

of development. While the book could have benefited from a more consistent internal organization of material and topics, it deserves and should receive a wide audience.

Dissent, Protest, and Reform in Indian Civilization. *S. C. Malik*, ed. Transactions of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study. *S. C. Dube*, gen. ed. Studies in Indian and Asian Civilizations. *S. C. Malik*, ed. Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1977. 391 pp. Rs 90.00 (cloth).

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In September 1975, the Indian Institute of Advanced Study at Simla convened a one-week seminar in which 45 Indian historians, philosophers, sociologists, and anthropologists participated in discussions and presented 26 papers, which this book contains. The Institute has been active in promoting seminars and publications on Indian civilization as part of an ongoing interest of Indian scholars in change and development within their own society.

The collection may be categorized in three parts. The first covers the meanings of the terms dissent, protest, and reform, and theories regarding change. The second describes historical and ideological changes, initiated by movements and individuals such as Asoka, Swami Dayanand Saraswati (the founder of Arya Samaj), and Gandhi, that resulted in social, religious, and political reforms. The third describes primarily literary attempts and movements bringing about change, ranging from Kabir, in the 15th and 16th centuries, to the modern political D.K./D.M.K movement of the low castes in south India.

Thapar's article on changes in the first millennium B.C. in northern India sets the stage for comparison with articles of later periods. She examines changes in religion, social structure, and economics, indicating their spontaneity and innovativeness, that eventually became part of the mainstream of Indian traditions. A series of papers by Devahuti, Suri, Vashista, Jain, and Grewal, on changes introduced by religious reformers such as Asoka, Saraswati, and Guru Nanak, reveals that along with changes in religious ideology, there has been a persistence of religious traditions, if only to gain acceptance of the reforms. For example, both Saraswati

and Gandhi used the traditional symbols of Hinduism to introduce reforms. All three reformers also introduced sociopolitical changes. More recent movements on tribal and agricultural labor reforms (Dhan, Singh, Oommen) indicate a trend toward secularism and replication of comparable movements cross-culturally.

As in most collections, the studies are of uneven quality, but the multiplicity of scholarly disciplines provides an eclectic, modern, theoretical approach and interesting facts and anecdotes. Even the discussions, which become somewhat repetitive in the voicing of opinions and attitudes, contribute some useful data. Although no new ideas on dissent, protest, and reform evolved from the seminar, it did bring out the semantic problems encountered when applying to Indian civilization terms that originated in the West. The book is a worthwhile source for scholars in the humanities and social sciences who specialize in Indian studies and are thoroughly familiar with Indian civilization. It is not a source for the nonspecialist or anyone without a grounding in Indian civilization.

Culture, Disease, and Healing: Studies in Medical Anthropology. *David Landy*, ed. New York: Macmillan, 1977. xv + 559 pp. \$13.95 (cloth).

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This volume will be welcomed by all anthropologists teaching medical anthropology at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The book contains 57 articles, with introductory material preceding each of the 14 sections into which the collection is divided, as well as material introducing each article. It will partially replace the laborious compilation of scattered articles and books that have formed most required reading lists for introductory medical anthropology courses. The user should be warned, however, that so many articles have been packed into a book of relatively modest size and cost by abridging most of the articles (50 of the 57) and deleting footnotes. In the interest of conserving space and keeping down costs, all references from each article have been pooled into a single alphabetical reference section at the end of the book.

I have used the book for one quarter and