

## ***Ins Netz gestellt***

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

**CALÌ, Massimiliano; Thomas FAROLE; Charles KUNAKA; Swarnim WAGLÉ**

### ***Integrating Border Regions: Connectivity and Competitiveness in South Asia.***

Erstveröffentlichung: Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 2014.

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

Deeper regional integration can be beneficial especially for regions along international borders. It can open up new markets on opposite sides of borders and give consumers wider access to cheaper goods. This paper uses data from five contiguous districts of India, Nepal, and Bangladesh in the northeast of the subcontinent to measure the degrees of trade complementarity between districts. The paper illustrates that the regions are underexploiting the potential of intraregional commerce. Price wedges of up to 90 percent in some important consumption products along with measures of complementarity between households' production and consumption suggest the potential for relatively large gains from deeper trade integration. Furthermore, an examination of a specific supply chain of tea highlights factors that help industries scale up, aided by institutions such as an organized auction and decent physical and legal infrastructure. However, districts alike in geography but located across international boundaries face different development prospects, suggesting that gains from reduced "thickness of borders" would not accrue automatically. Much rests on developing intrinsic industry competitiveness at home, including the reform of regulatory and business practices and infrastructural bottlenecks that prevent agglomeration of local economies.

[Zum Volltext](#)

**FORSTER, HENRY P.**

***Vocabulary, in two parts, English and Bongalee, and Vice Versa.***

Erstveröffentlichung: Calcutta: Ferris & Co., 1799.

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

„The Bongalee, even in its present corrupted state, is perhaps the purest dialect of the venerable Songskrit now spoken in any part of India; its corruptions being principally confined to revenue and judicial terms, and some few common place familiar expressions. This observation, however, is not meant to be applied to the Bongalee spoken in and near the larger towns and cities, such as Calcutta, Moorshidabad and *Dhaka*, which have long been the seats of foreign governors, and the rendezvous of all nations; nor in general to the pleadings in the courts of justice, which necessarily partake more or less of the modern Hindoostanee or *Moors*, being the language we have generally adopted as the medium of communication. (...)”

[Zum Volltext](#)

**HAUGHTON, GRAVES C.**

***Dictionary, Bengali and Sanskrit, explained in English and adapted for students of either language.***

Erstveröffentlichung: London: Parbury, Allen & Co., 1833.

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

„This Dictionary is one of the numerous works prepared under the auspices of the Honourable the East-India Company, for the use of their servants in the East. Being intended for the ordinary business of life, its highest aim is practical utility; and in this point of view it is hoped that it will not be found deficient in comparison with other works of a similar nature. The wants of the student in the Bengálí language are those that have been first considered; and every endeavor has been used to render this at once more elementary and detailed than any other Bengálí dictionary hitherto published; the compiler’s great object having been to adapt it to the use of the beginner, though he trusts it will also prove accurate and critical for the accomplished student (...)”

[Zum Volltext](#)

**VALENTE, Christine**

***Education and Civil Conflict in Nepal.***

Erstveröffentlichung: Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 2013.

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

Between 1996 and 2006, Nepal experienced violent civil conflict as a consequence of a Maoist insurgency, which many argue also brought about an increase in female empowerment. This paper exploits variations in exposure to conflict by birth cohort, survey date, and district to estimate the impact of the insurgency on education outcomes. Overall conflict intensity, measured by conflict casualties, is associated with an increase in female educational attainment, whereas abductions by Maoists, which often targeted school children, have the reverse effect. Male schooling tended to increase more rapidly in areas where the fighting was more intense, but the estimates are smaller in magnitude and more sensitive to specification than estimates for females. Similar results are obtained across different specifications, and robustness checks indicate that these findings are not due to selective migration.

[Zum Volltext](#)

**WOLF, Siegfried O.**

***Old Habits Die Hard!: First Year of Nawaz Sharif's Third Tenure.***

Erstveröffentlichung: Heidelberg: APSA Comment, 2014.

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

„If one is to believe the reports of the international media, Pakistan is the most dangerous place in the world. An evaluation which seems to be increasingly en vogue during the last years with publications titled ‚Descent into Chaos‘, ‚Frontline Pakistan‘, ‚Armageddon in Pakistan‘, ‚Pakistan's Lawless Frontier‘, ‚Pakistan: A Hard Country‘, ‚Breakdown in Pakistan‘ etc. But such platitudes only partly help to understand the complexity of the multilayered challenges which Pakistan has to face. (...)“

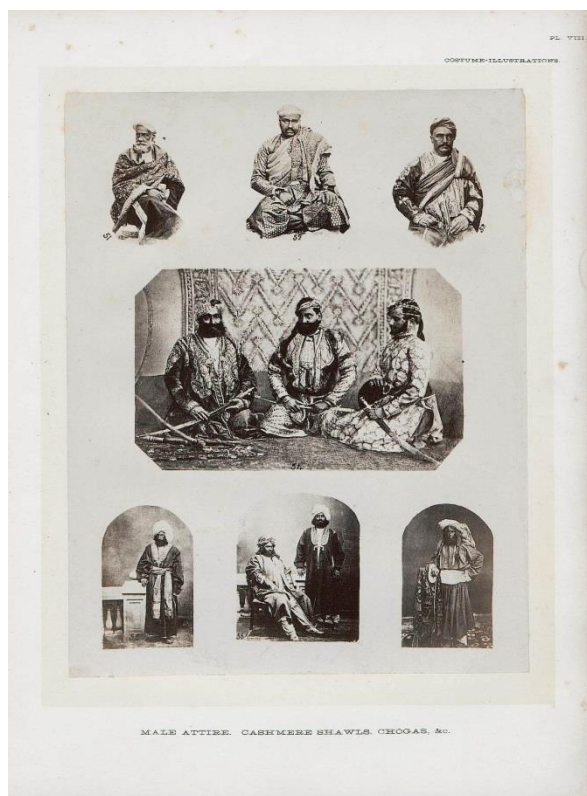
[Zum Volltext](#)

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

**WATSON, JOHN F.**

***The textile manufactures and the costumes of the people of India.***

London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1866. XXI, 173 S. : Ill.



“(...) It is shown that a very large proportion of the clothing of the people of India, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, consists of articles which are untouched by needle or scissors. These articles leave the loom in a state ready to be worn, and have their analogues in our Shawls, Plaids, and Scarfs. The principal of these are the Turbans, Loongees, and Dhotees worn by men, and the Sarees worn by women.

The Dhotee is nothing but a scarf folded round the loins and brought up between the legs, and this constitutes the whole clothing of a large number of the lower and poorer classes. The Loongee, again, is a similar but larger scarf for plaid, worn over the shoulders and upper part of the body. The Turban is a longer and

narrower scarf, which is folded round the head to form a head-dress. The Saree, or woman's plaid, is used to cover both the body and the head. Loongees, Dhotees, Sarees, and Turbans have each different functions, and the quality of the fabric must fulfil these; they have appropriate lengths and breadths, and these must be considered ; they have suitable modes or styles of ornamentation, and these too must be kept in view. In order to enable the manufacturer to do this easily and successfully, the 700specimens have in the present work been arranged in groups—thus Turbans have been considered separately, and then Loongees, and so on. These large groups have been again subdivided, and the basis of this subdivision has been the quality of the body of the garment, the material of which it is made, the mode of ornamentation, &c. Thus Loongees made of cotton are not associated with those made of silk; nor are those in which gold thread is used for their decoration conjoined with those in which coloured cotton or silk is so employed. (...)." [Introduction, S. 4]

[Zum Digitalisat](#)

Das Harris Museum & Art Gallery hat dem Leben und Werk John F. Watsons (1827-1892) eine eigene Website gewidmet. Das auf 18 Bände angelegte *The textile manufactures of India* wurde vollständig digitalisiert und alle 700 Musterbeispiele der verschiedenen Stoffe der Öffentlichkeit digital zur Verfügung gestellt.

[Harris Museum & Art Gallery – The textile manufactures of India](#)