

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREDICTION IN CLIMATE CHANGE

CHARAN IFTIKHAR AHMED¹, WANG BANG HU² & SUNEEL KUMAR³

¹M. Phil Scholar, Department of Anthropology, Anhui University China, China

²Director of Department of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology, Anhui University China, China

³Lecture of Sindh University, Jamshoro Sindh, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

In this paper author provides Indigenous knowledge, traditional stories and prediction relating to lightning, wind direction, cloud formation, rains, drought, birds, animal, trees, mitigation, response, and effects of climate on crops are realistic in a contemporary environment through the tribal peoples of Tharparkar, Sindh, Pakistan. This research is related to tribal communities and individual (including Maheshwari, Sutahr, Brahm, Luhana, Rajpoot (Thakur) Maharaj, GuriroBheel, Menghwar, Kolhi. Bajeer) observe and manage natural ruins and dangerous weather events, with their stratagems for initial discovery of upcoming events and for coping through these events, as well as their observations of their short and long period impacts on culture. The research was conducted through the qualitative research methodology. Indigenous knowledge has remained the focus of anthropological study since many periods. It looks at the traditional ways of understanding about the nature, environmental conditions and effective use of resources. People acquire this knowledge to cope with natural stresses and solve their problems. This knowledge generates from native perspective. Value of indigenous knowledge is becoming recognized by scientists, managers, and policy makers. The various statements and perceptions of the aged people and young people (young those who believe in scientific knowledge) claim that the scientific knowledge is more authentic and powerful than indigenous knowledge where the indigenous peoples say that the scientific knowledge is harm (impure or unsacred) according to religion! How the indigenous people transfer that knowledge of prediction from one generation to another generation or rugged indigenous knowledge only to the selected ones will be tried to collect the comparative data of both scientific knowledge and indigenous knowledge.

KEYWORDS: Indigenous knowledge, Predication, Climate Change, Conservation, Famine, Forest Resources, Rains, Drought Tharparkar, Sindh, Pakistan