



# SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

**AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION**



Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

**19MC003 - ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**

## Syllabus

### UNIT-I:

**Introduction to traditional knowledge:** Define traditional knowledge, nature and characteristics, scope and importance, kinds of traditional knowledge, Indigenous Knowledge (IK), characteristics, traditional knowledge vis-a-vis indigenous knowledge, traditional knowledge Vs western knowledge traditional knowledge

### UNIT-2:

**Protection of traditional knowledge:** The need for protecting traditional knowledge Significance of TK Protection, value of TK in global economy, Role of Government to harness TK.

### UNIT-3:

**Legal framework and TK:** The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Plant Varieties Protection and Farmer's Rights Act, 2001 (PPVFR Act); The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004, the protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016.

### UNIT-4:

**Traditional knowledge and intellectual property:** Systems of traditional knowledge protection, Legal concepts for the protection of traditional knowledge, Patents and traditional knowledge, Strategies to increase protection of traditional knowledge

### UNIT-5:

**Traditional Knowledge in Different Sectors:** Traditional knowledge and engineering, Traditional medicine system, TK in agriculture, Traditional societies depend on it for their food and healthcare needs, Importance of conservation and sustainable development of environment, Management of biodiversity, Food security of the country and protection of TK

### Text Books:

1. Traditional Knowledge System in India, by Amit Jha, 2009.

### Reference Books:

1. Traditional Knowledge System in India by Amit Jha Atlantic publishers, 2002.
2. "Knowledge Traditions and Practices of India" Kapil Kapoor<sup>1</sup>, Michel Danino<sup>2</sup>.

## Two mark Question and answer

### UNIT 3: Legal Framework and Traditional Knowledge

1. **What is the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?**
  - This act grants **tribal and forest-dwelling communities legal rights over forest land** for their livelihood and cultural survival.
2. **What is the main objective of the Plant Varieties Protection and Farmers' Rights (PPVFR) Act, 2001?**
  - It aims to **protect the rights of farmers and plant breeders** by ensuring they receive benefits from new plant varieties.
3. **What is the Biological Diversity Act, 2002?**
  - This law **regulates access to biological resources and ensures fair benefit-sharing** with local communities.
4. **What are the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004?**
  - These rules **implement the Biological Diversity Act by setting guidelines for biodiversity conservation and benefit-sharing.**
5. **What is the Protection of Traditional Knowledge Bill, 2016?**
  - This bill **aims to prevent unauthorized exploitation of Traditional Knowledge** by providing a legal framework for its protection.
6. **Why was the Forest Rights Act, 2006 introduced?**
  - It was introduced to **empower indigenous communities by recognizing their rights over forests and ensuring sustainable use.**
7. **What is the role of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)?**
  - The NBA **regulates access to biological resources, approves research applications, and promotes conservation efforts.**
8. **What are the main provisions of the PPVFR Act, 2001?**
  - It includes **protection of plant breeders' rights, recognition of farmers' contributions, and benefit-sharing provisions.**
9. **What is the purpose of the Nagoya Protocol in relation to TK?**

- The Nagoya Protocol **ensures fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and TK.**

**10. What penalties exist under the Biological Diversity Act for unauthorized access to TK?**

- Violators **face fines, legal actions, and restrictions on commercial use of indigenous biological resources.**

## **Sixteen-mark question**

### **UNIT 3: Legal Framework and Traditional Knowledge**

1. Critically examine the effectiveness of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in empowering tribal communities in India. (*Evaluating - Level 5*)
2. Compare and contrast the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in India with similar biodiversity laws in other countries. (*Analyzing - Level 4*)
3. How would you design an alternative legal framework that strengthens the rights of indigenous communities while fostering research and innovation? (*Creating - Level 6*)
4. Analyze the gaps in the Protection of Traditional Knowledge Bill, 2016, and propose amendments that ensure stronger legal enforcement. (*Analyzing - Level 4*)
5. What legal and diplomatic challenges arise in protecting traditional knowledge at the international level, especially in the context of globalization? (*Evaluating - Level 5*)