

Role of Micro Finance has an important role to play in globalisation. Micro-finance is a financial service of small quantity provided by financial institutions to the poor. Micro-finance is also recognised as a key strategy for addressing issues of poverty alleviation and especially women's empowerment.

Government of India has launched a new self-employment scheme, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), which is based on group approach. Development of group entrepreneurship, among rural youth may be a good alternative strategy for rural industrialisation. A group of 5-10 youth having trained in different skills can jointly run micro or small enterprises with the involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and assistance from NGOs, financial institutions and the Government.

Panchayats cannot afford to be isolated from the present socio-economic environment of liberal and market economy. Competition is essential to ensure efficiency and to avoid subsidies. Panchayats are not all pervading and are not sovereign. Panchayats may not try to extend their arms to regulatory and unexplored fields where they lack experience and expertise.

The authors constructed the book based on the analytical argument dividing into seventeen chapters persuading on Globalization. Culminating with several sub themes is a challenging job. Consumers want quick results, best of goods and services, facilities, luxuries and entertainment available in every part of the globe. Consumer globalization is not working to the satisfaction of poor. The gulf between the poor and rich has widened. Regional disparities have increased.

The book talks about all current issues that are before the Parliament for discussion, yet the authors have analysed and opined the

most relevant social and economic problems that are constructive and significant.

In this context, the authors are to be complimented for facilitating such a dexterous literature with wide-range of references fabricated that might be useful to scholars, academicians, teachers, students, practitioners and policymakers.

– M. Sarumathy

**Sardar Sarovar Project on the River Narmada : History of Rehabilitation and Implementation** edited by R.Parthsarathy and Ravindra H.Dholakia, Published by Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi - 110059 P: 616 Price : ₹ 750.

The Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) on the river Narmada has a long and interesting, yet sometimes controversial history. Many papers were written in favour of organisations which have been fighting against it but not much on the other side of the coin i.e. on the salient features associated with the implementation of the project. To document the dimensions precisely on processes and innovative aspects of SSP, CEPT university of Gujarat has published three edited volumes. The book under review deals with the History of Rehabilitation and Resettlement of SSP (Volume II). The other Volumes comprise History of Design, Planning and Appraisal (Volume I), and the Impacts so far and ways forward (Volume III). All the three volumes cover the topics on Design of Dam, Planning for SSP, Appraisal for SSP, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) in SSP, Implementation and Impacts so far. The present book under review includes the challenges faced, the lessons learnt and the experiences faced in the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement of Sardar Sarovar dam in a historical perspective, to provide a road map for any project rehabilitation in future in the country.

The first chapter "Implementation of Sardar Sarovar Project : Overview and Impact" observed that the challenges faced in the implementation of SSP paved the way for creating innovative institutions for effective implementation of the project. The point that has emanated in this chapter is that different compensation principle needs to be accepted rather than applying uniform ones for diverse development and infrastructural projects may need to be considered in any R&R policy to reduce the disappointments and discontentment among the Project affected persons (PAP's). The paper on "Evolution and Implementation of Sardar Sarovar Dam" documents the conception, planning and implementation of SSP in a chronological perspective in which the author narrates the constitution and involvement of several national and state level agencies over the last six decades.

The Chapter on "What do the Narmada Valley Tribals Want" documents the experiences of CSO ARCH vahini which was instrumental in the formulation and implementation of R & R policy for the SSP. The paper chronicles the successive debates and developments after the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal's (NWDT) decision in bringing the central issues of the project affected people to the fore. The birth of new R & R policy later, has led to many path breaking decisions such as encroacher's entitlements, land as a measure of compensation instead of monetary compensation, giving the choice to ousters to choose the group they want to resettle, to minimise the host guest conflicts .

In the chapter on "The Independent Review(IR) : Was It a Search for the Truth?" the author provides the critique of IR in the area of environmental issues, MoER clearance, hydrology of Narmada, Environmental costs and compliance of R & R. He opined that the

Independent Review Mission suffers from grave methodological flaws which remain unsubstantiated and based on distortions. The chapter on "Sardar Sarovar Projects: Some Contentious Issues" is an attempt to document some of the controversies associated with SSP, important lessons of the project and problems of first and second generation in integrating with mainstream agriculture. It seeks to understand the adjustment behaviours of relocated SSP ousters towards technology adoption and commercialisation and the effect of these processes on their standard of living during normal as well as abnormal years.

The chapter "Status of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry among Narmada Ousters: Narratives from Some Resettled Sites" traces the broad contours of practices related to agriculture and livestock rearing to view the continuities and discontinuities between the earlier and present sites. The chapter on "Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Sardar Sarovar Project: Policy Evolution and Implementation", documents the policy reforms in R & R in SSP, in all the three States i.e. Gujarat, Madya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It has touched on the aspects like the efforts required to set up and roll socio-economic life smoothly at the new sites and integration of displaced population with the host communities, involvement, understanding and commitment on the part of government officials.

The analysis of the chapter on "And Quiet flows the Narmada : A Recapitulation of Events Surrounding the Efforts to Harness the Narmada Waters for the Public Weal" opens up a new window to think about the developmental issues in a democratic society. The author documents all the major legal actions that took place throughout the development of SSP starting from initial plans in 1946 to the final clearances obtained from the NCA to raise the dam height up to 121.92m.

Sardar Sarovar Project is no less than a "living technology university" and the present volume has documented the history of many facets of this very important project. The challenges faced in the implementation of SSP paved way to realisation of the constraints of a command economy. It is observed that the requirements of SSP implementation led not only to speedy development of several related infrastructural facilities but also in establishing institutions in place. The book is worth reading keeping in the context of ongoing debate on the bill on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) that is to be enacted very soon. The lessons learnt are very much to be taken into cognizance for any policy decision in the area of rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons.

– Ch. Radhika Rani

**Institutional Design for Tackling Child Labour Problem** by D.Rajasekhar, K.G. Gayathri Devi & V.Anil Kumar , Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2011, pp.122.

Despite the existence of government policies and programmes, the incidence of child labour is high in India. The same is the situation in Karnataka State. Karnataka undertook several steps towards achieving total elimination of child labour. The Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour in Karnataka was one such important step. The State Child Labour Project (SCLP) was a project formulated to achieve the objectives of the action plan. Taking SCLP implemented in Karnataka as a case, this book suggests the institutional changes that are needed to tackle the problem of child labour.

The book closely examines SCLP for coming up with policy suggestions relating to institutional design to eliminate child labour. The implementation of the project was based on collaboration between the Government and its line departments and the local,

grassroots NGOs. The authors show that NGO-GO cooperation in the SCLP worked towards positive achievement in the identification of child labour.

The study shows that poverty is the major factor contributing to the problem of child labour. The study argues that no matter what the efforts of the government interventions in the identification, rehabilitation and mainstreaming are, there would always be factors which render these efforts unsuccessful and contribute to the problem of child labour. Poverty of the households also negates the limited success achieved in the mainstreaming of children rehabilitated through bridge schools.

The findings show that SCLP did well in the identification and rehabilitation of child labourers. An overwhelming majority of children completed the bridge school because of provision of residential and boarding facilities. However, rehabilitated children could not be mainstreamed due to inability to get admission into government hostels and limited options to pursue vocational education.

The study suggests that in order to reduce the problem of child labour, the government should rehabilitate children through residential bridge schools, reserve seats in the government schools with hostels for rehabilitated child labourers and provide appropriate vocational education to children uninterested in regular school education. It also suggests that efforts should be made to target parents of child labourers in the existing SHGs or form new ones for them and provide assistance to strengthen their livelihood activities.

Child labour is a localised phenomenon with local specification and particularities. In order to understand this problem and alleviate it, there is need to involve local government