

- Overall economic demand will increase much more rapidly than in the sixties, at an average annual rate of six per cent.
- Gross investments will probably increase by fifteen to sixteen per cent, largely due to growing foreign investments.
- In spite of rising import prices and a growing foreign debt, the balance of payments will not deteriorate because of a considerable increase in exports (particularly of petroleum and timber).

These projections, according to the study, are only valid if the following conditions remain constant:

- Indonesia must remain politically stable.
- An efficiency-oriented life-style must continue to spread among the population at large (!).
- Investments from abroad must continue to be attracted and growing foreign economic influence must be accepted.
- Foreign aid, particularly capital, must not diminish.

The authors do not conceal the fact that a major motivation for their study is the recommendation of Indonesia, both as an exporter of raw materials, and as a profitable place for investment and trade for the European, particularly the German, economy. There is nothing wrong with such a promotion of interests but it has evidently prevented the authors from taking a more critical view. Three points will illustrate this:

1. Members of an institute studying the problems of economic development in the Third World should be aware of the frequent discrepancies between government development plans and reality. Nevertheless, recurring phrases like: "The measures envisaged by the Plan will provide for..." are commonplace in this study. That such assumptions can be quite misleading is demonstrated by the large-scale amendment in 1972 of the Plan's rice-production targets — a far-reaching decision that has obviously escaped the authors' attention.
2. Even if foreign investments are considered to be inevitable prerequisites for economic development, the negative implications of extensive foreign commitment should be more widely discussed in such a study, particularly since it aims at encouraging investment in Indonesia. All the more so as in that country, foreign investments have caused a broad spectrum of negative developments, such as their destructive interference in the timber sector or their pushing numerous private local industries to the brink of extinction. This, however, is scarcely mentioned; nor are the preconditions under which the Indonesian economy can be helped through a liaison with foreign industry, such as the training of Indonesian experts, the development of a manufacturing industry, etc.
3. The social component of economic development is not taken into sufficient consideration. For instance, the aggravation of the dichotomy between the capital-intensive and the traditional sectors of the economy is all but omitted. The former is characterized by high growth rates and rising incomes for a minority, the latter by stagnation and, at best, a constant per capita income (accompanied by a rising rate of inflation) for the masses. This contradiction is becoming steadily more obvious in Indonesia and could easily reverse the authors' optimistic prognoses.

Michael Fremerey

Maria Mies, *Indische Frauen zwischen Patriarchat und Chancengleichheit. Rollenkonflikte studierender und berufstätiger Frauen*. Meisenheim am Glan: Verlag Anton Hain, 1973. 266 Seiten, DM 52,—.

According to traditional Hindu ideology concerning the former Western concept of sex roles, it is woman's prime and essential role to be a mother and housewife. The basic pattern of this ideal of womanhood has not yet changed in India, as M. Mies points out in her study. So far, the idea of the equality of the sexes has not extended beyond the educational and occupational system. More and more girls are attending schools, colleges and universities; more and more women — mainly due to the ever worsening economic situation of urban middle-class families — are taking up a job. Yet the role-structure within the family is still basically patriarchal. For this reason, M. Mies's study focuses on the question of the interrole conflicts the growing number of educated and working Indian women have to face



within their families. How do they manage to combine their traditional role as wife and mother with their new role as student or working woman?

In the search for an answer to this question M. Mies gathered a great amount of statistical data relating to women's educational and occupational situation. She also refers to the results of empirical studies already available on the social position of women in India. In addition, protocols of indepth interviews are given which she herself conducted with urban middle-class women. All these women had at least some college education; some of them were holding a job.

The most revealing results emerging from the evaluation of these very comprehensive and informative statistical and empirical data is not — in my opinion — the fact that Indian women, like their Western "sisters", are experiencing the "typical" role conflicts of educated and working women: — that, due to their high level of education, they find it difficult to get a "suitable" husband; or that they have to suffer from great physical and mental stress since they have to do both the housework and the job. What seems to me more interesting is the following fact: — Indian working women want to remain in employment in spite of all the difficulties they have to face. Having a job means to them having a chance of leaving the house (which otherwise they would not be allowed, or supposed, to do); and it also means being economically independent from the husband.

This result refers to the positive consequences which education and employment might have, and, in fact, sometimes do have, on women's emancipation. It thus refers to a problem which, though the central theme of the study (as the title indicates: "Indian Women between Patriarchalism and Equality"), is dealt with only marginally, in the "final remarks". This is a pity; for having heard and read so much about women's liberation in the industrially developed countries, the Western reader — for whom M. Mies's book was most probably written — might have been interested to know what chances women's emancipation has in a developing country like India and what obstacles it faces.

Inge Kaul

Wilhelm von Pochhammer, *Indiens Weg zur Nation*. Bremen: Schünemann, 1973. 920 pages, DM 34,—.

The author, who has spent many years as a diplomat in India since 1924, was well acquainted with leading politicians, such as Das, Gandhi, and Nehru. Now he presents his "considerations (of a) politically minded observer", and provided this statement is taken to be a reservation as to the scientific basis of the book, it is recommendable as a concise and excellently written history of India. The first half contains the pre-British history, one quarter the colonial period (mainly the Liberation Movement), and the rest the making, present conditions, and future, of the new republics (the problems of Pakistan being treated with particular thoroughness and clarity).

Inevitably in a work of this scope, some areas have to be neglected. Explicitly omitted are religious and cultural aspects, if not in direct relation to politics. Organic views, sometimes indicated (e.g. pp. 25,44), might have been avoided. On the other hand, economic aspects receive particular emphasis, especially foreign trade from the earliest times of Indian history, a subject I have never before found so clearly dealt with. Modern sociological research, however, is totally omitted. With respect to single items, most obviously missing are agricultural politics (from the consequences of the Permanent Settlement to Panchayat dreams and realities in our time) and some psychological factors (of the intellectuals' trauma and the Indo-capitalist failures in the 19th century).

On the whole, I think the author sees the domestic political situation a trifle too optimistically (influenced perhaps by his personal inside knowledge). Thus he believes that the Dominion-status for an undivided India might have been achieved in the 1920s by C. R. Das (the author's mentor) if he had not suddenly died. Here, I think, Das' role is overrated — at least the thesis of the missed non-partition is contradicted a few pages later by the correct analysis of Jinnah's position (pp. 639 vs. 644, 666). As for the present situation, the profound analyses of India's future possibilities in world politics tend to overlook the very unstable socio-economic basis for any kind of politics.

The strong points of the book are the numerous impulses for thinking which the reader is given by unorthodox queries and by cross-references to similar developments in European