

when he sees women (or their mythical representation) either as Anima (C.G. Jung), Domina (the dominating one), witch (the be-witching one), or escapist? The latter case applies to women in the role of a female mystic like the Begines. Or is it perhaps feminist when he asks: "Does Śiva know the heart of the Yogini?", "But who is Śiva, after all?" (p.74)?

The book is highly informative, fun to read and very imaginative. I know of only two comparable books, one on witches by Hans-Peter Duerr (Traumzeit. Über die Grenzen zwischen Wildnis und Zivilisation. Frankfurt: Syndikat 1978) and one on "Women, Androgynes, and Other Mythical Beasts" by Wendy Doniger O'Flaherty (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press 1980):

- "... the witch - although as distortion - is the reality of a future which was not allowed to become true" (Duerr, 1978, p.29) and
- "the woman is the mere 'field' in which the seed is sown, not as active partner in the process" ... "a natural development from the Vedic premise of unilateral creations (already somewhat androcentric) supported by the Upanisadic tendency toward misogyny" (O'Flaherty, 1980, p.29).

Beatrix Pfleiderer-Lutze

HERMANN KULKE, DIETMAR ROTHERMUND: Geschichte Indiens. Stuttgart: W.Kohlhammer, 1982. 416 pages, DM 68.-

HERMANN KULKE, HORST-JOACHIM LEUE, JÜRGEN LÜTT und DIETMAR ROTHERMUND: Indische Geschichte vom Altertum bis zur Gegenwart. Literaturbericht über neuere Veröffentlichungen. (Historische Zeitschrift, Sonderheft 10). München: R.Oldenbourg, 1982. VI, 400 pages. DM 98.-

Both books under review, appearing nearly simultaneously and written largely by the same authors supplement each other in many ways.

A readable history of India, of medium length and written in German, has been a desideratum for many years. This gap has been filled brilliantly now by the "Geschichte". Under the following nine headings a clear and comprehensive picture is drawn, which is free from too many details: Environment and History; Early Cultures in the North West; Old Empires; Regional Kingdoms during the Early Middle Ages; Communities and Military States of the Late Middle Ages; Origin and Decline of the Moghul Empire; Colonial Rule; Fight for Independence and Partition of India; The Republic of India. In accordance with the special interests of the respective authors, there is a chapter devoted to the influence of Indian culture on South East Asia (Kulke), whilst a corresponding treatment of Central Asia is left out, and a strong stress is laid on

economics in the part dealing with modern history (Rothermund). Here, the paragraph on "Development and Underdevelopment", focusing on monetary problems mainly occurring during the 19th and early 20th centuries, makes for interesting reading on a topic not necessarily expected in a general history of India. A short outline of future perspectives concludes this book which is on the whole well equipped with the necessary maps, indices and a chronological table.

Although the basic and indispensable literature has been listed chapterwise at the end of the "Geschichte", this is supplemented by the rich material collected in the bibliography. In spite of the existence of a number of more or less detailed special bibliographies, there has never been an attempt to cover the whole of Indian history with similar comprehensiveness. This bibliography has not been conceived as a mere list of titles, it is rather a highly readable comment on the more important recent contributions to Indian history. The stupendous amount of work necessary to compile this bibliography has been shared by four authors, and has resulted in a guide to Indian history unparalleled in any other field of Indology. While the second half of the book covering the modern period has been written by Rothermund, it was Kulke, who, with the assistance of Leue, contributed on the subject of earlier history; Lütt furnished information on bibliographical matters and on historiography. Needless to say, the authors quite reasonably did not even attempt to give a complete survey which indeed would have been a task as impossible as it was useless. There is no justification for listing all those trifle and outdated contributions to Indian history which would only have resulted in obscuring this clear survey. The concentration on books and articles of real importance shows both consideration and careful selectiveness. Only occasionally can real gaps be found. Thus, for example, one misses information on the language problem, a highly controversial subject in Indian politics during the late sixties. This subject is treated only briefly by the "Geschichte". As for the early history, the important article by G. Fussmann ("Pouvoir central et régions dans l'Inde ancienne: le problème de l'empire maurya". *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations*. 4. 1982. 621-647) appeared too late to be included.

On the whole, one cannot but congratulate the authors, particularly those of the bibliography, for their excellent achievement.

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KLAUS MÄDING: *Südindische Bauern: Orientierungschancen im Klassen- und Kastensystem.* (Bochumer Materialien zur Entwicklungsfor- schung und Entwicklungspolitik 14). Tübingen: Erdmann, 1980. 267 pages, DM 25.-

This contribution to "development studies" from Bochum University is to be