

Chapter II

Literatures Cited

In any scientific investigation or a 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 poor interpretation of findings. As direct reference on all the items is not in abundance, certain specific references along with some indirect references have been incorporated in this chapter for the purpose of meaningful use. Review of Literature is related to Sustainable, Participatory, Approaches, Enterprise, Management, Activities and Development.

1. Sustainable Development

Source	Author	Content
JIRCAS-Working-Report	Nanya,-T (2008)	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.
Rangeland-Journal.	Dong,-S-K; Lassoie,-J-P; Yan,-Z-L; Sharma,-E; Shrestha,-K-K; Pariya,-D (2007)	This paper suggested that traditional resource management practices have been ignored in the past, which has resulted in conflicts and resource degradation. In this context, a survey was conducted in the Rasuwa District of northern Nepal to identify existing indigenous rangeland management systems, examine the challenges facing the development of sustainable practices and suggest possible strategies for promoting their development.
Ethnobotany-Research-and-Applications	Sola,-P(2005)	Sustainable resource use should be based on socially responsible economic development while promoting the resource base and the status of the ecosystem. The efforts to attain social responsibility make indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) a crucial component of any development and conservation intervention.

International-Journal-of-Sustainable-Development-and-World	Malley,-Z-J-U; Taeb,-M; Matsumoto,-T; Takeya,-H (2005)	The study were to assess linkage of environmental change to emerging water scarcity, livelihoods insecurity and decline in wildlife biodiversity and hydropower generation in the Great Ruaha ecosystem, and to discuss policy lessons for sustainable development.
ODI-Working-Paper.	Turton,-C (2000)	It focuses particularly on questions relating to the extent to which WSD activities result in the creation of new livelihood opportunities and to extent to which these opportunities are both equitably distributed and sustainable.

2. Sustainable Livelihood

African-Journal-of-Food,-Agriculture,-Nutrition-and-Development.	Sati,-V-P(2008)	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.
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Livestock- Research-for- Rural- Development	Misra,-A-K; Rao,-C- A-R; Subrahmanyam,-K- V;(2007)	Livestock play an important role in the sustainable livelihood of poor people of rain fed agro ecosystems, because of inherent risks involved in crop farming due to uncertainty of rainfall and occurrence of recurrent droughts. The objectives of the present investigation were to characterize the traditional livestock production systems, identify major constraints and suggest livestock production strategies based on participatory action research.
Research- Report- Agribusiness- and- Economics- Research- Unit,- Lincoln- University.	Herberg,-L-(2007)	Sustainable Livelihood Framework to identify the links between certification schemes and organic farmers' livelihoods. It was found that all certification systems that were part of this study contributed to the 'success' of their farmers, when success is defined as the achievement of farmers' livelihood goals.
Echos-du- Cota.	Dubuisson,-D (2007)	The organization has taken a holistic and dynamic approach centered on people and their strengths, and, emphasizing durability, and has undertaken participatory projects since the 1960s - well before the concept of sustainable livelihood approach (in French Moyens d'existence durable, or Modes de vie durable - MED) arose.

Global-Journal-of-Agricultural-Sciences.	Gana,-F-S (2007)	It is suggested, among others, that the infrastructure problem should be addressed, sustainable livelihoods should be encouraged, and that the village communities should be directly involved in the decision-making process on all aspects related to the development of the forest reserve.
Environment-and-livelihoods-in-tropical-coastal-zones:-managing-agriculture-fishery-aquaculture-conflicts.	Campbell,-J; Whittingham,-E; Townsley,-P (2006)	The use of the sustainable livelihoods approach is discussed as a means of improving our understanding of coastal poverty and linking support for livelihood diversification and enhancement with the livelihoods of the poor, their needs and aspirations, and within the context of local and wider development.
International-Journal-of-Sustainable-Agricultural-Technology.	Uddin,-M-S; Chowdhury,-M-S-H; Uddin,-M-B; Halim,-M-A;(2006)	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.

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Indian-Journal-of-Soil-Conservation.	Sharda,-V-N; Samra,-J-S; Pradeep-Dogra (2005)	Participatory watershed management following new guidelines is the right approach to maximize productivity on sustained basis through efficient use of natural resources and to achieve economic, livelihood and environmental security.
Conservation-Biology.	Gelcich,-S; Edwards-Jones,-G; Kaiser,-M-J (2005)	Sustainable livelihood approach to the development of Chilean artisanal fisheries that considers the multiple economic niches of the fishers will be most effective in the implementation of dual conservation/management measures.
Asia-Pacific-Journal-of-Rural-Development.	Astia-Dendi; Shivakoti,-G-P (2003)	The study also identified a number of new evidences that farmers' adoption of a flexible tree-based farming system enhances their tenure security and, in turn, it may induce a larger-scale adoption of improved agricultural practices necessary to enhance the resilience of the ecosystem as well as the livelihood sustainability of farmers themselves.

Journal-of- International- Development	Toner,-A (2003)	Sustainable livelihoods 'thinking' is potentially valuable in advancing our understanding of the complexity and socially embedded nature of people's lives, sustainable livelihoods frameworks and principles are too eager to codify this complexity and to produce toolboxes and techniques to change the internal management of development interventions.
Findings- World-Bank.	(2002)	Through a farming-system approach centered on participatory research techniques, WARDA economists aim to assess the impact of rice technology adoption on the entire rural livelihood. Economic research contributes to the efficiency of agricultural research by focusing research objectives on farmers' constraints, enhancing the sustainability of proposed technologies, and indicating required policy changes and priority areas. WARDA's programme structure has evolved to integrate economic research and long-term capitalization of economics expertise within the whole research agenda.

Discussion-Paper-Institute-of-Development-Studies,-University-of-Sussex.	Chambers,-R (1995)	A sustainable livelihood-intensive strategy stresses natural resources management, redistribution of livelihood resources, prices and payments, health, abolishing restriction and inconvenience, and safety nets for poor people at bad times. The policy and practical means to promote and sustain well-being, livelihoods and equity include two complementary agendas, one conventional and one new.
Journal-of-Rural-Studies.	Korf,-B; Oughton,-E	sustainable livelihoods approach as overall framework, both methodologies are qualitative in nature and address people's survival strategies and livelihood practices with a focus on micro-level analysis at individual, household (Sen) and community level (PRA), while reflecting their embeddedness in wider social, political and economic structures.

3. Participatory Development

Water-Resources-Management.	Singh,-A-K; Sikka,-A-K; Upadhyaya,-A; Bhatnagar,-P-R; Dhanphule,-S;(2008)	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.
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Land-Reform,- Land-Settlement- and-Cooperatives.	Polman,-W (2005)	This article discusses FAO's rural development priorities and programmes in the Asia-Pacific region, namely, institutional capacity-building for the empowerment of the rural poor and participatory local governance in support of rural enterprise development.
NJAS-Wageningen- Journal-of-Life- Sciences.	Sinzogan,- A-A-C; Huis,-A- van; Kossou,-D- K; Jiggins,- J; Vodouhe,- S(2004)	The study provides the foundation for the creation of a learning platform; actors will be invited to collaborate in participatory experimental agricultural technology development linked to the farmers' needs. In order to develop sustainable pest management strategies further interactive research is proposed, involving all stakeholders.
Tropical- Grasslands.	Angassa,-A; Beyene,-F (2003)	A decline in total biomass production and animal performance in the study areas was observed during recent years. Participatory planning and development intervention strategies based on traditional knowledge and values were suggested for sustainable resource use and development.
Forestry- Chronicle.	Shmatkov,- N; Brigham,- T(2003)	One of the basic principles of the project has been a participatory approach to project development and implementation. Although community economic development is the primary goal, the revival and sharing of indigenous knowledge about NTFPs has been identified by participants as a key issue, and is a focus of educational materials being developed through the project.

Agriculture-and-Human-Values.	Bryld,-E(2003)	The legalization of urban agriculture as a step towards securing lands for the urban poor. The illegal status has left a governance vacuum, which should be filled through policy formulation and regular institutionalized management in a participatory manner including all relevant stakeholders if food security has to be increased and environment improved in an urban development context.
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4. Livelihood Strategies

Geoforum-. 2007;	Salisbury,-D-S; Schminck,-M	Sustainability goals require researchers and policy makers to address the still experimental status of these forest-based organizational units, the heterogeneity and dynamism of extractives livelihoods , and the necessary importance of small-scale cattle ranching for insurance and income generation among many former and current extractivists.
Mountain-Research-and-Development.	Maselli,-D; Syfrig,-E;Inam-ur-Rahim(2005)	Livestock production is a key livelihood strategy and a way of life for most smallholders in the Hindukush. Depending on ethnicity, access to land, labour force, and ecological conditions, small to large herds of goats, sheep, cattle and buffalo serve as a primary or secondary source of livelihood.

Biosystems-Engineering.	Twomlow,-S; O'-Neill,-D; Sims,-B; Ellis-Jones,-J; Jafry,-T (2002)	Sustainability is a key issue for economic security in the longer term, and depends on many interacting factors both within and outside the tasks of crop production. The most significant of these factors are discussed and it is emphasized that involving farmers provides a reliable means of accounting for them and enabling the farmers to apply new knowledge to raise productivity, but within the contexts of their own livelihood strategies..
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5. Livelihood Activities

Indian-Journal-of-Traditional-Knowledge.	Rathakrishnan,-T; Anandaraja,-N; Ramasubramanian,-M; Selvan,-S-K(2008)	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.
Indian-Journal-of-Traditional-Knowledge.	Rathakrishnan,-T; Anandaraja,-N; Ramasubramanian,-M; Selvan,-S-K (2008)	In the paper, indigenous materials with respect to non-farming livelihood activities of the people of Ramanathapuram district such as palm leaf products, traditional fishing devices and charcoal making process (Mootam) are discussed.

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Environment,- Development-and- Sustainability.	Akpabio,-I-A; Eniang,-E-A; Egwali,-E-C (2008)	It also analyses the potential effect of the proposed tourist resort on the community dwellers and finally recommends strategies to ensure the sustainability of the proposed project and livelihood activities of the natives in the study area.
Journal-of- Sustainable- Agriculture.	Israel,-D-C; Ahmed,-M; Petersen,-E;(2007)	The study found that (1) fish catch per household was higher in the dry season than in the wet season and among higher wealth households than medium and lower wealth households; (2) livelihood activities earned positive net incomes even when labor was included as part of costs; (3) generally, labor formed a significant part of the costs of livelihood activities; and (4) the presence of fishing lots was the main access issue facing households in the use of aquatic resources.
Compas-Magazine.	Blake,-D-J-H; Pitakthepsombut,- R(2006)	It is reported that the Tai Baan research is helping fishers, farmers and other wetland resource users to identify ways of improving the use of the fragile wetlands on which their livelihoods and culture depend.

<p>On-farm-conservation-of-agricultural-biodiversity-in-Nepal-Volume-2:-managing-diversity-and-promoting-its-benefits- Proceedings-of-the-second-national-workshop,-Nagarkot,-Nepal</p>	<p>Abishkar-Subedi; Pitamber-Shrestha; Sthapit,-B-R; Rijal,-D-K; Rana,-R-B; Upadhyay,-M-P;Shrestha,-P-K (2004)</p>	<p>It helps to identify, conserve, manage, add value and exchange on-farm local crop diversity through community actions. It aims to improve and increase the access of knowledge, information and education, genetic materials, market and consumer needs, financial and physical assets by their own initiatives.</p>
<p>Global-Theme-on-Agroecosystems-Report.</p>	<p>Reddy,-C-R; Soussan-j(2002-2003)</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Journal-of-the-Asian-Farming-Systems-Association. 1993;</p>	<p>Garcia-Padilla,-V (1993)</p>	<p>The training component highlights avocatory methods by letting farmers learn through seeing and believing what works in the field. With extension assuming a greater role in providing tools to empower farmers to try out options and make rational and environmentally-sound production decisions, farmers have become active partners of the programmed and effective advocates of alternative agriculture.</p>
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6. Participatory Forest Management and Livelihood

<p>International-Journal-of-Sustainable-Development-and-World-Ecology.</p>	<p>Tanvir-Ali; Munir-Ahmad; Babar-Shahbaz; Abid-Suleri (2007)</p>	<p>Participatory forest management system introduced by the FSP has had a definite impact on increasing the natural and social assets of forest dwellers and reducing vulnerability to their livelihoods. It is suggested that the available livelihood assets, diverse factors of vulnerability and livelihood strategies of the local communities should be analyzed before the implementation of such mega-projects..</p>
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Forests,-Trees-and-Livelihoods.	Wakjira,-D-T; Gole,-T-W(2007)	This paper explores a customary tenure system of forestland in the Sheka Zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) regional state, southwest Ethiopia. This study attempted to define and understand the roles of the customary tenure systems and institutions in conserving forest and improving the livelihood of the local community.
Root-to-canopy:-regenerating-forests-through-community-state-partnerships.	Sharma,-R-C (2004)	This paper discusses the implementation of Joint Forest Management (JFM) in Chattisgarh, India which on the other hand, has encountered problems due to issues on sustainability, bureaucracy, local people's involvement, and gender relations. The People's Protected Areas was established as a regime for sustainable livelihood approach through biodiversity conservation..
Journal-of-Forest-and-Livelihood. 2002	Gautam,-K-H; Devoe,-N-N (2002)	It is shown that although the valuation gap is narrowing with the implementation of participatory forestry, local perspectives have not been adequately accommodated by state policies. Finally, it is suggested that policy guidelines should be based upon local perspectives in order to realize the potential contribution of non-timber forest products to sustainable forest management and the national economy.

7. Sustainable Livelihood Management

Rangeland-Journal.	Grey-Gardner,-R (2008)	This conventional approach has been a disincentive to active involvement by residents in managing the hazards and risks of their own water supply, despite the apparent presence of knowledge and skills at the settlement level. The risk management model that was developed and utilized is presented and the significant factors that enabled a holistic approach to water supply management are discussed.
Practice-makes-perfect:- participatory-innovation-in-soil-fertility-management-to-improve-rural-livelihoods-in-East-Africa.	Jager,-A-de (2007)	The research has shown that, once smallholders are equipped with knowledge and the capacity to learn, are empowered in organizations and connected to markets and the private sector, they can substantially improve their rural livelihoods. Therefore a focus on participatory experiential learning approaches and farmer organizations that result in new arrangements in innovation systems needs to be mainstreamed in rural development projects.
Journal-of-Developments-in-Sustainable-Agriculture.	Asis-Mazumdar (2007)	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. Irrigation water accounts for approximately 90% of the total utilization of water resources. India stands at a crossroads in institutional options for natural resources management at the local and village levels.

Communities,- livelihoods- and-natural- resources:- action- research-and- policy-change- in-Asia.	Le-Van- An(2006)	It should be concluded that community-based upland natural resource management approaches should balance long-term resource management sustainability, mainly through resource tenure issues that are typically complex and difficult to resolve, with satisfying the shorter-term livelihood needs of villagers.
Current- Issues-in- Tourism.	Zografos,- C; Oglethorpe,- D (2004)	This paper demonstrates how this methodology can be usefully applied to integrate qualitative and quantitative research, consider stakeholder preferences in the decision-making process and provide policy information helpful in conceptualizing the interplay of social and environmental objectives of sustainable tourism. In this way the methodology can help improve the participatory community management and planning of ecotourism as a livelihood economic activity.
Livelihood- and-gender:- equity-in- community- resource- management.	Krishna,-S- (2004)	This book critically examines the complex process of mainstreaming gender in natural resource management in India. The contributors build a 'genderscape' of community resource rights in varied contexts; unravel the gender barriers in traditional practices, community institutions and modern systems of governance; document diverse approaches to livelihood; and present a strong case for gender equality in sustainable resource management.