

# **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 3 : Significance of TK Protection



Significance of TK Protection/ 19MC003 ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE









## Significance of Traditional Knowledge Protection

•Preserving Cultural Heritage: Ensures the survival of customs, traditions, and indigenous wisdom.

•Safeguarding Biodiversity: Protects traditional ecological knowledge critical for environmental conservation.

•**Preventing Exploitation:** Shields indigenous communities from biopiracy and unethical commercialization.

•Enhancing Global Innovation: Provides valuable insights for sustainable development, medicine, and technology.

•Ensuring Economic Benefits: Allows rightful ownership and fair profitsharing from TK-based products and innovations.







#### **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

•Legal Frameworks: Implementing laws like the Nagoya Protocol and national legislation to safeguard TK.

•Community Empowerment: Strengthening indigenous rights and ensuring active participation in decision-making.

•Documentation & Digitization: Recording TK in digital libraries to prevent loss and misuse.

•Ethical Commercialization: Promoting fair trade and equitable benefitsharing agreements.

•Education & Awareness: Encouraging younger generations to learn and preserve TK.







## **Case Studies & Success Stories**

•India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL): Preventing biopiracy of Ayurvedic and herbal medicine.

•Peru's Indigenous Rights Movements: Advocating for fair trade and intellectual property rights for TK holders.

•Australian Aboriginal Land Management: Integrating TK into modern environmental conservation practices.

•Amazon Rainforest Communities: Sustainable TK-based businesses enhancing biodiversity conservation.

•Kani Tribe & Jeevani Drug (India): Equitable benefit-sharing from the medicinal plant Arogyapacha used in Jeevani.

•Maasai Intellectual Property Protection (Africa): Legal efforts to safeguard cultural symbols and traditional designs.

San People & Hoodia Plant (South Africa): Partnership ensuring fair compensation for traditional knowledge in appetite-suppressant drugs.
New Zealand's Māori Taonga (Cultural Treasures): Legal frameworks protecting Māori cultural heritage and TK.







#### **The Way Forward**

Strengthening legal protections and international cooperation.
Encouraging ethical research partnerships with indigenous communities.
Increasing funding for TK documentation and conservation projects.
Enhancing education programs to pass TK to future generations.









Thank you.....

3/20/2025 Significance of TK Protection/ 19MC003 ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE /HARIBABU.S/CSD/SNSCE