



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

## **An Autonomous Institution**

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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 V- Traditional Knowledge in Different Sectors**

**Topic 7 : Food security of the country and protection of TK**



## Introduction

- Definition of Food Security
  - Access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.
- Definition of Traditional Knowledge (TK)
  - Knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities developed over generations.



## Importance of Food Security

- Human Health: Adequate food is crucial for physical and mental well-being.
- Economic Stability: Food security supports agriculture and trade.
- Social Peace: Reduces conflict and migration caused by food shortages.



## Key Factors Affecting Food Security

- Climate Change: Extreme weather events disrupt agriculture.
- Economic Barriers: Rising food prices and unemployment.
- Political Instability: Conflicts and poor governance impact food supply.
- Population Growth: Increased demand for resources.



## Role of Traditional Knowledge in Food Security

- Sustainable Agriculture: Use of indigenous farming techniques that are eco-friendly and resilient to climate change.
- Biodiversity: TK helps maintain diverse food systems (e.g., preserving indigenous crop varieties).
- Nutrition: Traditional knowledge of local food sources contributes to diverse and balanced diets.



## Protection of Traditional Knowledge (TK)

- Cultural Preservation: TK is a form of cultural heritage that needs to be safeguarded.
- Intellectual Property Rights: Challenges in protecting TK from misuse and exploitation.
- Legal Frameworks: International treaties like the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and The Nagoya Protocol.



## Challenges to Protecting TK

- Globalization: Commercialization of TK without benefiting local communities.
- Biopiracy: Unauthorized use of traditional knowledge for profit.
- Lack of Awareness: Need for awareness and advocacy on the importance of TK.



## Strategies for Ensuring Food Security and Protecting TK

1. Policy Development: National and international policies that protect TK while ensuring food security.
2. Collaborative Approaches: Governments, indigenous groups, and NGOs working together.
3. Education and Awareness: Promoting knowledge about the importance of both food security and TK.
4. Sustainable Practices: Encouraging farming techniques that promote both food security and the protection of local knowledge.





## Case Study: Traditional Knowledge in Food Security

- Example of Peru's potato cultivation, where local knowledge has been used to preserve biodiversity and maintain a sustainable food system.
- The role of indigenous communities in protecting agro-biodiversity through traditional farming practices.



## Conclusion

- Food Security and Traditional Knowledge are intertwined and vital for sustainable development.
- Protecting TK is crucial for future generations to ensure sustainable food systems.
- Collective action is needed to safeguard both food security and traditional knowledge for a healthier, more resilient future.



Any Query????

Thank you.....