

beyond the State level. It is observed that the challenges to livelihood diversification are particularly serious for the poorest States - Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha- as they lag behind others in terms of human development achievements also. Initiatives to promote livelihoods in these State hence need to be anchored effectively on the goals of expansion of economic opportunities, alleviation of human poverty, improvement of capabilities and reduction of inequalities. The third chapter on "Policy Initiatives and Policy Paralysis" by Ashok Kumar Sircar provides the process of budgeting, the commencement of implementation of the Twelfth Plan and myriad of legislations at different stages of progress. He pointed out that year after year the budget is analysed only in terms of utilisation, allocation and estimate of funds. He observed that the plan document does not make any serious attempt to declare what has been achieved in the previous plan period before announcing the new set of plan indicators. He suggested that adding a monitorable indicator section to each sectoral objective would strengthen the accountability of the Plan.

The Chapter on "Agriculture and Livelihoods" by Adarsh Kumar identifies key trends in the agriculture sector and highlights the gaps and bottlenecks that need to be addressed to provide livelihood support to vulnerable population. The chapter focuses upon the initiatives underway across the country to address the areas of concern including aggregation, tenancy reform, new models for extension support, building stronger supply chains, advocacy towards a sustainable agriculture policy, finance to farmers at different levels and interventions in support of vulnerable farmers, women and agricultural labour. The Chapter on "Social

Protection and Livelihoods" by Savitha Suresh Babu and Kirti Vardhana explores the link between livelihood outcomes and behaviour and social protection. The focus is on workers in informal enterprises and workers hired informally in the formal sector who comprise about 93 per cent of the working population. The chapter examines the role of the government in providing social services, through an analysis of specific schemes and entitlements and their links to livelihood behaviour and outcomes, both for rural and urban population. The Chapter Six on 'Skilling India' by Orlando Ruthven explores the current state of skills policy in India and the evidence that we have so far of its impact and effectiveness on poor people's livelihoods.

Capturing the livelihood context of India is a complex task largely because of the diversity of resources conditions as well as development dynamics across regions. The exercise of the Access Development services to bring a volume on this regularly is laudable. It is a good reference document which will be useful for both policymakers as well as practitioners.

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**State of the Adivasis in Odisha 2014 - A Human Development Analysis** by Harishwar Dayal, Faria Noamani, Debraj Bagchi and Jaykishan Godsora from Institute For Human Development, Published by Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area, New Delhi-110 002, pp 102.

The present book focused on the objective to understand different aspects of development and deprivations of Adivasis of Odisha. In order to understand the status, eight villages and two resettlement colonies from five blocks of three districts from Odisha State were selected and various tools like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Focused

Group Discussions (FGD), in-depth interviews and case studies were used to collect the primary data and secondary data sources such as Census 1961- 2001, National Family Health Survey (NFHS), National Sample Survey (NSS) and other relevant sources have been used. The report investigated the main issues relating to Adivasis like education, health, livelihood, social exclusion, food insecurity, migration and displacement, thus covering all the development, especially human development concerns of Adivasis.

The book is divided into ten chapters. Chapter one besides giving the introduction to the need of the study, explained its main objective and methodology which was used to collect the data. Chapter two discussed the life and living conditions of the tribals, the area where they live and the demographic characteristics. It reviewed briefly the available literature relating to their living conditions and socio-economic features.

In chapter three, the health status of adivasis was studied in terms of mortality rate, presence of anemia, vaccination coverage and malnutrition status. In addition to the health status of women, availability of infrastructure such as health centres or Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) facilities were analysed.

Chapter four focused on education level of Adivasis in which mainly three aspects were discussed which include the literacy rate, school dropout rates and a case study on disinterest of teachers. Chapter five analysed different aspects of Adivasis' livelihoods such as agriculture, forest produces, sources of non-agricultural activities and migration. This chapter gave an overview of their pattern of agriculture, collecting non-timber forest produce and temporary migration to other

places etc. Few case studies on migration, where both good and bad experiences during migration were highlighted.

Chapter six presented different dimensions of poverty at different levels, which included, poverty at State and regional level. Besides, inter-group comparison analysis of human development and income poverty was presented. Chapter seven investigated one of the very important issues namely, land alienation and displacement of Adivasis because of development projects. It looked into the displacement of Adivasis due to different projects, such as Uppar Kolab Project, National Aluminium company, Angul-Talchar industrial areas and Kalinganagar and their rehabilitation and resettlement in some of the areas. The need for formulation and forceful implementation of proper R&R policy is highlighted in this chapter.

Chapter eight highlighted some of the development gaps of Adivasis from a gender perspective. Here, the status of homelessness, infrastructural deprivation, food insecurity, coping strategies and areas of tribal conflict were discussed. Apart from these, seasonal and financial vulnerabilities and status of women in accessing various facilities were also discussed. Chapter nine pointed out some of the important development initiatives meant for the benefit of Adivasis, especially in the areas of economic development and provision of livelihood opportunities. These included National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Self-help groups (SHGs), Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), micro projects, cluster pockets, Dispersed Tribal Development Projects (DTDP), Conservation-cum-development (CCD) and revised long-term action plan (RLTAP) etc.

Chapter ten concluded this report by highlighting some of the important aspects of this report and giving recommendations for way ahead for improvement in the living standards of the Adivasis.

Thus, the report presented the picture of the deprived tribals of Odisha to lay out the groundwork for forming policies which can change the lives of tribals some day. The report demonstrated that there is much work still to be done to bring Adivasis on par with the socio-economic and political status of other communities.

This report carefully examined and analysed what went wrong with government initiatives to empower tribals and reduce their migration to neighbouring States. With its

strong empirical findings, the book discussed the alienation of tribals from forest and land and offered policy suggestions to address the problems. The book presented several practical policy-related suggestions to different actors and therefore, will be of immense value to policymakers, State governments, field workers, donors and researchers.

By reading the book, an individual develops knowledge on the issues related to Adivasis in Odisha. It is informative and readability is smooth. The language used is simple and the style of presentation is good. However, in the overall assessment, the book is a good resource book and has great relevance of time to the rural development.

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