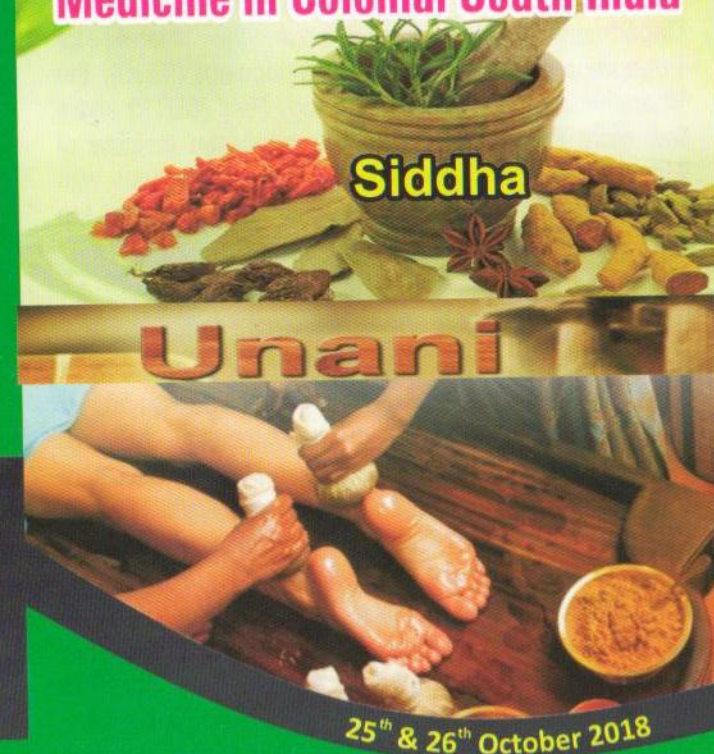


Two-day National Seminar
On
**History of Indigenous
 Medicine in Colonial South India**



25th & 26th October 2018



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY
 Thiruchirappalli-620024
 Tamil Nadu

Organizing Committee

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Dr. P. MANISANKAR

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 Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

Patron:

Dr. G. Gopinath

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Dr. T. Asokan

Head & Assistant Professor, Department of History
 Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

Dr. V. Raju

Assistant Professor, Department of History
 Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

Organizing Secretary:

Dr. Y. Srinivasa Rao

Assistant Professor, Department of History
 Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

For Further Information Please Contact

Organizing Secretary

Dr. Y. Srinivasa Rao

Assistant Professor

Department of History, Bharathidasan University

Tiruchirappalli – 620024

Mobile: 9543777480

Email: hisrisri@gmail.com

Important Dates

Last Date for Receipt of Drafts / Papers : **10th October 2018**

Last Date for Registration : **15th October 2018**

(for outstation participants)

Spot Registration is allowed for in-station participants

Seminar Dates

: **25th & 26th October 2018**

Following the themes of the seminar:

- ◆ Medical Pluralism
- ◆ Folk and Subaltern Medicine
- ◆ Textuality and Hegemony of the Classical Medicine
- ◆ Caste and the Question of Treatment
- ◆ Ruptures between Western and Indigenous Systems of Medicine
- ◆ Colonial Medical Policy on Indigenous Medicine
- ◆ Gender Inequality
- ◆ Institutionalisation and Professionalization
- ◆ Religion, Rituals, Miracles and Healing.

Call for Papers

We are inviting you to contribute a research paper on any of the themes for presentation at the seminar. Interested contributors are requested to send drafts/full papers (if ready) in 12,000 words with abstract (strictly not more than 200 words) typed in Microsoft Word (font: Times New Roman, font size: 12, line space: 2). The name(s) of the author(s) must be clearly typed below the title of the paper on the front page with address for corresponding author. The appendices, notes and references must be given in scientific form at the end of the text. The full paper (if ready) or draft with abstracts should be submitted both in hard and soft copies (the soft copy may also be sent by email to hisrisri@gmail.com) to Dr. Y. Srinivasa Rao, Organizing Secretary, Department of History, Bharathidasan University, Main Campus, Palkalai Perur, Tiruchirappalli – 620024 on or before 10th October 2018. The papers will be reviewed by a peer committee of referees and only the selected papers will be accepted for presentation and publication in the form of edited book or proceedings.

Accommodation would be provided to the delegates who register in advance. To avoid last minute inconvenience and confusion, delegates are requested to register well in advance by 15th October, 2018. Spot registration is allowed for those who do not need accommodation. There is no registration fee.

About the University

Bharathidasan University established in 1982, and was named after the great revolutionary Tamil Poet, Bharathidasan (1891-1968). The motto of the University "We will create a brave new world" has been motto of the university. The University endeavors to be true to such a vision by creating in the region a brave new world of academic innovation for social change". (NAAC, - 2005, p.69) The year 2006-07 is the Silver Jubilee year for this great and vibrant university.

The campus is located in a sprawling area of over 1000 acres of land on the Tiruchirappalli - Pudukkottai Highway (NH 210). Besides this main campus, there is a city campus at Khajamalai housing Department of Economics, Department of Education Technology, Department of Computer Science, the Institute for Entrepreneurship and Career Development (IECD), the Bharathidasan University Technology Park (BUTP) and a few more Departments. The Bharathidasan Institute of Management (BIM) is located in the B.H.E.L. Campus, with whose partnership; the BIM has emerged as one of the top Business Schools of the country.

About the Department of History

The present Department of History was established in 1995 as Centre for History. During the short span of 21 years, the Department has received the national professional attention. Well-known historians like Dr. B. Sheik Ali, Dr. M.G.S. Narayanan, then Member Secretary and later Chairman of I.C.H.R., New Delhi, Dr. R. Champakalakshmi, Dr. Eugene F. Irschick, Department of History, California University, USA, Professor, Ramachandra Guha, Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, J.N.U., Dr. Y. Subbarayalu and Dr. Rajan Gurukkal have visited the department and supported it. In the year 1995 the Post Graduate history programme was started with 20 students. In 2008, the department has witnessed another development by starting the 5 year integrated MA course. Since its inception department is quite active in conducting academic programmes of regional, state and national level. Workshops on historiography and research methodology for longer duration, workshops of shorter duration have been held many times. State and national level seminar are

regularly held in the department. This is helping us to connect ourselves to the institutions of fame and benefit from the experts of those institutions.

Brief Note

The system of medicine in every culture emerged out of the primal sympathy of human with human, out of strong desire to help those in distress and sickness; physical, psychological and societal. Medical knowledge and approaches to healthcare is one of the key indices by which the nature of a culture may be judged or assessed. So far history of medicine informed that there are rich traditions of treating disease caused by the internal and external reasons in all civilisations. Though there are variations between civilisations based on the ecosystems of the civilisations, there is some of amount universality could be seen from the particularity of the civilisation. During the initial phase of colonial rule in India the indigenous system of knowledge and cultural practices came under severe strain. Exposed to western intellectual and cultural forces, Indian intellectuals developed a world view that was critical of traditional cultural and social practices. At the time of the British conquest the medical needs of the Indian population were being met by a variety of indigenous practices- Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and folk medicine. Fruitful interaction between these systems, particularly between Ayurveda and Unani, led to the enrichment of their Pharmacopoeia and the improvement of diagnostic skills.

The historiography of disease and medicine in colonial India has tended to concentrate on epidemic diseases and particularly those that have produced the greatest political upheavals. On the assumption that epidemic crisis expose latent social tensions, historians have tended to treat epidemics as 'windows' through which to observe broader social and political trends. In a number of studies, historians such as Deepak Kumar, Anil Kumar, David Arnold, Ian Catanach and Ira Klein have done important work that unravels the connection between disease, colonial hegemony and indigenous resistance to British rule. But epidemics are, by their nature, untypical events and medical interventions during periods of crisis bore little resemblance to those taking place every day in hospitals and dispensaries in British India.

Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)

Sponsored

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Registration Form

Name:

Designation:

Organization:

Address for Communication:

Mobile:

Email Address:

Title of the Paper

Date:

Signature