

## BOOK REVIEWS

Chancellors, improving State and Centre relationship, and others. The book ends with a positive statement saying that 'India is not short of funds or talent. The first green revolution was achieved due to political will and commitment. Second or ever green revolution can also be achieved if there is strong political will and commitment.'

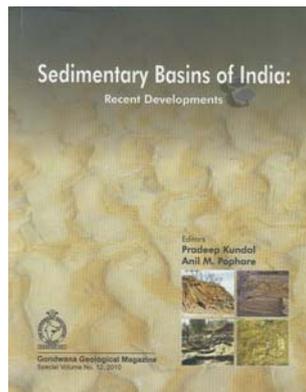
I found considerable variation in research achievements listed for different SAUs. Apparently this information is based on the inputs provided by the SAUs and reflects the perception of the person compiling the information. For example, characterization of late embryogenesis protein from *Vigna radiata*, and anti viral protein from *Bougainvillea spectabilis* are listed among the research achievements of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU). The latter has certainly accomplished much more than this in agriculture.

The book represents a comprehensive compilation of different aspects related to HAE in the country, including the Model Acts for the SAUs and other legal issues. The book would be useful for all connected with HAE. Students aspiring to join SAUs can find all the required information at one place. They and others can restrict their reading to the relevant chapters. Some of the problems discussed are equally valid for traditional, non-agricultural universities. This book should be on the library shelf of all agricultural research and teaching institutions.

1. *The Economic Times*, Mumbai, 15 October 2011.

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**Sedimentary Basins of India: Recent Developments.** P. Kundal and A. M. Pophare (eds), Gondwana Geological Magazine Special Volume No. 12, c/o Post Graduate Department of Geology, RTM Nagpur University, Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan Campus, Law College Square, Amravati Road, Nagpur 440 001. 2010. viii + 375 pp. Price: Rs 1500/US\$ 100.

The book under review is one more useful addition to the stable of edited volumes dealing with varied aspects of the geology of sedimentary basins in India, and relevant mineral potential and prospecting. This volume has a fairly good mix of papers contributed by geologists from various state exploration agencies, including the Atomic Minerals Directorate, Geological Survey of India, and those from the academia. The sedimentary basins covered include the Proterozoic basins of Vindhyan–Maha-koshal, Chhattisgarh, Indravati, Pranhita–Godavari, Cuddapah, Bhima–Kaladgi, and a host of deformed volcano-sedimentary terrains from the Aravalli–Bundelkhand craton, and Central India. Uranium and polymetal deposits form the mainstay of the papers dealing with the Proterozoic terrains, as expected from authors having affiliation with the Atomic Minerals Directorate. The second set of papers focuses on the hydrocarbon-bearing Upper Palaeozoic to Mesozoic Gondwana basins. While some of these papers deal purely with the sedimentological analysis, others bear more on coal/lignite characters, coal bed methane, or the influence of tectonics on these Gondwana basins.

While a few papers deal with the Mesozoic sedimentary systems of Kachchh or other coastal tracts of India, a sizeable fraction of the papers bears on the Quaternary systems in various parts of India. Majority of the last set of papers on the Quaternary basins concentrate on lithofacies description, including granulometric studies, trace fossils, physical and chemostratigraphy, and hydrogeology. There are odd papers that deal with fossil biota, soil and remote sensing applications in the mapping of sedimentary terrain. The overwhelming majority of the papers cover sedimentary systems in peninsular India. However, there are a couple of contributions where Neoproterozoic–Cambrian successions of the Lesser Himalaya, or the Tertiary succession in Manipur have been examined, the latter describing the chemostratigraphy of the Eocene–Oligocene deposits.

That this volume emanated from the proceedings of a National Symposium on 'Sedimentary basins of India: economic potential and future prospects', is brought out not only by the not so well-cemented agglomeration of 43 papers, but also by the inclusion of 14 abstracts towards the end of the volume. The upside of this volume is the variety embodied in 375-odd pages, and the unstated intention to cater to the heterogeneous pool of potential readers possibly with disparate background. Sedimentary basins of all ages have attracted the attention of geologists in the academia and in the mineral industry driven by economic interests. The real success of this volume would be if those in the exploration of hydrocarbon, uranium and other polymetallic deposits find the new data, interpretation or summary articulated in this volume as a guide in formulating new strategies or refining the traditional ones. Moreover, focused academic readers may find quite a few papers catering more to local interests without delving deep into their links with sedimentary basin evolution, and the wider dynamics.

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