

Ins Netz gestellt

Neuerscheinungen auf [SavifaDok](#), der Publikationsplattform für die Südasienswissenschaften

BERGER, Hermann

Schriften von Hermann Berger

Zweitveröffentlichung: Heidelberg: Bibliothek des Südasiens-Instituts der Universität Heidelberg, 2014.

Professor Dr. Hermann Berger (1926-2005) war Lehrstuhlinhaber für Klassische Indologie am Südasiens-Institut der Universität Heidelberg. Seine Forschungen zur nord-pakistanischen Sprache Burushaski und weiteren bedrohten Sprachen Südasiens haben ihn bekannt gemacht.

Mit Einverständnis seiner Familie werden seine Veröffentlichungen von der Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg digitalisiert und auf SavifaDok in einer Schriftenreihe publiziert.

[Zur Schriftenreihe auf SavifaDok](#)

GOEBEL, Linde S.

Shvetapradara: Negotiating Ayurveda and Biomedicine in Contemporary Ayurvedic Gynecology

Heidelberg: Bibliothek des Südasiens-Instituts der Universität Heidelberg, 2014.
Health and Society in South Asia Series ; 11

Leukorrhoea, an increased amount of vaginal discharge, is considered by some the female equivalent to the culture-bound syndrome of semen loss anxiety (dhat syndrome) of South Asian men, and by others an idiom of distress. Ayurvedic concepts of the body are often cited as the underlying cause of Indian women's undue concern with it. It has been suggested that ayurvedic doctors recognize and treat shvetapradara, the ayurvedic equivalent of leukorrhoea, as a disease which could have serious consequences if left unattended, but literature on the actual practice of modern vaidyas is rare, and ayurvedic gynecology as a separate branch of professionalized and institutionalized Ayurveda has not received any attention so far. (...)

[Zum Volltext](#)

KRAMER, Max

Sprachliche Imagination im Film: Tapani Hindi und die Verwendung sprachlicher Register im populären indischen Kino

Heidelberg: Bibliothek des Südasiens-Instituts der Universität Heidelberg, 2014.
Working Papers in Modern South Asian Languages and Literature ; 2

Diese Arbeit verfolgt die linguistische Varietät des Tapani Hindi durch das filmische Medium und seinen sozio-politischen Kontext in den Bereich der alltäglichen Spracheinstellungen und wieder zurück. Der Korpus wird von Filmen gebildet, in denen der großstädtische Kleinganove, der Tapani, ein zentraler Charakter ist. Der Tapani ist eine traditionsreiche Figur des Bombay Films, der insbesondere in seiner sprachlichen Performanz Register an ihre Ränder führt und dabei sowohl sprachliche Reinheit als auch stereotype Eigenschaften filmischer 'Helden' hinterfragt. Es werden theoretische Ansätze von Mikhail Bakhtin herangezogen, um die Interaktion von stereotypen Charakteren, sprachlichen Registern und Chronotopoi in den filmischen Texturen zu analysieren.

[Zum Volltext](#)

POLLOCK, Sheldon

What is South Asian Knowledge Good For?

Heidelberg: Bibliothek des Südasiens-Instituts der Universität Heidelberg, 2014.
South Asia Institute Papers; 1.2014

This paper is the text of a lecture delivered in Heidelberg as part of a festive celebration in the Alte Aula on May 8, 2012 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the South Asia Institute. Exploring the dichotomy between knowledge about South Asians produced in the Western university and knowledge produced by South Asians in history, it goes on to argue for the importance of the latter to human well-being no less than to true education. Additionally, it provides an outline of the development of South Asian studies in the US in order to point up the distinctiveness of the South Asia Institute.

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TETZLAFF, Stefan

Entangled Boundaries: British India and the Persian Gulf Region during the Transition from Empire to Nation States, c. 1880-1935

Heidelberg: Bibliothek des Südasien-Instituts der Universität Heidelberg, 2014.

Taking a closer look at a variety of human and other interconnections and especially at processes of migration and exchange, this paper focuses on the entangled histories evolving between British India and the wider Persian Gulf region during the period of transition from informal British Indian imperialism in the area to its gradual retreat and the inception of nation-states, spanning more than fifty years between 1880 and 1935. In this connection, the paper will particularly focus on political, economic and social interactions in the Gulf rather than in the Indian subcontinent, although developments within the latter were of course a constitutive part of such processes. The paper more directly asks for transformations of people's lives in immediate or more distant connection to the advancing and later retreating British Empire during this period. The questions are why and under what circumstances migration and exchange processes started, and why and under what circumstances they ceased to exist. From a broader spatial, yet rather unusual perspective, the mapped terrain of this study geographically encompasses the maritime and land routes connecting British India with the wider Persian Gulf region and notably the landmass forming the northern and southern shores of the Gulf and its immediate and more distant hinterland.

[Zum Volltext](#)

Amrita Bazar Patrika

Heidelberg: Bibliothek des Südasien-Instituts der Universität Heidelberg, 2014. In Kooperation mit dem Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata (CSSSC)

Amrita Bazar Patrika was one of the oldest newspapers in India and started on 20th February, 1868 in the village of Amrita Bazar as a Bengali weekly newspaper. In 1871 the offices of the *Patrika* moved to Calcutta and published news in English and Bengali as a bilingual weekly till 1878, when it turned into an English newspaper due to the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. From 1891 onwards *Amrita Bazar Patrika* was published as a daily newspaper. In some years the newspaper also published bi-weekly on Thursday and Sunday.

[Zu Amrita Bazar Patrika auf SavifaDok](#)