



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



Kurumbapalayam(Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

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Department of AI &DS

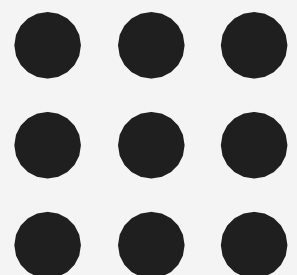
Course Name – 19AD602 DEEP LEARNING

III Year / VI Semester

Unit 1-INTRODUCTION TO TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Topic: Indigenous Knowledge (IK) characteristics

GULSHAN BANU.A/ AP/AI AND DS /Indigenous Knowledge (IK) characteristics/SNSCE





Indigenous Knowledge (IK) characteristics



Indigenous Knowledge (IK): Definition and Importance

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) refers to the local knowledge, practices, and understandings that indigenous communities develop over time through their experiences with the environment, culture, and society. It is deeply connected to the natural world and is typically passed down orally from generation to generation. IK is essential for the survival and well-being of these communities, providing solutions to daily challenges, particularly in the areas of food security, health, natural resource management, and environmental sustainability. This knowledge is not just practical, but also reflects the spiritual and cultural connections that indigenous peoples have with their surroundings, helping them to maintain their identity and cultural heritage.



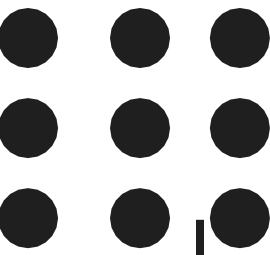
Characteristics of Indigenous Knowledge

One of the primary characteristics of IK is its holistic nature, integrating social, cultural, spiritual, and ecological aspects into a unified worldview. This means that indigenous peoples view the world in an interconnected way, where all elements—such as humans, animals, plants, and the land—are seen as interdependent. Another important characteristic is that IK is community-based and collective, meaning it is shared among the community and not typically owned by individuals. This collective approach ensures that knowledge is passed down through generations and maintained as a common resource. Additionally, IK is adaptive, constantly evolving in response to changing environmental conditions, societal needs, and technological advances, while still remaining deeply rooted in tradition.



Oral Tradition and Storytelling

Indigenous knowledge is primarily transmitted through oral traditions, such as storytelling, rituals, and ceremonies. This mode of transmission makes it deeply personal and often experiential, with the knowledge being conveyed through lived experiences rather than written texts. Storytelling plays a key role in preserving and passing on the values, ethics, and histories of indigenous cultures, along with practical knowledge about the environment and survival. Through these stories, knowledge is passed in a narrative form, allowing individuals to understand complex concepts in a way that connects them to their community, environment, and history. This oral tradition is a cornerstone of the resilience and continuity of indigenous societies.

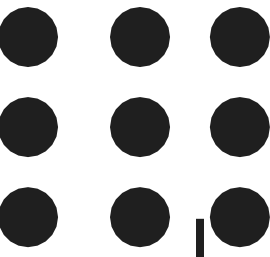


Cultural and Spiritual Dimensions of IK

Indigenous Knowledge is not just a collection of facts; it is deeply imbued with cultural and spiritual meanings. Many elements of IK are tied to spiritual beliefs and practices that govern the relationship between people and the natural world. For instance, the sustainable use of natural resources, such as hunting, fishing, and farming, is often governed by traditional laws and rituals that ensure respect for nature and the balance of ecosystems. The cultural significance of IK also means that it is closely linked to the community's sense of identity, worldview, and connection to the land. In many indigenous cultures, the land and its resources are considered sacred, and this spiritual relationship is integral to the practice and preservation of IK.



Indigenous Knowledge (IK) characteristics



THANK YOU