

converted the tribals to a settled pattern of life with agriculture as a main economic activity and some Tharus left the areas to lookout for employment to the nearby towns. The tourism in the Dudhwa National Park has opened new avenues of earning. The performance of Tharu dance is also one way of earning added income. Apart from this, the sale of lehanga (long skirt) and choli (long blouse) as well as the potter at exorbitant price brings in money. So tourism has had a positive impact on Tharus' economy contributing to a better lifestyle and uplifted social standing of the Tharus.

Environment is a core feature of the tourist product. Increased traffic brings many negative impacts like congestion and pollution. Construction of hotels may lead to cutting down the trees and destruction of flora and fauna. But strict tourist rules are laid down to protect the environment by the government. The fixed tourist routes exist and the tourists are not allowed to enter the interiors of the forest. One of the most negative impacts of tourism on Tharu tribals is prostitution and trafficking. The simple tribals fall victim to the lures of the developed world. The tourism policy planners must control the negative impacts and promote the positive tourism.

The authors have opened up a new area of eco – tourism i.e., conservation through ecological responsible travel. The book teaches that environment and local tribal culture should be protected and made sustained. To book is an advice to the tourism policy planners, environmentalists to protect the flora and fauna and indigenous tribal culture. This book is highly educative to the students, Anthropologists, environmentalists, forest personnel, tourists, academicians, Sociologists, politicians, policy makers, NGOs and research scholars etc.

– Dr. S. N. Rao

State of India's Livelihoods Report 2011, Edited by Sankar Dutta, Published by ACCESS and Sage publications, Orlanda Ruthven and Vipin Sharma P : 152 Price ₹ 895.

The State of India's Livelihoods (SOIL) reports are being published annually since 2008 by ACCESS development services, documenting recent trends and issues, policies and programmes in the sphere of livelihoods promotion of the poor. The present volume presents the status of livelihoods during 2010-11. The report is based on recent statistics on the employment status in India, especially the NSS 66th round. It analyses different trends and various challenges affecting livelihood opportunities and zooms in on some key debates and conflicts in the sphere of livelihoods arising from the global economic slowdown and the Indian agricultural crisis on food inflation, hunger, the status of health, education, climatic changes etc. It revisits the original 4P framework focusing on the poor, the policy environment, potential and promoters. The report is divided into six chapters each taking off from where the last one has left, making for a more comprehensive and complete reading.

The year 2010-11 is marked by high rates of food inflation which not only affected the consumption level, but also called for stringent monetary policy intervention which has significant implications on the overall economic growth and livelihood opportunities. The first chapter on " State of India's Livelihoods 2011 : A Time of Volatility " presents an overview of the policy environment for livelihood promotion. While looking at the key debates and conflicts such as different definitions of poor, impact of rising wages on inflation and the conflicting demand on land, the author observes that the slow growth at the bottom of the pyramid against the impressive national growth rate is a major policy concern. Chapter two on "Livelihoods of the Poor" explores the impact of some of

the changes in the economy and the government's macro-economic policies for growth and welfare on employment, health and food security of the poor. While discussing on sectoral shift, wage shift and shift in the labour market participation, the author highlighted-growth in the number of women managed farms who are likely to suffer from reduced access to farm credit and the mismatch between women farmers' needs and the male centred targeting of inputs and services.

The third chapter "Reflections on Livelihood Policies" discusses the policies of the Gol and some of the state governments like Bihar and Odisha related to the improvement of livelihoods. The author has looked into the budgets and allocation priorities and discusses various new initiatives like skill development mission, cash transfer etc. and schemes like MGNREGS, MKSP, MBCY all of which aim to improve and augment livelihoods of the poor in particular. Corroborated by some cases the author narrates the government attempt to promote livelihoods and also the adverse impact of policies affecting the livelihoods of many. The author has come up with a Livelihood Schemes Coverage Index as a measure of actual depth and width of reach of all livelihoods schemes considered together. The author observes that there is a certain disquiet over the affirmative action of the state, about the government's capacity to deliver, which is increasingly getting manifested in poor functioning of the state systems delays and ineffectiveness and loosening control of the lower arms of the governments. Hope is placed on the maturity of Indian electorate and emerging civil society.

The fourth chapter on "State as the Largest Livelihoods Promoter" broadly analyses two flagship programmes of Gol, i.e. MGNREGS and NRLM. The author critically reviewed the policy process and implementation issues which have risen as the

MGNREGS programme reaches its maturity. The issues such as wage controversy, seasonal job demand and labour supply, initiatives to improve the transparency and efficiency of the scheme, capacity limitations at the state and panchayat level were addressed. The author while critically examining the NRLM which is a restructured version of SGSY regarding its key features, delivery systems and implementation challenges, has raised concerns on the declining role of civil society organisations in implementation of NRLM.

The fifth chapter on "Private Industry and Services- What is 'India Inc' Delivering in Employment to the Poor" addresses the subject of jobs for India's poor inside private sector industry, services and their supply chains. The chapter discusses the regulatory climate for hiring the employees and argues for liberalising the labour laws to lower the bar for the unorganised sector. The chapter also looks at the prospects for quality jobs in high growth sectors and discusses in detail about the expectations by the employers of the less skilled youth entering the job market. The chapter closes with some illustrations of how employers can themselves improve the "job offer" to better attract the attentive and committed workforce they need.

The last chapter on "Potential and Possibilities" looks at some of the key emerging and ongoing developments in government policies and practices. It covers the four key livelihood initiatives i.e. skilling and employment, market inclusion, decentralisation and revival of agri-rural economy which are likely to be included in the 12th Five Year Plan and which will provide the overall direction of resource deployment and policy framework. The emphasis is on instituting better governance through proactive citizen participation and improved accountability standards. The chapter also discusses on newly introduced Unique Id (Aadhar) project and the proposed Direct Cash

Transfer scheme, and discusses their implications for the poor as well as livelihood professionals.

Capturing livelihood debates in India has been a process of capturing the significant initiatives both by the government and private sector in enhancing and securing the livelihoods of millions in this dynamic state of economy. The SOIL Report 2011 reviews the major debates, policy initiative, implications of key macro-economic policies with a futuristic perspective. It is a good reference document which will be useful for both policy makers as well as practitioners.

– *Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani*

Depression Among the Elderly by Sumita Saha and Ruby Sain, 2012, Published by Serials Publications, 4830/24, Prahlad Street, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002, pp378, Price : ₹ 1195.

The book is divided into six chapters. Chapter one describes the problems of depression and its social origin. Chapter two deals with the theories of ageing. Chapter three discusses the major assumptions about depression. Chapter four describes the socio-economic and demographic profile of the sample and study area. Chapter five is divided into two sub- parts: a. way of looking and b. detailed discussion. Final chapter reveals the gravity of the problem and its present condition with some suggestive measures.

This book is based on the empirical study done among the Marwari elderly residing in sub-urban of metropolitan city called Kolkata in West Bengal. In this book best efforts have been made to explore the rampant incidence of depression among the affluent urban elderly. Chapter one explained depression as a social problem by listing out the changes in the society that could be identified as possible causes for depression. It has also analysed the

demographic trends of aging population in India and the physiological, psychological and sociological problems faced by them class and religion-wise.

In chapter two in the name of theoretical understanding, elaborative review of literature was done on the important issues leading to depression among the elderly like demographic changes, environmental factors such as stress, psychosocial development, cognitive processes in adulthood, roles and expectations, attitudes and behaviours. Reviews say that ethnicity is also a factor which rates depression in late life. Several types of medical disorders are associated with depression and drugs can cause substance-induced mood disorders. Deficiencies in essential nutrients are also linked to depression. Bereavement, especially loss of a spouse, chronic pain, lack of social support as causes of depression was also reviewed. Review threw light on a variety of psychotherapies like cognitive therapy, interpersonal therapy and life review, psychopharmacological treatment and electroconvulsive therapy and group therapy approaches like reminiscent therapy, supportive therapy and full-scale occupational therapy, that are used for treatment of depression.

Chapter three focused on the purpose of the study, the main objectives and hypothesis to be tested. The main objective of the study was to identify factors that trigger depression and the type of treatment they are getting. Authors almost framed 30 objectives for the study and the number of objectives could have been brought down by grouping them.

Chapter four highlighted the sample and study area i.e Marwaris in Ballygunge, the sub-urban of Kolkata and why it was chosen as the study area. Authors gave a brief profile of the study area.