## **Book Notes**

and Victor Lippit (eds.). *The Transition to Socialism in China*. k: M.E. Sharpe, Inc. 1982. ix + 326 pp.

inly consists of papers presented in a conference on "Transition to Socialism ting changes in economic, political and social policies in the Peoples Republic eath of Mao Zendong have been analysed in the light of the data released by tent.sThe book contains nine papers that elucidate the dynamics of socialist cuntry. It presents a comprehensive analysis of Mao's policies towards ent and evaluates present changes in the light of previous performance. The at the results of present changes can not be perceived as yet. The success or changes in the policies will depend upon the efficacy of particular policies problems of central planning in the country.

vid, Ismail Sirageldin and Alan Sorkin (eds.). Research in Human lopment. A Research Annual, Health and Development. Vol. 3. ecticut) and London, (England) JAI Press Inc. 1983 xi--364 pp.

the third volume in the series of books on human capital and economic urpose of the book is to analyse conceptually and empirically the role of levelopment. The book is divided in three parts. Summary and discussion of sues is included at the end of each section. The first part deals with the nitional issues. The paper by Correa presents a conceptual model of health to efining the health of a community. Second part elucidates the role of health mation. The section contains four papers which empirically analyse the issue, the role of health status in developing countries in the light of family back-off medical care, education of parents, family income and early life environals with the role of health in economic development. It contains five papers, interrelationships between expenditure on health and health improvements omic development and health services. It also investigates the role of interenhance the development of health services in developing countries. The importance for researchers and policy makers.

and B. Abel-Smith. *Planning the Finances of the Health Sector. A ping Countries*. Geneva World Health Organization, 1983. pp. 124

vides a framework to make an efficient and equitable use of scarce resources re on health services in developing countries. Special reference is made of services as they constitute a basic element in the health care system. It acting and organizing data and provides a guideline to use these informations an for an efficient use of resources. A series of tables have been used to aummary tables are also given to enable busy policy makers to grasp the main rs on Study objectives, Planning the Study and Data Collection serve as planners, staticians and researchers to study the allocation of expenditure on took also provides an outline on projections of future expenditure and source is extremely useful for planners, economists, staticians and researchers who alth or the health related sectors in the developing countries.

Robert Chambers, Richard Longhurst and Arnold Pacey (eds.). Seasonal Dimensions to Rural Poverty. London: Institute of Development Studies. Frances Pinter (Publishers) Limited. 1981. pp. xvi—259.

The book is based on the papers contributed in a Conference on Seasonal Dimensions to Rural Poverty. It investigates seasonality as a primary explanation of poverty in the tropical areas of the world. In addition to the introductory chapter on Climatic Seasonality in the Tropics the papers presented in the Conference are included in the book under seven sub-headings viz. (i) Seasonal Energy Relationships and Food, (ii) Economic Relationships and the Seasonal Use of Labour, (iii) The Seasonal Ecology of Disease, (iv) Seasonal Patterns in Births and Deaths, (v) Family Health and Seasonal Welfare, (vi) The Social Distribution of Seasonal Burdens and (vii) Conclusions and Practical Implications. The findings of the book suggest that a majority of very poor people live in the tropical areas of the world. These people are adversely effected with the vagaries of nature. The most critical time of year is the pre-harvest wet season when supply of food is short, sickness is prevalent, women are overburdened with work and birth rates are very high. The book is very useful for policy-makers and urban based professional who are less familiar with the seasonal patterns of different economic and social events.

World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe. *Primary Health Care from Theory to Action*. Report on a WHO Symposium, Copenhagen. 1982. pp. 29. (EURO Reports and Studies: 69)

There is a common fallacy in some of the developed countries that the concept of primary health care is new and relevant to the developing countries only Health Care system in most of the developed countries is based on very sophisticated and expensive technology which has relatively led to the neglect of primary health care system. The book elucidates the concept of primary health care system with special reference to the industrialized countries. It suggests that the idea that primary health care system is not relevant in the context of developed world can be completely or at least partly refuted. In addition to the relevance of primary health care system in the developed countries the book also reviews European trends in the implementation of primary health care systems, studies the application of primary health care principles in specific country contexts and identifies further steps to be taken in promoting primary health care in Europe. Policy recommendations are specially aimed at the WHO Regional Office for Europe, policy makers, educational institutions and the researchers.

Robert L. Ayres. *Banking on the Poor*. The World Bank and World Poverty. Cambridge (massachusetts) and London (England) The MIT Press. 1983. pp. viii+282

This book is about "Robert S. McNamara's efforts to reorient the World Bank towards a more explicit concern with poverty alleviation in the world's poor countries". It contains discussion about the activities of the Bank, its constraints, and its overall approach towards the problem of poverty. The book gives a detailed analysis of the World Bank Policies towards the eradication of poverty in the developing countries through its increased emphasis on rural development programmes and specifically designed urban poverty oriented projects. These poverty alleviation policies of the Bank were mainly initiated by Robert McNamara. The book explains at length the extent to which those policies were implemented during McNamara's presidency, and also discusses the approach of the new president of the World Bank towards the problem of poverty in the developing countries.