



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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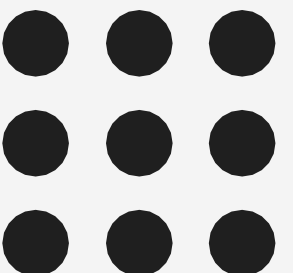
Course Name – 19AD602 DEEP LEARNING

III Year / VI Semester

Unit 5-LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND TK

Topic: The protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016.

GULSHAN BANU.A/ AP/AI AND DS /The protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016/SNSCE





The protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016.



The Protection of Traditional Knowledge Bill, 2016, was introduced in the Indian Parliament by Member of Parliament Shashi Tharoor to safeguard India's rich heritage of traditional knowledge (TK) from misappropriation and biopiracy. Traditional knowledge encompasses the know-how, skills, innovations, practices, and cultural expressions developed and passed down through generations within indigenous and local communities. This includes areas such as medicinal preparations, agricultural practices, literature, music, art forms, and more.



The protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016.



The Bill defines TK as knowledge and expressions of culture that may exist in codified, oral, or other forms, whether publicly available or not, and that are dynamic and evolving, passed from generation to generation. It recognizes the collective rights of communities over their TK and seeks to prevent unauthorized commercial exploitation. The Bill proposes the establishment of a National Authority on Traditional Knowledge (NATK) to oversee the protection, preservation, promotion, and development of TK in India.



The protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016.



One of the key features of the Bill is the provision for communities to be recognized as custodians of their TK. Communities can apply to the appropriate government to be acknowledged as custodians, granting them the collective right to maintain, control, and develop their TK. They would also have the authority to authorize or deny access to their TK by non-members and to negotiate benefit-sharing agreements for its utilization.



The protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016.



The Bill also addresses the issue of misappropriation of TK, defining it to include unauthorized access and use, violation of benefit-sharing agreements, and attempts to patent TK without consent. Penalties for such misappropriation are outlined, aiming to deter potential infringers and ensure that communities retain control over their knowledge.



The protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016.



Furthermore, the Bill proposes the creation of a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) to document and catalog TK. This initiative aims to prevent the granting of erroneous patents by providing evidence of prior art, thereby protecting against biopiracy. The TKDL would serve as a repository of documented TK, accessible to patent offices and other relevant authorities to prevent the misappropriation of India's traditional knowledge.



The protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016.



In summary, the Protection of Traditional Knowledge Bill, 2016, seeks to establish a comprehensive legal framework to protect India's traditional knowledge. By recognizing the rights of communities, preventing unauthorized exploitation, and promoting the preservation and sustainable use of TK, the Bill aims to ensure that traditional knowledge holders receive equitable benefits and that India's rich cultural heritage is safeguarded for future generations.



The protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016.



THANK YOU