

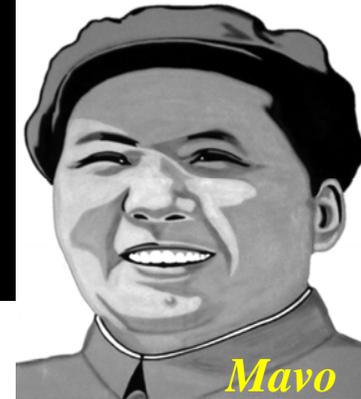
“Open schools; at least one member of the family should become literate. He can bring the lapses of local officials to the higher authorities”.

Report of OSD to the Govt. 1912. Subalterns and Sovereigns an anthropological history of Bastar (1854-2006). Nandini Sundar, Oxford. Second edition.



Child leading the father of the nation

CHINA'S RURAL REFORM: CRISIS AND ONGOING DEBATE



Dale Jiajun wen December 27, 2008 EPW Economic & Political Weekly

- Students studied the fundamentals of internal combustion engines, generators and electric motors, and water pumps, and how to operate and repair these machineries. Instead of studying traditional biology and chemistry, students studied plant genetics. Students in Fuqian village middle schools experimented in their own fields the crossing of two different corn crops to see the result. In mathematics classes, students studied how to measure the volume of piles of grain, a pile of organic fertilizer and the size of a piece of land, as well as principle and rules of book-keeping for the collective farm.
- All this changed in the reform era. In the name of quality control and standardization, national standard textbooks were adopted.
- Millions of children are forced to memorize trivial facts about distant western countries while learning nothing about their own communities.

CHINESE BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot doctors became a part of the cultural revolution, which also radically diminished the influence of the weishengbu, china's health ministry, which was dominated by western-trained doctors.

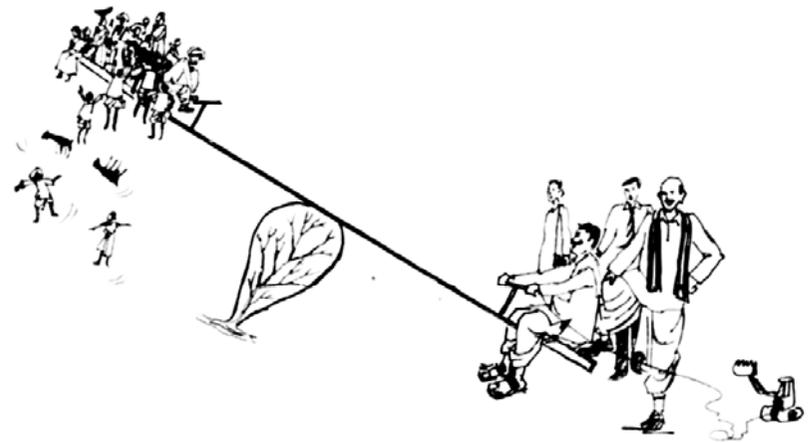
– *Wikipedia*



赤脚医生

... .. the failure of the bourgeoisie and the working class to achieve a successful bourgeois democratic revolution. Introduction “Selected subaltern studies”.

Delhi: OUP. (Guha and Spivak 1988:43).



TREES IN THE RELIGION AND FOLKLORE OF THE KONDA REDDI OF SOUTH INDIA

The recent survey among the Konda Reddi are able to easily recognize about 255 species of plants, their availability, growing conditions and possible uses. They recognize 112 species of trees or chettulu, 67 species of climbers or teegalu, 25 species of bamboos or vedurulu, 11 species of grasses or gaddi, 9 species of mushrooms or kokkulu, and 31 species of parasites or antulu.

Kamal K. Misra, Journal of Human Ecology, Vol.9, No.3.



TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE FOLK



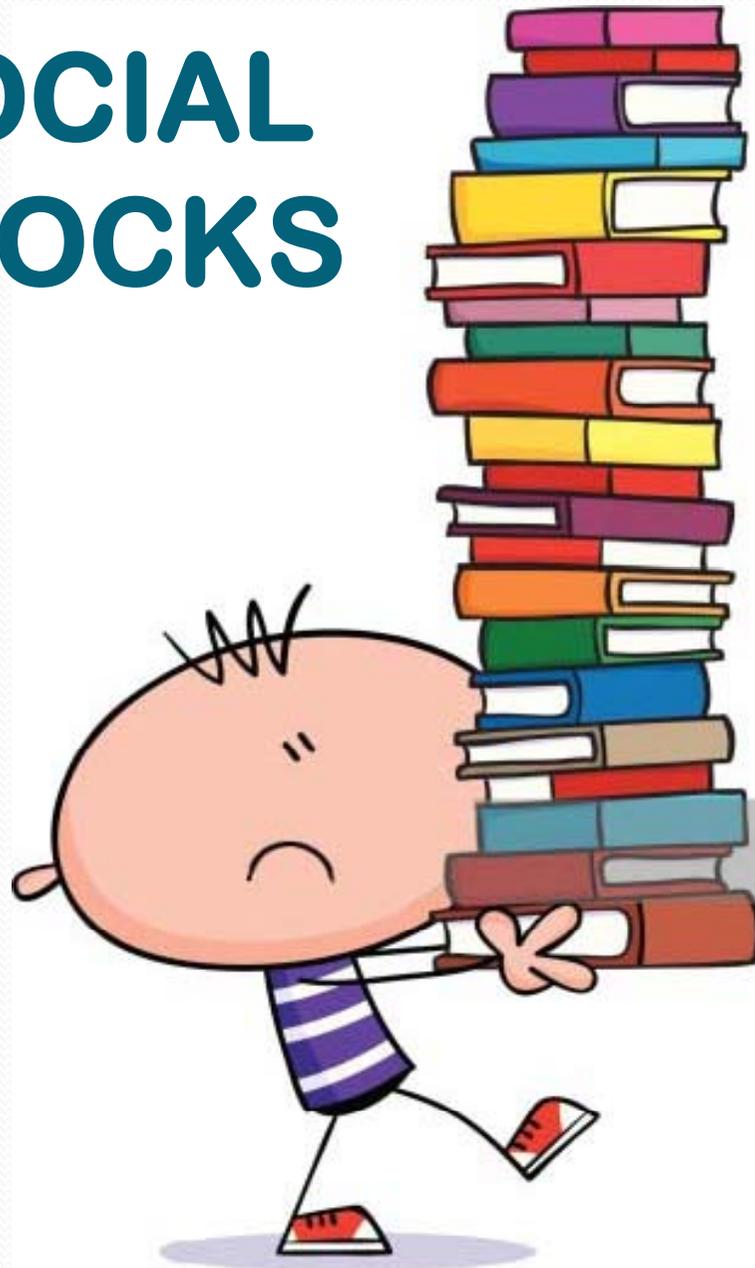
‘About 10yrs ago, I had called a carpenter to my home to make a bookshelf. I wanted a special book – shelf with partitions of various sizes. I explained my requirements to him. He took measurements of the walls on which the book – shelf was to be fitted. He noted the size for each of the shelves and partitions. On completion of this, I requested him to compute the amount of wood required and how much the book – shelf would cost. He started the calculations. Simultaneously, I started the same calculations for cross – verification. He completed his calculations in about four minutes. It took me well over then minutes to the calculations and find out that he was right.

I was totally taken aback! I always thought I could carry out calculations faster than others. And this carpenter had probably never ever gone to a primary school. I am reminded of another computational technique, which I was taught when I was six year old. After school or on holidays, I often used to go and sit in our family – business – office which happened to be in the same premises as our house.

I used to sit with my uncles as they maintained the accounts and ledgers. Occasionally, I would be given some additions to perform, and I used to enjoy it. During these times, I also used to be taught some calculation techniques, many of which I do not remember today. But one of the techniques taught by my uncles has stood by me throughout my life.’

‘Indian Mathematics – an Introduction’ – Prof. Ashok Jhunjunwala, IIT, Chennai in ‘Congress on traditional sciences and technologies of India. 28th Nov – 03rd Dec. 1993 Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay: Selected papers.’

**SOCIAL
SHOCKS**



**AFFECTING
CHILD**



LET CULTURE
BE YOUR TEACHER

GOVERNANCE BE YOUR GUIDE

It is found that land issue is one of the major areas where poor require lot of support and knowledge base

– CEO SERP

అటవీ హక్కుల గుర్తింపు చట్టం - 2006
Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006

మరియు అనుభవంలో ఉన్న పాత భూములు, చిన్న భూములు, గ్రామస్థులు వాడుకుంటున్న నీటి వనరులు, చెరువులు, బావులు, మొగనాళి మొట్టలు, మొగలి పొదలు, సేకడెత్తం, అటవీ వనరులను, ధారులు మొదలైన వాటిని మరల మరల, మీ గ్రామానికి శాశ్వత అనుభవహక్కు వస్తుంది
And Rights on Podu Lands, Tanks and Other minor water bodies, roads

అటవీ హక్కుల చట్టం - గిరిజనులకు వరం
Recognition of Forest Rights - Boon to Tribes