

## Chapter - 2

### Review

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<b>Year</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Content</b>
1995	Proceedings-national-symposium-on-sustainable-agriculture-in-sub-humid-zone,-March-3-5,- 450-452	Banerjee, B. N. Mukhapaty, A. K.	The paper examines the concept of sustainability within agriculture, and the importance of developing sustainable agriculture. It presents some methods for analysis and evaluation, including the Sustainable Livelihood Security Index, and 'Pay-off matrices'. Resource variable programming allows sustainable enterprises to be modeled at either the micro- (farm) level, or the macro- (village) level. These different levels are important because of the different objectives that each level is aiming for. Such differences may make the attainment of sustainability more feasible.

1998	Journal of Rural Development Hydrabad.1998; 17(3) :537-549	Chattopadhyay, R.N	Focusing on India it is noted that appropriate technology implies technology that is suited to the economic and social conditions of practitioners, or local Population. appropriate technology is essential, since traditional techniques are not Competitive and cannot assure an adequate livelihood. The transfer of technology, is not just the transfer of knowledge and skills for manufacturing some products. It involves the identification, design and fabrication, development, test and application, production, marketing and management, and finally enterprise development for livelihood generation among a large section of people living in lower brackets of economy. A host of activities can thus be generated by processing local resources. The task of livelihood generation it is concluded thus centres on new activities through the adoption of appropriate technology, value addition and hence viable enterprise generation
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1999	Forum for Development Studies. ; 2: 181-201.	Haug-R	The paper focuses on food security as one of the important elements of sustainable livelihood approaches, analysing reasons for rural poverty and food insecurity, reviewing the possible impact of the World Food Summit of 1996, and making recommendations regarding future action in relation to political and institutional changes as well as changes in the agricultural research for development agenda. Finally, the paper suggests different ways in which sustainable livelihood approaches
2001	Land-and-sustainable-livelihood-in-Latin-America.; 169-190	Davis,-B; Carletto,-C; Piccioni,-N	It is suggested that the structure and sources of income across farm households are heterogeneous. It is concluded that sources of income are highly correlated with land size, and the sources of income are also related to the distribution of income.
2001	Land-and-sustainable-livelihood-in-Latin-America.; 157-168	Ruben,-R; Rodrigue z,-L; Cortez,-O	It is concluded that the parcelling of cooperative property enables some farmers to improve their income situation at the expense of a higher concentration of income derived from arable cropping, giving rise to a substantially lower income elasticity for on-farm labour efforts.

2002-03	Global-Themes on-Agroecosystems - Report. . 6-7:84-93.	Reddy,-C-R; Soussan-j	This study was conducted to assess the impact of watershed development on the livelihood of the poor and less-poor communities through different types of capital assets, such as human (skills, knowledge and health), natural (land, water, common property resources), financial (income, savings, credits), physical (infrastructure) and social (networks, group membership and migration) capital.
2003	Mountain-Research-and-Development.;2 3: (1), 19-23.	Smita-Premchan-der; Jeyaseelan-L; Chidambaranat han-M; Premchan-der-S	There is an urgent need for solutions. People respond to their livelihood crisis at the household level and do not come together as a community to address issues. External facilitators are needed to generate a discussion of problems and alternative solutions. Short-term solutions only increase the predicament of the people. Long-term perspectives and investments are required to ensure sustainable management of natural resources as well as livelihoods in this semiarid area.

2005	Aquaculture- Economics-and- Management.; 9(1/2): 1-10	Dey,-M- M; Mahfuzud din- Ahmed	This paper provides an overview of technological and policy issues that need to be considered to make aquaculture deliver food and livelihood security to the poor. These issues include: increasing production efficiency and sustainability; making fish available to the poor at an affordable price; harnessing multilevel benefits from the fish sector; and balancing fish trade for the poor and harmonizing policies at the international level. The paper also provides an introduction to a series of 11 articles on Asian aquaculture that follows this volume.
2006	International- Journal- of-Sustainable- Agricultural- Technology. 2(5): 19-25.	Uddin,- M-S; Chowdhur y,-M- S-H; Uddin,- M- B; Halim,- M-A;	The socioeconomic status and overall living standard of the farmers were improved radically after taking part in the participatory approach. The physio-climatic structure of the region was also changed in a positive path. The FD should continue such effort of forest management to restore the growing stock of once- rich forest by woodlot plantation on one hand and to generate a sustainable livelihood for the neighboring communities by agro forestry on the other.

2007	Journal of sustainable development agriculture 2(1): 59-65	Mazumdar, A.	The livelihood of approximately 68% of the Indian population depends on agriculture directly or indirectly. more than 70% of its population lives in rural areas although there is an increasing trend of urbanization in the last two decades. India stands at a crossroads in institutional options for natural resources management at the local and village levels.
2008	African-Journal-of-Food,-Agriculture,-Nutrition-and-Development.;8 (2): 219-237.	Sati,-V-P	This paper examines various farming systems including cereal farming, fruit cultivation and the practice of out-of-season vegetables in the different altitudinal zones of the state of Eritrea and suggests strategies for sustainable livelihood of the populace. The study reveals that potential of cultivating out-of-season vegetables, fruits, and cash generating products is considerably higher than traditionally cultivating subsistence cereal crops.
2008	Indian-Journal-of Traditional Knowledge.; 7(1): 23-26.	Rathakrishnan, T., Anandarama, N., Ramasubramanian, M., Selvan, S.K.	Traditional knowledge plays a crucial role in establishing sustainable relationship between man and nature in the society more dependent on natural environment for their varied needs. A study was undertaken to document the indigenous products and practices related to non-farming livelihood activities of Ramanathapuram district.

2008	JIRCAS-Working-Report.;57: 87-100.	Nanya,-T	It is concluded that small-scale reclamation area has an advantage in sustainability over large-scale development area, which is managed by the government. In order to improve the livelihood of rural society, it is important to put more focus on farmer empowerment: the major challenge would be revisiting how to manage the society to make the best use of both human and social resources.
2008	Indian-Forester.; 134(9): 1193-1198	Singh,O.	This paper discusses the goods and services obtained from bamboo production, including livelihood of millions of people in India. The paper also enumerates the challenges and efforts for further improvement of bamboo production in the country.
2008	Water-Resources-Management. 2008; 22(9): 1173-1189	Singh,-A-K; Sikka,-A-K; Upadhyaya,-A; Bhatnagar,-P-R; Dhanphule,-S; Singh,-M-K; Singh,-S-R	The paper argues that People and technology are the two major ingredients considered to enhance benefits and provide opportunities in farming system. As in the earlier approach the farmer's involvement in planning and implementation is poor, introduction of participatory process and technologies/practices remains no longer sustainable and once the financial support from the project area is withdrawn farmers' follow the same age old traditional practices.

2008	FAO-Fisheries-and-Aquaculture-Technical-Paper.; (513): 5-23	Kebe,-M; Muir,-J	This article reported that The SLA framework helps clarify the relationship between assets and activities at individual, household and community level and the interacting social, economic and policy conditions that affect them.
2008	Economic and Political Weekly.; 43(17): 33, 35-39.	Vanaik. and Siddhartha	The payment of wages into bank accounts for work carried out under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in India has been suggested, and implemented in a few districts, as a way to prevent embezzlement of funds. Drawing on a field visit to Mayurbhanj district, Orissa, this paper shows that this process is not free from its own problems. Sections of the paper discuss: the rationale of bank payments; the system of maintaining bank accounts and the instruments of transfer; the reception of the system; bank payment hurdles.



2008	Agriculture-and-Human-Values.; 25(4): 555-566	Eakin,-H; Appendin i,-K	<p>In the Lerma Valley in the state of Mexico, rapid industrialization, population growth, and the declining value of agricultural products are driving livelihood and land use change, exposing increasing numbers of people to flooding. However, data collected in two case studies of farm communities affected by flooding in 2003 illustrate that the concept of flood as agricultural "hazard" has been relatively recently constructed through public intervention in river management and disaster Compensation. While farming still represents subsistence value to rural households, increasingly rural communities are relying on non-farm income and Alternative livelihood strategies. In this context, defining flooding in rural areas as a private hazard for which individuals are entitled to public protection may be Counterproductive. A different approach, in which farmers' long acceptance of periodic flooding is combined with valuing agricultural land for ecoservices, may enable a more sustainable future for the region's population.</p>
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2009	Environmental- Management.;4 3(1):8 4-99	Mahdi-; Shivakoti,- G-P; Schmidt- Vogt,- D	This paper analyzes livelihood change and livelihood sustainability of households in the upland part of the Lembang subwatershed, West Sumatra, in response to Changes in the natural resource management context during the last decade. Using the sustainable livelihood framework (SLF), we measured livelihood changes at two separate points in time, 1996 and 2006, and assessed their environmental, economic, social, and institutional sustainability.
2009	Journal-of- Socioeconomic - Research-and- Development.2 009; 6(6): 711-717	Ara,-M-R	The objective of this study was to identify the major contribution of home garden in sustainable livelihood of rural population in Bangladesh. Analyzed variables were plant use and diversity, home garden input, benefit, and income generation. A total of 506 plants and trees were identified as being important for rural livelihoods.

2010	Agriculture-Update. 2010; 5(3/4): 520-525	Saini,-S-K; Prabhjot-Kaur; Shabana-Yasmin	Empowerment of women for rural livelihood. Agriculture is still the single largest livelihood system in Asia, employing nearly 60 per cent of the work force. It is not only the main source of employment, income and food for over 70 per cent of the population but also the main culture for rural families. Women play a significant and crucial role in agriculture and allied fields. Rural Indian women are extensively involved in agricultural activities.
2010	Journal of Food,Agriculture and Environment. 2010; 8(1): 367-371	Awotide,-O-D; Kehinde,-A-L; Agbola,-P-O	Poverty and rural livelihood diversification among farming households in southwest Nigeria.The tendency for rural households to engage in multiple occupations is often remarked, but few attempts have been made to link this behaviour in a systematic way to rural poverty. This study attempted to contribute to knowledge by empirically relating poverty status to livelihood diversification in southwest Nigeria

2010	Agriculture Update. 2010; 5(1/2): 163-166	Devyanee - Nemade; Suvarna- Mahalle	The Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security in Disadvantaged districts Maharashtra state is one of the NAIP projects being undertaken in Maharashtra State. The data is collected from the Yavatmal district for the period 1990-91 to 2005-06 and tahasil levels for Ralegaon and Ghatanji tahasils. The area irrigated in Ralegaon tahasil has decreasing trend for the two sources of irrigation, Surface and Well irrigation with negatively significant growth rates.
2010	Asian-Journal-of-Home-Science. 2010; 5(1): 204-206	Das,-M; Puzari,-N- N	To study the existing livelihood pattern of rural women, to improve knowledge of women relating to health and nutrition status through training, to provide scientific know-how related to post-harvest operations to achieve food security at household level, and to train the women folk to develop a small scale enterprise for better economic development.