



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

**An Autonomous Institution**

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A' Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND DESIGN**

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

**III YEAR / VI SEMESTER**

**Unit I- Introduction to traditional knowledge**

**Topic 5 : Traditional knowledge vis-a-vis indigenous knowledge**



## Introduction

- **Traditional Knowledge (TK):** Knowledge systems passed down through generations, encompassing agriculture, medicine, ecology, and culture.
- **Indigenous Knowledge (IK):** A subset of TK, specifically held by indigenous communities, deeply rooted in their culture and environment.
- Both contribute to sustainability, cultural heritage, and innovation.



## Scope of Traditional Knowledge

- **Agriculture:** Sustainable farming, seed preservation.
- **Medicine:** Herbal treatments, Ayurveda, homeopathy.
- **Ecology:** Conservation techniques, biodiversity management.
- **Handicrafts:** Textiles, pottery, sculptures.
- **Folklore & Language:** Oral traditions, storytelling.



## Scope of Indigenous Knowledge

- **Locally Grounded:** Specific to indigenous communities.
- **Holistic:** Connects environmental, social, and spiritual aspects.
- **Adaptive:** Evolves with time and experience.
- **Community-Oriented:** Shared and collectively owned.



## Key Differences Between TK & IK

Aspect	Traditional Knowledge (TK)	Indigenous Knowledge (IK)
Scope	Broader, includes various cultural groups	Specific to indigenous communities
Transmission	Oral, written, or practiced	Primarily oral, passed through generations
Ownership	Can be communal or individual	Always community-owned
Adaptability	Changes with modern influences	Rooted in indigenous heritage, evolving slowly



## Importance of Both Knowledge Systems

- **Sustainability:** Eco-friendly practices.
- **Cultural Identity:** Preserves heritage and customs.
- **Healthcare:** Alternative medicine approaches.
- **Economic Contribution:** Supports local industries.
- **Disaster Management:** Indigenous resilience strategies.



## Challenges in Preserving TK & IK

- Loss due to globalization and modernization.
- Intellectual property rights and lack of legal protection.
- Declining number of knowledge keepers.
- Climate change affecting traditional ecosystems.



## Strategies for Preservation

- Documentation and digital preservation.
- Legal frameworks for knowledge protection.
- Supporting indigenous communities.
- Integrating knowledge systems into education.





## Conclusion

- Both Traditional and Indigenous Knowledge are valuable for sustainability and cultural diversity.
- Urgent need for preservation, recognition, and integration with modern knowledge.
- Collaboration between communities, researchers, and policymakers is essential.



Any Query????

Thank you.....