

In Chapter VI on 'Finance: Recent Developments and Policy,' the editors have stressed that it is time to move away from adequacy to other aspects of credit requirements, such as uses of credit and appropriateness of financial requirements. Moreover, the report discussed the differences between microfinance and venture capital, and suggested that there are more issues which are needed to be deliberated and these deliberations will not only enhance flow of credit but also help in garnering more business for financial institutions.

In Chapter VII on 'Innovation and MSMEs: Green and Clean,' the editors have highlighted that the alternative energy sources implies a significant business case and it remains to be properly harnessed. Given the specific development of this sector in the country, India has tremendous opportunities in waiting.

In Chapter VIII on 'Communication and Advocacy,' the editors stressed that effective advocacy need to be based on a solid footing of data, information and analysis on the small enterprise economy. Moreover, as communication emerges as an outcome of data information and analysis, India still has to travel a lot on these lines.

In Chapter IX on 'Trade and Outward Orientation,' the editors focused on the need for rapid changes in the MSME sector from the view point of their survival. They have advised to cultivate a culture of innovation, in which both the corporate sector and the government have important roles to play.

The tenth and the final chapter on 'Responsible Business; Perspectives and Experiences' reminded that the concept should not be treated as a passing fad rather it should provide an opportunity for having a closer look at the way business is done. Besides, for the planners and the policy makers, it gives an opportunity to look back on the qualitative

aspects of enterprise development rather than focusing only on achievement of quantitative targets.

The report is a comprehensive reference for those who want to review the performance of the MSMEs as well as interested to know the status of various policy decisions taken by the Government of India and other agencies in facilitating the growth and development of MSMEs in backward regions of India. The editors should be highly appreciated as the report handles difficult and contentious issues in a most comprehensive manner and highlights the MSMEs in a most fascinating manner. Finally, a small remark that though some spelling mistakes spoil the charm of quick reading of the report but they do not drag attention from the broad contents and database as vividly presented in the report.

B.K. Swain

Agro-Afforestation Management on Wastelands (Village Level Study), Hridai R. Yadav, 2011. Published by Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd, A/15-16, Commercial Block, Mohan Garden, New Delhi -110 059 (India), pp. 349, Rs. 900 (Hardback).

The book under review is an outcome of a research study analysing various natural and human factors responsible for the wastelands development covering five villages (*viz.*, Loniapur, Parsanwa, Benipur, Mahmoodpur and Bhaganpur villages) of Amethi Block in Sultanpur district. The author has attempted to analyse the problems and factors responsible for development of wastelands at village and block levels. He examined the issues related with planning, management and reclamation of wastelands through agro-afforestation system. He has also assessed the cost-benefit ratios, socio-economic crisis and suggested suitable strategies to restore the ecological imbalances.

The author has discussed in depth, about the six categories of wastelands prevailing in Amethi Block (viz., Usar, Waterlogged, Banjar, Kankarili, Ravine and other types of wastelands). The factors responsible for development of wasteland have been discussed with the help of Stepwise Regression Analysis and Correlation Matrix for each category of existing wastelands in Amethi Block. The author has discussed on the Afforestation programmes executed by various line departments, in order to augment the wasteland productivity.

Dr. Yadav, has examined the policies for agro-afforestation and the six mini-missions programmes (of various approaches) constituted to strengthen the wasteland development programme. He has suggested 21 points which need to be considered for successful planning of wastelands reclamation. He has discussed on various agro-afforestation systems which include Social Forestry – Horticulture system, Forestry-Horticulture-Agriculture system, Agri – Horti – Forestry system and Fisheries – Horti – Forestry system. These systems were adopted in six categories of wastelands prevailing in Amethi Block, based on their feasibility.

After examining the techno-economic viability, Reclamation of wastelands has been demonstrated in the study villages in four phases. Reclamation has resulted in checking and controlling the environmental and ecological crisis and improving the socio-economic crisis of the deprived rural poor of the Amethi Block. The author has worked out the economics for each of the agro-afforestation system and specific category of wasteland.

All the above discussed approaches are location specific and would offer deep insight to extension development for effective transfer of technology in wasteland development programmes. The book is recommended

for students, field demonstrators, extension officials and researchers.

V. Suresh Babu

Sustainable Resource Development: Policy, Problem and Prescription, by : Udai Prakash Sinha, ISBN-13: 978-81-8069-746-3, Published in 2011 by Concept Publishing Company (P) Ltd. New Delhi, Pages 533, Price: Rs.1250.

Sustainable Development is nothing but management and conservation of natural resource base along with the orientation of technological and institutional changes in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of number of needs for present and future generation. The natural resources are considered as one of the most important pillars of sustainable development, provide raw material and energy inputs without which production and consumption would be highly impossible. The present discourse of this book elaborates the need for establishing the sustainable development process at the various considerations – social, economic, political and environmental etc. Particularly, the author viewed that Common Property Resources, which are by and large natural resources that must be protected and enriched for overall growth of the rural areas. Such effort will not only lead to optimum utilisation of resources but also generate more employment opportunities for the rural people.

This book analyses various aspects of conserving the natural resource base through the elements involved in the whole gamut of these activities that encompass the role of an agronomist, irrigation engineer, a scientist, a cooperative expert, an economist and a social scientist.

The production and destruction of resources are the two extreme points and in