-positioned to write the review.

Short communication [less than 1500 words; display items should be limited to 04 numbers] serves to rapidly communicate important new findings.

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Manuscripts should be in MS Word format in single space (11 pt, Times New Roman font). All pages should be numbered consecutively. Use SI units, and give equivalent SI units in parenthesis when the use of other units is unavoidable. Symbols should conform to standard CSIR-NIScPR guidelines.

Heading	Description	Format (Times New Roman font)
Title	It should be short & informative.	(15 pt), typed in only first letter of the first word capital. Latin names are to be given in italics.
Short Running Title	Not more than 50 characters.	All in capitals (9 pt)
Keywords	Authors must provide 4 to 6 carefully chosen keywords, separated by comma and arranged alphabetically. First letter of each keyword should be given in capital letter.	Sorted alphabetically (9 pt)
Authors	Names of authors to be typed in first letters capital separated by commas and '&' before the last author. First and middle name to be abbreviated, and last name in full with first letter in Capital.	(10 pt)
Addresses of Authors	Addresses of the institution (s) where the work was carried out including pin code (office only), e-mail address. Author for correspondence should be indicated with an asterisk (*).	(9 pt)
Main Headings	Each manuscript should be divided into the following main headings: Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgement, Conflict of Interest, Author(s) Contribution and References	(11 pt), typed in bold, first letters capital, on the left hand side of the page.
Sub Headings		(9 pt), typed in Bold, first letters capital.
Sub-Sub Headings		(9 pt), Bold-Italic, first letters capital.
Sub-Sub-Sub Headings		(9 pt), Italic, first letters capital.
Abstract	The abstract should indicate the scope and significant content of the paper, highlighting the methodology adopted, principal findings and conclusions. It should be in such a form that abstracting periodicals can use it without modification. For full papers, it should not exceed 250 words and for short communications, about 100-150 words.	(9 pt), typed in normal
Introduction	A brief and precise literature review with objectives of the research undertaken and essential background to be given.	(11 pt)
Materials and Methods	Methodology should include location of survey area, the source and nature of material, experimental design and the techniques employed with proper justification. Details of all materials and methods used to be given with proper citations. New methods should be described in sufficient detail, but if the methods are already well recognized, a mere reference to them will do; deviation, if any, should, however, be given. Details of statistical analysis, if carried out should also	(11 pt)

	be provided with proper references.	
Results	Results should contain data, which are essential for drawing main conclusion from the study. Wherever needed, the data should be statistically analysed. Same data should not be presented in both table and figure form. Results should be exclusively for self-work and if based on past work then give proper citations.	(11 pt)
Discussion	Long, rambling discussions should be scrupulously avoided. Discussion should deal with the interpretation of the results with appropriate cross references. It should have pros and cons of the results. It should be relevant and should not be mere compilation.	(11 pt)
Conclusions	The conclusion should be limited to 100 words, highlighting the main findings, research outcomes and policy implications, if any. It should address the objectives stated in Introduction of the paper. Authors may also state future perspectives and may provide recommendations based on the results.	(11 pt)
Tables		Tables should be inserted at the end of the manuscript and should be typed on separate sheets of paper without any text matter on the page. They should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals and should bear brief titles. The table headings should be typed with the first letter capital. Column headings should be brief. Units of measurement should be abbreviated and placed below the headings. Negative result should be indicated as 'Nil' and absence of a datum by a dash. Inclusion of structural formulae inside the tables should be avoided. Tables should be set in Microsoft Word in single space using the Table option available in the Menu Toolbar (i.e. by inserting table, inserting rows and columns). The columns and rows should not be bordered.
Figures		Figures should be inserted at the end of the manuscript. The illustrations, photographs, etc. will be accepted in TIFF or JPEG format with at least 300 dpi resolutions for images/photographs; and up to 600 dpi for graphs/ plots/ line diagrams as supplementary files in online submission. Figures must be numbered consecutively in the text in Arabic numerals. Lettering, numbering, symbols and lines in the graphs/illustrations should be

		sufficiently clear and large to withstand reduction up to 50%. Captions and legends to illustrations should be self-explanatory and typed after References.
Acknowledgement	<p>For ethnobotanical/ethnomedicinal reports, authors are advised to acknowledge the Knowledge Providers for providing valuable information and share their compilation and findings with the Knowledge Providers in local language. If substantial contribution from the Knowledge Holder(s)/Informants, due credit may be given to them in the form of Co-authorship in IJTK. Authors are also requested to ensure that Prior Informed Consent (PIC) was taken from the Knowledge Providers as per the CBD guidelines.</p> <p>If the photographs of practices and knowledge holders are used, it should be with consent of respective knowledge holder/community chief/village Panchayat. If any unique practices are observed which have not been reported hitherto, this fact should be brought to the notice of knowledge providing community and/or individuals and only after sharing with them the implications of putting the same in public domain, these should be published. Various field tools of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) were applied to collect field data. How many villages visited, informants consulted, informants village's name, and tentative quantity of dose, dosage forms, (i.e. paste, decoction, extract, powder, etc.), frequency, duration, etc. should be mentioned in the research paper.</p>	
Conflict of Interest	Authors should declare no competing or conflict of interest.	
Author(s) Contribution	For transparency, we encourage authors to submit an author statement outlining their individual contributions to the paper such as Conceptualization; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Resources; Software; Supervision; Roles/Writing - original draft; Writing - review & editing. Authorship statements should be provided using the initials of the names of authors. Example: CharuLata should be written as CL.	
References	References should be cited in the text by the consecutive numbers of their occurrence. Following the same sequence of the text, the list of references has to be appended under the References heading. Authors may also provide DOI link of the references cited in the Reference section. Authors should cite recent (last two years) articles published in the subject area. Citations to previous	(9 pt) The Reference numbers are to be shown as superscript at the end of the statement related to that particular reference, e.g., Folk medicines were found to play an important role in rural healthcare system in BahirdarZuria district Northwestern Ethiopia ⁵ . If

	<p>articles published in Indian J Tradit Know are also encouraged.</p>	<p>necessary, authors may cite a reference by name in a sentence itself by quoting last name of the author in the case of single author [e.g. Qasim*]; last names of both the authors in the case of two authors separated by ‘&’ in between [e.g. Padate and Revonker*]; and by last name of the author followed by ‘<i>et al.</i>’ in the case of more than three authors [e.g. Hegde<i>et al.</i>*]. The ‘*’ indicates reference number in superscript as provided in reference list. If the reference number comes on any numeral, it should be given within parenthesis (e.g. ref. 2 or refs 2-8).</p> <p>See References Style Guide below.</p>
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References Style Guide

Each reference should provide names and initials of all the authors, giving coma in between the authors and ‘&’ before the last author. In case, the authors are more than five, then use *et al.* after the 5th author. It should be followed by title of the paper, abbreviated title of journal (in italics), volume number, year of publication (within circular bracket), and the starting and closing page numbers. Abbreviated titles should conform to the international guidelines, e.g., The Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI) or BIOSIS.

The style of references should be:

Research Papers

1. Narayanasamy P, Traditonal knowledge of tribals in crop protection, *Indian J Tradit Know*, 5 (1) (2006) 64-70.
2. Hegde S, Yenagi NB & Kasturiba B, Indigenous knowledge of the traditional and qualified Ayurvedic practitioners on the nutritional significance and use of red rice in medications, *Indian J Tradit Know*, 12 (3) (2013) 506-511.
3. Kumar S, Negi N, Reetu, Nath S, Singh R, *et al.*, Traditional knowledge for dairy animals in Una district of Himachal Pradesh, *Indian J Tradit Know*, 19 (3) (2020) 662-668.

Books & Proceedings of Confernces

1. Bhattacharjya B K, Ecology and fisheries of coldwater resources of Assam, In: Coldwater fisheries research and development in North East region of India, edited by B C Tyagi, Shyam Sunder & Madan Mohan, (NRC on Coldwater Fisheries, Bhimtal, UA), 2005, p. 24.
2. Pushpangadan P, Rajendraprasad M & Krishnan P N, Conserving the sacred for biodiversity management, (Oxford & IBH Publication, New Delhi), 1998, p. 93.
3. Anonymous, The Wealth of India: A Dictionary of Raw Materials and Industrial Products, Raw Materials, Vol 1, (Publications and Information Directorate, New Delhi), 1985, p. 95-97.
4. Anonymous, Ashtanga Sangraham, Sutra Stanam, 23rd Chapter, 34th Sloka, 1996.
5. Adkoli N S, Indian Bamboos in early 21st century, In: Bamboos for Sustainable Development, ProcVthInt Bamboo Cong & VIthInt Bamboo Workshop, (A Kumar, IV RamanujaRao & CB Sastry), (INBAR & VSP), 2002, p. 17-25.
6. Singh R K & Sureja A K, Dynamics of Traditional Knowledge and Prior Informed Consent of Conservators of Indigenous Biological Diversity of Northeast India, In: UGC sponsored National Seminar on Natural Resources

and Tribal Communities in North Eastern India, 7-8th February, 2006, (Jawaharlal Nehru College, Rajiv Gandhi University, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh, India), 2066b.

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Signatures and names of all authors

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Authors reporting/documenting **unique ethnobotanical/ethnomedicinal/traditional knowledge** are advised to submit a copy of the Prior Informed Consent obtained from the Traditional Knowledge holders/representatives.

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