



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 II- Protection of traditional knowledge

Topic 1 : Protection of traditional knowledge



Introduction

- **Traditional Knowledge (TK):** Knowledge systems passed down through generations, deeply connected to culture, environment, and local practices.
- Includes agriculture, medicine, ecology, and handicrafts.
- Faces threats from modernization, commercialization, and loss of cultural heritage



Importance of Protecting Traditional Knowledge

- **Preserving Cultural Identity:** Safeguarding traditions and indigenous heritage.
- **Sustainable Development:** Utilizing eco-friendly practices for future generations.
- **Health & Medicine:** Retaining valuable knowledge in herbal and alternative treatments.
- **Economic Benefits:** Supporting traditional crafts, livelihoods, and community economies.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Protecting ecosystems linked to indigenous knowledge



Threats to Traditional Knowledge

- **Cultural Erosion:** Loss of traditions due to globalization.
- **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Issues:** Misappropriation and lack of legal protection.
- **Commercial Exploitation:** Unauthorized use by corporations.
- **Climate Change:** Disrupting traditional ecosystems and practices.
- **Lack of Documentation:** Oral traditions at risk of being lost.



Legal Frameworks for Protection

•International Agreements:

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** – Recognizes indigenous rights.
- **Nagoya Protocol** – Access and benefit-sharing regulations.
- **UNESCO Initiatives** – Protecting intangible cultural heritage.

•National Laws & Policies:

- **Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)** – India's initiative to prevent biopiracy.
- **Patent Laws & Copyrights** – Prevents unauthorized commercial use.



Strategies for Safeguarding Traditional Knowledge

- **Legal Recognition & Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):** Strengthening laws to prevent exploitation.
- **Documentation & Digital Archives:** Creating databases to record TK.
- **Community Empowerment:** Encouraging indigenous groups to manage their knowledge.
- **Education & Awareness:** Integrating TK into modern education and research.
- **Sustainable Commercialization:** Ethical use of TK to benefit local communities.



Role of Stakeholders in Protection

- **Governments:** Implementing policies and laws.
- **Indigenous Communities:** Custodians of traditional knowledge.
- **Researchers & Academics:** Documenting and studying TK.
- **International Organizations:** Advocating for protection and fair use.
- **Corporations:** Ethical business practices and fair benefit-sharing.



Case Studies & Success Stories

- **India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL):** Preventing biopiracy.
- **Peru's Indigenous Knowledge Protection:** Safeguarding medicinal plant use.
- **Australia's Aboriginal Heritage Protection Laws:** Legal recognition of TK.
- **Brazil's Amazonian Indigenous Initiatives:** Sustainable resource management



Any Query????

Thank you.....