

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 III- Legal framework and TK

Topic 4: The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004







The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004

- •Enacted to conserve biodiversity and ensure fair benefit sharing
- •Key Objectives:
 - Conservation of biological diversity
 - Sustainable use of biological resources
 - Equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources





Key Provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002

- Establishment of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)
- •State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) at the state level
- •Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at local levels
- •Regulation of access to biological resources and associated knowledge
- •Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and benefit-sharing mechanisms
- Protection of knowledge of local communities







The Biological Diversity Rules, 2004

- •Implements provisions of the 2002 Act
- •Defines procedures for access to biological resources
- •Mandates benefit-sharing agreements for commercial use
- •Strengthens local participation in biodiversity conservation
- •Establishes a framework for Traditional Knowledge protection





Challenges in TK, Biodiversity, Forest Rights, and Farmers' Rights Protection

- Lack of legal harmonization
- Difficulties in defining ownership
- Documentation vs. oral traditions
- Ensuring equitable benefit sharing
- •Implementation challenges in FRA, 2006; PPVFR Act, 2001; and Biodiversity Act, 2002







Case Studies

- Neem patent case (India)
- Basmati rice controversy
- Hoodia plant and San community (South Africa)
- •Forest Rights implementation challenges in India
- •Farmers' Rights case studies under PPVFR Act
- Biodiversity conservation success stories in India

Future Directions

- •Strengthening international cooperation
- •Developing sui generis (customized) protection systems
- •Role of digital tools in TK, biodiversity, forest rights, and farmers' rights preservation
- Raising awareness and capacity-building efforts







Any Query????

Thank you.....