

deren korrekte Auslegung, die Unterscheidung verschiedener Textarten, die Richtlinien, wie diese jeweils zu interpretieren sind: das alles gehört notwendig zu jeder analytischen Beschreibung des Rituals. Selbst das Wort *veda* jedoch verzeichnet Mylius nur in der Bedeutung ‚Büschel aus *darbha*-Gras‘; exegetische Begriffe wie *brāhmaṇa* (Texte, die Anweisungen zur Durchführung des Rituals geben) fehlen ganz; unzureichend ist die Definition von *mantra* (Texte, die im Ritual selbst verwendet werden). Die im Anschluß an solche Distinktionen formulierten Prinzipien prägen über die Interpretation des Veda hinaus die indische Wissenschaft der Textexegese, nicht zuletzt in der Rechtsauslegung; deshalb wäre eine angemessene Berücksichtigung der entsprechenden Passagen in den Śrautasūtras sicher sinnvoll gewesen.

Was hier im Detail einzuwenden war, beeinträchtigt die Nützlichkeit des Werks beim praktischen Gebrauch jedoch kaum: in vielen Fällen wird man, ausgehend von der Information, die man bekommt, weitersuchen müssen; oft dagegen genügt, was das Buch bietet, zum Verständnis der jeweiligen Passage. Damit wird das Wörterbuch seiner eigentlichen Bestimmung als kurzgefaßtes Handbuch sicher gerecht. Bleibt, bei einem Nachschlagewerk nicht unerheblich, auf das elegante, sorgfältig geplante Layout und den schönen Druck hinzuweisen, durch die das Buch sich von den meisten vergleichbaren Publikationen unseres digitalen Zeitalters positiv abhebt und so die Benutzung erleichtert.

Rainer Kimmig

MICHAEL VON HAUFF (ed.), *Economic Cooperation between Germany and India (Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien zu internationalen Problemen 196)* Saarbrücken: Verlag für Entwicklungspolitik Breitenbach GmbH, 1995. 99 pp, DM 28,—. ISBN 3-88156-646-5.

This book is the compilation of six presentations at the 21st Contact-with-Industry-Seminar organized by the University of Kaiserslautern, Germany, held in winter 1991/92. The contributors include scholars as well as experts: Hans-Gert Braun (DEG – German Investment and Development Company, Köln), Karl Fasbender and Manfred Holthus (both HWWA – Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg), Rajan R. Malaviya (Institut für Wirtschafts- und Politikberatung, Frankfurt/Main), Cornelia Richter (GTZ – German Agency for Technical Cooperation, Eschborn) and Michael von Hauff (University of Kaiserslautern) who also edited the vol-

ume. Due to the fast changes in the Indian economy, the presentations can only provide a glimpse into the Indian economic situation in the early 1990s.

In the introductory paper Michael von Hauff describes the "Basic Features of Indo-German Economic Cooperation". Starting with theoretical aspects of economic relations between countries at different levels of development, he analyses the effect of India's changing economic regime on Indo-German economic relations. Michael von Hauff argues that the heterogeneous character of the Indian economy – India being one of the 10 most industrialized nations of the world and at the same time among the 20 poorest – forms the backdrop to Indo-German economic relations. This argument is supported by a brief discussion of the relative significance of the three economic sectors and India's foreign trade. India's industrial, scientific, technological as well as development cooperation and trade relations with Germany are also described. Michael von Hauff concludes that Indo-German cooperation is based on a great variety of economic sectors. On the other hand he ascertains a loss of transparency due to a multitude of agencies being potential partners for German cooperation. Therefore he requires that India "highlights the contours of the reference model which it intends to adopt in its march towards market economy" (p. 27).

Karl Fasbender gives an overview of "the Structure of the Indian Economy and Current Trends in Indian Economic Policy". After a short description of the main elements of Indian economic policy after independence the factors influencing India's new economic policy are presented: among others a substantial domestic demand, reserves of important raw materials and scientifically trained experts. In the light of this India's acquirements, namely a diversified productive structure and an increase in gross domestic product are stressed. Karl Fasbender also mentions India's poverty problem, the insufficient satisfaction of basic needs and the high illiteracy rate. A glance at the situation of the three economic sectors in the early 1990s follows. Against this background Karl Fasbender names some of the limits to an efficient Indian economic policy: As India's mixed economy develops the problem of efficient allocation of resources is aggravated. State interference directs resources in the wrong direction. Difficulties are also seen in the screening-off of domestic markets from foreign suppliers as well as in the protection of state-owned enterprises against private sector competition. In view of the fact that the price mechanism is able to function in selected markets, the changes in India's economic policy in the early 1990s are evaluated. In conclusion Karl Fasbender demands a "perceptible

contribution towards strengthening the price and market mechanism" (p. 43). As regards India's future economic development he recommends cautious optimism.

Manfred Holthus describes "India's Foreign Trade Policies and the Role of Indo-German Trade". He sketches the background to India's economic policy from independence onwards. This introductory argumentation overlaps with Fasbender's. In his outline of India's foreign trade regime several non-tariff import barriers as well as tariffs and the resulting difficulties for foreign exporters are explained. India's import barriers are considered to be more embarrassing than the export barriers. As a positive result of India's trade interventions the author sees a wide-ranging domestic industry, diversified with regard to products, locations and ownership. The negative aspect of India's (former) interventionist economic policy is perceived in the relatively low growth rate of the GDP as well as in the fact that India has still not managed to reduce poverty. Early liberalization measures are then elucidated: the simplification of the licensing system, the gradual reduction of non-tariff controls and the improvement of export promotion schemes. An important result of the changes in Indian trade policy is the growth of exports, while the trade deficit remained relatively large. Germany is considered one of the most important Indian trading partners (fourth among buyer countries, second among supplier nations), whereas India's share in Germany's global trade is very low. Manfred Holthus underlines that apart from being trading partner, Germany is also an important donor of foreign aid. As an example he cites the Indo-German Export Promotion Project. Summing up, Manfred Holthus considers the liberalization policy as successful, although "the growth of productivity of the Indian economy remained below the average in developing countries" (p. 58f). He thus calls for the intensification of domestic and foreign competition.

Hans-Gert Braun starts his presentation on "Opportunities for and Restrictions on Cooperation with German Companies in India" with a general outline of the problems of trade and cooperation with developing countries. He considers that technology exports offer further opportunities for German companies but most of them seem to be unaware of this, fearing foreign competition. But according to Hans-Gert Braun, there is no risk of competition as long as German companies develop their technology further. The author gives a broad evaluation of the chances and constraints of joint ventures for German investors. The size structure of German industry (predominantly small and medium-sized companies) and its high degree of specialization are seen as the reason why many German companies restrict

their internationalization strategy to exports. In addition, German companies mainly pursue a so-called "bottom-up" internationalization strategy and their power is bound by the preparation for the European single market. As for India's cooperation potential, Hans-Gert Braun sees a positive development through India's changing economic policy, though this will depend on whether the Indian government succeeds in implementing the new political decisions. As considerable problems on the Indian side he enumerates among others: bureaucracy, the restricted possibilities for selling company shares, a heavy taxation of capital gains, a regulative administration with regard to the transfer of technical know-how and licensing agreements as well as insufficient legal and patent protection, the outdated communications system and deficits in the energy supply. Hans-Gert Braun also describes past and present Indo-German industrial cooperation as well as some programmes promoting Indo-German industrial cooperation. Finally, he considers that "the number of German companies interested in international cooperation is still greatly limited" (p. 84).

Cornelia Richter's presentation on "New Trends in the Technical Development Cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and India" begins with some general information on the basic problems of development aid and principles of German technical aid. She hopes that India's recently introduced non-regulation policy will bring more flexibility to Indo-German technical cooperation. She concludes by summarizing the experiences of German experts in India: Indo-German contacts have always been hindered by the complex Indian administration, the strong sense of hierarchy among Indians, the importance of informal channels of communication to which foreigners have little access and the high rate of personnel fluctuation in governmental institutions.

Rajan R. Malaviya describes the "Chances and Perspectives for the Long-Term Economic Development of India and its Impact on German-Indo Economic Relations" from the point of view of an Indian expert. Without reference to figures and technical data Rajan R. Malaviya gives a broad personal estimation of India's economic situation as well as a brief outlook on Indo-German economic relations.

Due to the fast change in Indian economic policy, data and facts given in the presentations are no longer up to date. Most of the figures given are from the early 1990s so that the book can only serve as background information on the situation at that time. Nevertheless it gives a glimpse into the changes of Indian economic policy and its motivation from different points of view. While the scholars suggest different ways of deregulation,

the experts try to estimate cultural conflicts that German business people might face in their dealings with Indians.

Unfortunately, there are several, partly inconsistent overlappings in statements on potentials and constraints, bottlenecks and comparative advantages as well as different figures for the same fact. For example, the reader is informed thrice about the level of German technical development aid (pp. 24, 57, 86), each time without mention of sources and unfortunately, with different figures each time. The two authors from the HWWA describe the important Indo-German Export Promotion Project (pp. 25, 57), but quite differently. Several times, important data are given without source information, sometimes information is not correct (e.g.: India became independent in 1947, not 1948, p. 49).

The briefness of this book necessarily means that not all aspects of economic cooperation between Germany and India are discussed. As a compilation of oral presentations the volume presents a spotlight on the Indian economic situation in the early 1990s.

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HOLK H. DENGEL, *Neuere Darstellung der Geschichte Indonesiens in Bahasa Indonesia. Entwicklung und Tendenzen der indonesischen Historiographie*. Beiträge zur Südasiensforschung, Bd. 164). Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1994. VII, 269 S., DM 90,—. ISBN 3-515-06617-9

Die Monographie Dengels knüpft an seine 1987 erschienene „Annotated Bibliography of New Indonesian Literature on the History of Indonesia“ an, die ebenfalls in der Reihe „Beiträge zur Südasiensforschung“ im Steiner-Verlag als Band 113 verlegt worden war. In dieser Bibliographie brachte der Verfasser eine Auflistung der in indonesischer Sprache geschriebenen historischen Arbeiten, die in der Zeit der sogenannten „Neuen Ordnung“, d.h. nach dem Sturz des ersten indonesischen Staatspräsidenten Sukarno (1966/67) erschienen waren. Insgesamt wurden in dieser Bibliographie 431 Titel indonesischer Autoren in alphabetischer Reihenfolge vorgestellt. Es gab auch einen „Subject Index“, der dem Leser einen raschen Zugang zu einem von ihm gewünschten Thema ermöglichte. Die Arbeiten waren sowohl nach Epochen als auch nach Regionen und wesentlichen Ereignissen noch einmal aufgeschlüsselt. Es handelte sich somit um eine für die Erforschung der neueren indonesischen Historiographie sehr brauchbare Zusammenstellung. Dengel erhob dabei keinen Anspruch auf