

# DOWNLOAD PDF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HERPETOLOGY OF SOUTH ASIA (NEPAL, INDIA)

## Chapter 1 : Japalura kumaonensis | The Reptile Database

*Contributions to the Herpetology of S-Asia (Nepal, India) 2 The first notice for the occurrence of Tylototriton verrucosus from Nepal was given by Soman (), and subsequent publications were only provided by Shresta (,*

There are usually both Buddhist and Brahmanic Hindu versions of these various legends. Both versions are accepted indiscriminately in the festivals associated with legendary events, a tribute to the remarkable synthesis that has been achieved in Nepal between the two related but divergent value systems. There is substantial archaeological evidence of an early Buddhist influence in Nepal, including a famous column inscribed by Ashoka emperor of India , 3rd century bce at Lumbini and several shrines in the valley. A coherent dynastic history for Nepal Valley becomes possible, though with large gaps, with the rise of the Licchavi dynasty in the 4th or 5th century ce. Although the earlier Kirati dynasty had claimed the status of the Kshatriya caste of rulers and warriors, the Licchavis were probably the first ruling family in that area of plains Indian origin. This set a precedent for what became the normal pattern thereafter—Hindu kings claiming high-caste Indian origin ruling over a population much of which was neither Indo-Aryan nor Hindu. The Licchavi dynastic chronicles, supplemented by numerous stone inscriptions, are particularly full from to ce; a powerful, unified kingdom also emerged in Tibet during this period, and the Himalayan passes to the north of the valley were opened. Extensive cultural, trade, and political relations developed across the Himalayas , transforming the valley from a relatively remote backwater into the major intellectual and commercial centre between South and Central Asia. But intermittent warfare between Tibet and China terminated this relationship, and, while there were briefly renewed contacts in subsequent centuries, these were reestablished on a continuing basis only in the late 18th century. Middle period The middle period in Nepalese history is usually considered coterminous with the rule of the Malla dynasty 10th—18th century in Nepal Valley and surrounding areas. Although most of the Licchavi kings were devout Hindus, they did not impose Brahmanic social codes or values on their non-Hindu subjects. The Mallas perceived their responsibilities differently, however, and the great Malla ruler Jaya Sthiti reigned c. There were also numerous small principalities in the western and eastern hill areas, whose independence was sustained through a delicate balance of power based upon traditional interrelationships and, in some cases, common ancestral origins or claims thereto among the ruling families. By the 16th century virtually all these principalities were ruled by dynasties claiming high-caste Indian origin whose members had fled to the hills in the wake of Muslim invasions of northern India. In the early 18th century one of the principalities—Gorkha also spelled Gurkha , ruled by the Shah family—began to assert a predominant role in the hills and even to pose a challenge to Nepal Valley. The Mallas, weakened by familial dissension and widespread social and economic discontent, were no match for the great Gorkha ruler Prithvi Narayan Shah. He conquered the valley in and moved his capital to Kathmandu shortly thereafter, providing the foundation for the modern state of Nepal. Modern period The Shah or Sah rulers faced tremendous and persistent problems in trying to centralize an area long characterized by extreme diversity and ethnic and regional parochialism. They established a centralized political system by absorbing dominant regional and local elites into the central administration at Kathmandu. From to , Nepalese politics was characterized by confrontations between the royal family and several noble families. The position of the Shah dynasty was weakened by the fact that the two kings who ruled successively between and were minors when they ascended the throne. The regents and the nobility competed for political power, using the young rulers as puppets; both factions wanted a monopoly of political offices and power for their families, with their rivals exterminated, exiled to India, or placed in a subordinate status. This was achieved by the Thapa family —37 and, even more extensively, by the Rana family — In these periods, the Shah ruler was relegated to an honorary position without power, while effective authority was concentrated in the hands of the leading members of the dominant family. Although intrafamilial arrangements on such questions as the succession and the distribution of responsibilities and spoils were achieved, no effective national political institutions were

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created. The excluded noble families had only two alternativesâ€”to accept inferior posts in the administration and army or to conspire for the overthrow of the dominant family. Until and to some extent thereafter, Nepalese politics was basically conspiratorial in character, with familial loyalty taking precedence over loyalty to the crown or nation. External relations, â€” Prithvi Narayan Shah reigned â€”75 and his successors established a unified state in the central Himalayas and launched an ambitious and remarkably vigorous program of expansion, seeking to bring the entire hill area, from Bhutan to Kashmir , under their authority. They made considerable progress, but successive setbacks in wars with China and Tibet â€”92 , with the Sikh kingdom in the Punjab , with British India â€”16 , and again with Tibet â€”56 frustrated Nepal and set the present boundaries of the kingdom. The British conquest of India in the 19th century posed a serious threat to Nepalâ€”which expected to be another victimâ€”and left the country with no real alternative but to seek an accommodation with the British to preserve its independence. This was accomplished by the Rana family regime after on terms that were mutually acceptable, if occasionally irritating, to both. Nepal, however, was also careful to maintain a friendly relationship with China and Tibet, both for economic reasons and to counterbalance British predominance in South Asia. The British withdrawal from India in deprived the Ranas of a vital external source of support and exposed the regime to new dangers. Anti-Rana forces, composed mainly of Nepalese residents in India who had served their political apprenticeship in the Indian nationalist movement, formed an alliance with the Nepalese royal family, led by King Tribhuvan reigned â€”55 , and launched a revolution in November With strong diplomatic support from New Delhi , the rebels accepted a settlement with the Ranas under which the sovereignty of the crown was restored and the revolutionary forces, led by the Nepali Congress NC party, gained an ascendant position in the administration.

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## Chapter 2 : South Asia Map - Asia - Mapcarta

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The Maya Devi temple in Lumbini , built on the spot where Buddha was born Some commonalities exist to this area, mainly climate and culture. Apart from the Himalaya, the climate is tropical, with monsoon in summer and dry winter. However, you have the extremes of this climate, i. The influence of historical Indian culture can be seen everywhere. Four major world religions have their origins within South Asia: Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism. Later Islam was introduced by Muslim invaders starting around the 7th century and rose to prominence during the Mughal Empire. An additional layer of South Asian cultural unification derives from the influence of British culture, and especially the frequent and growing use of the English language, as a result of India having formed the "Jewel in the Crown" of the British Empire before Independence in ; see British Raj. The average population density of people per square km is 7 times the world average. Talk[ edit ] The region does not have a lingua franca. However, as much of South Asia was under British rule , and even the nominally independent areas were under some form of British suzerainty, English is widely spoken by educated people. Hindi and Urdu are spoken over much of India and Pakistan. As the two languages are mutually intelligible, if you have to learn one before visiting, pick one of these. Hindi will also help you in Nepal , as the Nepali language is quite similar, while Nepali is also the main language in some bordering areas of India such as Sikkim. Bengali is another major language spoken in Bangladesh , West Bengal and understood in some other eastern states of India. Other languages that straddle international borders include Punjabi which is spoken in parts of the India-Pakistan border region, and Tamil , which is spoken in southern India and northern Sri Lanka. Other than these, South Asia has a fascinating diversity of languages. India, in particular, is home to hundreds, and Pakistan also has quite a few. In the major cities and tourist destinations, you will be able to get by with English with varying degrees of difficulty. While they are meant to be valid for life, they might have to be renewed every 20 years. This can work out cheaper than a tourist visa for frequent and long term visitors both due to application cost and benefits given. Bangladesh has a "No-Visa Required" seal instead, which allows multiple entries to the country with no restrictions on how long the holder and their family can stay. While it is only valid through the lifetime of the passport, it can be transferred between passports. Sri Lanka, unlike other countries in the region, allows dual citizenship. Overland[ edit ] Getting in overland to South Asia can be a challenging task. Istanbul to New Delhi over land In the northwest, South Asia borders Afghanistan which has been a war zone for several decades. Entry from China is possible either along the Karakoram Highway or to Nepal , though you will need a special permit to travel through Tibet. Quite a lot of bureaucracy is reportedly required to travel overland from Myanmar.

## Chapter 3 : Nepal - History | calendrierdelascience.com

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## Chapter 4 : Sitana sivalensis | The Reptile Database

*Brian Hodgson lived in Nepal from to during which time he wrote and published extensively on Nepalese culture, religion, natural history, architecture, ethnography and linguistics.*

## Chapter 5 : South Asian ethnic groups - Wikipedia

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*Buy Contribution to the Herpetology of South Asia (Nepal, India) (): NHBS - Edited By: HH Schleich and W Kastle, Edition Chimaira.*

## Chapter 6 : Sitana - Wikipedia

*Publication History. Issue published online: 22 APR ; Article first published online: 22 APR*

## Chapter 7 : South Asia – Travel guide at Wikivoyage

*Contributions to the herpetology of south-Asia (Nepal, India)., Fuhlrott-Museum, Wuppertal., Contributions to the herpetology of south-Asia (Nepal).*

## Chapter 8 : Sitana fusca - Wikipedia

*The South Asian region, which includes Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan, is one of the biologically richest areas in the world. The confluence of different biogeographical realms and a varied physiography has endowed this region with an amazing range of habitats and a diverse & highly endemic biota.*

## Chapter 9 : Download [PDF] Herpetology Of Nepal Free Online | New Books in Politics

*The following is a list of reptiles of South Asia, primarily covering the region covered by mainland India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, parts of Myanmar and the Andaman and Nicobar Island chains.*