This book is a part of the proceedings of a UNESCO workshop, Cross Cultural Lifestyle Studies with Multi-Media Computerizable Documentation. The essays here collected deal with theoretical and technical issues concerning documentation and computerization of cultural data.

Cognizance of ideological and methodological problems in man-computer interface is admirably demonstrated by several contributors, taking into account a comprehensive view of cultural data on India, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia and Japan, the computer scientists and technical experts have provided alluring illustrations of the efficacy of hardware / software in carrying out multi-media computerizable documentation.
The central concern of the authors of this book is to evolve a holistic approach to lifestyle studies, the distinguishing feature of which is to look for interacting factors in human cultures. The book demonstrates through case-studies that aspects such as economic pursuit, health, pilgrimage, music, religious images and ritual can be taken as an entry point to study creative life and configuration of styles of traditional cultures.

The book opens the way to a new methodology of lifestyle studies. The materials presented here are of great interest and value to anthropologists, folklorists, ethnoarchaeologists and arthistorians.
 INTERFACE OF CULTURAL IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT

Edited by BAIKYANATH SARASWATI

1996 xxi+290pp. ISBN: 81-246-0054-6, Rs 600(HB)

It is the inaugural volume of the Culture and Development series, comprising 23 presentations of a Unesco-sponsored meeting of experts: 19-23 April 1993 at IGNCA, New Delhi. Highlighting the basic distinctions that exist between anthropocentric and cosmocentric approaches to the question of cultural identity and development, the authors reflect on what constitutes culture and development not per se, but as an integral holistic notion of culture and lifestyle, culture and development, culture and region, culture and linguistic/ecological identities, and how some of the viable alternative development paradigms could be evolved from the convergence of mystical ancient insights and modern science.

Authored by eminent anthropologists, scientists and other area-specialists from Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey, the papers here not only consider diverse theoretical issues of cultural identity and development, but also set out case studies in different field situations.
This volume takes the discourse on: from the complex issues of cultural identity to the worldwide human problems stemming from the development-planners unmindfulness of endogenous cultures. Carrying 17 presentations of a Unesco-sponsored workshop: 19-23 April 1995 at IGNCA, New Delhi, it questions the modern methods of development which, evolved from the experience of the industrialized world, have brought about neither peace nor harmony, neither alleviation of poverty nor socio-economic equality. Thus arguing why current development processes call for serious rethinking, the authors spell out not only the urgency of integrating endogenous cultural dimension into the paradigms of development, but also the relevance of linking development with the ethical basis of life and living. Also included in the volume are several case studies, with special reference to the Asian situation.

The contributors to this volume are reputed scholars, planners and grassroots-level social workers from China, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam.
How can a sensibly worked-out system of education afford a symbiosis between modernity and wisdom tradition Addressing the vital question, the authors here look afresh at the relevance of art in the age of science/technocentrism, the role of education in promoting peace and concord, Gandhian system of basic education& and, finally, how far Indias national concerns are reflected in its national policy on education.

As assemblage of 16 education-related essays, this volume is the outcome of a Conference on the "Cultural Dimension of Education and Ecology", held in New Delhi on 13-16 October 1995 as a part of the Unesco Chair activities (in the field of cultural development) at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts. It presents insightful perspectives on primary education, focussing specially on its current status, trends and problems in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Thailand.
THE CULTURAL DIMENSION OF ECOLOGY

Edited by BAIDYANATH SARASWATI


Focussing on the ecological systems in the mountains, forests, and islands vis-a-vis the hitherto-adopted modes of aggressive development, the 15 articles here underscore the urgency of changing the modern lifestyles, of befriending Nature and, above all, of returning to wisdom tradition. Also included here are case studies, highlighting the aspects of culture that are being lived in the day-to-day lives of people even today!

This volume has also grown from the 4-day Conference on the "Cultural Dimension of Education and Ecology", held in New Delhi on 13-16 October 1995 as a part of the Unesco Chair activities (in the field of cultural development). While volume 3 embodies the education-related essays, this volume incorporates the expert deliberations bearing on ecology.
With meticulous analyses of the lifestyles of the Himalayan pastoral nomads, the Lakshadweep islanders, and Kanyakumari Mukkuvar fisherfolk, among others, the studies here show how these communities follow the spirit of the natural world: not in imitation of old times, but in continuation of the primal vision. Delineating, thus, variegated cultural paradigms of these communities, with details like, for instance, of their belief systems, myths, rituals, folklore, songs, and their knowledge of cosmology as well as natural phenomena, the authors underscore the inseparability of nature and culture in the lived experience of traditional societies the world over. The book also carries a brilliant overview of ecology vis-a-vis traditional resource management systems.

The authors are ecologists, anthropologists and folklorists of wide repute.
Is peace a dream? A Utopian abstraction in a dehumanized, fragmented world, stockpiling all-devastating war machines? And can we possibly uphold the culture of peace amidst the growing cult of violence and blind consumerism, or in a climate of distrust, acrimony and intolerance? Embodying the presentations of an Asian Conference: 25-29 November 1996 in New Delhi on "The Culture of Peace: the Experiences and the Experiments", this volume addresses these and other kindred questions, with a rare insightfulness.

Cutting across narrow compartmentalizations of disciplines, some of the best minds from Asian countries here share, with wider audiences, their concern for peace, situating their sensuous/intellectual/spiritual experiences in a culture of peace. Also identifying specificities in terms of peace-threatening issues, situations, geographical zones, the volume attempts to show how education, individual responsibility, philosophy, ethics, artistic creativity, collective spirituality, Gandhian non-violence, Sufis universal love, and the Buddhist message of compassion and equanimity can reinforce the culture of peace even in the face of despair.
Lord Macaulay, torch-bearer in the path of colonial progress, recommended the spread of Western learning through the medium of the English language. What emerged was a system of education with ultimate objective of securing servants for public administration, diverting young men and women from the study of oriental to occidental literature, and arousing in young hearts a passion for Western knowledge and culture.

This book provides an alternative in svarāja (self-rule) envisaged and through primary education imparted in the Bose Foundation School at Kāśi.
The present system of education of India, from the pre-school stage to higher education, has been imported from the West. Three villages selected from different agro- climatic samples: draught prone area; rain-fed area; and hilly tracts in the Western Ghats of Pune district in Maharashtra.

This book explores the indigenous system of education in which culture involves the learning process.
It highlights the functioning of a kindergarten school in Indonesia founded with objective of disseminating Gandhian ideas which would provide right orientation to the younger generation and make them responsible citizens. In the system the principle of svadeśī articulated at different levels of thought and action
In the recent years, peoples and nations have become increasingly concerned with the development of process, as is manifested in cultures. Drawing from the field observation of the indigenous weavers of India and Sri Lanka, the study aims at describing how cultural heritage is used as a tool for development, discussing what theories of culture and development emerge from the oral heritage and calling attention to planners and decision makers in government for action.
The Nature of Man and Culture is a response to the relentless search for alternative paradigms in anthropology. Presented here are contributions from a distinguished group of experts from India, Kenya, Korea, Venezuela, Mexico and the USA. Anthropology based on the premises of a materialistic science does not answer but raises questions about man. To answer such central questions, the authors of this volume reflect on sacred science, space and time, experience and expression, and question of universality. An effort has been made to "re-language" traditional thought in terms of sacred science, cosmic anthropology, sonic anthropology, philosophical anthropology, quantum anthropology, experiential anthropology, people's anthropology and so on. This book is an important contribution to the field of anthropological studies and an invaluable tool for anyone interested in a deeper understanding of human nature and culture.
Indian Paramparā is a response to secular western thought on tradition and modernity. Presented here are contributions from a distinguished group of Indian scholars representing a wide spectrum of disciplines. It raises many central questions.

To answer such questions the authors of this volume reflect on anthropological, philosophical, spiritual, musical, poetical and experiential dimensions. This book is an important contribution to traditional thought and culture.