

Colonizing The Body State Medicine And Epidemic Disease In Nineteenth Century India

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The Costs of Connection

Buddhism and Medicine

The Emergence of Tropical Medicine, 1500-1900

Medicine and the Saints

Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India

How to Hide an Empire

Contagion and Enclaves

Biomedical Hegemony and Democracy in South Africa

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State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth-century India

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ALEXIS ALANI

The Costs of Connection Stanford University Press

Using postmodern and postcolonial conceptions of the body and the power relations of colonization, Kelm shows how a pluralistic medical system evolved among Canada’s most populous Aboriginal population. She explores the effect which Canada’s Indian policy has had on Aboriginal bodies and considers how humanitarianism and colonial medicine were used to pathologize Aboriginal bodies and institute a regime of doctors, hospitals, and field matrons, all working to encourage assimilation. In this detailed but highly readable ethnohistory, Kelm reveals how Aboriginal people were able to resist and alter these forces in order to preserve their own cultural understanding of their bodies, disease, and medicine.

Buddhism and Medicine Duke University Press

Offers a new interpretation of the history of colonial India and a critical contribution to the understanding of environmental history and the tropical world. Arnold considers the ways in which India’s material environment became increasingly subject to the colonial understanding of landscape and nature, and to the scientific scrutiny of itinerant naturalists.

The Emergence of Tropical Medicine, 1500-1900 Farrar, Straus and Giroux

Colonial Pathologies is a groundbreaking history of the role of science and medicine in the American colonization of the Philippines from 1898 through the 1930s. Warwick Anderson describes how American colonizers sought to maintain their own health and stamina in a foreign environment while exerting control over and “civilizing” a population of seven million people spread out over seven thousand islands. In the process, he traces a significant transformation in the thinking of colonial doctors and scientists about what was most threatening to the health of white colonists. During the late nineteenth century, they understood the tropical environment as the greatest danger, and they sought to help their fellow colonizers to acclimate. Later, as their attention shifted to the role of microbial pathogens, colonial scientists came to view the Filipino people as a contaminated race, and they launched public health initiatives to reform Filipinos’ personal hygiene practices and social conduct. A vivid sense of a colonial culture characterized by an anxious and assertive white masculinity emerges from Anderson’s description of American efforts to treat and discipline allegedly errant Filipinos. His narrative encompasses a colonial obsession with native excrement, a leper colony intended to transform those considered most unclean and least socialized, and the hookworm and malaria programs implemented by the Rockefeller Foundation in the 1920s and 1930s. Throughout, Anderson is attentive to the circulation of intertwined ideas about race, science, and medicine. He points to colonial public health in the Philippines as a key influence on the subsequent development of military medicine and industrial hygiene, U.S. urban health services, and racialized development regimes in other parts of the world.

Medicine and the Saints Cambridge University Press

Named one of the ten best books of the year by the Chicago Tribune A Publishers Weekly best book of 2019 | A 2019 NPR Staff Pick A pathbreaking history of the United States’ overseas possessions and the true meaning of its empire We are familiar with maps that outline all fifty states. And we

are also familiar with the idea that the United States is an “empire,” exercising power around the world. But what about the actual territories—the islands, atolls, and archipelagos—this country has governed and inhabited? In *How to Hide an Empire*, Daniel Immerwahr tells the fascinating story of the United States outside the United States. In crackling, fast-paced prose, he reveals forgotten episodes that cast American history in a new light. We travel to the Guano Islands, where prospectors collected one of the nineteenth century’s most valuable commodities, and the Philippines, site of the most destructive event on U.S. soil. In Puerto Rico, Immerwahr shows how U.S. doctors conducted grisly experiments they would never have conducted on the mainland and charts the emergence of independence fighters who would shoot up the U.S. Congress. In the years after World War II, Immerwahr notes, the United States moved away from colonialism. Instead, it put innovations in electronics, transportation, and culture to use, devising a new sort of influence that did not require the control of colonies. Rich with absorbing vignettes, full of surprises, and driven by an original conception of what empire and globalization mean today, *How to Hide an Empire* is a major and compulsively readable work of history.

Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India Univ of California Press

The colonial encounter between France and Morocco in the late nineteenth century took place not only in the political realm but also in the realm of medicine. Because the body politic and the physical body are intimately linked, French efforts to colonize Morocco took place in and through the body. Starting from this original premise, *Medicine and the Saints* traces a history of colonial embodiment in Morocco through a series of medical encounters between the Islamic sultanate of Morocco and the Republic of France from 1877 to 1956. Drawing on a wealth of primary sources in both French and Arabic, Ellen Amster investigates the positivist ambitions of French colonial doctors, sociologists, philologists, and historians; the social history of the encounters and transformations occasioned by French medical interventions; and the ways in which Moroccan nationalists ultimately appropriated a French model of modernity to invent the independent nation-state. Each chapter of the book addresses a different problem in the history of medicine: international espionage and a doctor’s murder; disease and revolt in Moroccan cities; a battle for authority between doctors and Muslim midwives; and the search for national identity in the welfare state. This research reveals how Moroccans ingested and digested French science and used it to create a nationalist movement and Islamist politics, and to understand disease and health. In the colonial encounter, the Muslim body became a seat of subjectivity, the place from which individuals contested and redefined the political.

Cambridge University Press

This book explores the conquest, predation and management of human bodies and emotions by the growing capitalist digital community. It seeks to understand the debate between various forms of the individual, subject, actor, and agent to emerge a social theory vision for the 21st century. The book moves beyond the colonization of the physical world to examine the process of colonization of humans. It focuses on the communication humans have with the world to understand how this impacts their sensibilities. This communication is influenced by technological innovations that enable a process of systematic colonization of human beings as bodies/emotions. This book explores a social theory which will allow us to understand this redefinition of the individual. This enables us to uncover connections between the colonization of the ‘inner planet’ that is the human society, and the dialectic of the person and the politics of their sensibilities. This is explored through the tensions that arise between the forms a person assumes in unequal and diverse cultural contexts and the emotions behind those cultural differences. The book will appeal to academics and postgraduate

students of sociology, philosophy and anthropology, as well as psychologists, organizational specialists, linguists, ethnographers, historians, political scientists, administrators and professionals affiliated with NGOs.

HOW TO HIDE AN EMPIRE

UBC Press

In *Biomedical Hegemony and Democracy in South Africa* Ngambouk Vitalis Pemunta and Tabi Chama-James Tabenyang offer a perceptive account of the interaction of biomedicine and traditional medicine against the backdrop of the HIV/AIDS policy debate in South Africa.

[Contagion and Enclaves](#) U of Minnesota Press

This book assesses the impact of imperial policies on the medical profession in Bengal during colonial rule and covers the period 1800-1947. Dr. Poonam Bala first discusses the Indigenous medical systems which prevailed in ancient and medieval India. She examines the relationship between the ruling powers and the practitioners of the Ayurveda and Unani systems which were, on the whole, positive and led to the growth of both these medical systems under royal patronage. With the advent of British rule in Bengal this relationship began to change. The major part of the author's analysis is concerned with the Bengali experience of colonial administration and Western medicine as the last major challenge to the indigenous medical systems. The period under study was one in which Western medical science was changing rapidly and becoming increasingly professional: The attempt to impose a similar pattern on the Indian systems of medicine led eventually to a conflict of interest between the two, instead of the peaceful co-existence which had prevailed at first. By the end of the nineteenth century, advances in Western medicine had undermined and eroded the similarities in approach and practice which had earlier made extensive cooperation at least a possibility. Dr. Bala discusses this attempt of the Western system to assert hegemony over its indigenous counterparts in Bengal, especially by trying to root itself in the emergent English-speaking elite--the Bhadrak. However, in the final analysis, this effort did not succeed completely because of the great social and religious differences between the two cultures. Thus, although, state policies were formulated to serve British commercial and administrative interests, these could never quite overwhelm the interests of the indigenous population or the medical practitioners who served them. Ultimately, according to the author, medical practices in the period under study have to be understood in terms of both competition and accommodation in the context of a general trend towards the professionalisation and commercialisation of medicine. A book which will command attention not only in departments of medicine but also among anthropologists, historians, political scientists and sociologists.

Biomedical Hegemony and Democracy in South Africa Oxford University Press

A physician-anthropologist explores how public health practices--from epidemiological modeling to outbreak containment--help perpetuate global inequities. In *Epidemic Illusions*, Eugene Richardson, a physician and an anthropologist, contends that public health practices--from epidemiological modeling and outbreak containment to Big Data and causal inference--play an essential role in perpetuating a range of global inequities. Drawing on postcolonial theory, medical anthropology, and critical science studies, Richardson demonstrates the ways in which the flagship discipline of epidemiology has been shaped by the colonial, racist, and patriarchal system that had its inception in 1492.

Explorations in South Asian History John Wiley & Sons

Burning the Dead traces the evolution of cremation in India and the South Asian diaspora across the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Through interconnected histories of movement, space, identity, and affect, it examines how the so-called traditional practice of Hindu cremation on an open-air funeral pyre was culturally transformed and materially refashioned under British rule, following intense Western hostility, colonial sanitary acceptance, and Indian adaptation. David Arnold examines the critical reception of Hindu cremation abroad, particularly in Britain, where India formed a primary reference point for the cremation debates of the late nineteenth century, and explores the struggle for official recognition of cremation among Hindu and Sikh communities around the globe. Above all, Arnold foregrounds the growing public presence and assertive political use made of Hindu cremation, its increasing social inclusivity, and its close identification with Hindu reform movements and modern Indian nationhood.

Colonial Power and African Illness SAGE Publications Pvt. Limited

Colonizing the Body State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth-Century India Univ of California Press

[Tropical Medicine in Colonial India](#) Liverpool University Press

It is generally assumed that tropical medicine only emerged as a medical specialism in the late nineteenth century under the aegis of men like Patrick Manson and Ronald Ross. However, recent research (much of it brought together for the first time in this volume) shows that a distinctive medicine of 'warm climates' came into existence much earlier in areas like the West-Indies, Indonesia and India. Europeans' health needs were one imperative, but this was more than just the medicine of Europe shipped overseas. Contact with non-Western medical ideas and practices was also a stimulus, as was Europe's encounter with unfamiliar environments and peoples. These essays provide valuable insights into the early history of tropical medicine and from the standpoint of several European powers. They examine the kinds of medicine practised, the responses to local diseases and environments and diseases, the nature of the medical constituencies that developed, and the relationship between the old medicine of 'warm climates' and the emerging tropical medicine of the late nineteenth century. The volume as a whole expands the parameters for the discussion of the evolution of Western medicine and opens up new perspectives on European science and society overseas.

Public Health in British India Berrett-Koehler Publishers

The first book to document the origins and early history of environmentalism, especially its colonial and global aspects.

[A Subaltern Studies Reader, 1986-1995](#) U of Minnesota Press

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In this innovative analysis of medicine and disease in colonial India, David Arnold explores the vital role of the state in medical and public health activities, arguing that Western medicine became a critical battleground between the colonized and the colonizers. Focusing on three major epidemic diseases--smallpox, cholera, and plague--Arnold analyzes the impact of medical interventionism. He demonstrates that Western medicine as practiced in India was not simply transferred from West to East, but was also fashioned in response to local needs and Indian conditions. By emphasizing this colonial dimension of medicine, Arnold highlights the centrality of the body to political authority in British India and shows how medicine both influenced and articulated the intrinsic contradictions of colonial rule. In this innovative analysis of medicine and disease in colonial India, David Arnold explores the vital role of the state in medical and public health activities, arguing that Western medicine became a critical battleground between the colonized and the colonizers. Focusing on three major epidemic diseases--smallpox, cholera, and plague--Arnold analyzes the impact of medical interventionism. He demonstrates that Western medicine as practiced in India was not simply transferred from West to East, but was also fashioned in response to local needs and Indian conditions. By emphasizing this colonial dimension of medicine, Arnold highlights the centrality of the body to political authority in British India and shows how medicine both influenced and articulated the intrinsic contradictions of colonial rule.

INDIA, LANDSCAPE, AND SCIENCE, 1800-1856

Penguin UK

Curing their Ills traces the history of encounters between European medicine and African societies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Vaughan's detailed examination of medical discourse of the period reveals its shifting and fragmented nature, highlights its use in the creation of the colonial subject in Africa, and explores the conflict between its pretensions to scientific neutrality and its political and cultural motivations. The book includes chapters on the history of psychiatry in Africa, on the treatment of venereal diseases, on the memoirs of European 'Jungle Doctors', and on mission medicine. In exploring the representations of disease as well as medical practice, *Curing their Ills* makes a fascinating and original contribution to both medical history and the social history of Africa.

State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth-century India Cambridge University Press

From its earliest days, Buddhism has been closely intertwined with medicine. *Buddhism and Medicine* is a singular collection showcasing the generative relationship and mutual influence between these fields across premodern Asia. The anthology combines dozens of English-language translations of premodern Buddhist texts with contextualizing introductions by leading international scholars in Buddhist studies, the history of medicine, and a range of other fields. These sources explore in detail medical topics ranging from the development of fetal anatomy in the womb to nursing, hospice, dietary regimen, magical powers, visualization, and other healing knowledge. Works translated here include meditation guides, popular narratives, ritual manuals, spells texts, monastic disciplinary codes, recipe inscriptions, philosophical treatises, poetry, works by physicians, and other genres. All together, these selections and their introductions provide a comprehensive overview of Buddhist healing throughout Asia. They also demonstrate the central place of healing in Buddhist practice and in the daily life of the premodern world.

Epidemic Illusions Ohio University Press

An incisive and illuminating account of how, during the Algerian Revolution, the people of Algeria changed centuries-old cultural patterns and embraced certain ancient cultural practices long derided by their colonialist oppressors as primitive, in order to destroy those same oppressors. Fanon uses the fifth year of the Algerian Revolution as a point of departure for an explication of the inevitable dynamics of colonial oppression.

A Dying Colonialism Univ of California Press

Kris Manjappa weaves together the study of colonialism over the past 500 years, across the globe's continents and seas. This captivating work vividly evokes living human histories, introducing the reader to interlocking pasts and ongoing legacies of colonialism through the study of: war, conquest, militarization, extractive economies, migration and diaspora, racialization, biopolitical management, and unruly and creative responses and resistances. He describes some of the most salient political, social, and cultural constellations of our present across the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe. By exploring the dissimilar, yet entwined, histories of settler colonialism, racial slavery, and empire across Asia, Manjappa exposes the enduring role of colonial force and freedom struggle in the making of our modern world.

SCIENCE, ISLAM, AND THE COLONIAL ENCOUNTER IN MOROCCO, 1877-1956

Springer

This book seeks to move emphasis away from the over-riding importance given to the state in existing studies of 'western' medicine in India, and locates medical practice within its cultural, social and professional milieu. Based on Bengali doctors' writings this book examines how various medical problems, challenges and debates were understood and interpreted within overlapping contexts of social identities and politics on the one hand, and their function within a largely unregulated medical market on the other.

[A Socio-Historical Perspective](#) Oxford University Press

Okonkwo is the greatest warrior alive, famous throughout West Africa. But when he accidentally kills a clansman, things begin to fall apart. Then Okonkwo returns from exile to find missionaries and colonial governors have arrived in the village. With his world thrown radically off-balance he can only hurtle towards tragedy. Chinua Achebe's stark novel reshaped both African and world literature. This arresting parable of a proud but powerless man witnessing the ruin of his people begins Achebe's landmark trilogy of works chronicling the fate of one African community, continued in *Arrow of God* and *No Longer at Ease*.