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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	From the Content: Pastoralism in High Asia -- Introduction -- Variegated pastoral practices in the Pamirian knot -- Pastoral practices on the move -- Recent transformations in mountain pastoralism on the Tibetan Plateau -- Case studies from Hindukush, Karakoram, Pamir and Tien Shan -- Pastoralism, power and politics: access to pastures under conditions of tenure insecurity in Northern Afghanistan -- Economic Strategies and Market Orientation of the Afghan Kyrgyz -- Herding on high grounds. Diversity and typology of pastoral systems in the Eastern Hindu Kush (Chitral, Pakistan) -- Tobias Kraudzun: Pastoralism and Livelihoods of the 'New Livestock Breeders' in the East-ern Pamirs of Tajikistan.
Sommario/riassunto	In conventional views, pastoralism was classified as a stage of civilization that needed to be abolished and transcended in order to reach a higher level of development. In this context, global approaches to modernize a rural society have been ubiquitous phenomena independent of ideological contexts. The 20th century experienced a

variety of concepts to settle mobile groups and to transfer their lifestyles to modern perceptions. Permanent settlements are the vivid expression of an ideology-driven approach. Modernization theory captured all walks of life and tried to optimize breeding techniques, pasture utilization, transport and processing concepts. New insights into other aspects of pastoralism such as its role as an adaptive strategy to use marginal resources in remote locations with difficult access could only be understood as a critique of capitalist and communist concepts of modernization. In recent years a renaissance of modernization theory-led development activities can be observed. Higher inputs from external funding, fencing of pastures and settlement of pastoralists in new townships are the vivid expression of 'modern' pastoralism in urban contexts. The new modernization programme incorporates resettlement and transformation of lifestyles as to be justified by environmental pressure in order to reduce degradation in the age of climate change.

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