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Displacement Risks in Africa
This text stems from an August 1999 gathering held at White Oak Plantation in northern Florida, attended by 30 conservationists from field sites, universities, and conservation organizations throughout the world, with a focus on success stories in tropical nature conservation. Coverage includes an overview of protected areas worldwide; case studies of conservation in Africa, Latin America, and Asia; challenges faced by parks at different hierarchical levels; and broad philosophical questions of conservation, and how protected areas might effectively deal with the pressures of an overcrowded planet.

Making Parks Work
Crimes against Nature reveals the hidden history behind three of the nation's first parklands: the Adirondacks, Yellowstone, and the Grand Canyon. Focusing on conservation's impact on local inhabitants, Karl Jacoby traces the effect of criminalizing such traditional practices as hunting, fishing, foraging, and timber cutting in the newly created parks. Jacoby reassesses the nature of these "crimes" and provides a rich portrait of rural people and their relationship with the natural world in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Churning the Earth
Viewed by some as symbols of progress and by others as inherently flawed, large dams remain one of the most contentious development issues on Earth. Building on the work of the now defunct World Commission on Dams, Thayer Scudder wades into the debate with unprecedented authority. Employing the Commission's Seven Strategic priorities, Scudder charts the 'middle way' forward by examining the impacts of large dams on ecosystems, societies and political economies. He also analyses the structure of the decision-making process for water resource development and tackles the highly contentious issue of dam-induced resettlement, illuminated by a statistical analysis of 50 cases.

Economic and Political Weekly
This book explores the issue of development-induced resettlement, with a particular emphasis on the humanitarian, legal, and social aspects of this problem. Today, so-called 'development-induced displacement and resettlement' (DDDR) is one of the dominant causes of internal spatial mobility worldwide. Each year over 15 million people are forced to abandon their homes to make space for economic development infrastructure. The construction of dams and irrigation projects, the expansion of communication networks, urbanization and re-urbanization, the extraction and transportation of mineral resources, forced evictions in urban areas, and population redistribution schemes count among the many possible causes. Terminski aims to present the issue of development-caused displacement as a highly diverse, global social problem occurring in all regions of the world. As a human rights issue it poses a challenge to public international law and to institutions providing humanitarian assistance. A significant part of this book is devoted to the current dynamics of development-caused resettlement in Europe, which has been neglected in the academic literature so far.

Social Action
This book addresses the right of indigenous peoples to live, own and use their traditional territories, and analyses how international law addresses this. Through its meticulous examination of the interaction between international law and indigenous peoples' land rights, the work explores several burning issues such as collective rights, self-determination, property rights, cultural rights and restitution of land. It delves into the notion of past violations and the role of international law in providing for remedies, reparation and restitution. It also argues that there is a new phase in the relationship between States, indigenous peoples and private actors, such as corporations, in the making of territorial agreements.

Against Extinction
Conservation in Africa
Protected areas and conservation policies are usually established with only local nature and wildlife in mind. Yet they can have far reaching consequences for local populations, often underlining their access to resources and their livelihoods. This book is the first comprehensive discussion of the social consequences of protected area schemes and conservation policies. Drawing on case studies from North America, Europe, Asia, Central America and Africa, it critically reviews current trends in protected area management, and shows how local people have been affected in terms of their customary rights, livelihoods, wellbeing and social cohesion. The loss of secure livelihoods ultimately threatens conservation, as poverty and environmental degradation intensify in and around protected areas. The leading authorities who have contributed to this ground breaking volume argue for a thorough overhaul of conservation thinking and practice.
Land Acquisition, Displacement and Resettlement in Gujarat: 1947-2004

Development-induced Displacement

Risks and Reconstruction

Some ten million people are displaced or resettled every year, due to development projects, often with negative results. The contributors argue that there is a complexity and tension, when trying to reconcile enforced displacement with the creation of a socio-economically viable and sustainable environment.

Democratizing Forest Governance in India

Contends that effective biological conservation and social justice must go hand in hand. How can the international conservation movement protect biological diversity, while at the same time safeguarding the rights and fulfilling the needs of people, particularly the poor? Contested Nature argues that to be successful in the long-term, social justice and biological conservation must go hand in hand. The protection of nature is a complex social enterprise, and much more a process of politics, and of human organization, than ecology. Although this political complexity is recognized by practitioners, it rarely enters into the problem analyses that inform conservation policy. Structured around conceptual chapters and supporting case studies that examine the politics of conservation in specific contexts, the book shows that pursuing social justice enhances biodiversity conservation rather than diminishing it, and that the fate of local peoples and that of conservation are completely intertwined. “Written in an accessible and engaging style [it is] full of new ideas and accounts of the latest practices and problems that will form a valuable compendium for people wrestling with these problems.” — Journal of Ecological Anthropology

Communal Violence, Forced Migration and the State

Nearly 90 percent of the earth’s land surface is directly affected by human infrastructure and activities, yet less than 5 percent is legally “protected” for biodiversity conservation—and even most large protected areas have people living inside their boundaries. In all but a small fraction of the earth’s land area, then, conservation and people must coexist. Conservation is a resource for all those who aim to reconcile biodiversity with human livelihoods. It traces the historical roots of modern conservation thought and practice, and explores current perspectives from evolutionary and community ecology, conservation biology, anthropology, political ecology, economics, and policy. The authors examine a suite of conservation strategies and perspectives from around the world, highlighting the most innovative and promising avenues for future efforts. Exploring, highlighting, and bridging gaps between the social and natural sciences as applied in the practice of conservation, this book provides a broad, practically oriented view. It is essential reading for anyone involved in the conservation process—from academic conservation biology to the management of protected areas, rural livelihood development to poverty alleviation, and from community-based natural resource management to national and global policymaking.

Parks in Peril

Like to walk through one of the hathivanas (elephant forests) maintained by Mauryan king Chandragupta? Wish to be part of the royal dinner of a Mughal Emperor, with the palate containing a variety of forty meat dishes? Desirous of having a glimpse of the head on the shield and full-mount trophies of tigers and lions, decorating the halls and walls of the military lounges, lavish palaces and royal houses of the British Raj? Conservation Conundrum - Journey of India’s wildlife through ages is a pen-picture of the glory and good times, the trials and tribulations, persecution and perturbation of the country’s wild animals in its recorded history. The author has captured the theme through a historian’s kaleidoscope, where from a period of plenty in the ancient India, animal numbers plummeted to its lowest, when the country was into its first two decades of independence. From a situation of no-hope, how most of the iconic wildlife species registered a turn around and smart recovery in a span of half a century, despite the odds working against them forms the central thread. The author takes the reader through the pages in finding an answer to the usual dilemma, as to whether it is human need and interest or the future of the wild denizens that is important to a developing nation like India.

Women’s Link

First Published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Conservation, Displacement, and Deprivation

As the plight of refugees around the world looms large as one of the central problems facing the international political community at the beginning of the 21st century, the situations facing displaced persons in Africa are both acute manifestations of this global trend, and unique in their particularities. As the powerful nations of the world are mobilized to tackle domestic conflicts and their ensuing refugee problems in the Balkans, the Middle East,
Sustainable Development Administration in India

To those who know the charm of Aldo Leopold’s writing in A Sand County Almanac, this collection from his journals and essays will be a new delight. The journal entries included here were written in camp during his many field trips—hunting, fishing, and exploring—and they indicate the source of ideas on land ethics found in his longer essays. They reflect as well two long canoe trips in Canada and a sojourn in Mexico, where Leopold hunted deer with bow and arrow. The essays presented here are culled from the more contemplative notes which were still in manuscript form at the time of Leopold’s death in 1948, fighting a brush fire on a neighbor’s farm. Round River has been edited by Leopold’s son, Luna, a geologist well-known in the field of conservation. It is also charmingly illustrated with line drawings by Charles W. Schwartz. All admirers of Leopold’s work—indeed, all lovers of nature—will find this book richly rewarding.

London Labour and the London Poor

The mythology of “gifted land” is strong in the National Park Service, but some of our greatest parks were “gifted” by people who had little if any choice in the matter. Places like the Grand Canyon’s south rim and Glacier had to be bought, finagled, borrowed—or taken by force—when Indian occupants and owners resisted the call to contribute to the public welfare. The story of national parks and Indians is, depending on perspective, a costly triumph of the public interest, or a bitter betrayal of America’s native people. “Combining highly charged prose and convincing evidence this superb book constitutes a moving account of [tribal] defeats and victories.”—Choice

People and Wildlife, Conflict or Co-existence?

Using the experience of the Parks in Peril program—a wide-ranging project instituted by The Nature Conservancy and its partner organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean to foster better park management—this book presents a broad analysis of current trends in park management and the implications for biodiversity conservation. It examines the context of current park management and challenges many commonly held views from social, political, and ecological perspectives. The book argues that: biodiversity conservation is inherently political sustainable use has limitations as a primary tool for biodiversity conservation effective park protection requires understanding the social context at varying scales of analysis actions to protect parks need a level of conceptual rigor that has been absent from recent programs built around slogans and stereotypes

Indian Country, God’s Country

Contributed articles.

Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement

Human-wildlife conflict is a major issue in conservation. As people encroach into natural habitats, and as conservation efforts restore wildlife to areas where they may have been absent for generations, contact between people and wild animals is growing. Some species, even the beautiful and endangered, can have serious impacts on human lives and livelihoods. Tigers kill people, elephants destroy crops and African wild dogs devastate sheep herds left unattended. Historically, people have responded to these threats by killing wildlife wherever possible, and this has led to the endangerment of many species that are difficult neighbours. The urgent need to conserve such species, however, demands coexistence of people and endangered wildlife. This book presents a variety of solutions to human-wildlife conflicts, including novel and traditional farming practices, offsetting the costs of wildlife damage through hunting and tourism, and the development of local and national policies.

Celebrity and the Environment

The Singapore Water Story

The forest sector in India is currently going through an unprecedented churning. Every dimension of forest-related decision-making, including rights of local communities, conversion of forests to non-forest uses and setting aside forests for wildlife conservation, has become the subject of intense scrutiny, debate and change. The involvement of multiple actors, from local communities to the Supreme Court, marks a shift in the discourse from forest management to forest governance. Questions of forest rights, responsibilities, regulatory structures, transparency and accountability have increasingly become central to the discourse. The need to democratize all these components of forest governance is being repeatedly articulated. This book highlights this shift in the discourse and analyses the complex issues involved in bringing about democratic governance of forests in India. The essays in this book review developments over the last two decades along four dimensions: forests for local management, forests for wildlife conservation, conversion to non-forest purposes, and the wider socio-economic context and how it poses challenges to the idea of democratic governance. The themes range from the relevance of the Joint Forest Management programme, the contribution of the Forest Rights Act, the complexities of the Godavarman case and the changes in the Wildlife Act to challenges posed by shifting cultivation, scientific versus traditional knowledge, and the effect of economic growth on forest dependence.
Fortress Conservation

Indigenous Peoples’ Land Rights under International Law

Social Change and Conservation

I go about the street with water-creases crying, “Four bunches a penny, water-creases.” London Labour and the London Poor is an extraordinary work of investigative journalism, a work of literature, and a groundbreaking work of sociology. Mayhew conducted hundreds of interviews with London’s street traders, entertainers, thieves and beggars which revealed that the ‘two nations’ of rich and poor in Victorian Britain were much closer than many people thought. By turns alarming, touching, and funny, the pages of London Labour and the London Poor exposed a previously hidden world to view. The first-hand accounts of costermongers and street-sellers, of sewer-scavenger and chimney-sweep, are intimate and detailed and provide an unprecedented insight into their day-to-day struggle for survival. Combined with Mayhew’s obsessive data gathering, these stories have an immediacy that owes much to his sympathetic understanding and highly effective literary style. This new selection offers a cross-section of the original volumes and their evocative illustrations, and includes an illuminating introduction to Henry Mayhew and the genesis and influence of his work. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World’s Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford’s commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

Conservation

Gujarat has been at the center of media attention since March 2002 when a communal frenzy of the worst nature affected the state creating raw tensions between various groups. This timely volume of essays deals primarily with the problem of transformation and of the economy, society and polity of Gujarat. Its relevance is immense in the light of the present political situation.

The World of Nomads

The world stands so dazzled by India’s meteoric economic rise that we hesitate to acknowledge its consequences to the people and the environment. In Churning the Earth, Aseem Shrivastava and Ashish Kothari engage in a timely enquiry of this impressive growth story. They present incontrovertible evidence on how the nature of this recent growth has been predatory and question its sustainability. Unfettered development has damaged the ecological basis that makes life possible for hundreds of millions resulting in conflicts over water, land and natural resources, and increasing the chasm between the rich and the poor, threatening the future of India as a civilization. Rich with data and stories, this eye-opening critique of India’s development strategy argues for a radical ecological democracy based on the principles of environmental sustainability, social equity and livelihood security. Shrivastava and Kothari urge a fundamental shift towards such alternatives—already emerging from a range of grassroots movements—if we are to forestall the descent into socio-ecological chaos. Churning the Earth is unique in presenting not only what is going wrong in India, but also the ways out of the crises that globalised growth has precipitated.

Battles Over Nature

This volume engages with the topical issue of land rights in neoliberal India. It examines government policies, laws, land governance and land reforms from the perspective of social justice and people’s response to dispossession of land. Looking beyond the dominant discourse of land acquisition and the conception of land as a commodity for economic growth, the book explores critical themes including issues of social identity, culture, livelihood and food security through a study of land reform; reviews existing land policies and legal dimensions; and discusses issues and challenges of land governance and land dependents as well as perspectives from people’s movements. Lucidly written, based on empirical research, and comprehensive in its treatment of a contentious concern, this volume will be useful to scholars and researchers of economics and public policy, development studies, political science, and political economy. It will also interest scholars of South Asian studies and sociology.

Land Rights in India

The battle to save the world is being joined by a powerful new group of warriors. Celebrities are lending their name to conservation causes, and conservation itself is growing its own stars to fight and speak for nature. In this timely and essential book, Dan Brockington argues that this alliance grows from the mutually supportive publicity celebrity and conservation causes provide for each other, and more fundamentally, that the flourishing of celebrity and charismatic conservation is part of an ever-closer intertwining of conservation and corporate capitalism. Celebrity promotions, the investments of rich executives, and the wealthy social networks of charismatic conservationists are producing more commodified and commercial conservation strategies; conservation becomes an ever more important means of generating profit. Celebrity and the Environment provides vital critical analysis of this new phenomena and argues that, ironically, there may be a hidden cost to celebrity power to individual’s relationships with the wild. The author argues that whilst wildlife television documentaries flourish, there is a significant decline in visits to national parks in many countries around the world and this is evidence that a time when conservationists are calling for us to restore our relationships with the wild, many people are doing so simply by following the exploits of celebrity conservationists.

Contested Nature

When violence occurs in democracies it is often characterized as an aberration. The state that saw human rights violations and failure of law and order in Gujarat in 2002 emerged, even if by its own admission, as a model for good governance. Communal Violence, Forced Migration and the State, through an account of displaced Maldhari of Gir Forest of Gujarat and its important resource for the emerging domain of forced migration and the changing nature of the state in a globalized world.
Science, Society and Power

“This book describes the journey of Singapore’s development and the fundamental role that water has had in shaping it. What makes this case so unique is that the quest for self-sufficiency in terms of water availability in a fast-changing urban context has been crucial to the way development policies and agendas have been planned throughout the years”--

Rural Women in Latin America

An overview of critical conceptual approaches to water justice, illustrated with global historic and contemporary case studies of socio-environmental struggles.

The Future of Large Dams

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The Economics of Involuntary Resettlement

This book is a first-ever detailed analysis of the land acquired for development projects and their impact on the displaced and project-affected people of Gujarat, from 1947 to 2004. It begins with a debate on the meaning of the term ‘development’ and focuses on displacement, marginalisation and impoverishment as direct consequences of admittedly debatable methods of progress adopted in Gujarat in the name of development. The book presents a comprehensive account of land acquired for water resources, industries, mines, HRD, transportation/communication, and urban development projects and focuses on the people displaced and affected by them. Additionally it pays special attention to the legislative hurdles in rehabilitation and compensation procedures which follow displacement, analysing the behaviour of officials towards people, the role of village leaders and the impact on people, especially tribals, dalits, the ‘backward’ castes, women and children. The information presented covers 139 sites and 1,937 households from different regions of Gujarat. The book is special in that it discusses the issue of the current and future state of land acquisition in Gujarat as a Special Economic Zone (SEZ), thereby contributing to the debate on the necessity and the significance of SEZs. This book is an important addition to the available resources in the field of economics and development studies and political sociology. It will be useful as a reference book to researchers and academics working in these areas as well as the professionals involved in the field.

Conservation Conundrum

Water Justice

Sixteen interdisciplinary essays on topics ranging from wildlife management to soil conservation, the Cape in the 19th century to Ethiopia in the 1980s, reveal the integral role of conservation policies in Africa’s future.

Crimes Against Nature

In This Book Biologists, Sociologists, Historians And Activists Come Together To Search Out Solutions To The Key Problems Of Contemporary Conservation Practices. Focusing On India, But Also Exploring Comparable Situations In Africa, This Book Makes The Case For A Better Exploration Of This Middle Ground, And Argues For A Need To Involve Not Just Urban Enthusiasts, Scientists And Foresters But Also The Villager.

Participatory Environmental Policy Processes

Includes statistics.

Development and Deprivation in Gujarat

Round River

This book offers a multidimensional comparative analysis of two large groups of the world’s displaced populations: resettlers uprooted by development and refugees fleeing military conflicts or natural calamities. The authors explore common central issues: the condition of being “displaced,” the risks of impoverishment and destitution, the rights and entitlements of those uprooted, and, most important, the means of reconstruction of their livelihoods. (Adapté de l’Introduction).