



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

**COURSE NAME : 19MC003 - ESSENCE OF INDIAN
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**

III YEAR /VI SEMESTER

UNIT I – Introduction To Traditional Knowledge

Topic 5: Indigenous Knowledge (IK)



Indigenous Knowledge (IK)



What is Indigenous Knowledge (IK)?

- IK is local knowledge.
- IK is unique to every culture or society.
- IK is the basis for local-level decision making in:
 - i) Agriculture,
 - ii) Health care,
 - iii) Food preparation,
 - iv) Education,
 - v) Natural-resource management, and
 - vi) A host of other activities in communities.





- IK provides problem-solving strategies for communities.
- IK is commonly held by communities rather than individuals.
- IK is tacit knowledge and therefore difficult to codify. It is embedded in community practices, institutions, relationships and rituals.
- IK is dynamic and continuously evolves and innovates



Why is IK important?



- Investing in the exchange of IK and its integration into the assistance programs of the World Bank and its development partners can help to reduce poverty.
- Examples of how the application of community-based practices have helped achieve substantive development results in the MDG areas include:
 1. Reducing maternal mortality in Uganda
 2. Distribution of food aid in Nepal
 3. Abolition of female circumcision/mutilation by women of Malicounda in Senegal
 4. Postpartum maternal and child health care rites among the Ibo in Nigeria



Why is IK important?



- IK provides problem solving strategies for local communities, especially for the poor.
- IK represents an important contribution to global development knowledge.
- IK systems are at risk of becoming extinct.
- IK is an underutilized resource in the development process.
- Learning from IK, by investigating first what local communities know and have, can improve understanding of local conditions and provide a productive context for activities designed to help the communities.
- Recognition of IK and its application in the development process is a source of empowerment for local communities.
- IK is relevant for the development process.