



# **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, deeply connected to culture, environment, and local practices.
- **Western Knowledge (WK):** Knowledge based on scientific methods, formal education, and empirical research.
- Both play a role in shaping society, innovation, and development.



## Scope of Traditional Knowledge

- **Agriculture:** Organic farming, crop rotation, seed preservation.
- **Medicine:** Herbal treatments, Ayurveda, acupuncture.
- **Ecology:** Conservation techniques, biodiversity protection.
- **Handicrafts:** Pottery, weaving, metalwork.
- **Social Systems:** Community-based governance, oral traditions.



## Scope of Western Knowledge

- **Science & Technology:** Research-based, systematic experiments.
- **Healthcare:** Modern medicine, pharmaceuticals, surgery.
- **Engineering & Innovation:** Infrastructure, industrialization, AI.
- **Economic Systems:** Capitalism, global trade, financial policies.
- **Formal Education:** Universities, research institutions, peer-reviewed studies.



## Key Differences Between TK & WK

Aspect	Traditional Knowledge (TK)	Western Knowledge (WK)
Source	Experience, oral traditions	Scientific research, empirical data
Transmission	Passed down generations	Formal education, institutions
Adaptability	Slowly evolves with culture	Rapidly changing with new discoveries
Ownership	Community-based	Often individual or corporate patents
Application	Context-specific	Universal and standardized



## Importance of Both Knowledge Systems

- **Traditional Knowledge:** Preserves cultural identity, promotes sustainability, and supports local economies.
- **Western Knowledge:** Advances technology, improves healthcare, and drives economic growth.
- **Integration:** Combining both can lead to sustainable solutions and holistic development.



## Challenges in Preserving Traditional Knowledge

- Rapid modernization and loss of indigenous practices.
- Intellectual property concerns and lack of legal protection.
- Environmental changes affecting traditional lifestyles



## Strategies for Balance & Coexistence

- Encouraging collaboration between traditional and scientific communities.
- Documenting and protecting traditional knowledge legally.
- Integrating TK in modern education and research.





## Conclusion

- Traditional and Western knowledge are both essential for progress.
- A balanced approach can lead to sustainable innovation.
- Respecting and preserving traditional wisdom while embracing scientific advancements is key



Any Query????

Thank you.....