

## ***Ins Netz gestellt***

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

**GAUHAR, Neha Ali**

### ***Honour Crimes in Pakistan: Unveiling Reality and Perception***

Erstveröffentlichung: Islamabad: CAMP, 2014.

Zweitveröffentlichung: Heidelberg: Bibliothek des Südasiens-Instituts der Universität Heidelberg, 2015.

The focus of this research study is the opinion of the Pakistani people from urban and rural backgrounds of all four provinces, to ascertain their opinion on key issues concerning the widespread practice of honour crimes in Pakistan. The report is based on both qualitative and quantitative data. For the qualitative information, 70 key informant interviews and roundtable dialogues were used to gather opinions. Background and historical material used in the report came from a review of historical books, newspapers, reports, articles, journals, and the experience from CAMP programmes. The quantitative data comprised of interviews of 2,140 adult male and female respondents through a structured questionnaire.

[Zum Volltext](#)

**HARDER, Hans**

### ***An Alternative World History from India? Ramavatar Sharma's puzzling Hindi narration Mudgarānand'caritāvalī of 1912-13***

Heidelberg: Bibliothek des Südasiens-Instituts der Universität Heidelberg, 2015. Working Papers in Modern South Asian Languages and Literatures ; 3

The text that is the subject of this article is in many ways a misfit and a failure. It is not a successful narration with any decent structure and ending, and cannot be called reader-friendly in any sense; it has copious repetitions due to the inattention serial publications sometimes receive, and of course it has never been properly edited and arguably not even been finished. It not only refuses to be assorted to one specific literary genre, but cannot even be said to mock any particular literary form. What we are going to deal with in the following appears as a partly inconsistent piece of overburdened literary imagination that seems thoroughly out of place by so many standards. (...)

[Zum Volltext](#)



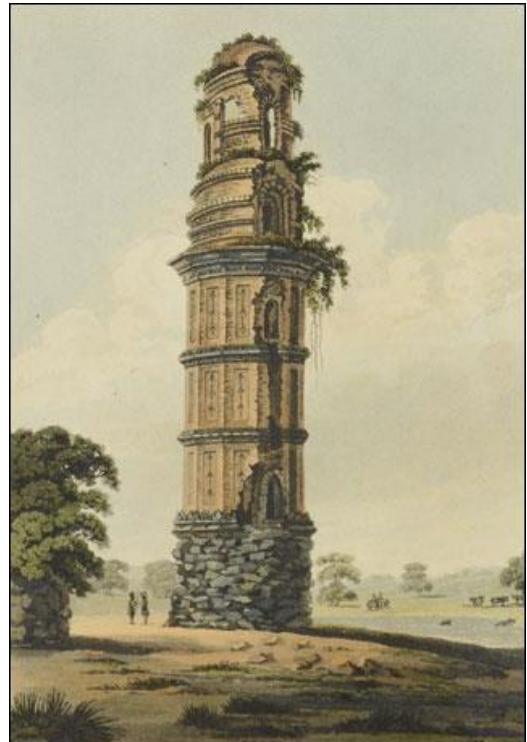
*Neu digitalisiert und online verfügbar: Historische Publikationen aus der Sammlung „Literatur zu Südasiens – digital“*

**CREIGHTON, Henry**

***The ruins of Gour: described and represented in eighteen views.***

London, 1817.

“Henry Creighton (1764-1807) a Scotch adventurer and a private trader working with Charles Grant, once elected chairman of the East India Company. Though only a secondary merchant with limited success, Henry Creighton eventually turned out a pioneering medievalist by undertaking antiquarian and archaeological investigations into the ruins of the medieval city of Gour. (...) In the year 1783 at the age of nineteen Creighton entered as a mercantile Assistant into the service of Charles Grant (1746-1823), who was then holding the important office of Commercial Resident at the East India Company’s factory at Malda for providing silk and cotton piece-goods. The position of Charles Grant at Malda was very lucrative and he soon acquired a large fortune which included a manufactory of indigo at a place called Guamalati, situated right among the ruins of Gour. In 1786 Charles Grant appointed Creighton as the Manager of the Guamalati indigo factory and when in 1790 family reasons compelled Mr Grant to return to England Creighton was asked to superintend it. Creighton remained at Guamalati and substantially increased the business by establishing several dependencies of indigo manufactory until his premature death (1807). Henry Creighton was an excellent amateur painter and to find subjects for his paintings he frequented the ruins of Gour at his leisure. Soon he developed interest in these ruins and antiquities and found great historical meaning in them. He took considerable pains to extricate richly carved architectural fragments and detached inscriptions from the deep jungles covering Gour. He began to record their place of occurrence and fondly preserved them in the courtyard of his factory at Guamalati.”



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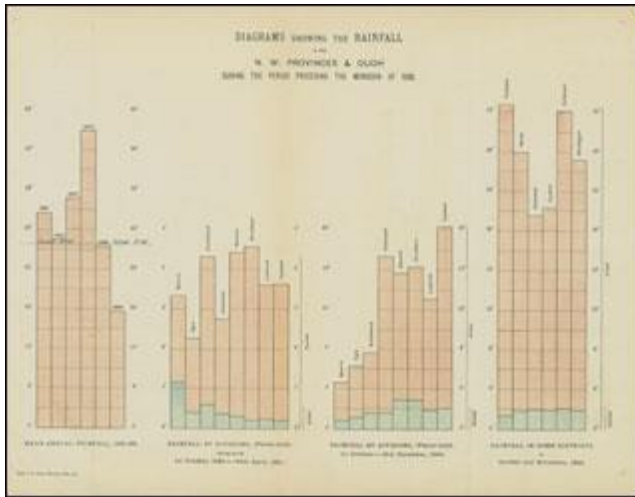
Aus: Banglapedia: National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh

[http://www.banglapedia.org/HT/C\\_0437.htm](http://www.banglapedia.org/HT/C_0437.htm) [Zugriff: 12.02.2015]

[Zum Digitalisat](#)

**Resolution on the administration of famine relief in the North-Western provinces and Oudh during 1896 and 1897.**

Allahabad, 1897



“INTRODUCTION – This narrative deals with the famine which visited the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the years 1896 and 1897. These Provinces cover an area of 107,500 square miles, and in 1891 contained a population of 46,905,085, or nearly 47 millions. It is believed that the population has since increased. At one period or other during 1896 and 1897 every part of this great territory was to a greater or less extent affected by crop failure,

entailing scarcity of food or high prices. In one-third of the area there was famine; in another third there was scarcity; and in the remainder there was the pressure which famine prices cause.

Previous famines or scarcities—and there have been many— affected only limited portions of the Provinces. This is the first occasion within historic memory that the entire country has been so severely afflicted. (...)”

[Zum Digitalisat](#)