

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 2 : The need for protecting traditional knowledge



The need for protecting traditional knowledge / 19MC003 ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE /HARIBABU.S/CSD/SNSCE





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Challenges to Traditional Knowledge

•Cultural Erosion: Loss due to modernization and lack of transmission to younger generations.

•**Biopiracy:** Unauthorized exploitation of traditional resources by corporations.

•Lack of Legal Recognition: Difficulty in establishing ownership and rights over knowledge.

•Environmental Degradation: Climate change and deforestation affecting traditional practices.







Legal Protections & Global Initiatives

•Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): Recognizes indigenous rights to TK.

•Nagoya Protocol: Ensures equitable benefit-sharing from TK-based resources.

•World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): Develops legal frameworks for TK protection.

•National Initiatives: Countries implementing legal measures to protect TK (e.g., India's TKDL).







Strategies for Safeguarding Traditional Knowledge

•Documentation & Digitization: Creating databases to record TK for preservation.

•Community Empowerment: Strengthening indigenous groups' ability to protect and control their knowledge.

•Legal Advocacy & Policy Development: Implementing stronger intellectual property laws.

•Education & Awareness: Encouraging youth involvement in traditional practices.

•Ethical Business Models: Promoting fair trade and benefit-sharing agreements.







Case Studies & Success Stories

•India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL): Preventing patent misuse of Ayurvedic practices.

•Peruvian Indigenous Rights Movement: Protecting medicinal plant knowledge.

•Australian Aboriginal Land Rights: Recognizing traditional land management systems.

•Amazonian Indigenous Cooperatives: Using TK for sustainable product development.







The Way Forward

Strengthening global and national legal frameworks.
Enhancing collaboration between governments, academia, and indigenous communities.
Ensuring ethical commercial use and fair compensation.
Promoting cultural education and transmission of TK to future generations.







Conclusion

Traditional knowledge is a vital asset that needs protection.
Collective efforts are necessary for safeguarding cultural heritage.
Legal frameworks, ethical practices, and community engagement can ensure sustainable preservation and fair utilization of TK.









Thank you.....

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