

in the best scenario for renewables, put their contribution at 11% in AD 2032 as against projections of 20–30% by other countries and similar potentials in India according to studies elsewhere (G. M. Pillai, chapter 20). These have to be looked into as any dependence on fossil fuel, even piped natural gas, has security risks and climate change impacts.

The book under review is not only well-documented, but is also been well-produced. This hard bound volume of 411 pages is free from printing errors and is easy to read and maintain. It is a must for all renewable energy students, consultants and for policy planners in the energy field as well as development agencies. It should find a place on the

shelves of libraries and documentation centres, as it is a valuable reference work having detailed index.

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Errata

Occurrence of monazite in the auriferous zones of Gadag gold field, Karnataka

A. G. Ugarkar, T. C. Devaraju, T. T. Alapieti and T. A. A. Halkoaho

[*Curr. Sci.*, 2007, 92, 1763–1767]

Figure 1 on page 1764 was not printed properly. It is printed now in its entirety. We regret the error.

—Editors

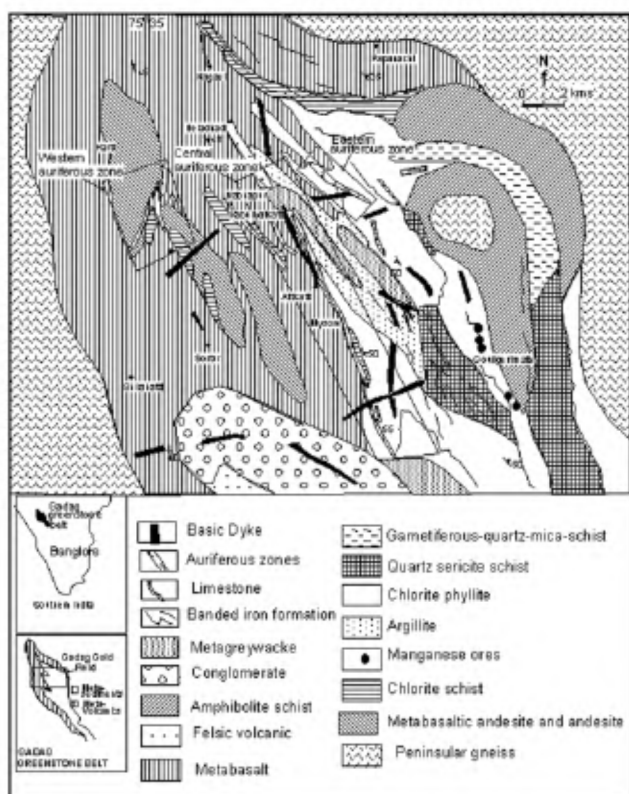


Figure 1. Geological map of Gadag gold field showing the western, central and eastern auriferous zones (modified after Ugarkar²⁷).

Evidence for localization of *N*-methyltransferase (MMT) of caffeine biosynthetic pathway in vacuolar surface of *Coffea canephora* endosperm elucidated through localization of GUS reporter gene driven by NMT promoter

Vinod Kumar, K. V. Satyanarayana, A. Ramakrishna, A. Chandrashekar and G. A. Ravishankar

[*Curr. Sci.*, 2007, 93, 383–386]

The title of the article ‘Evidence for localization of *N*-methyltransferase (*MMT*) of caffeine NMT promoter’ should be read as ‘Evidence for localization of *N*-methyltransferase (*NMT*) of caffeine NMT promoter’. We regret the error.

—Editors