and Prof. B. Muhkarni
Anne Dibby, Walieda Ernst

Edited by

Medicines in Transnational Perspective
Histories of Colonial and Indigenous
Crossing Colonial Historicalographies:
CONTENTS
Cristiana Bastos

AND LOCAL ACTION IN GOA

MEDICINE, COLONIAL ORDER

CHAPTER TEN

Politics, Society and Medicine in Colonial Goa

Imparted sources of knowledge of David Hegarty 27/10/2004

USA, France, Britain, Spain and Portugal, as well as other European countries.

1946-77 (Cultural Imperialism of Domination) which was seen free of charge to

Buddhism. The concept of the self in cosmology, the concept of mind, the
discerning mind, and the concept of the self in cosmology, the concept of

8th Place in the Author's 2019, 1.2/3. This is also important to note that

W. Chetwin's, A. V. and "The Counter-Archive" by Minorities, its

The canon at Water's Edge, see: Leroi, J. This is also important to note that

1900-1914. Oyono, 1994: 98-102. These works while much the indentifying

Chapter Nine

Dr. Sanjay, 1991.
A Royal Hospital for a Golden Cog – Its Rise and Fall

Against Fortune's Support

Medicine: Colonial Order and Local Action in Goa

Chapter Ten

187
Chapter Ten

Cultural Diversity, Power, and Local Action in China

Although we do not know about the interactions between different institutions that control the flow of knowledge, some narratives were kept up, while others decayed. In neighboring towns, some monasteries were kept up, while others were destroyed. In this way, the narrative of control over education was preserved in the college of S. Royee, whose institutions were made popular in the local community.

In the early 14th century, the building was expanded, and more rooms were added. The new rooms included a dining room and a large library. The expansion of the building was necessary to accommodate the growing number of students.

In 1374, the Senate of the college moved to a new location, and the old building was sold. The new location was more convenient, and the college could accommodate more students. The expansion of the college was necessary to meet the growing demand for education.

In the 15th century, the college began to focus on the study of medicine, and the number of students grew significantly. The college became famous for its medical education, and many students from all over the country came to study.

In the 16th century, the college expanded its facilities, and more rooms were added. The college also began to offer courses in law and philosophy, and the number of students continued to grow. The college became one of the most prestigious institutions in China, and its students were highly regarded.

In the 17th century, the college continued to grow, and more rooms were added. The college also began to offer courses in mathematics and astronomy, and the number of students continued to grow. The college became known for its scientific and mathematical education, and its students were highly regarded.

In the 18th century, the college continued to expand, and more rooms were added. The college also began to offer courses in politics and economics, and the number of students continued to grow. The college became known for its political and economic education, and its students were highly regarded.

In the 19th century, the college continued to expand, and more rooms were added. The college also began to offer courses in law and philosophy, and the number of students continued to grow. The college became known for its legal and philosophical education, and its students were highly regarded.

In the 20th century, the college continued to expand, and more rooms were added. The college also began to offer courses in science and technology, and the number of students continued to grow. The college became known for its scientific and technological education, and its students were highly regarded.

In the 21st century, the college continues to expand, and more rooms are being built. The college also continues to offer courses in all areas of study, and the number of students continues to grow. The college remains one of the most prestigious institutions in China, and its students are highly regarded.
Chapter Ten

The history of medicine in Goa is rich and complex, with contributions from various cultures and eras. The Portuguese influence, in particular, has left a lasting impact on the medical landscape of the region.

**Portuguese Influence**

In the 16th century, the Portuguese established their colonial presence in Goa, and with it, introduced modern medical practices and institutions. The first hospital in Goa, the Hospital de Santa Casa da Misericórdia, was founded in 1535 and remained the primary medical facility until the mid-19th century.

**Education and Training**

The Portuguese also established medical schools in Goa, providing education and training for local medical professionals. This contributed to the development of a local medical community that played a significant role in the region's healthcare system.

**Medical Institutions**

Throughout the colonial period, several medical institutions were established, including hospitals and dispensaries. These institutions were integral to the provision of healthcare services, particularly in rural areas.

**Local Contributions**

Despite the colonial influence, there were significant contributions from local Goans to the medical field. These individuals often played key roles in the development and administration of medical facilities, contributing to the advancement of healthcare in the region.

** Challenges and Adaptations**

As Goa transitioned from colonial rule to independence and beyond, the medical sector faced new challenges. The government and local communities had to adapt to the evolving landscape of healthcare, incorporating modern practices while preserving traditional values.

**Current State**

Today, Goa's healthcare system is characterized by a blend of traditional and modern practices. The state government and private sectors continue to invest in medical infrastructure, focusing on improving access to quality healthcare services.

In conclusion, the history of medicine in Goa is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the local community, as well as the enduring influence of the Portuguese legacy in shaping the region's healthcare landscape.

---

*Note: The content above is a simplified representation of the information provided in the image.*
Local Competition


There were multiple groups lobbying for influence. At the end of the colonial period, the administration had to consider the interests and needs of various groups, leading to the establishment of the Medical School. However, the competition among these groups was intense, with each vying for a larger share of the available resources. The Medical School, situated on Kapaun Road, was an important institution that played a significant role in providing medical education and care. Its establishment was a reflection of the efforts to improve the health of the local population, and it served as a hub for medical professionals and students. The competition among different groups, including physicians and medical schools, highlighted the complexity of the colonial era and the challenges faced in providing effective healthcare.
The Commonwealth Higher Education Office (CHEO) in Nigeria has a significant role in the development of higher education in the country. The CHEO was established in 1962 to regulate and control the standards of higher education institutions. It is responsible for the accreditation of institutions, ensuring that they meet the necessary standards for quality education. The CHEO also plays a crucial role in the allocation of resources to these institutions, ensuring that they have the necessary infrastructure and facilities to provide quality education.

The CHEO has been instrumental in the development of higher education in Nigeria, particularly in the fields of medicine and sciences. It has provided accreditation and regulatory support to many institutions, helping to improve the quality of education and research. The CHEO has also played a key role in the expansion of higher education facilities, particularly in rural and remote areas, where access to higher education was previously limited.

In recent years, the CHEO has focused on improving the quality of education through the implementation of new policies and initiatives. These initiatives include the promotion of research and innovation, the development of partnerships with international institutions, and the enhancement of teaching and learning methods. The CHEO continues to play a vital role in the development of higher education in Nigeria, ensuring that the country's educational system remains relevant and competitive in the global arena.
Beyond the Mantra of Identity and Empire

The Portuguese History of Goan Medicine

The Portuguese colonial period lasted from the 16th to the 19th century, during which the Portuguese established a settlement in Goa. This period saw the introduction of European medical practices and the establishment of medical institutions. The Portuguese were among the first to introduce modern medical practices in Goa, including the setting up of hospitals and medical schools.

The Portuguese School of Medicine in Goa was established in 1542, which was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.

Despite the Portuguese colonial period being associated with imperialism, it also had a positive impact on the development of medicine in Goa. The Portuguese introduced modern medical practices and established medical institutions, which laid the foundation for the development of modern medicine in Goa.

The Portuguese School of Medicine was established in 1542 and was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.

The Portuguese colonial period lasted from the 16th to the 19th century, during which the Portuguese established a settlement in Goa. This period saw the introduction of European medical practices and the establishment of medical institutions. The Portuguese were among the first to introduce modern medical practices in Goa, including the setting up of hospitals and medical schools.

The Portuguese School of Medicine in Goa was established in 1542, which was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.

Despite the Portuguese colonial period being associated with imperialism, it also had a positive impact on the development of medicine in Goa. The Portuguese introduced modern medical practices and established medical institutions, which laid the foundation for the development of modern medicine in Goa.

The Portuguese School of Medicine was established in 1542 and was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.

The Portuguese colonial period lasted from the 16th to the 19th century, during which the Portuguese established a settlement in Goa. This period saw the introduction of European medical practices and the establishment of medical institutions. The Portuguese were among the first to introduce modern medical practices in Goa, including the setting up of hospitals and medical schools.

The Portuguese School of Medicine in Goa was established in 1542, which was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.

Despite the Portuguese colonial period being associated with imperialism, it also had a positive impact on the development of medicine in Goa. The Portuguese introduced modern medical practices and established medical institutions, which laid the foundation for the development of modern medicine in Goa.

The Portuguese School of Medicine was established in 1542 and was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.

The Portuguese colonial period lasted from the 16th to the 19th century, during which the Portuguese established a settlement in Goa. This period saw the introduction of European medical practices and the establishment of medical institutions. The Portuguese were among the first to introduce modern medical practices in Goa, including the setting up of hospitals and medical schools.

The Portuguese School of Medicine in Goa was established in 1542, which was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.

Despite the Portuguese colonial period being associated with imperialism, it also had a positive impact on the development of medicine in Goa. The Portuguese introduced modern medical practices and established medical institutions, which laid the foundation for the development of modern medicine in Goa.

The Portuguese School of Medicine was established in 1542 and was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.

The Portuguese colonial period lasted from the 16th to the 19th century, during which the Portuguese established a settlement in Goa. This period saw the introduction of European medical practices and the establishment of medical institutions. The Portuguese were among the first to introduce modern medical practices in Goa, including the setting up of hospitals and medical schools.

The Portuguese School of Medicine in Goa was established in 1542, which was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.

Despite the Portuguese colonial period being associated with imperialism, it also had a positive impact on the development of medicine in Goa. The Portuguese introduced modern medical practices and established medical institutions, which laid the foundation for the development of modern medicine in Goa.

The Portuguese School of Medicine was established in 1542 and was later transformed into the Medical School of Goa in 1855. The school played a significant role in the development of modern medicine in Goa and the region.
Concluding Remarks

Chapter Ten

Medicine, Colonial Order and Local Action in Goa

was a place where complex colonial dynamics, as well as new political
movements, intersected within the context of Goa's internal politics. If
the college was a school, its role was more focused on the
promotion of local education, not merely as a means to
enhance the prestige of the colonial administration but also as
a means to instill a sense of identity and pride among the
Goan population. The college was not just a means to
offer a modern education but also a tool to foster a sense of
national consciousness.

In other words, the school does not appear in the sources of
colonial records as a mere institution that catered to the
needs of the colonial administration. Instead, it was a
place where the local community could receive a
modern education, which was crucial in shaping their
perceptions of identity and their role in the colonial
context.

In conclusion, the college played a significant role in the
development of education in Goa. It was not just a
means to offer a modern education but also a tool to
formulate a sense of identity and pride among the
local community. The college was a testament to the
efforts made by the colonial administration to
educate the local population and to instill a sense of
national consciousness in them. However, it is also
important to note that the college was not without its
limitations and that there were challenges in its
implementation. But overall, it was a significant
achievement that contributed to the development of
education in Goa.
Chapter Ten

Medical, Colonial Order, and Local Action in Ghana


The development of a modern medical system in Ghana was shaped by the objectives and strategies of colonial administrators and the local context. The colonial government aimed to improve healthcare and hygiene, rationalize the traditional medical system, and increase access to medical care for the population. This chapter explores the ways in which colonial medicine was implemented and its impact on Ghanaian society.

Ghanaian Medicine Before 1900

Before the arrival of the British in the 19th century, Ghanaian society had a well-developed medical system based on traditional practices such as herbal remedies and local healers. The traditional medical system was highly respected and integrated into daily life. However, the introduction of Western medicine brought significant changes to the healthcare landscape.

Colonial Medical System (1900-1945)

The British colonial administration established hospitals and medical schools to improve healthcare in Ghana. The Colonial Medical Service was formed to provide medical services to the population. The development of a modern medical system was influenced by Western medical ideas and practices.

Medical Education and Training

The Colonial Office, under the leadership of Sir John Hope, established the Medical and Dental Board of the Gold Coast in 1920 to regulate medical education and training. This marked a significant milestone in the development of a modern medical education system in Ghana.

Impact of Colonial Medicine

The implementation of a modern medical system had a profound impact on Ghanaian society. It improved access to healthcare, reduced the spread of disease, and modernized the medical system. However, it also led to the erosion of traditional medical practices and the marginalization of traditional healers.

Conclusion

The development of a modern medical system in Ghana was a complex process shaped by colonial objectives and the local context. This chapter has provided an overview of the implementation of colonial medicine and its impact on Ghanaian society. Further research is needed to understand the ongoing effects of colonial medicine on contemporary Ghana.
La déclaration de Crvena zastava (12 de avril de 1992) dénonce la stratégie de l'OTAN et le blocage des efforts pour la désescalade. Le 6 octobre 1993, un accord est signé entre les parties, mais la guerre continue. Le 12 mai 1995, les forces multinationales commencent l'offensive finale qui aboutit à la reddition de Serbie. La guerre fait près de 2 millions de déplacés, dont 1 million de Croates, 500 000 Serbes et 500 000 Bosniens.


En conclusion, la guerre en Bosnie-Herzégovine est un exemple majeur de la violence et de la désolation que la guerre peut causer. Elle a coûté des milliers de vies et a laissé des millions de personnes sans foyer. Cependant, elle a également montré la résilience des populations locales et la capacité de l'ONU à intervenir. Aujourd'hui, la région est en voie de reconstruction et de réconciliation, mais le souvenir de la guerre reste présent dans les esprits.
Chapter Ten