



THE
BAREFOOT
COLLEGE
PRESENTS



THE
BAREFOOT
PROFESSIONALS
OF TILONIA



WHY BAREFOOT?

- Because millions of poor people in India who carry the knowledge, skills and wisdom of their forefathers live and work barefoot. They sit and work on the floor.
- It is symbolic of the recognition, respect and importance we give to the collective knowledge and skill that the poor have.
- By calling it 'barefoot' we want to give its application a unique category of its own that is superior, sophisticated and enduring. Far more valuable than any paper qualification.

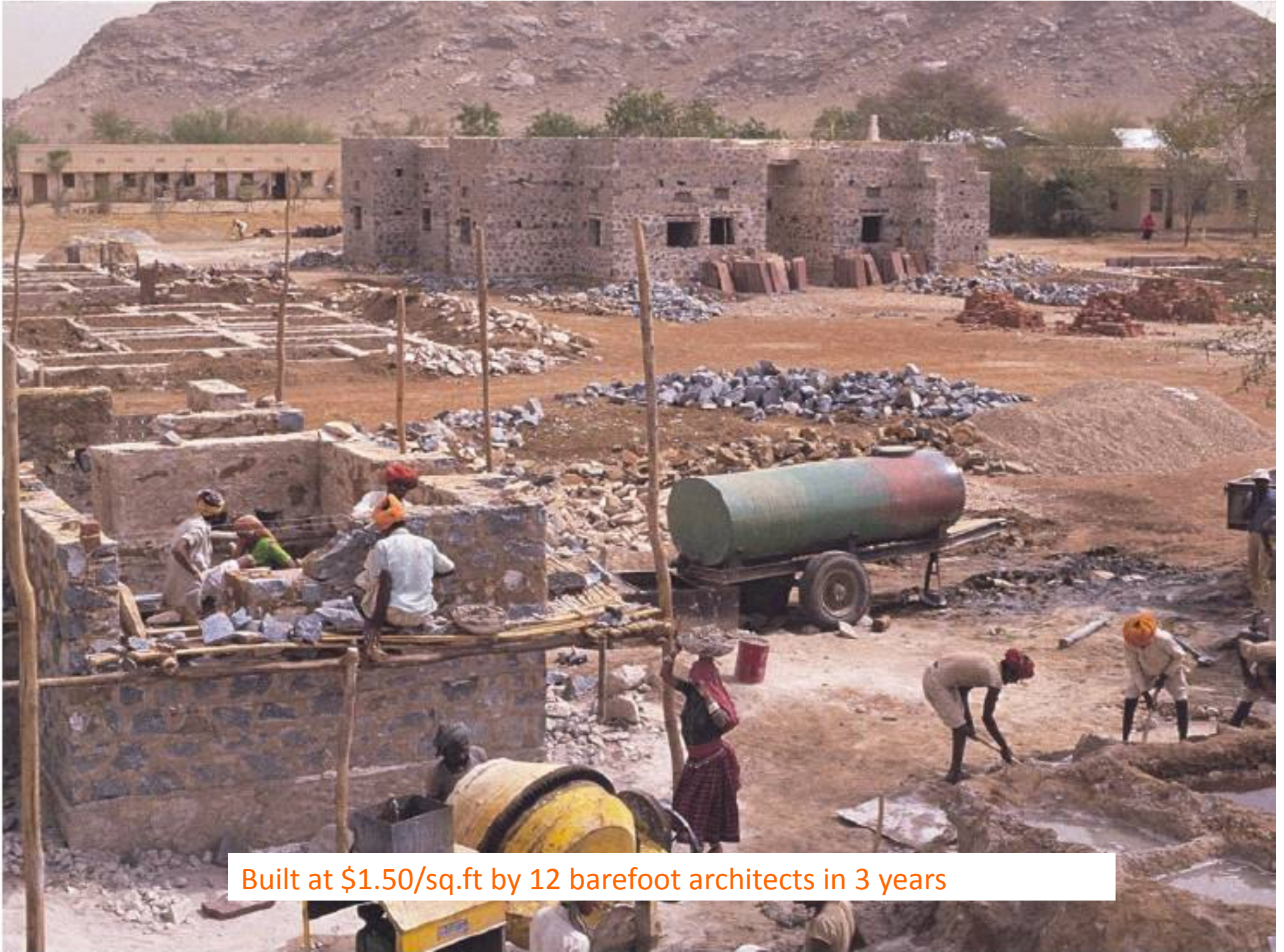
WHY COLLEGE?

Because it is a centre with a difference

- a centre of learning and unlearning
- where the teacher is the learner and the learner the teacher
- where everyone is expected to keep an open mind, try new and crazy ideas make mistakes and try again
- where only those are welcome who have no paper degree to hide behind
- where only those are considered who are NOT eligible for the lowest government job
- where tremendous value is placed on the dignity of labour, of sharing and to those who are willing to work with their hands
- where no certificates, degrees or diplomas are given

A photograph of a man in traditional Indian attire, including a yellow turban and light-colored clothing, walking through a room. The room is characterized by dramatic, high-contrast shadows cast across the walls and floor, likely from a window with a lattice pattern. The man is walking towards the right side of the frame. The overall atmosphere is warm and textured.

THE
BAREFOOT
ARCHITECTS



Built at \$1.50/sq.ft by 12 barefoot architects in 3 years









The first barefoot solar engineer of India: fully solar electrified the campus between 1986 and 2000

















76 Women solar Engineers trained from 16 States of India





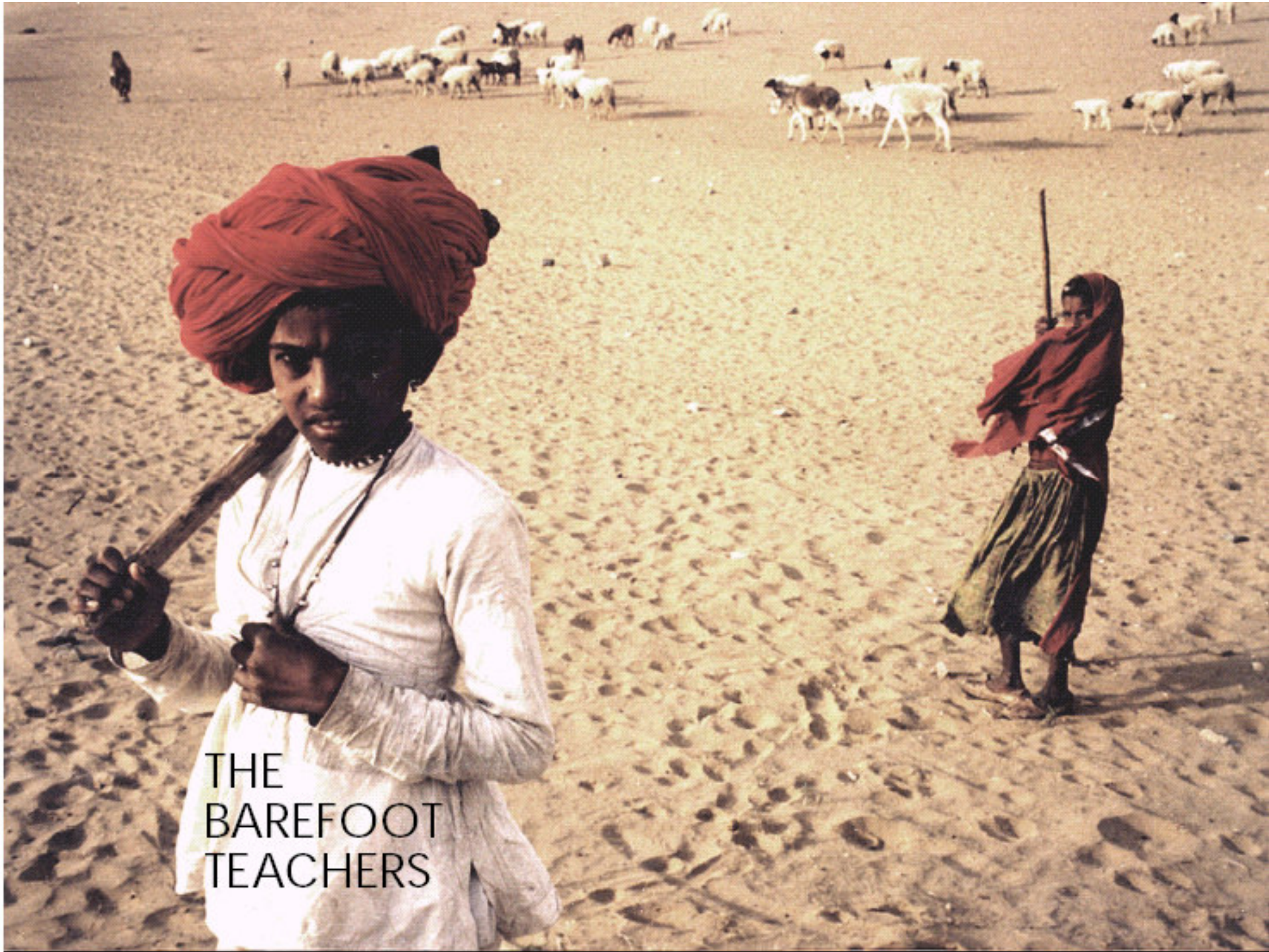




By managing to work at night the Barefoot College has managed to provide several hundred women income from sale of handicrafts



About \$ 100,000 annual sales benefitting women in the desert



THE
BAREFOOT
TEACHERS



अ	आ	इ
क	का	की
प	पा	पी
म	मा	मी
ल	ला	ली
न	ना	नी

Majhi School TIHARI 2016

अ	आ	इ
क	का	की
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225 Night Schools in 6 States attended by 7,000 children out of which 5,500 are girls-all lit by solar lanterns







Location of Dam



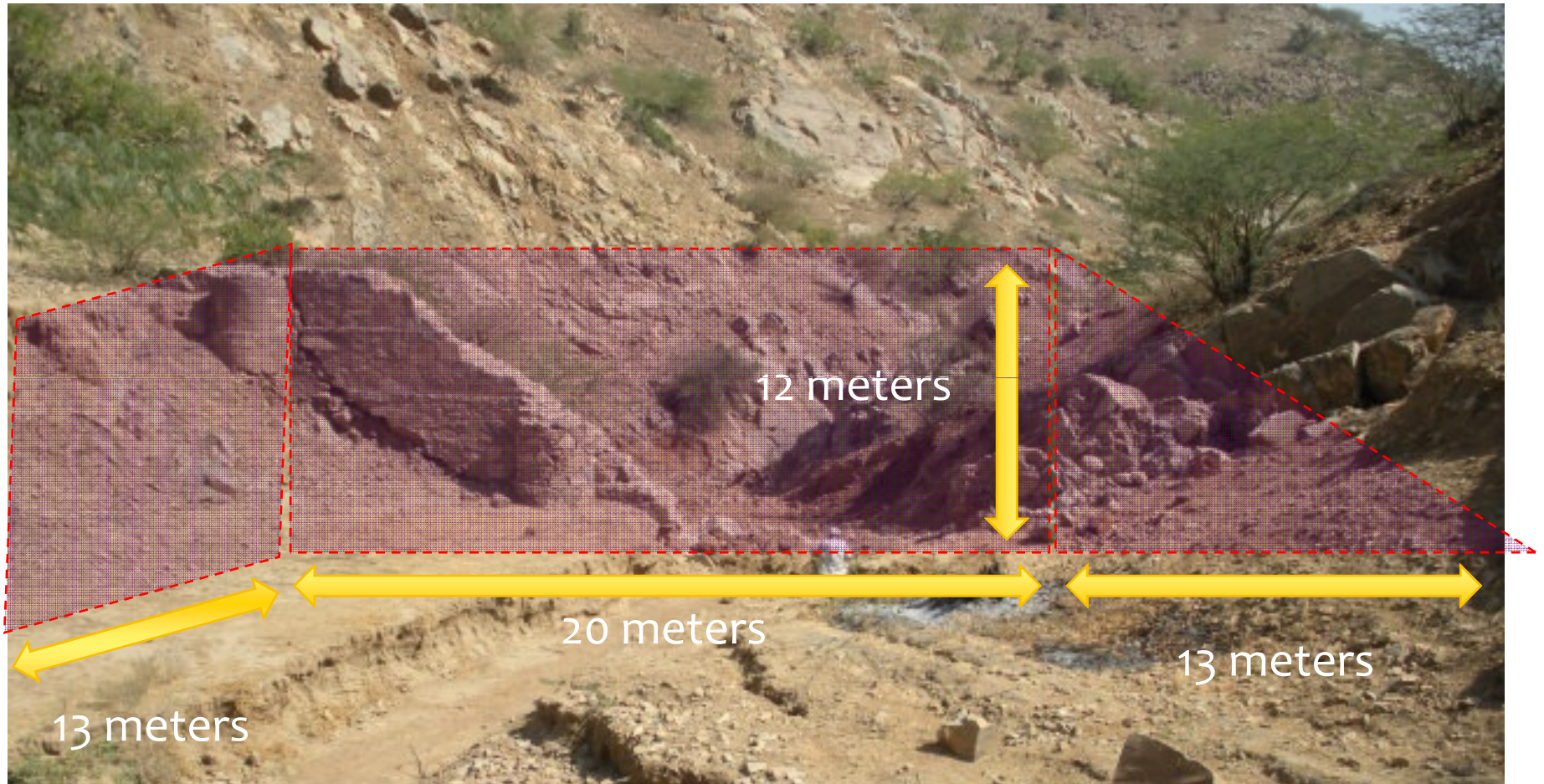
The 300 hectare Korseena Hill in the Aravalli Hill Range provided an ideal location.

In the Mughal time, a dam had been built in the same location out of lime and stone, local materials.

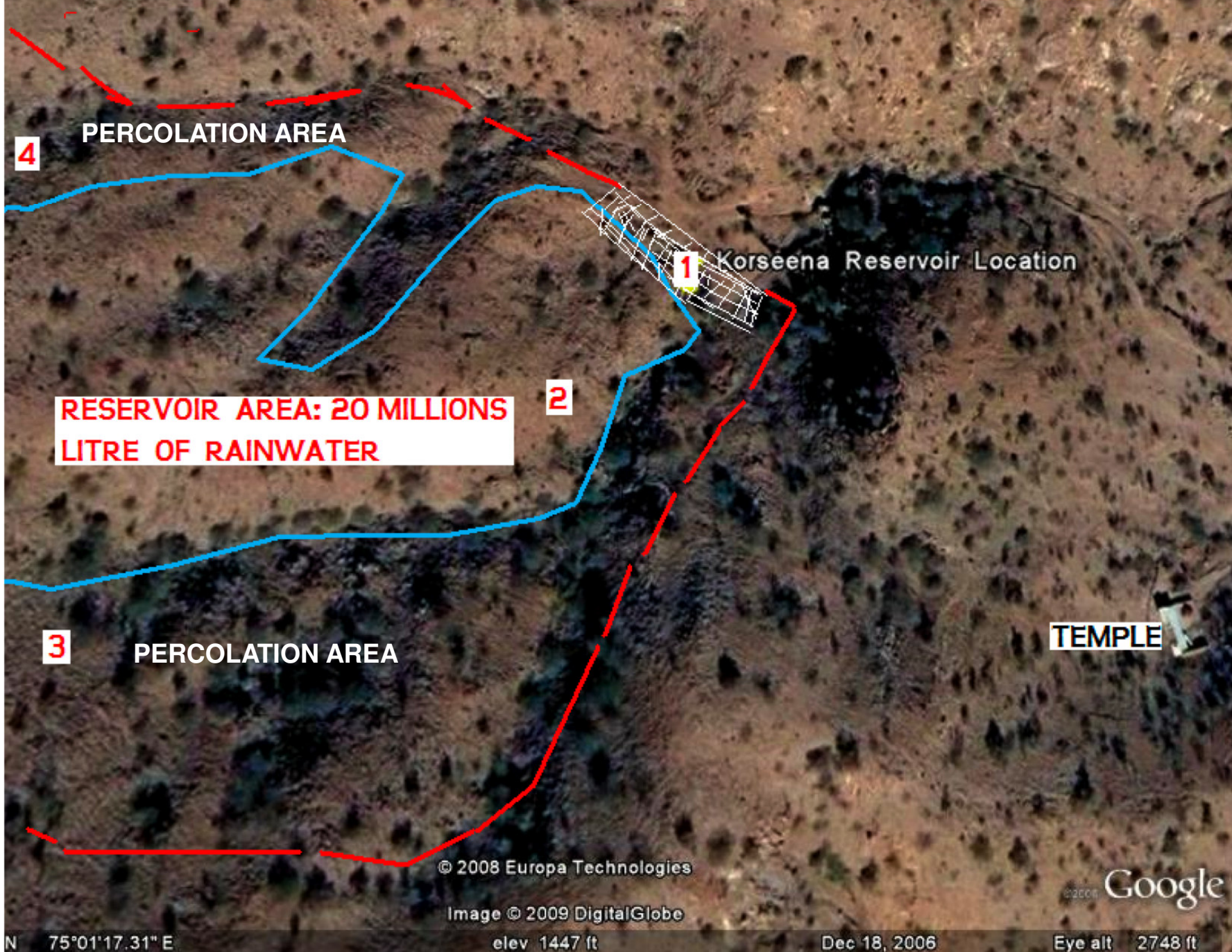


The dam is estimated to be over 300 years old and would have been the only freshwater source in the area.

Dam



SATELITE MAP OF KORSEENA HILL JAIPUR DISTRICT RAJASTHAN (INDIA)



Construction of Dam



View January 11th, 2009

View July 23rd, 2009



Water Level: 19 ft.

Liters: 16.84 million Liters

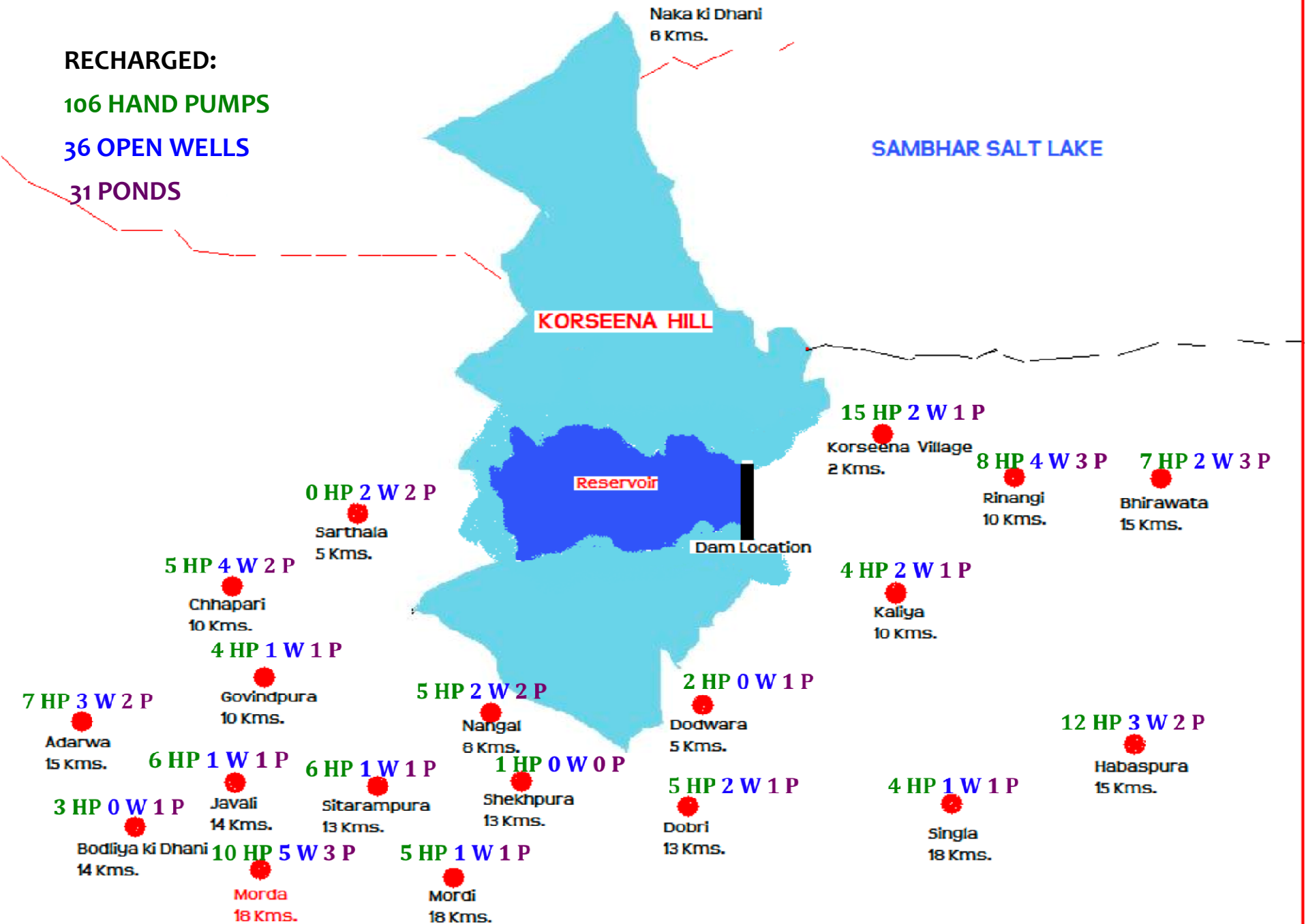
MAP OF KORSEENA HILL AND VILLAGES PROPOSED RAINWATER HARVESTING LOCATION FOR DRINKING WATER

RECHARGED:

106 HAND PUMPS

36 OPEN WELLS

31 PONDS





As of July 23rd, 2010, 14 ft of water (11.67 million Liters) had percolated into the soil, recharging the many hand pumps, open wells and ponds in the area.

Impact of Dam

Duration of
construction: 14
months

Days of labour
generated: 2,899

Days of skilled labour
generated: 297





Directly benefits: 20 villages, 13,874 people and
79,850 livestock.

Indirectly benefits: over 100,000 people and 200,000
livestock.

Additionally, 106 hand pumps, 36 open wells and 31 ponds were recharged in the 20 villages.





Between 2004 and 2009 the barefoot approach has reached almost all the Least Developed Countries in the Continent of Africa



The very poor in Africa use these wick lamps called by many names in different countries



Tadoba(Uganda): Kibatari(Tanzania): Mesreya(Sudan): Fanos(Djibouti):
Percolo(Chad): Fetila (Niger)



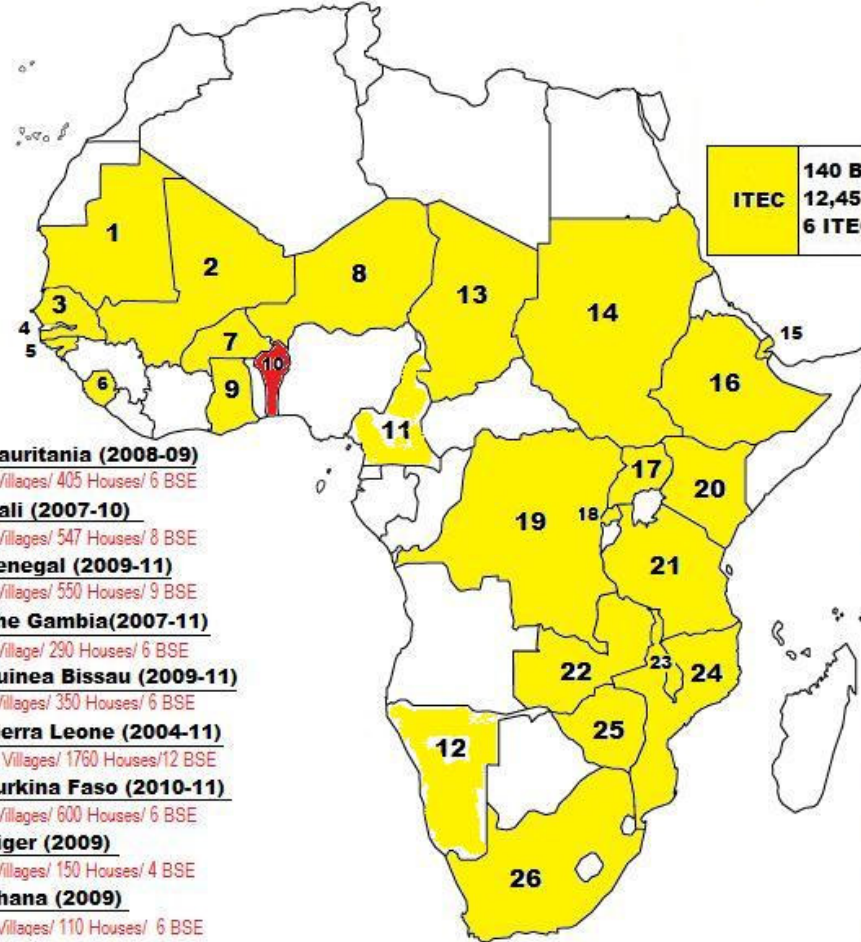


SALKA-52 Years Old. Grandmother



Dossou Konate- the first 54 year old grandmother solar engineer of Senegal

AFRICA: SOLAR LIGHTING (2004-2011)



ITEC
140 BSE FROM 168 VILLAGES
12,458 HOUSES IN 25 COUNTRIES
6 ITEC COURSES(2008-11)

1. Mauritania (2008-09)

5 Villages/ 405 Houses/ 6 BSE

2. Mali (2007-10)

5 Villages/ 547 Houses/ 8 BSE

3. Senegal (2009-11)

9 Villages/ 550 Houses/ 9 BSE

4. The Gambia(2007-11)

6 Village/ 290 Houses/ 6 BSE

5. Guinea Bissau (2009-11)

4 Villages/ 350 Houses/ 6 BSE

6. Sierra Leone (2004-11)

35 Villages/ 1760 Houses/12 BSE

7. Burkina Faso (2010-11)

6 Villages/ 600 Houses/ 6 BSE

8. Niger (2009)

2 Villages/ 150 Houses/ 4 BSE

9. Ghana (2009)

3 Villages/ 110 Houses/ 6 BSE

10. Benin(2008-09)

2 Villages / 308 Houses/ 2 BSE

11. Cameroon (2007-09)

5 Villages/ 263 Houses/ 6 BSE

12. Namibia (2010)

3 Villages/ 150 Houses/ 3 BSE

13. Chad (2010)

2 Villages/ 100 Houses/ 2 BSE

14. Sudan (2009)

4 Villages/100 Houses/ 4 BSE

15. Djibouti (2009)

5 Villages/250 Houses/ 5 BSE

16. Ethiopia (2004-10)

27 Villages/ 1870 Houses/ 46 BSE

17. Uganda (2008-09)

5 Villages/200 Houses/4 BSE

18. Rwanda (2010-11)

9 Villages/ 520 Houses/ 8 BSE

19. DR Congo (2010-11)

3 Villages/300 Houses/5 BSE

20. Kenya (2009-11)

8 Villages/1725 Houses /14 BSE

21. Tanzania (2008-09)

7 Villages/ 902 Houses/ 11 BSE

22. Zambia(2010)

3 Villages/ 300 Houses/ 6 BSE

23. Malawi (2009)

4 Villages/ 316 Houses/ 7 BSE

24. Mozambique (2009)

2 Villages/ 100 House/3 BSE

25. Zimbabwe (2011)

3 Villages/ 300 Houses/ 3 BSE

26. South Africa (2011)

3 Villages/ 300 Houses/ 3 BSE

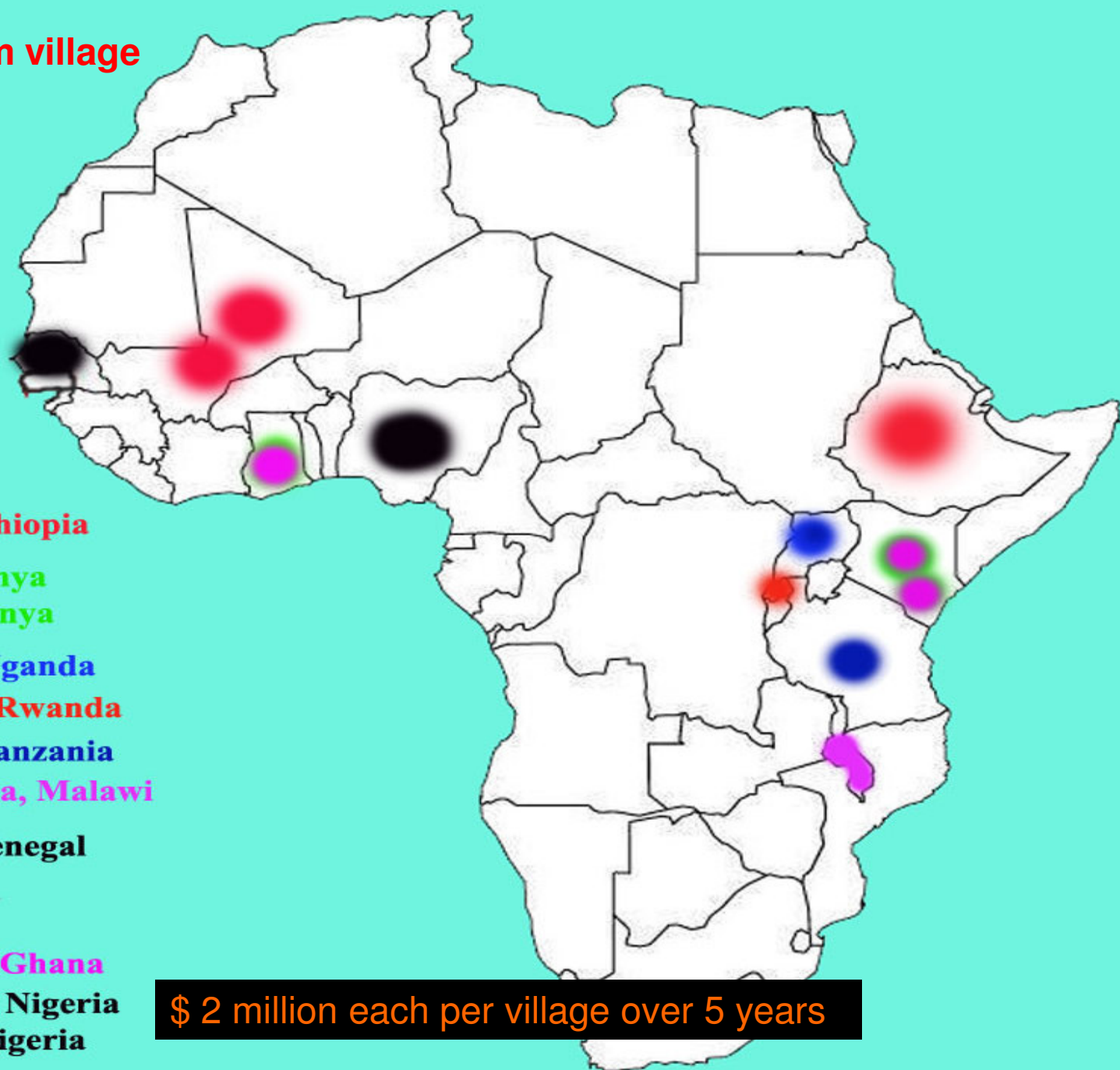
■ **12,766 HOUSES OF 170 VILLAGES OF 26 COUNTRIES**

■ **195 BAREFOOT SOLAR ENGINEERS(BSE)**

■ **US\$ 3.9 MILLION COST OF SOLAR LIGHTING UNITS**

■ **1.5 MILLION LITRE /YEAR SAVING OF KEROSENE IN LIGHTING**

Millennium village



- **Koraro, Ethiopia**
- **Sauri, Kenya**
- **Dertu, Kenya**
- **Ruhira, Uganda**
- **Mayange, Rwanda**
- **Mbola, Tanzania**
- **Mwandama, Malawi**
- **Potou, Senegal**
- **Tiby, Mali**
- **Toya, Mali**
- **Bonsaaso, Ghana**
- **Pampaida, Nigeria**
- **Ikaram, Nigeria**

\$ 2 million each per village over 5 years





