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## **KEY=ASYLUMS - PERKINS SOLIS**

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### **HOUSES OF MADNESS**

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#### **INSANITY AND ASYLUMS OF BENGAL IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY INDIA**

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*Oxford University Press, USA 'Houses of Madness' is a history of asylums of colonial Bengal in the 19th century. It explores these institutions through several phases that not only involved changes in medical treatment and its interpretation, but also the question of spatial distribution within these institutions.*

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#### **MAD TALES FROM THE RAJ**

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#### **COLONIAL PSYCHIATRY IN SOUTH ASIA, 1800-58**

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*Anthem Press 'Mad Tales from the Raj' is an authoritative assessment of western psychiatry within the context of British colonialism. This revised version provides a comprehensive study of official attitudes and practices in relation to both Indian and European patients during the dominance of the British East India Company. It is fascinating reading not only to students of colonial history, medical sociology and related disciplines, but to all those with a general interest in life in the colonies.*

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#### **THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE IN COLONIAL INDIA**

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*Routledge This book analyzes the diverse facets of the social history of health and medicine in colonial India. It explores a unique set of themes that capture the diversities of India, such as public health, medical institutions, mental illness and the politics and economics of colonialism. Based on inter-disciplinary research, the contributions offer valuable insight into topics that have recently received increased scholarly attention, including the use of opiates and the role of advertising in driving medical markets. The contributors, both established and emerging scholars in the field, incorporate sources ranging from palm leaf manuscripts to archival materials. This book will be of interest to scholars of history, especially the history of medicine and the history of colonialism and imperialism, sociology, social anthropology, cultural theory, and South Asian Studies, as well as to health workers and NGOs.*

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#### **PATHWAYS OF PATIENTS AT THE GRAHAMSTOWN LUNATIC ASYLUM, 1890 TO 1907**

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*Pretoria University Law Press About the publication Pathways of patients explores the casebooks of the Grahamstown Lunatic Asylum during the superintendence of Dr Thomas Duncan Greenlees, from 1890 to 1907. The hallmark of Pathways of patients is an examination of the asylum's casebooks to bring into view the humanity of the patients, their distinct personal experiences, and their individuality. The book is underpinned by an allied goal to retrieve the casebook narratives of the patients' life stories, their acts of agency, and their pathways to and from the asylum, with a view to understanding and portraying the context of patient experiences at the time.*

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#### **ISLAM AND THE ARMY IN COLONIAL INDIA**

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#### **SEPOY RELIGION IN THE SERVICE OF EMPIRE**

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*Cambridge University Press A study of the cultural world of the Muslim soldiers of colonial India in the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.*

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#### **SOCIETY, MEDICINE AND POLITICS IN COLONIAL INDIA**

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*Routledge The history of medicine and disease in colonial India remains a dynamic and innovative field of research, covering many facets of health, from government policy to local therapeutics. This volume presents a selection of essays examining varied aspects of health and medicine as they relate to the political upheavals of the colonial era. These range from the micro-politics of medicine in princely states and institutions such as asylums through to the wider canvas of sanitary diplomacy as well as the meaning of modernity and modernization in the context of British rule. The volume reflects the diversity of the field and showcases exciting new scholarship from early-career researchers as well as more established scholars by bringing to light many locations and dimensions of medicine and modernity. The essays have several common themes and together offer important insights into South Asia's experience of modernity in the years before independence. Cutting across modernity and colonialism, some of the key themes explored here include issues of race, gender, sexuality, law, mental health, famine, disease, religion, missionary medicine, medical research, tensions between and within different medical traditions and practices and India's place in an international context. This book will be*

of great interest to scholars and researchers of modern South Asian history, sociology, politics and anthropology as well as specialists in the history of medicine.

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### **IMPERIAL MEDICINE AND INDIGENOUS SOCIETIES**

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*Manchester University Press*

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### **LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN COLONIAL BOMBAY**

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### **SHACKLED BODIES, UNCHAINED MINDS**

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*Springer* This book traces the historical roots of the problems in India's mental health care system. It accounts for indigenous experiences of the lunatic asylum in the Bombay Presidency (1793-1921). The book argues that the colonial lunatic asylum failed to assimilate into Indian society and therefore remained a failed colonial-medical enterprise. It begins by assessing the implications of lunatic asylums on indigenous knowledge and healing traditions. It then examines the lunatic asylum as a 'middle-ground', and the European superintendents' 'common-sense' treatment of Indian insanity. Furthermore, it analyses the soundscapes of Bombay's asylums, and the extent to which public perceptions influenced their use. Lunatic asylums left a legacy of historical trauma for the indigenous community because of their coercive and custodial character. This book aims to disrupt that legacy of trauma and to enable new narratives in mental health treatment in India.

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### **STUDIES ON INDIAN MEDICAL HISTORY**

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*Motilal Banarsidass Publ.* This volume of studies presents the papers given at the second workshop of the European Ayurdic society, a group which was formed in Groningen in 1983. The volume is thus a sequel to Proceedings of the international workshop on priorities in the study of Indian medicine. The workshop was held over a period of three days in September 1985 in the congenial surroundings of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine in London, and it provided a splendid opportunity for scholars in the field of Indian medical history to meet in one place and to share the latest research in their respective areas.

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### **COLONIALISM AS CIVILIZING MISSION**

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### **CULTURAL IDEOLOGY IN BRITISH INDIA**

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*Anthem Press* Ranging from studies on sport and national education and pulp fiction to infanticide, psychiatric therapy and religion, these essays on the various forms, expressions and consequences of the British 'civilizing mission' in South Asia shed light on a topic that even today continues to be an important factor in South Asian politics.

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### **COLONISING DISABILITY**

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### **IMPAIRMENT AND OTHERNESS ACROSS BRITAIN AND ITS EMPIRE, C. 1800-1914**

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*Cambridge University Press* Colonising Disability explores the construction and treatment of disability across Britain and its empire from the nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Drawing on a wide range of sources, Esme Cleall explores how disability increasingly became associated with 'difference' and argues that it did so through intersecting with other categories of otherness such as race. Philanthropic, legal, literary, religious, medical, educational, eugenistic and parliamentary texts are examined to unpick representations of disability that, overtime, became pervasive with significant ramifications for disabled people. Cleall also uses multiple examples to show how disabled people navigated a wide range of experiences from 'freak shows' in Britain, to missions in India, to immigration systems in Australia, including exploring how they mobilised to resist discrimination and constitute their own identities. By assessing the intersection between disability and race, Dr Cleall opens up questions about 'normalcy' and the making of the imperial self.

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### **RACE, SCIENCE AND MEDICINE, 1700-1960**

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*Routledge* Considering cases from Europe to India, this collection brings together current critical research into the role played by racial

issues in the production of medical knowledge. Confronting such controversial themes as colonialism and medicine, the origins of racial thinking and health and migration, the distinguished contributors examine the role played by medicine in the construction of racial categories.

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## **MADNESS, CANNABIS AND COLONIALISM**

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### **THE 'NATIVE ONLY' LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF BRITISH INDIA 1857-1900**

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*Springer* This fascinating, entertaining and often gruelling book by James Mills, examines the lunatic asylums set up by the British in nineteenth-century India. The author asserts that there was a growth in asylums following the Indian Mutiny, fuelled by the fear of itinerant and dangerous individuals, which existed primarily in the British imagination. Once established though, these asylums, which were staffed by Indians and populated by Indians, quickly became arenas in which the designs of the British were contested and confronted. Mills argues that power is everywhere and is behind every action; colonial power is therefore just another way to assert control over the less powerful. This social history draws on official archives and documents based in Scotland, England and India. This book is essential reading for anyone interested in history, sociology, or the general interest reader.

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## **WEST BENGAL**

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### **ITS CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN PSYCHIATRY**

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*Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers*

### **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASYLUM THERAPEUTICS, 1750-1950S**

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*McFarland* The mentally ill have always been with us, but once confined in institutions their treatment has not always been of much interest or concern. This work makes a case for why it should be. Using published reports, studies, and personal narratives of doctors and patients, this book reveals how therapeutics have always been embedded in their particular social and historical moment, and how they have linked extant medical knowledge, practitioner skill and the expectations of patients who experienced their own disorders in different ways. Asylum therapeutics during three centuries are detailed in encyclopedic entries, including "awakening" patients with firecrackers, easing brain congestion by bleeding, extracting teeth and excising parts of the colon, dousing with water, raising or lowering body temperature, shocking with electricity or toxins, and penetrating the brain with ice picks.

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## **DEVELOPMENTS IN PSYCHIATRY IN INDIA**

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### **CLINICAL, RESEARCH AND POLICY PERSPECTIVES**

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*Springer* The volume evaluates major developments in psychiatry in India from the 1950s, and highlights the areas where Indian psychiatry has contributed to the development of the subject worldwide. The chapters review international as well as Indian developments in psychiatry and its sub-specialities. A wide range of clinical, research and policy-related topics have been covered in the volume, which begins with an overview of the history of psychiatry in India, moving on to developments in various sub-specialities of psychiatry in the last 60 years or so. It then specifically discusses developments in psychology and psychodynamics, general adult and child psychiatry, substance use psychiatry, community psychiatry, liaison psychiatry, and other psychiatric sub-specialities. Developments in treatment, the status of training and service in psychiatry and legal issues related to the practice of psychiatry in India are also included. The contributors to this volume are nationally and internationally recognized experts in different areas of psychiatry. Most of them have had some association, or are currently associated, with the Department of Psychiatry at the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India.

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## **PSYCHIATRIC NURSING**

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*Wolters kluwer india Pvt Ltd* Based on the syllabus prescribed by the Indian Nursing Council for BSc Nursing students, this book covers the subject of psychiatric nursing in a comprehensive yet simple manner. The exposition is systematically organised into the following five major units which will help the student to form a broad picture of the subject: Basic Principles of Psychiatric Nursing Psychiatric Disorders Management Modalities Psychiatric Emergencies Preventive and Legal Psychiatry.

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## **THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE PARTITION OF INDIA**

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*SAGE Publishing India* The first of its kind, this book studies the psychological impact of Partition through medical and psychiatric perspectives. The Partition of India was a partitioning of minds as much as it was a geographical division. But there has been little discussion in mental health discourse on the psychological scars it caused. This book examines the partitioning of human experience and its impact on social life and psychological health. The chapters track, through various approaches, the breakdown of civic life and society during the cataclysmic event, the collapse of medical services, the violence against citizens and the reflection of these events in writings of that era. The book draws attention to the urgent need for a humane understanding of persons with mental illness and psychological distress in the context of their lived history as much as their sociocultural identities and roots.

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## **THE ANATOMY OF MADNESS**

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### **ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY**

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*Taylor & Francis*

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## LEPROSY IN COLONIAL SOUTH INDIA

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### MEDICINE AND CONFINEMENT

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*Springer Leprosy is a neglected topic in the burgeoning field of the history of medicine and the colonized body. Leprosy in Colonial South India is not only a history of an intriguing and dramatic endemic disease, it is a history of colonial power in nineteenth-century British India as seen through the lens of British medical and legal encounters with leprosy and its sufferers in south India. Leprosy in Colonial South India offers a detailed examination of the contribution of leprosy treatment and legislative measures to negotiated relationships between indigenous and British medicine and the colonial impact on indigenous class formation, while asserting the agency of the poor and vagrant leprosy classes in their own history.*

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### CURING MADNESS?

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#### A SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INSANITY IN COLONIAL NORTH INDIA, 1800-1950S

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*Oxford University Press Curing Madness? focusses on the institutional and non-institutional histories of madness in colonial north India. It proves that 'madness' and its 'cure' are shifting categories which assumed new meanings and significance as knowledge travelled across cultural, medical, national, and regional boundaries. The book examines governmental policies, legal processes, diagnosis and treatment, and individual case histories by looking closely at asylums in Agra, Benaras, Bareilly, Lucknow, Delhi, and Lahore. Rajpal highlights that only a few mentally ill ended up in asylums; most people suffering from insanity were cared for by their families and local vaidyas, ojhas, and pundits. These practitioners of traditional medicine had to reinvent themselves to retain their relevance as Western medical knowledge was widely disseminated in colonial India. Evidence of this is found in the Hindi medical advice literature of the era. Taking these into account Shilpi Rajpal moves beyond asylum-centric histories to examine extensive archival materials gathered from various repositories.*

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### GENDER, MEDICINE, AND SOCIETY IN COLONIAL INDIA

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#### WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE IN NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY BENGAL

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*Oxford University Press, USA British imperialism in India left in its wake the scars of many battles between the colonizer and the colonized. Intense hostilities were witnessed as each tried to prove its superiority in domains such as medicine, education, and law. Through the lens of gender politics, Sujata Mukherjee confronts these conflicts to reveal the contested 'body' of the Indian woman. Focusing on hospital medicine and preventive medical care, Mukherjee traces the popularization of Western forms of medical care in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Bengal. She shows how it created a space-albeit small-for providing Western health care to female patients; for the first time, women could receive medical attention outside the purdah and zenana. However, there was a simultaneous discrediting of indigenous forms of medicine-such as Ayurveda and Unani-and their practitioners, who had once exercised significant influence. The book also explores the growth of Western medical education among women in Bengal. Overcoming racial and gender discrimination, social taboos, and active opposition from authorities and their families, some remarkable women became doctors and practicing physicians. Aiding them in their long-drawn efforts were the Brahma Samaj and several women's organizations and agencies of the time.*

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### PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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#### INTERMEDIARIES, SUBORDINATES, AND THE PRACTICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 1850-1960

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*Routledge Over the last several decades, historians of public health in Britain's colonies have been primarily concerned with the process of policy making in the upper echelons of the medical and sanitary administrations. Yet it was the lower level staff that formed the backbone of public health systems in the colonies. Although they constituted the bases of many colonies' public health machinery, there is no consolidated study of these individuals to date. Public Health in the British Empire addresses this gap by bringing together historians studying intermediary and subordinate staff across the British Empire. Along with investigating the duties and responsibilities of medical and non-medical intermediary and subordinate personnel, the contributors to this volume show how the subjectivity of these agents influenced the manner in which they discharged their duties and how this in turn shaped policy. Even those working as low level assistants and aids were able to affect policy design. In this way, Public Health in the British Empire brings into sharp relief the disaggregated nature of the empire, thereby challenging the understanding of the imperial project as an enterprise conceived of and driven from the center.*

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### THE ROUTLEDGE HISTORY OF MADNESS AND MENTAL HEALTH

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*Routledge The Routledge History of Madness and Mental Health explores the history and historiography of madness from the ancient and medieval worlds to the present day. Global in scope, it includes case studies from Africa, Asia, and South America as well as Europe and North America, drawing together the latest scholarship and source material in this growing field and allowing for fresh comparisons to be made across time and space. Thematically organised and written by leading academics, chapters discuss broad topics such as the representation of madness in literature and the visual arts, the material culture of madness, the perpetual difficulty of creating a classification system for madness and mental health, madness within life histories, the increased globalisation of knowledge and treatment practices, and the persistence of spiritual and supernatural conceptualisations of experiences associated with madness. This volume also examines the challenges involved in analysing primary sources in this area and how key themes such as class, gender, and race have influenced the treatment and diagnosis of madness throughout history. Chronologically and geographically wide-ranging, and providing a fascinating overview of the current state of the field, this is essential reading for all students of the history of madness, mental health, psychiatry, and medicine.*

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## **JOURNAL OF ASIAN HISTORY**

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### **INSANITY, INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETY, 1800-1914**

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*Routledge* This comprehensive collection provides a fascinating summary of the debates on the growth of institutional care during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Revising and revisiting Foucault, it looks at the significance of ethnicity, race and gender as well as the impact of political and cultural factors, throughout Britain and in a colonial context. It questions historically what it means to be mad and how, if at all, to care.

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### **DISCIPLINED NATIVES**

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### **RACE, FREEDOM AND CONFINEMENT IN COLONIAL INDIA**

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*Primus Books* This volume examines three interrelated aspects of the history of British India: race, the disciplining institution, and attempts by the colonized to imagine states of freedom. They deal with sites as diverse as the prison, the family, the classroom, the playing field and children's literature. The essays confront the ideological, social and political ramifications of the fact that even as metropolitan prisons and schools shifted their attention from the body to the confined 'soul', colonial disciplinary institutions ensured that race was firmly attached to the body and its habits. They also engage the historiography that has sought to underline the challenges of reconciling Michel Foucault and Edward Said. They ask whether the liberating possibilities of the racialized-and-embodied 'native' self were confined to inversions and rearrangements of given normative hierarchies, or if we can occasionally glimpse radical departures and alternative configurations of power.

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### **INDIAN SEX LIFE**

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### **SEXUALITY AND THE COLONIAL ORIGINS OF MODERN SOCIAL THOUGHT**

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*Princeton University Press* "During the colonial period, Indian intellectuals--philologists, lawyers, scientists and literary figures--all sought to hold a mirror to their country. Whether they wrote novels, polemics, or scientific treatises, all sought a better understanding of society in general and their society in particular. Curiously, female sexuality and sexual behavior play an outside role in their writing. The figure of the prostitute is ubiquitous in everything from medical texts and treatises on racial evolution to anti-Muslim polemic and studies of ancient India. In this book, Durba Mitra argues that between the 1840s and the 1940s, the new science of sexuality became foundational to the scientific study of Indian social progress. The colonial state and an emerging set of Bengali male intellectuals extended the regulation of sexuality to far-reaching projects that sought to define what society should look like and how modern citizens should behave. An exploration of this history of social scientific thought offers new perspectives to understand the power of paternalistic and deeply violent claims about sexual norms in the postcolonial world today. These histories reveal the enduring authority of scientific claims to a tradition that equates social good with the control of women's free will and desire. Thus, they managed to dramatically reorganize their society around upper-caste Hindu ideals of strict monogamy"--

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### **CITIZEN REFUGEE**

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### **FORGING THE INDIAN NATION AFTER PARTITION**

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*Cambridge University Press* Explores how refugees were used as agents of nation-building in India, leading to gendered and caste-ridden policies of rehabilitation.

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### **ASYLUM**

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### **THE BATTLE FOR MENTAL HEALTHCARE IN INDIA**

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*Westland Non-Fiction*

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### **MADNESS, ARCHITECTURE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

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### **PSYCHIATRIC SPACES IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

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*Routledge* This is the first volume of papers devoted to an examination of the relationship between mental health/illness and the construction and experience of space. This historical analysis with contributions from leading experts will enlighten and intrigue in equal measure. The first rigorous scholarly analysis of its kind in book form, it will be of particular interest to the history, psychiatry and architecture communities.

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### **WESTERN MEDICINE AND COLONIAL SOCIETY**

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### **HOSPITALS OF CALCUTTA, C. 1757-1860**

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*Ratna Sagar Western Medicine and Colonial Society* studies the social and political environment that spurred the development of hospitals and asylums in Calcutta under the East India Company's rule from c.1757 to 1860. Over the past few decades, academic research on the medical history of colonial India has concentrated mostly on the public health policy of the colonial government and the ingenious contrivance between colonial power and medicine in the formation of an empire, while neglecting the history of hospitals in the colonies. The present work attempts to bridge this gap by tracing the trajectories of hospital formation for the indigenous population, beginning with the early military and European hospitals. The book also focuses on the growth of dispensaries in the suburbs of Calcutta, as well as speciality hospitals in the city. Based on a thorough examination of the eighteenth- and

nineteenth-century records preserved in India and the UK, this volume attempts to link the urban development of Calcutta, as the second capital of the Empire, with the social, political and cultural forces that fashioned the process of institutional health care in the city, and which became an important legacy for the organization of health care after India's Independence.

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## **HISTORIES OF MEDICINE AND HEALING IN THE INDIAN OCEAN WORLD, VOLUME TWO**

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### **THE MODERN PERIOD**

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*Springer* The Indian Ocean has been the site of multiple interconnected medical interactions that may be viewed in the context of the environmental factors connecting the region. This interdisciplinary work presents essays on various aspects of disease, medicine, and healing in different locations in and around the Indian Ocean from the eighteenth century to the contemporary era. The essays explore theoretical explanations for disease, concepts of fertility, material culture, healing in relation to diplomacy and colonialism, public health, and the health of slaves and migrant workers. This book will appeal to academics and graduate students working in the fields of medical and scientific history, as well as in the growing fields of Indian Ocean studies and global history.

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### **HEALTH AND MEDICINE IN THE INDIAN PRINCELY STATES**

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#### **1850-1950**

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*Taylor & Francis* Since the 1980s there has been a continual engagement with the history and the place of western medicine in colonial settings and non-western societies. In relation to South Asia, research on the role of medicine has focussed primarily on regions under direct British administration. This book looks at the 'princely states' that made up about two fifths of the subcontinent. Two comparatively large states, Mysore and Travancore - usually considered as 'progressive' and 'enlightened' - and some of the princely states of Orissa - often described as 'backward' and 'despotic' - have been selected for analysis. The authors map developments in public health and psychiatry, the emergence of specialised medical institutions, the influence of western medicine on indigenous medical communities and their patients and the interaction between them. Exploring contentious issues currently debated in the existing scholarship on medicine in British India and other colonies, this book covers the 'indigenisation' of health services; the inter-relationship of colonial and indigenous paradigms of medical practice; the impact of specific political and administrative events and changes on health policies. The book also analyses British medical policies and the Indian reactions and initiatives they evoked in different Indian states. It offers new insights into the interplay of local adaptations with global exchanges between different national schools of thought in the formation of what is often vaguely, and all too simply, referred to as 'western' or 'colonial' medicine. A pioneering study of health and medicine in the princely states of India, it provides a balanced appraisal of the role of medicine during the colonial era. It will be of interest to students and academics studying South Asian and imperial and commonwealth history; the history of medicine; the sociology of health and healing; and medical anthropology, social policy, public health, and international politics.

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### **PUBLIC HEALTH IN BRITISH INDIA**

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#### **ANGLO-INDIAN PREVENTIVE MEDICINE 1859-1914**

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*Cambridge University Press* After years of neglect the last decade has witnessed a surge of interest in the medical history of India under colonial rule. This is the first major study of public health in British India. It covers many previously unresearched areas such as European attitudes towards India and its inhabitants, and the way in which these were reflected in medical literature and medical policy; the fate of public health at local level under Indian control; and the effects of quarantine on colonial trade and the pilgrimage to Mecca. The book places medicine within the context of debates about the government of India, and relations between rulers and ruled. In emphasising the active role of the indigenous population, and in its range of material, it differs significantly from most other work conducted in this subject area.

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#### **150 YEARS OF BRITISH PSYCHIATRY, 1841-1991**

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*Amer Psychiatric Pub Incorporated* During the last 20 years, the history of psychiatry has opened diverse windows on the landscape of insanity, but individual perspective alone cannot convey the whole picture. A variety of views, such as is offered in this book, will make a major contribution to the process of describing and explaining the development of British psychiatry since 1841. That year saw the foundation of the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the insane, the forerunner of the present Royal College of Psychiatrists. Of not many countries can it be said, as it can of Great Britain and Ireland, that the history of their psychiatry matches so well the history of only one professional institution. The latter has acted as a broker between four main influences on psychiatric disorder: popular and official sentiments, the progress of medical and psychological sciences, ideas from abroad, and the desires and notions of the profession itself. Since the mid-19th century, the Association and its successors have provided the forum in which much of the national debate on mental illness and its treatment has taken place. This book, published to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, includes chapters on the people and the ideas that presided over such deliberations, and on the way in which, since 1841, the professional body has guided and interpreted national views on the diseases of the mind.

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### **EMOTIONS AND MODERNITY IN COLONIAL INDIA**

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#### **FROM BALANCE TO FERVOR**

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*Oxford University Press* With this pioneering project, Margrit Pernau brings the 'history of emotions' approach to South Asian studies. A theoretically sophisticated and erudite investigation, *Emotions and Modernity in Colonial India* maps the history of emotions in India between the uprising of 1857 and World War I. Situating the prevalent experiences, interpretations, and practices of emotions of the time within the context of the major political events of colonial India, Pernau goes beyond the dominant narrative of colonial

modernity and its fixation with discipline and restraint, and traces the contemporary transformation from a balance in emotions to the resurgence of fervor. The current volume is based on a large archive of sources in Urdu, many being explored for the first time. Pernau grounds her work on such diverse sources as philosophical and theological treatises on questions of morality, advice literature, journals and newspapers, nostalgic descriptions of courtly culture, and even children's literature. This close look into individual experiences, practices, and interpretations reveals the myriad emotions of the day, and the importance of these micro-histories in presenting an alternative account of colonial India.

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## **VOICES IN THE HISTORY OF MADNESS**

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### **PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON MENTAL HEALTH AND ILLNESS**

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*Springer Nature* This book presents new perspectives on the multiplicity of voices in the histories of mental ill-health. In the thirty years since Roy Porter called on historians to lower their gaze so that they might better understand patient-doctor roles in the past, historians have sought to place the voices of previously silent, marginalised and disenfranchised individuals at the heart of their analyses. Today, the development of service-user groups and patient consultations have become an important feature of the debates and planning related to current approaches to prevention, care and treatment. This edited collection of interdisciplinary chapters offers new and innovative perspectives on mental health and illness in the past and covers a breadth of opinions, views, and interpretations from patients, practitioners, policy makers, family members and wider communities. Its chronology runs from the early modern period to the twenty-first century and includes international and transnational analyses from Europe, North America, Asia and Africa, drawing on a range of sources and methodologies including oral histories, material culture, and the built environment. Chapter 4 is available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via [link.springer.com](http://link.springer.com).