

## Chapter-2

# Literature Cited on Domain of Study

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This chapter reviews the research work done in the fields related to the objectives of the study. In any scientific investigation or research a comprehensive review of relevant literature is very essential. Its main function apart from determining the work done before concerning the problem area i.e. area of investigation, it provides an insight into the methods and procedures and create a basis for interpretation of findings. As direct references on all the item are not in abundance, certain specific references along with some indirect references have been incorporated this chapter for the purpose of meaningful use. The entire review work has been catalogued under following domains:

**2.1 Bamboo and ecology:** Bamboo renders the co-integral biological entity to the north-east ecology. So, works related to bamboo including ones that deals with paleobotany and ethno botany would be immensely interesting and useful to justify the concept to retain in this study.

**2.2 Bamboo and economy and 2.3 Bamboo and rural economy:** Bamboo leads the foundation for economy of certain local diasporas as has been in tradition for hundred years. Of late, the bamboo based economy has shown clear indication of progress and impact in rural and semi urban economy. That's why these two are clear domain in this study.

**2.4 Bamboo and livelihood:** By tradition and economy as food and ornamentals, in ecology and sociology, the role of bamboo in livelihood generation and mentoring has been immersed in this part of this planet. So, this is a clear domain this study.

**2.5 Bamboo and productivity:** The entire component discussed in terms of the logistics and rationale, everything is related to productive behavior of bamboo and the factor production attuned to it. So, it is a clear domain in this study.

## **2.1 BAMBOO AND ECOLOGY**

**1. Author: Basha,-S-C**

**Publishing Year:** 1994

**Title:** Ochlandra (bamboo reed) a vanishing Asset of forests in Kerala – south India.

**Source:** FORSPA- Publication. 1994; (6): 18-26

**Abstract:** Estimates of growing bamboo Stocks in the state have been over-estimated in the past and recent surveys have shown degradation of reed forests due to fire, conversion to agricultural use, over-extraction and other factors. Ecommendations are made for the regeneration and sustainable use of this resource.

**2. Author:** Proceedings of The V<sup>th</sup> International Bamboo Workshop and The IV<sup>th</sup> International Bamboo Congress, Ubud, Bali, Indonesia,

**Publishing Year:** 1996

**Title:** Bamboo, people And the Environment. Bamboo,- people-and- the-environment- Proceedings-of-the-Vth-International-Bamboo-Workshop-and-the-IVth-International-Bamboo-Congress,-Ubud,-Bali,-Indonesia,-19-22-June-1995-Volume-4:-Socio-economics-and-culture. 1996; vii + 147 pp.

**Abstract:** The role of bamboo in Development (Belcher, B.); The role of bamboo in village-based enterprises Towards a new approach to understanding the bamboo economy Bamboo shoot industry and development Knowing bamboo, knowing people Employment generation from bamboos in India Bamboo for socio- economic development and sustainable, The role of bamboo on [in] the social, Cultural and economic life of the Filipinos resource management: the case of Indonesia Bamboo: a people-oriented approach The role of Schizostachyum Brachycladum in the Dayak Kenyah community in East Kalimantan, Indonesia and Bamboo in Balinese rituals.

**3. Author:** Chang-HorngYih; Hsu- TungChing; Wu-WenJer

**Publishing Year:** 2001

**Title:** Species diversity And seasonal Fluctuation of Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Bamboo stands in Taipei

**Source:** Formosan-Entomologist. 2001; 21(1): 47-64

**Abstract:** Fly populations varied greatly among and within the study areas; however, their peak Population densities coincided with the bamboo Shoot production season, and the availability of bamboo shoots could be considered the most important environmental factor affecting population fluctuations of bamboo shoot fruit flies.

**4. Author:** Mohanan,-C

**Publishing Year:** 2002

**Title:** Diseases and disorders of bamboos in Asia.

**Source:** Bamboo-for- sustainable- development-Proceedings- of-the-Vth-International-Bamboo- Congress-and-the-VIth- International-Bamboo-Workshop,- San-Jose,- Costa-Rica,-2-6-November- 1998. 2002; 309-321

**Abstract:** Approximately 170 species of bamboos belonging to 26 genera in this region are affected by various diseases and disorders. A total of 440 fungi, three bacteria, two viruses, one phytoplasma and one bacteria-like organism have Been reported as associated With these diseases and disorders. Only a few among these diseases are recognized as potentially serious ones, affecting the bamboo industry as well as the rural economy as a whole.

**5. Author:** Ruiz-Perez,-M; Belcher,-B; Fu- MaoYi; Yang- Xiao Sheng

**Publishing Year:** 2004

**Title:** Looking through The bamboo curtain: An analysis of The changing role of forest and farm income in rural livelihoods in China.

**Source:** International-Forestry- Review. 2004; 6(3/4): 306- 316

**Abstract:** Forestry can offer good Income generating options to farmers, but as the local Economy develops forestry tends to be displaced by More attractive alternatives. There are niche specialization Opportunities even for

rich farmers, normally linked to a certain degree of vertical integration, enhanced by specific features of some forestry uses like bamboo..

**6. Author:** Bhardwaj,-D-R; Krishan-Chand

**Publishing Year:** 2007

**Title:** Bamboo based agroforestry systems in India and their future potential.

**Source:** Agroforestry:-systems-and- practices. 2007; 551-562

**Abstract:** In India, most of the Bamboo raw material comes from Natural forest. To capture The emerging bamboo market we have to increase the bamboo cultivation outside the forest under Different bamboo based Agroforestry systems. Experiments have shown That bamboo based agrisilviculture systems is Technically and economically feasible In our Country under different agro-ecological conditions. The agriculture crops Which can be profitably grown With bamboo are soybean, pigeon pea, ginger, turmeric, etc.

**7. Author:** Patil,-S-J;Mutanal,-S-M; Girish-Shahapurmath

**Publishing Year :** 2008

**Title:** Investigations on Plant density in Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*).

**Source:** Indian- Forester. 2008; 134(3): 448-450

**Abstract:** *D. strictus* planted at Wider spacing had significantly higher number of internodes per culm (32.1) than those planted at close spacing.

**8. Author:** Hemen-Sarma; Sarma,-A-M; Aniruddha- Sarma; Souravjyoti-Borah

**Publishing Year:** 2010

**Title:** A case of gregarious flowering in bamboo, dominated lowland forest of Assam, India: phenology, regeneration, impact on rural economy, and conservation.

**Source:** Journal-of-Forestry- Research.2010; 21(4): 409-414, 1

**Abstract:** Most local respondents believe that bamboo flowering can result in population explosion of rodent, therefore, they think bamboo flowering is

positively correlated with famine. This traditional belief results in massive destruction of bamboo clumps, which significantly impacts on rural economy.

**9 Author:** Li-XueTao; Jin- AiWu; Du- XuJun; Hu- KeYi; Gui- ZuYun

**Publishing Year:** 2012

**Title:** Investigation on Production and Management at modern bamboo park in Anji county.

**Source:** Journal-of- Zhejiang- Forestry- Science-and- Technology. 2012; 32(4): 78-80

**Abstract:** The income of households has transformed from bamboo gradually to salaries And diversified production And management of bamboo forests, with the Characteristics of part- time farmer and shortage of rural labor. Propositions were recommended for bamboo production and management in the future at the park such as scale, commercialized, and technology-based production and management through efficient allocation of land resources under the background of the reform of forest right system and the development of market economy.

## 2.2 BAMBOO AND ECONOMY

**1. Author:** Eusebio,-M- A; Hoanh,- N-H; Vinh,- P-Q

**Publishing Year:** 1988

**Title:** Bamboo productionn, research and development.

**Source:** Canopy-International. 1988 publ 1989; 14(6): 4-8

**Abstract:** The demand for bamboo products for domestic and overseas use has been increasing in the Philippines, although bamboo planting has decreased over the last 60 yr. The shortage of bamboo led to the implementation of An ERDB (Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau)/FAO Bamboo Research and Development Project in 1987, and to other related Development programmes which are in various stages of implementation. We Found that developments in bamboo production technology (methods of Vegetative propagation) and discusses the economic feasibility of bamboo farming for rural development, giving estimated data..

**2. Author:** Punhani,-R- K; Mishra,- H-N

**Publishing Year:** 1989

**Title:** Laboratory and field investigations on bamboo- trusses and their feasibility y for rural housing.

**Source:** Journal-of- the-Indian- Academy- of-Wood- Science. 1989; 20(1): 57- 65

**Abstract:** Bamboo trusses, made from round bamboo to 4-m span, matched the acceptance criteria for timber trusses. A plywood gusseted joint (fastened by bamboo pins) also met the criteria and showed a very high load- to- deflection ratio compared with other joints..

**3. Author:** Arunabha- Mitra; Mukherjee,- C-K; Sahoo,-N

**Publishing Year:** 1991

**Title:** Low-cost bamboo boat for inland fishermen.

**Source:** Indian- Farming. 1991; 41(9): 31, 33-34

**Abstract:** The design and construction are described of a low-cost bamboo fishing boat, 3.34 m long, built on an experimental basis by the Indian Institute of Technology. The boat has a carrying capacity of 500 kg, in addition to 2 fishermen, and has been designed for optimum safety and economy. It can be constructed locally, and is of the transom type. The cost (September 1988 prices) is Rs 946, as against Rs 1747 for the cheapest wooden boat (which also requires skilled building)..

**4. Author:** Azmy-Hj- Mohamed; Nor'-ini-Hj- Haron

**Publishing Year:** 1992

**Title:** Role of bamboos in the rural development of Malaysia.

**Source:** BIC-India- Bulletin. 1992; 2(2): 1-6

**Abstract:** The major uses of bamboo in the rural areas of Malaysia are for food (bamboo shoots) and building material. There are a large number (an estimated 1032 in 1989) of bamboo based cottage industries in Peninsular Malaysia which provide a source of income to the rural people. These include those producing handicrafts, poultry cages and vegetable baskets. Suggestions to improve and expand such industries are made..

**5. Author:** Zoysa,-N-de

**Publishing Year:** 1994

**Title:** Ochlandra stridula Moon ex Thw.-a profile.

**Source:** FORSP- Publication. 1994; (6): 41-47 A

**Abstract:** O. stridula is the only endemic bamboo species supporting a Traditional cottage (mainly basketry) industry in Sri Lanka and is therefore of socioeconomic importance in rural communities. Notes are provided on its taxonomy, ecology, distribution, uses, socioeconomics, production, propagation and planting, management and conservation..

**6. Author:** Torane,-S- R; Patil,-E- R; Chougule,- A-A

**Publishing Year:** 1994

**Title:** Handicrafts from bamboo – an economic evaluation.

**Source:** BIC-India- Bulletin. 1994 publ 1996?; 4(1/2): 38- 40

**Abstract:** The bamboo handicraft industry plays an important role in the economy of rural people in the Konkan region of Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra. The products produced are different types of baskets. The production activities are in two seasons, according to the market demand. Per family gross income from two seasons (9 months) was estimated as Rs 41 364 and the total cost incurred was Rs 19 213. The per family net income of Rs 22 151 from two seasons is quite remunerative..

**7. Author:** Pratibha-Bhatnagar; Subhash- Hardaha

**Publishing Year:** 1995

**Title:** Some aspects of bamboo based cottage industry and its role in economic Upliftment of rural poor.

**Source:** Vaniki- Sandesh. 1995; 19(1): 38- 44

**Abstract:** The necessity of a change in the 'nistar' policy of state government (which presently allows the supply of subsidized bamboo only to the basod caste) in favour of all economically backward rural basket makers. It stresses the need to encourage seedling supply and plantation Establishment to cultivators to meet the demand for bamboos. The necessity Of training for the production of other items in demand is also suggested.

**8. Author:** Kant,-S; Chiu,-M

**Publishing Year:** 2000

**Title:** Bamboo sector reforms and the local economy of Linan county, Zhejiang province, People's Republic of China.

**Source:** Forest- Policy-and- Economics. 2000; 1(3/4): 283-299

**Abstract:** Bamboo contributions have benefited poor as well as rich groups, and these contributions have moved many households from the poorer to the richer classes. Bamboo sector reforms have reduced the inequality in bamboo land and bamboo income but the share of bamboo income in the total income inequality has increased. The local governments should recognize these outcomes and the basic differences in the production of different bamboo products to design future reform.

**9. Author:** Wang- AnGuo

**Publishing Year:** 2000

**Title:** Review and prospects of bamboo development in Linan City, Zhejiang, China.

**Source:** Journal-of- Bamboo- Research. 2000; 19(3): 48- 52

**Abstract:** Develop three kinds of bamboo industries concurrently, make the mountain area rich, and bamboo shoulders half of the task.

**10 Author:** Dobriyal,-P- B; Indra- Dev

**Publishing Year:** 2002

**Title:** Durability and treatability of some Indian bamboo species -a review.

**Source:** Indian- Forester. 2002; 128(9): 981-990

**Abstract:** Green round bamboo can be treated by modified Boucherie, steeping, wick, sap displacement and diffusion methods. For dry bamboo, Pressure treatment is found suitable. Ammoniacal copper arsenate solution to treat dry bamboo by soaking process is also found suitable in round form

**11. Author:** Prasanta- Dey; Prasenjit- Debnath; Abhijit- Chanda; Tejendra- Bhakta

**Publishing Year:** 2012



**Title:** Bamboo – the green gold of Tripura: An overview.

**Source:** Scholars- Academic- Journal-of- Pharmacy. 2012; 1(1): 12-17

**Abstract:** Bamboo based economic activities are an intrinsic part of life; The importance of the resource in the State's predominantly agrarian economy is well recognized. Bamboo enriches the socio-economic condition of the common people of Tripura. It is estimated that 2.46 lakh families in the State are engaged in bamboo related vocations. Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM) has a large focus on generating non-muli high value adding bamboo plantations especially as private plantations and Homestead plantations. The present study is undertaken to evaluate

The different bamboo species with their local name, habitat and with their socio- cultural and medicinal uses.

### **2.3 BAMBOO AND RURAL ECONOMY**

**1. Author:** International Bamboo Congress, Ubud, Bali, Indonesia,

**Publishing Year:** 1996

**Title:** Bamboo, people and the environment. Proceedings of the Vth International Bamboo Workshop.

**Source:** Bamboo , - people and - the environment - Proceed ings-of-the- Vth- International- Bamboo – Worksh op-and-the- IVth- Internati onal- Bamboo- Congres s,- Ubud,- Bali,- Indones ia,-19- 22- June- 1995- Volume -4:- Socioeconom ics-andculture. 1996; vii + 147 pp.

**Abstract:** The role of bamboo on [in] the social, cultural and economic life of the Filipinos (Ramirez, A. R.); The role of *Schizostachyum brachycladum* in the Dayak Kenyah community in East Kalimantan, Indonesia (Susiarti, S.; Soedjito, H.); and Bamboo in Balinese rituals (Sumantera, I. W.)..

**2. Author:** Masih,-S-K; Sharma,-CB

**Publishing Year:** 1999

**Title:** Role of bamboo in household economy of basketry workers.

**Source:** Vaniki- Sandesh. 1999; 23(3): 19-23

**Abstract:** Marketing intelligence information (MII) on bamboo products was collected in the primary weekly tribal markets (PWTM) of Mandla,

Bilaspur and Shahdol districts in Madhya Pradesh (India) in 1996-98. Some 23 products were catalogued from 20 PWTM. It is estimated that each basketry worker family realized an average economic worth of Rs 20 178.64/yr from trading in basketry products..

**3. Author:** Kant,-S; Chiu,-M

**Publishing Year:** 2000

**Title:** Bamboo sector reforms and the local economy of Linan county, Zhejiang province, People's Republic of China.

**Source:** Forest- Policyand- Economics. 2000; 1(3/4): 283-299

**Abstract:** Bamboo sector reforms have reduced the inequality in bamboo land and bamboo income but the share of bamboo income in the total income inequality has increased. The local governments should recognize these outcomes and the basic differences in the production of different bamboo products to design future reforms..

**4. Author:** Krishnankutty,-C-N

**Publishing Year:** 2001

**Title:** Rural bamboo trade in Kerala and retail markets.

**Source:** Indian- Forester. 2001; 127(6): 671-677

**Abstract:** The real price of rural bamboo and supply shortage has risen consistently, due to depletion of growing stocks in home gardens. Improving the growing stock of bamboo in home gardens through better management is suggested. The study also identifies the strength and vitality of bamboo depots in the development of rural bamboo resources..

**5. Author:** Ritu-Varuni

**Publishing Year:** 2002

**Title:** Bamboo craft development: a tool for the development of tribal and Rural communities.

**Source:** Bamboo –for sustainable development-Proceedings-of the- Vth- International- Bamboo – Congress-and the- VIth- International- Bamboo – Workshop,-San- Jose,- Costa- Rica,-2- 6- November- 1998. 2002; 193-204

**Abstract:** The processing or transformation of the bamboo that constitutes technology-bamboo technology becomes small-scale industry, which again

feeds the economic process. Thus, the development of bamboo craft becomes synonymous with the development of communities that depend upon it..

**6. Author:** Anupam- Bajpai; Ashish- Goswami; Bebni,-P-C

**Publishing Year:** 2003

**Title:** Bamboo: a key element for rural development.

**Source:** MFP News. 2003; 13(3): 11-14

**Abstract:** This paper discusses the current status of bamboo in India, its cultivation and role in the Indian economy, and its potential for socioeconomic development..

**7. Author:** Long- ChunLin; Liu-YiTao; Xue- JiaRong; Li- DeZhu

**Publishing Year:** 2003

**Title:** A bamboo germplasm collection for community development in Central Yunnan, China.

**Source:** Journal of- Bamboo -and- Rattan. 2003; 2(1): 3- 11

**Abstract:** The Yi ethnic community worships bamboo with each clan worshipping only one species. The community bamboo collection contributes to community development by improving the economy as well as the traditional cultural practice of the people..

**8. Author:** Wardle,-P

**Publishing Year:** 2003

**Title:** Statistics on resources, production and trade.

**Source:** Journal of- Bamboo -and- Rattan. 2003; 2(4): 351-368

**Abstract:** Recommendations on the development of bamboo and rattan information involve the focus on resource assessment, production and activity surveys and improvement of international trade data.

**9. Author:** Ruiz- Perez,-M; Belcher,-B; Fu-MaoYi; Yang- XiaoSheng

**Publishing Year:** 2004

**Title:** Looking through the bamboo curtain: an analysis of the changing role of forest and farm income in rural livelihoods in China.

**Source:** International- Forestry-Review. 2004; 6(3/4): 306-316

**Abstract:** There are niche specialisation opportunities even for rich farmers, normally linked to a certain degree of vertical integration, enhanced by specific features of some forestry uses like bamboo..

**10 Author:** Sosola- Banda,-BG; Johnsen,-FH

**Publishing Year:** 2005

**Title:** Rural livelihoods on bamboo handicraft making and culm vending in Mvera, Malawi.

**Source:** Journal of- Bamboo -and- Rattan. 2005; 4(1): 93-107

**Abstract:** All respondents indicated that the income from bamboo enterprise was mainly for household petty cash, i.e., hand-to-mouth consumption. No significant bamboo management practices were carried out by the entrepreneurs.

**11. Author:** Moktan,- M-R; Norbu,-L; Dukpa,-K; Rai,-T-B; Dorji,-R; Dhendup,- K; Gyaltsen,-N

**Publishing Year:** 2009

**Title:** Bamboo and cane vulnerability and income generation in the rural household subsistence economy of Bjoka, Zhemgang, Bhutan.

**Source:** Mountain- Research-and- Development. 2009; 29(3): 230-240

**Abstract:** Young people are less skillful in high-quality craftsmanship. Training schemes are needed to improve quality, promote sustainable harvesting, and preserve this unique cultural heritage. Further studies and policy and management are required to conserve and properly utilize these resources ecologically, while sustaining local enterprises economically

## **2.4 BAMBOO AND LIVELIHOOD**

**1. Author:** Caasi,-M-G

**Publishing Year:** 1988

**Title:** Propagating laak bamboos (*Bambusa Philippinensis*) by incubation method for livelihood and environmental protection in Davao Province.

**Source:** Sylvatrop-. 1988 publ 1990; 13(1-2): 37-46

**Abstract:** The procedures for, and relative merits of selective and clear cutting harvesting methods are described, and postharvest technology, utilization, and ecological and socioeconomic aspects of large-scale bamboo plantings discussed..

**2. Author:** Cruz,-V-C

**Publishing Year:** 1998

**Title:** Bamboo crafting: a profitable livelihood venture.

**Source:** Canopy- International. 1998; 24(2): 3

**Abstract:** Bamboo species that support industrial use of bamboo in the Philippines are listed along with their uses. Reasons are given for the mass utilization of bamboo which is now in dwindling supply. The big threat to the industry is the fungal attack of both raw and finished materials, especially during the rainy season. Ways of overcoming this problem are outlined and the need for bamboo plantations is highlighted.

**3. Author:** Deshmukh,- S-V; Karnik,-PC; Balakrishna- Bhatkhande; Deshmane,- A-B; Patil,- A-K; Borkar,-MR; Kedar- Kulkarni

**Publishing Year:** 2002

**Title:** Bamboo dependent livelihood patterns of fishing communities: a case study of the West Coast of India.

**Source:** Bamboo for sustainable development- Proceedings-of-the- Vth- International- Bamboo- Congress and-the- VIth- International-Bamboo- Workshop ,-San- Jose,- Costa- Rica,-2-6- November -1998. 2002; 173-186

**Abstract:** The study helped to identify gaps in the availability of bamboo, opportunities (demand for bamboo, new products and new technologies) and constraints (supply of raw material and need for better products) for improving the livelihood patterns of Indian fishing folk.

**4. Author:** Ornamental bamboo production technology for livelihood in CAR.

**Publishing Year:** 2002

**Title:** Ornamental bamboo production technology for livelihood in CAR.

**Source:** Canopy- International. 2002 publ 2005; 28(4/6): 5, 9-11

**Abstract:** This paper presents the technologies on ornamental bamboo production which have been adopted for livelihood in Baguio City and Benguet Province in the Cordillera Administrative Region of the Philippines. The techniques of propagation for wamin and yellow bamboos are culm or branch cutting; for Tonkin cane, Chinese and Hou-ou-Chiku

**5. Author:** Duraisamy,-J

**Publishing Year:** 2003

**Title:** Bamboo resources, enterprises and trade development opportunities for livelihood development and poverty reduction in Mozambique.

**Source:** Journal of- Bamboo and- Rattan. 2003; 2(4): 429- 439

**Abstract:** Participatory pilot process projects may be formulated to transfer capacities, research knowledge and appropriate technology to achieve the global goals of poverty reduction and environment development. Bamboo resources, enterprises and trade development could thereby lead to an economical and environmental 'win-win' situation for the poor and the government..

**6. Author:** Bharadwaj,- S-P; Siva- Subramania n; Sudhakar- Manda; Taniya-Ray;Prabir- Mukherjee; Rao,-I-V-R

**Publishing Year:** 2003

**Title:** Bamboo livelihood development planning, monitoring and analysis Through GIS and remote sensing.

**Source:** Journal of- Bamboo and- Rattan. 2003; 2(4): 453- 461

**Abstract:** For sustainable micro-level development, scientific planning of bamboo resource is required. GIS and remote sensing are effectively used for bamboo resource management and planning in parts of two states of the region, i.e. Manipur and Tripura..

**7. Author:** Mehers,-GM; Crudgington ,-E; Wheeler,-K

**Publishing Year:** 2008

**Title:** Knowledge necessary to meet poverty alleviation goals.

**Source:** The-role of- the environment-inpovertyalleviation. 2008; 217-229

**Abstract:** The Bitter Bamboo and Sweet Living exercise aims to strengthen IUCN's ability to incorporate poverty reduction and livelihood considerations into conservation actions. networked knowledge can have a more powerful impact on the goal of poverty alleviation and sustainable development worldwide.

**8. Author:** Singha,-LB; Khan,- M-L; Devi,- R

**Publishing Year:** 2008

**Title:** Understanding bamboo sector for income generation , employment Opportunity and sustainable development of the North- East India.

**Source:** Indian- Forester. 2008; 134(9): 1147-1156

**Abstract:** The sales of fermented, roasted and boiled bamboo shoots were observed with approximately 680 tonnes/year with a gross and net income of Rs. 40.38 million and Rs. 22.90 rupees, respectively. Thus, by merchandizing only fresh and processed bamboo shoots for edible purpose in this region, this sector have generated employment opportunity which may employ approximately 3285 persons throughout the year at Rs. 100 per day.

9. Author: Buyinza,-M

**Publishing Year:**

**Title:** Biogeography and livelihood effects of edible bamboo shoots in Mt. Elgon National Park, Eastern Uganda.

**Source:** Environmental-Research- Journal. 2009; 3(2): 35-41

**Abstract:** The successful marketing strategy has led to the community showing increased interest in managing its bamboo resources sustainably. The bamboo industry has not received policy support and remains a minor production commodity of no significantly appreciated economic development strategy. Yet evaluations and analysis elsewhere have shown that bamboo and rattan commodities of forest compositions have a high potential of contributing towards local regional development.

**10 Author:** Rodriguez,- L-G; Ruiz- Perez,-M; Yang,-X; Fu,-M; Geriletu-; Wu,-D

**Publishing Year:** 2009

**Title:** Changing contribute on of forests to livelihoods: evidence from Daxi Village, Zhejiang Province, China.

**Source:** International-Forestry- Review. 2009; 11(3): 319-330

**Abstract:** Forest management has been gradually shifting from a focus on forest production centred on bamboo to a multipurpose orientation in which conservation to promote tourism has become increasingly important. While bamboo still remains the main income equaliser factor, different forest products add to the portfolio of opportunities of upper and lower income farmers as they move along their development ladders.

**11 Author:** Ambika- Ayiyadurai; Surendra- Varma

**Publishing Year:** 2011

**Title:** Documenting the reliance of forest and its products by Nishis in and Around Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, Northeast India.

**Source:** Tigerpape r-. 2011; 38(3): 24- 30

**Abstract:** A number of reasons were identified for a Nishi to visit the forest: (1) in search of mithun (63%); (2) to collect bamboo (37%); (3) for jhumming; (4) for collection of vegetables; and (5) to hunt animals. the majority of the villagers, being hunters, spent a reasonable amount of time in the forest reflects the fact of heavy exploitation of forest and wildlife.

**12 Author:** Kwaschik,-R

**Publishing Year:** 2011

**Title:** Crossborder value chains for nontimber forest products in four different Asian countries.

**Source:** Crossbordervaluechains- for-nontimberforestproductsin-fourdifferent- Asiancountries. 2011; 38 pp

**Abstract:** The Nepal-India study underlines livelihood and supply chain related issues whereas the Laos-China study focuses more on production systems of nontimber forest products (NTFPs). The two studies showed that issues and opportunities are somewhat specific to NTFPs, communities, and



regions. However, commonalities and cross-cutting issues exist, which can be addressed through collaboration in research and development, knowledge sharing, and cross-border trade cooperation.

**13 Author:** Lalnilawma- ; Chowhan,- B-S

**Publishing Year:** 2011

**Title:** Strengthening food and livelihood security: lessons from Save the Children's Intervention in Mizoram, India.

**Source:** International- Journal of- Rural- Management. 2011; 7(1/2): 103-119

**Abstract:** The Mautam phenomenon witnessed in the recent past resulted in the entry and participation of Civil Society Organizations to address the short-term food insecurity and strengthen livelihoods of the most affected poor. The present article examines the important roles of an NGO in strengthening food and livelihood security of the poor during a Mautam crisis based on the evaluation study of Save the Children's (SC's) Intervention.

**14 Author:** Slathia,-P-S; Narinder- Paul

**Publishing Year:** 2012

**Title:** Traditiona l practices for sustainable livelihood in Kandi belt of Jammu.

**Source:** Indian- Journal of- Traditional- Knowledge. 2012; 11(3): 548-552

**Abstract:** Findings reveal that people use *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) for shabri, bamboo chairs, bamboo mats, etc. making.

**15 Author:** Nahayo,-A; Ekise,-I-E; Sankaranara yanan,-M; Irangeneye,-A

**Publishing Year:** 2013

**Title:** Assessment of the impacts of bamboo promotion on soil conservation and people's livelihood in Gataraga Sector, Musanze District, Northern Rwanda.

**Source:** Ethiopian- Journal of- Environmental- Studiesand- Management. 2013; 6(5): 533- 542

**Abstract:** Results revealed that the household income and the social services are independent on bamboo production. The provision of the health services and better education were the main social services achieved.

## **2.5 BAMBOO AND PRODUCTIVITY**

**1. Author:** Jin-Chuan; Wang- YueYing

**Publishing Year:** 1997

**Title:** A study on techniques for the sea beach cultivation of *Dendrocalamus oldhamii*.

**Source:** Forest- Research. 1997; 10(1): 42-45

**Abstract:** The results indicated that the species [*Dendrocalamus oldhamii*] has good salt resistance (soil salt contents to <0.41% were tolerated), wind resistance, productivity, bamboo shoot characteristics and economic value under these planting conditions..

**2. Author:** Lin- ZhenQing

**Publishing Year:** 2000

**Title:** Studies on bamboo productivity and advantage of mixed forest of bamboo with broad-leaved trees.

**Source:** Journal-of- Bamboo- Research. 2000; 19(4): 42-45, 53

**Abstract:** The mixed forest of different bamboo species had higher productivity and more significant economic profit, as long as it was well managed, compared with pure stands. The mixed forest can ameliorate the ecological environment and sustain soil fertility. Therefore, it can attain a high and steady yield..

**3. Author:** Fu-MaoYi; Lou-YiPing

**Publishing Year:** 2002

**Title:** Prospects of research on sustainable management techniques of bamboo forests in China.

**Source:** Bamboo-for- sustainable- development-Proceedings- of-the-Vth- International -Bamboo- Congress- and-the-VIth- International -Bamboo- Workshop,- San-Jose,- Costa-Rica,- 2-6- November- 1998. 2002; 431-442

**Abstract:** Some of the management practices-such as shifting mixed stands into pure bamboo stands, intensive harvesting in a short rotation, whole- bamboo harvesting, and frequent loosening of soil, chemical herbicide treatment and commercial fertilizer application-probably caused major negative impacts on the function of bamboo ecosystems.

**4. Author:** Razak,-O-A

**Publishing Year:** 2003

**Title:** Planting of selected Malaysian bamboos.

**Source:** Recent-advances-in- bamboo- research. 2003; 58-67

**Abstract:** An overview of the current bamboo resources and consumption, problems of natural stand bamboo resources and plantation programming Malaysia is presented. The bamboo propagation methods such as culm and branch cuttings and rhizome-offset and field plantings, and bamboo productivity are discussed.

**5. Author:** Nath,-A-J; Gitasree- Das; Das,-A-K

**Publishing Year:** 2006

**Title:** Population structure and culm production of bamboos under traditional harvest regimes in Assam, Northeast India.

**Source:** Journal-of-Bamboo-and- Rattan. 2006; 5(1/2): 79-88

**Abstract:** Analysis of variance (ANOVA) indicated significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) between the values of new culm production, culm height and dbh of new culms under selective and clearfelling harvest regimes within each species, suggesting the need for developing management strategies for enhancing bamboo productivity through restricting the clearfelling system.

**6. Author:** Zhu,-G-X; Ockerby,-S; White,-D-T; Midmore,- D-J

**Publishing Year:** 2008

**Title:** Identifying agricultural practices to sustain bamboo production in Queensland, Australia.

**Source:** ACIAR- Proceedings- Series. 2008; (129): 124- 139

**Abstract:** The case study indicated that late season selection was a financially sustainable management for growers in Australia regardless of the fluctuation in shoot and culm market prices. Additionally, a leaf chlorophyll meter proved to be reliable in estimating bamboo leaf nitrogen concentration as a guide to nitrogen fertiliser decisions.