

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

between these two the same takes several forms in order to serve mankind. This publication highlights some of the natural resources and their systems in relation to man who plays a vital role in shaping and utilising different kinds of resources, as spatial linkages on economic, social and political grounds. This book also considers forest and agricultural resources in the Munger division. There are twelve chapters which elaborately discuss the basic concepts of sustainability and the evolutionary perspectives of sustainable human development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In the first chapter, the author discusses about the scope and necessary conditions for sustainability, resource and culture, industrial resources and its relations, principles of resource advocacy, resource and environmental accounting etc. pertaining to both rural and urban resource environments. The second chapter deals with the review of literature, approaches, principles and setting of hypotheses and the third chapter depicts the area of the study taken up and its topographic conditions. Human resources and sustainable development of the new millennium was dealt in the fourth chapter in which the author explained about the Sustainable Human Development (SHD) and human security, role of governance in environment management and impact of new technology in environment management and so on.

In the fifth chapter, the history of forest resources and approaches for ecosystem were analysed based on the problems and distribution of forest type and its products necessitating the conservation of forest for both national as well as global context. The chapter six explains the agricultural resources and its sustainable development in the new millennium. Seventh chapter stresses the need for prevention of water resources by elaborating the existing status and problems in the irrigation systems and reservoirs.

The eighth chapter analyses the impacts of urbanisation and industrialisation that cause damage to sustainable development of the region of the study. It also cautions the distribution of industry which not only pollutes the environment but also carnage the rural livelihoods. The author also discusses road and transport infrastructure that includes railways, waterways and surface transport systems and prescribed some policy initiatives for future endeavour. The role of panchayati raj was not ignored but extensively discussed in the tenth chapter with valuable suggestions.

Obviously, this book presents brilliant ideas for conservation and management of resources and presenting analysis of the various elements involved in integrated development of resources and resource systems that the subject specialist, researcher, planner and policy maker will find this book interesting and useful.

*R. Murugesan*

**Sardar Sarovar Project on the River Narmada** edited by R. Parthasarathy, Ravindra H. Dholakia, CEPT University Press, Ahmedabad, 2011.

The book 'Sardar Sarovar Project on the River Narmada', History of Design, Planning and Appraisal (volume-1) speaks about design, planning and historical perspective of sardar sarovar dam. The book is divided into three parts. First part discusses about historical perspective and design of the dam, the second part deals with the planning process of the dam and third part deals with the social – cost benefit analysis of the project.

Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada River is a vortex of controversies, be it an environmental, resettlement & rehabilitation, seismic threat, cost–benefit analysis etc. The SSP is a much debated and extensively studied subject. The SSP has a taken a long duration