

BOOK REVIEWS

Globalization, India and the World, P.K Agarwal and R.K. Bhatt, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2011 (198 pages).

Globalization influenced the present World most. It removes barriers and has the potential to enrich everyone in the World, particularly the poor-Said Noble Laureate Joseph Stiglitz. Based on the view, the authors started their argument from workers and farmers' point of view on globalization. According to Fidel Castro of Cuba, various cultural impact will attack the globalization and will finish the demand of globalization. Kashmir is the classical example of cultural attack on trade by India and Pakistan. Regional and local issues will be more important and thereby, regional and local cultures are more easily unified than the global ones as they have been easily interacting with ease for many centuries.

Media is the happiest class in the globalization. Newspaper, magazine or bestseller world and franchise business will suffice. Instead of encouraging morality and honesty, the media will indulge in spoiling of the minds of young generations and the working people alike.

As far as judiciary and Legal Profession are concerned, solicitors, advocates, lawyers or attorneys are the beneficiaries. Corruption will eat into the vitals of judiciary too. Bureaucracy are the white elephants. Bureaucracy and the political elite have ultimately give into the globalization.

Women are another group which is the sufferer during the globalization. Women labourers are another class which is sufferer. Women become more than males in jobs, the husbands become mentally sick at home.

Young boys and girls have thrills in their life style, have new devices to communicate and to get educated. Mobile sets get so sophisticated that only one device can fulfill their all requirements, get high salaries in start-up jobs.

Historical perspective of globalization is that the package of economic reforms was based on constitutional framework, Industrial dislocation and programme of economic reforms. The main objective of the economic growth is to maximise the production of the consumer goods and services in the society, which increases the economic welfare of the people. The people of India stand for secular credentials. Legal reform is a strong instrument to ensure equitable justice.

All villages in the country are being connected by road network under the most ambitious programmes like Prime Minister Sadak Rojgar Yojana, NREGP for rural development.

Being predominantly agriculture economy, liberalisation should precede implementation of land reforms. The farming labourers are most vulnerable section of the society. This group does not have the collective bargaining instrument. The rural poor are given a semblance of justice otherwise all gains of liberalisation or globalisation will be run over by this hungry army throwing all monuments and calculation of globalisation in the dustbin.

Consequently, food security is the top priority concern in the country. Half of India's most severe poverty is concentrated in just five states-Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. India almost became self-sufficient in foodgrains. But hunger death is increasing day by day.

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.