

Chapter six is devoted to evaluate the poverty alleviation programmes and impact of the programmes is assessed based on several studies conducted by MoRD, Gol and DRD of Bihar apart from the secondary sources of data. It is observed by all the studies that the impact is very limited due to the lack of follow-up support to the beneficiaries of self-employment programmes. The focus of all these programme implementation appears to be target oriented and untimely. The impact of MGNREGS is also limited due to minimum number of days of employment and low participation of women. However, the average wage rate is maintained at ₹100 on par with many other states. The impact of all other Rural Development programmes including Public Distribution Schemes (PDS), nutrition programmes (ICDS, Mid-day meal schemes) and social security programmes have a little effect on poverty. It is observed that the PAP could not reduce the poverty in Bihar but widen the gap between poor and non-poor.

Chapter seven sums up the main findings, draws the conclusions and suggests a few policy implications for Bihar as how to reduce poverty in the State. Since majority of population is dependent on agriculture in Bihar, special emphasis should be given on small and marginal farmers, employment generation programmes for landless and unskilled labour and the emphasis on skill development for women and youth. The proper integration on technological and institutional reform, providing the market, credit, input supply to farmers will induce them to adopt better farm practices to enhance the productivity and provide gainful employment opportunities that could help reducing poverty. Extension of minimum support prices, agricultural insurance, small farm technologies, agricultural export and agricultural research and development will enhance the growth in agriculture and

development. Participatory irrigation management is worth emulating in Bihar. Substantial increase in public investment, power sector reforms, effective use of land and proper infrastructural facilities could facilitate the development in Bihar. The promotion of Self-help Groups, the farmers groups and strengthening of PRIs and NGOs would facilitate decentralised governance and reduce poverty in Bihar. The growth of Bihar economy has taken a turnaround during the recent past and the State is likely to be the next home for Indian agriculture. Winds of change have started flowing. Saplings of development have been planted in the State by upholding the rights of downtrodden, neglected castes and groups, the long standing caste dominance will crumble down to the dust in the years to come. The renewed governance reforms will bring a change in the political will.

Though the book is primarily based on review of various studies conducted on the economy and the poverty structure of Bihar, the author could analyse in the chronological order so as to make a resume of the social, agricultural, economic and political development of the State. The book could get access to lot of data on various aspects of Bihar. This will be useful for all those who are working in rural development and poverty.

– Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy

**Anthropology and Tourism** by Anupama Srivastava and Keya Pandey, Serials Publications. New Delhi, 2012, Price : ₹ 695.

The book 'Anthropology and Tourism' focuses on new subject i.e., presenting tourism in anthropological point of view. The book contains 'three' parts. The first part deals with Anthropology and culture. Second part deals with Anthropology and Tourism. Third part deals with impact of tourism on tribals living in forest

areas. The authors simplify the subject of Anthropology, culture, tourism and environment to make easy understanding to the readers. The strength of the book is a case study of 'Tharu' tribe, who live in deep forest of Dudhwa National Park and impact of tourism on socio-cultural, economic life and on environment of the forest region.

The 'Tharus' is one of the tribes of India, resides in Dudhwa National Park in the State of Uttar Pradesh. They live very close to the thick forest in the hot tropical, malarial areas, infested with wild animals such as elephants, rhinoceros, bears, tigers and poisonous snakes. The Tharu community has dwelt in the forest of the Terai for a long, long time. They have practical knowledge of the jungles. Their entire life and livelihood has revolved around the jungles. Despite the hardships the community evolved a rich and vibrant culture. Tharus are very sensitive about cleanliness. The villages and dwellings are neat and clean. The traditional huts possess an aesthetic charm. The huts are often decorated with ethnic and religious motifs. They are cool even during summers. The Holi (Festival of colours) is a very special occasion, celebrations, dance, music and revelry continue for days.

There is a strong linkage between anthropology and tourism i.e., cultural intermixing of the people of the two different places. A key element cultural tourism is to understand different cultures and how they react when grouped together. The cultural tourism educates, informs and at the same time entertains the traveller. But the impact of visitor's culture on host culture is an important issue. This brings changes in host's culture. The Tharu tribes of the Terai region are also the victims of these changes. The tourism along with modernisation, developmental programmes of the government has played a vital role in transforming the lifestyle of the Tharus.

Maximum tourists visit the Dudhwa National Park to see the tigers and wildlife. The added attraction for tourists is that they also get an opportunity to witness a Tharu tribe lifestyle and culture. So Dudhwa National Park provides a unique opportunity to 'Live with the Jungle Folk'. Tharus entertain visitors with traditional Tharu dance especially during the evenings. A visit during the month of March is especially enjoyable as the tribe celebrates Holi festival which continues for ten days. This offers the tourist a unique and rare chance to participate along with the tribe and which becomes a life-time experience to the visitors.

Due to tourism many positive and negative changes were seen on tribal's life style. Tourism has brought physical change among the Tharus. The typical mongoloid feature attributed to this tribe has undergone subtle yet visible change. This is the direct outcome of cross cultural marriages and intermixing. The most prominent change is seen on spoken language. It has undergone drastic transformations with Hindi words dominating the core vocabulary.

The impact on socio - culture is that the Tharu tribe has shifted to a settled rural pattern. Traditional Tharu huts made up of mud and thatched roof are to a large extent replaced by modern cemented houses. The traditional dress especially of Tharu women are also rarely seen and are now replaced by the attire worn by Indian women staying in the surrounded areas (sarees and salwar suits). These changes have mainly occurred due to the exposure of the tribals to the nearby urban settlements due to increased transport facility between the two.

The Tharu tribal economy has undergone change. The traditional Tharu economy was based on food gathering and hunting and sometimes supplemented by fishing. The development and modernisation have

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