

has defined that the term 'Census House' pertains to houses used for residential, partly residential and non-residential purposes. The index of housing shortage expressed as number of residential and partly residential census house per 1,000 households increased from 933 in 1961 to 974 in 2001 for both rural and urban.

Chapter ten analyses the changes in the livelihood patterns among social groups in India, and specifically examines three major aspects of occupational diversification such as, shift from agriculture to non-agriculture occupations in rural areas, pattern of diversification within agriculture sector and changes in occupation pattern in urban areas.

Chapter eleven explores the changes in access to land and capital assets of *dalits*. The NSSO surveys have shown the disparities in land assets, non-farm asset holdings having disparities in aggregate capital assets. The authors highlighted that distribution of land is fairer in case of STs than SCs. Chapter twelve discusses the gender-wise estimates of employment and unemployment and disparities among SCs/STs in rural and urban areas. The data focused by the author show that rural male employment rate was lowest for SCs (46.2 per cent) followed by non-SCs/STs and STs, female employment rate was the lowest.

Chapter thirteen outlines the main provisions of reservation policy and examines its impact on the employment and education of SCs and STs. Article 16(A) of the Constitution of India permits reservation in favour of marginalised groups like SCs, STs and OBCs. The author highlighted its impact on employment, education and legislation. Chapter fourteen provides the road for *dalits* in the new millennium. This book could justify the factors which contributed to disparities among SCs and STs and human development to support the inter-social groups during the period between 1980–2000. The authors who themselves are editors of this book, observed a positive

improvement in HDI and HPI. In this book, the gaps or disparities between SCs and STs on one hand, and non – SCs/STs, on other in terms of HDI, HPI are ably analysed. However, the editors seriously tried to address the issues of social exclusion in human development which would have been useful to plan and implement suitable policies to tackle the challenges that confront the marginalised social groups.

Obviously, this book presents brilliant ideas for all stakeholders and researchers in universities and academic institutions. This will also help higher bureaucrats connected with the development of SCs, STs and OBCs in appropriate policy formulation for the targeted rural disadvantaged.

Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao

Displacement, Revolution, and the New Urban Condition Theories and Case Studies, by Ipsita Chatterjee, Published by Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, ₹ 645.

Development-induced displacement is not a new phenomenon in India or the Third World. Independence from colonial rule ushered an era of government-sponsored development projects that used and recycled spaces, soils, geological formations, and the bowels of the earth to create dams, power projects, mines and factories. These new spaces hoped to erase the decades of stagnation under colonial extraction and catapult the country into an era of indigenous modernity that would tackle the problems of hunger and poverty. Displacement of the poor and indigenous people was seen as a necessary social cost for erasing uneven development and materialising long-term progress.

This book explored all-pervasive and perhaps ever-present urban issue of displacement. According to the author, displacement is a contradiction, because it uproots people. She made enormous effort to

explain the concept of New Urban Politics (NUP) of displacement with adequate conceptual clarity and evidences of literature. The book revolves around the incidence of displacement and resettlement experiences of Ahmedabad city in India. It attempts to conceptualise the urban exploitation through displacement from a Marxist perspective. To explain the concept, the author has taken the example of Ahmedabad city and visualised the effect of exploitation and displacement of Sabarmati River Front Development (SRFD) project on people who lived on the river bank, under the over-bridge and other places like pavements and slums.

The book has 149 pages of subject matter covered in six chapters, the first chapter introduces the concept of 'New Urban Politics', how the cities of the country get in the process of urbanisation and how people who are living in slums are uprooted without any resistance by the affected. Chapter 2 brings elaborate literature survey on the concept of NUP and handled properly with adequate explanation and justification in understanding the transition from urban governance.

Chapters 3 and 4 discuss in detail about the displacement of the urban poor from the banks of the river Sabarmati through Sabarmati River Front Development project. It looks at the institutional position toward displacement, and brings out the heterogeneity and diversity within these positions to indicate the nature of displacement and resettlement. Chapter 5 looks into the resistance to displacement through the concept of "right to the city". It explains the strategies and outcomes of three organised groups' agitation against the SRFD project of Sabarmati river. The author puts strong argument that, the demand for the 'right to the city' comes from those who are economically excluded, underpaid, and lead below-subistence life, or

in other words, the working class and the informal social class. The cry for the 'right to the city' comes from those who are culturally alienated, who are not necessarily economically excluded.

In this book, the author attempted to analyse the third world urban condition in the context of globalisation through the example of SRFD project in Ahmedabad city in India. This book brings many concepts which are new to the general public and important areas for theory builders and researchers of the 'life of the urban slum dwellers'. The concepts like New Urban Politics, place promotion, municipal neoliberalism, Phenomenology, Marxian accumulation, estrangement, Neil Smith's elucidation of gentrification and Lefebvre's concept of the 'right to the city' are used for explaining the issues and challenges faced by Muslim minority poor who lived in the river bank and separation, unwanted treatment and negative attitude by the Hindu dominants with the case of Ahmedabad city incidents.

Often books on India or South Asia are read only by Indians, South Asians or people doing research in only these regions, similarly, books on U.S or European cities are read by 'Western'. Moreover, book based on the global south but using theories in the global north are criticised for glossing over the complexities of third world urbanity. This particular book does not belong to or deal with any regional speciality, without becoming timeless, spaceless and over-generalisations. Therefore, to read this book a reader need not to be an Indian or South Asian or third world researcher, anybody interested in understanding the urban condition in the context of globalisation, will find it much useful literature and guiding theory builder.

Dr. R. Chinnadurai