

would indeed be desirable to see more studies of this nature published in German, though hopefully on historically somewhat more relevant topics.

Ulrich Teichler

Dieter Blaschke, unter Mitarbeit von Ingrid Lukatis, Probleme interdisziplinärer Forschung. Organisations- und Forschungssoziologische Untersuchung der Erfahrungen mit interdisziplinärer Zusammenarbeit im SFB 16 unter besonderer Betonung des Dhanbad-Projektes. Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner Verlag, 1976.

The ill-fated Dhanbad Project as an object of study! The authors have tried to analyze it as an example of interdisciplinary research and link their findings to the general theories of organizational theory and the logic of scientific discovery and its organizational prerequisites. As a close participant in the project for nearly three years I cannot help wondering about the methods of an interpretative process in the course of which social actions are transformed into sociological explanations. This is of course a problem of the social sciences in general. Yet here I still have my doubts whether this project really was a good example for studying "problems of interdisciplinary research", as the title suggests. I think it would take a long time to find another project in which personality factors and personal antipathies mattered so much and structured formal behavior to such an extent. This is also one of the main findings of the interviews which, together with the many internal documents and protocols, form the material basis of the study. In my opinion, it would have been better to limit the study to a well-documented report on this project, which has, on the whole, not had a very healthy impact on the relationship between Indian and German social scientists.

It is for precisely this reason that I would have appreciated it if the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft had made funds available to publish an English translation. The seven pages of the English summary are not enough to show our colleagues in India that we have tried to learn from our failures.

D. Kantowsky

Mohammed Saeed Chaudhry, Der Kashmirkonflikt: Seine Ursachen, sein Wesen sowie Rolle und Bemühungen der Vereinten Nationen. München, Weltforum Verlag, 1977; 3 Vol., XXXV + 1444 pages, DM 156.-.

The Kashmir conflict has its origin in the creation of the two nation-states, India and Pakistan, after the withdrawal of the British from their colonial possessions in the Indian sub-continent. To recapitulate: In the independence movement against British Imperialism in South Asia, the two most important political parties, the Indian National Con-

gress and the all India Muslim League, were unable to come to an agreement on fundamental questions. Above all, the Indian National Congress stood for unity of the sub-continent; the Muslim League was of the opinion, that in such as "united" conglomeration, the rights of the Muslim minority would not be guaranteed and, therefore, propagated the "two nations theory". When the British granted independence, they did simultaneously to two nations - India and Pakistan. However, this involved only the British possessions, i.e. the outright provinces, ruled and administered directly by Britain. The hundreds of Indian Princely States, which were part of British Empire, but not directly governed by Britain, i.e. which had treaty relations of various grades of dependence and protection with the paramount power (Great Britain) technically regained their independence and sovereign status with the lapse of the "doctrine of paramountcy". They were to all intents and purposes free to join either India or Pakistan or even remain independent. The imperial power naturally expected that the rulers of these princely states would consider the ethnic and religious structure of their populations and their geographical proximity and geopolitical determinants before taking the final historical decision.

The author of the present study has in an exemplary manner analysed all the important determinants - historical, anthropological, social, economic and political - with regards to the dispute over the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to the Indian Dominion. In the case of the other states, it has been fully documented elsewhere that the leaders of the independent India were not to consider legal niceties in their "integration" into the Indian Dominion. So it came about that many of the Indian States were integrated into India by means of military force and/or economic and political pressure. This was repeated later in the case of the Portuguese possession of Goa and with regard to the Himalayan Kingdom of Sikkim. Chaudhry's work, which is based on comprehensive empirical research of all relevant original and secondary sources, investigates the background, structure and effects of the Kashmir conflict in its regional and international ramifications. He has shown that the Kashmir issue has been, and remains a major factor in the relations between India and Pakistan. The author's analysis of this issue is not only interesting, but also timely - in view of the importance of the sub-system of South Asia in contemporary international politics.

Chaudhry begins with a discussion of the social and historical background of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and its structural elements. In a lucid and convincing narrative, he then describes the origin of the dispute and goes to analyse in detail the deliberations in the United Nations in connexion with the search for a peaceful solution of the conflict. He analyses not only the viewpoints of the two protagonists in the conflict, but also that of all the interested parties as well. Particularly relevant is the meticulous study of the role of the United Nations in the



conciliation and resolution of international conflicts, as illustrated by the Kashmir case. In this connexion, the author has not only discussed the potentialities and limits of the United Nations in world politics but also indicated the difficulties in putting into operation the sovereign right of a people to self-determination. Particularly interesting is his comparative approach to the question of accession and the mutual correlations which he establishes between the developments in Kashmir, on the one hand, and the events in South Asia, on the other. This is illustrated for instance in the developments which led to the Tashkent Declaration and the Simla Agreement.

Chaudhry's book is indeed very comprehensive and definitely a useful survey, not only of the Kashmir conflict as such, but also of Indo-Pakistan relations as well. Its treatment of an important aspect of the international politics of South Asia is a valuable addition to the literature of Political Science. On the other hand, the subject matter of a major conflict in world politics should appeal not only to regional and functional specialists, but to the general reader as well.

In conclusion, in a work of this magnitude, it should not remain unmentioned that the research was conducted over a period of six years under the guidance among others of Professor Dr. Hans MAIER, currently Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs in the State of Bavaria in the Federal Republic of Germany. The author was primarily attached to the prestigious Geschwister-Scholl-Institute for Political Science of the Munich University and undertook extensive field-work in Islamabad and New Delhi and research work in New York, Washington D.C., London, Geneva, The Hague, Heidelberg and Bonn. It is, therefore, not surprising that it is the most comprehensive study made on the subject to date. The importance attached to this work is illustrated by the fact that on the 4th of February 1977, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, Dr. Alfons GOPPEL, personally presented a copy of this book to H.E. Iftikhar Ali, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to West Germany, during his official visit to Munich.

The inclusion of important documents, a detailed bibliography and an index add to the value of the research work.

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