

HERMANN KREUTZMANN, *Hunza - Rural Development in Karakorum*. (Abhandlungen - Anthropogeographie, 44). Berlin: D. Reimer Verlag, 1989. 272 pages, DM 58.-

H. Kreutzmann shows by an empirical case study that - contrary to general opinion - the traditional sector of rural areas disposes of sufficient flexibility and dynamics to be able to adapt to modifying conditions.

The author uses empirical data collected in Hunza in 1984/85 during a stay of nearly one year. Hunza is a region of high mountains situated in Northern Pakistan, covering an area of 11695 square kilometers, i.e. approximately a quarter of Switzerland. It has undergone fundamental modifications in course of time. In 1981 nearly 28000 people were living in Hunza, concentrated in the intensively irrigated areas between 1850m and 3500m. Four ethno-linguistic groups can be distinguished with quite different strategies of land use and potential for resource utilization.

In his analysis H. Kreutzmann emphasizes the following factors:

- the historical-political framework and its significance relative to modifications of regional structure under special consideration of settlement and transportation;
- the process of transformation undergone by agricultural production both on the village and on the household level under special consideration of irrigation regulations;
- the influence of exchange relations on subsistence and market production within the course of time;
- the relations existing between agricultural structure and migration;
- the importance of ethnic and religious minorities in the formation of exchange relations and
- the effects of development projects in Hunza region.

The author finally verifies his initial hypothesis. He ascertains that the importance of subsistence resp. market production depends on the spatial mobility of the local population, the employment opportunities outside agriculture and the intervention of external development organisations. Families with a large number of members e.g. are favoured by the development processes taking place in Hunza. These families have not to choose between integration into local agriculture and integration into the economy of down-country; they rather participate in and benefit from both.

The increased integration of Hunza into external economic circuits is leading to higher dependency on outside subsidies, which has a negative effect on the villages and individual households, too.

Furthermore, H. Kreutzmann highlights the contradiction between the autonomous development processes of Hunza region and the aims of development programmes implemented in this region by external organisations.

In sum, this very interesting book provides an abundance of information thanks to its multidisciplinary, holistic approach, which takes into consideration a multiplicity of factors (ecological and religious ones included), also showing the different relations existing between them in the course of time.

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EVA-MARIA HERMS. *Sozio-ökonomische Determinanten der Fertilität der Landbevölkerung im Nord-Punjab. Fallbeispiel: Muradi Janjil (Pakistan)*. (Beiträge zur Südasienforschung, 119). Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1987. 256 S., DM 50.-

Internationale Diskussionen über das Bevölkerungswachstum und die Installierung sogenannter 'Familienplanungsprogramme' zur Reduzierung der Fertilität in der 3. Welt sind seit Jahren an der Tagesordnung. Allzu selten wird der Versuch unternommen, das Fruchtbarkeitsverhalten in außereuropäischen Ländern zu verstehen und zu akzeptieren.

Eva-Maria Herms hat diesen Versuch anhand eines Fallbeispiels in einer Gemeinde Pakistans unternommen. Dabei läßt sie im Vorspann weder gängige theoretische Hintergründe außer acht noch die kritische Betrachtung ihrer Position als europäische Forscherin in einem asiatischen Land. Durch das klare Benennen des Weges, den sie beschritten hat, sowie ihrer Probleme bei der Ausarbeitung der Ergebnisse u.ä. gewinnt sie an Profil.

Die Autorin holt in ihrer Betrachtungsweise sehr weit aus, um den Bogen zu den sozio-ökonomischen Determinanten der Fruchtbarkeit zu schlagen. Sie liefert mit ihren Ausführungen z.B. über Klima, Böden, geschichtliche Entwicklung ihres Untersuchungsgebietes durchaus interessante Hintergrundinformationen, die jedoch von ihrer Titelstellung sehr weit abschweifen. Auch im weiteren Verlauf hält sie sich leider mit Interpretationen bezüglich der Fruchtbarkeit sehr zurück. Nichtsdestotrotz