A considerable volume of health and sanitary legislation was enacted in the colonial era. Health legislation particularly the legislation concerning sanitation was largely restricted to urban areas where the whites lived, and meant to safeguard the interests of the ruling class.

Most of the health legislation, excepting the measures in times of epidemics was not well enforced. Sanitary measures were not given top priority. Legislation was lacking in vital subjects. For instance, over a long period there was no legislation forbidding the quacks to practise medicine, probably because of shortage of trained doctors mainly in rural areas. In the same way no legislation was issued to control the sale of adulterated food and drugs.

The plague, cholera and smallpox epidemics of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century provoked some of the most drastic legislative responses. The victims of
various epidemics were isolated in the hospital set up for the purpose. Their residences and shops were sealed, families were advised to leave their homes for certain period of time. Travelers were medically inspected. These measures were inadequately explained and few people accepted the rationality of it. Some resisted openly. Traders rejected bans on the movement of their goods. Cases of plague were not reported to the concerned authority due to fear of isolation. Many infected people and their families refused to leave their houses. Some victims would leave their homes and move to other areas. People influenced by superstitions refused vaccination. Vaccinators had to deal with frequent rumors of the dangers of the treatment.

In many instances, legislation was outdated. Legislation about the control of epidemics was issued after the outbreak of the epidemic. Often preventive measures issued from the nineteenth century onwards were not always implemented, because of the general lack of stringent penalties for non-compliance and poor administration. The masses of the people in rural areas were hardly touched by preventive medical work undertaken in the colonial period, barring few edicts making smallpox vaccination compulsory and some measures to prevent epidemics.
All health laws were difficult to enforce due to popular ignorance and apathy in matter of hygiene. Government officials were also reluctant to enforce legislation on the people in order to avoid hurting the feelings of the people. Besides there was paucity of personnel to enforce measures. The work had to be paid for with revenues raised in Estado da India. During the later period of the Portuguese regime the Estado could not spend on health as funds were required for other urgent needs.

Legislation pertaining to health and hygiene was issued by the Home Government (Portugal), by the local government in Goa and by other agencies, such as Senado de Goa (Municipal Council), Santa Casa de Misericordia de Goa (Holy house of Mercy) and the Church. Legislation issued by the Home Government was earlier issued separately for each colony but from the nineteenth century onwards it was issued jointly for health services of all overseas Portuguese colonies.

This chapter will have three parts: Part I will deal with legislation passed by the Home Government, predominantly by the Portuguese crown and the Ministry for Overseas Colonies (Ministerio das Colonias do Ultramar). Part II will deal with Government legislation in Goa. This Government legislation in Goa was issued either by the Viceroy or the by the Chief Secretary with the approval of the Government Council.
Some legislation was issued by the Government Council itself. Part III covers legislation issued by the Municipal Councils Santa Casa and by the Church. These legislative measures were subject to the approval of the local Government.

Among the institutions which were characteristic of Portuguese empire were the Municipal Council (Senado de Camara) and Holy House of Mercy (Santa Casa de Misericordia). They were the twin pillars of Portuguese society from Brazil to Macau. In Goa it was said that 'whoever wanted to live high, wide and handsomely should try to become an alderman of the Municipal Council or brother of the Misericordia or preferably both."

The Municipal council consisted of aldermen or councillors, justices of peace and a Municipal attorney. They were collectively known as Officiais de Camara (Council officers). The officials had to be old Christians and not of Jewish descent. To be elected as alderman a candidate had to serve earlier as market inspector, justice of peace or city attorney.

These members were elected through a complicated system of balloting. General elections were conducted every three years in the sixteenth century. The officiais da Camara enjoyed certain judicial rights. They could not be
arrested arbitrarily nor subjected to judicial torture, nor
imprisoned in chains, save in cases of high treason which
involved death penalty. They were exempted from military
service and they were paid allowances to attend certain func-
tions like the feast of Corpus Christi. There were instances
of nepotism, corruption, and embezzlement of municipal funds. 2

The decision of the Camara in Municipal matters could
not be revoked by any authority save only if they involved
unauthorized innovations. The Camara acted as a court in
summary cases. It supervised leasing of Municipal lands, fixed
sale prices of the commodities, licensed street vendors,
checked quality of wares, public work and was responsible for
policy of towns and public health and sanitation. 3 The Muni-
cipal council issued a number of posturas (laws) concerning
health and hygiene of the city of Goa.

In the middle ages posturas were issued only by the
king, but from the eighteenth century onwards laws issued by
other administrative bodies came to be known as posturas.
These posturas applied only to the area of the Municipality
issuing the same. The Municipalities could issue posturas on
matter within their jurisdiction and matters not involved in
general laws. Village bodies were also permitted to issue
posturas.
As regard the Holy House of Mercy (Santa Casa Misericordia de Goa) it is not possible to pinpoint the date of its establishment. However, there are references to it around 1519 or even earlier. The Holy House of Mercy was a lay confraternity closely patterned on the lines of the mother house in Lisbon which was founded under royal patronage in 1498. The members of this institution were known as brothers and belonged to the upper strata of the society. The Holy House of Mercy began with 100 brothers rising through 400 in 1595 to 600 in 1609 but thereafter the number declined rapidly with the economic decline of the city. 4

Wars and conquests had taken heavy toll of life leaving behind widows and orphans. Besides, the moral degradation of the sixteenth century had created problems. To remedy the situation the Holy House of Mercy set up in early seventeenth century homes for widows, orphans and women who had gone astray. The institution helped the orphans to find husbands by offering dowries and jobs to men prepared to marry them. The provedor or the president of the board of the guardians was the most important of the elected officials who served in the Misericordia. He had to be a fidalgo of authority, prudence, virtue, reputation and age. He had to possess certain additional qualities such as patience. He had to be a person of leisure and with the time to attend to manifold duties of the institution. No brother could be elected provedor in the first
year after he was received in the brotherhood. But in Goa such posts were often filled up by Governors, Archbishops, Inquisitors, Captains, Judges and others. Many times these dignitaries had no time to look after affairs of Misericordia and the routine work of the institution was run by the Escri-vão. The funds of the Misericordia were derived from private charity and legacies.  

The Holy House of Mercy in many places maintained a hospital of its own and in Goa besides its own Hospital de todos os Santos, it also managed for sometime the Royal Hospital for the sick and the wounded soldiers. To run these institutions the Holy House of Mercy issued regulations from time to time.

The posturas of the Municipal Council and the legislative measures of the Holy House of Mercy were subject to the approval of the local Government.

Finally, the Catholic Church in Goa gained in importance only after Goa was made the headquarters of the Portuguese empire in the East. Until 1533 it was dependent of Funchal (Madeira island). In 1577 it was raised to the rank of a metropolitan archdiocese. The diocese of Goa embraced the whole of the East from the Cape of Good Hope till China.  

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The Church of Goa was headed at first by Vicar General, followed by Apostolic Commissaries, Bishops, Archbishops and after 1866 by Patriarchs. They were appointed for life and many of them belonged to the religious orders, generally Franciscans, Augustinians and Dominicans. 

The Catholic Church also issued decrees which affected the social and moral lives of the people. The church was a powerful institution in the early centuries of the Portuguese regime. It was a State within the State. The Church in Goa was controlled both by the Church and the State represented by Viceroy and the Archbishop chosen by the crown. The appointment of the Archbishop was approved by the Pope. The Church provided funds to the State. The Archbishop and the Church Council issued decrees relating to the lives their followers.

1. Legislation issued by Home Government

Free medical aid to Christian inhabitants of Goa

A royal alvara (decree) dated 22nd December 1519 ordered the Chief Physician of the State to provide free medical aid to all Christian inhabitants of the city of Goa. This alvara was implemented from January 1521. It is one of the earliest royal orders available concerning health. Apparently, the purpose of the order was to give certain privileges
to the newly converted people and at the same time to act as an incentive to the would-be converts.

*Regulation for the Royal Hospital (1520)*

The Royal Hospital in the city of Goa was granted one of the first regulation in 1520. The regulation placed the institution on firmer basis and provided systematic rules for its efficient management. ⁹

*Regulation of 1526*

In 1526 the Royal Hospital was issued a detailed regulation providing better amenities to the hospital. It also attempted to end several irregularities in the hospital. ¹⁰

*Ban and restrictions on natives physicians*

In the sixteenth century several restrictions were imposed on the practice of the native physicians by the Government, Church Councils and the Municipal Council.

A royal order dated 27th November 1563 banned native physicians from practising in the city of Goa. They were asked to leave the city within a month. This was the first order banning the practice of the native physicians. Since the newly
converted Christians were at large extent influenced by native physicians who would perhaps be in a position to reconvert them the order banned the practice. However, it was not finally implemented.\textsuperscript{11}

By a regulation dated 15th December 1574 the Governor Antonio Moniz Baretto banned the native physicians from going about on horseback, palanquins and biers. However, the ban did not apply to the native physician of the Viceroy.\textsuperscript{12}

\textit{Organization of overseas Health Services}

The first steps to organize the Health Services of the overseas Portuguese colonies were taken on 14th September 1844. A decree was issued to this effect. It fixed the number of doctors, their salaries and privileges. It also proposed the establishment of four medical schools in the colonies in order to train doctors who could work as auxiliaries in the health cadre. Only one school was finally established in the Portuguese colonies.\textsuperscript{13}

\textit{Establishment of Goa Medical School}

The establishment of \textit{Escola Medico-Cirurgica de Nova Goa} approved by the Portuguese King only on 11th January 1847 although it had started functioning from 1842.\textsuperscript{14}
Incentives to Portuguese doctors working in the colonies

A decree issued on 11th December 1851 provided incentives to Portuguese doctors who were willing to work in the colonies. The same decree allowed medical graduates to work as surgeons in the Portuguese colonies of Moçambique, Solor and Timor.15

Doctor candidates from colonies to be helped

Carta da Lei dated 11th August 1860 authorised the local Government to sponsor a certain number of aspiring doctors of the overseas colonies to study in Portugal.16

Cadre for Health Services Overseas

It appears that Portuguese doctors were still reluctant to work in the colonies due to absence of proper service conditions. Consequently, there was acute shortage of medical personnel. In the Portuguese colonies of Africa there was a scarcity of medical personnel. These conditions led the Portuguese Government to issue a decree on 23rd July 1862 to improve the service conditions of the doctors working in the overseas colonies and to encourage the new ones to join the services.
It decreed that the Doctors working in the Naval and Overseas Health cadre would receive same salary as the members of Naval and Overseas Council who had worked in the army. Doctors in this cadre could retire with full salary after working for 16 years in Asia and 10 years in Africa. Doctors at the time of retirement were to be promoted to the next higher grade. All staff of the overseas health cadre were entitled to leave travel allowance when proceeding home. Doctors and pharmacists of the Overseas Health cadre working in India had also the duty of teaching in the medical school. Their salary was fixed at 20$000 reis. In addition those who completed 16 years of teaching were entitled to additional one third of the salary as teaching allowances.

The decree of 23rd July 1862 had made provision for statutes to be drawn up for the Health Services of overseas colonies. The decree was approved on 28th October 1862. The following were the main provisions: The Health Services of the Overseas colonies were to be manned by doctors, pharmacists and nurses of the Naval and Overseas cadre. Doctors of class II and pharmacists of class II were to be appointed after selection by Naval and Overseas Health Council. In the absence of doctors trained in Portugal the same posts could be filled up with candidates qualified in Medical School of Goa and Funchal as per the rules framed in December 1851 and November 1855. The selected candidate before the appointment
had to be examined by the Health Council for Naval and Overseas colonies or by the Health Board of Estado da Índia. Only doctors trained in Portugal and belonging to grade II could be promoted to grade I. The Chief physician of Estado da Índia, Moçambique, Angola and Cabo Verde and Chief Surgeons of S. Tomé e Príncipe and Macau were also appointed as Health Directors of their respective colonies. The Director of Health Services, the Chief Surgeon and the first pharmacist had to reside in the capital city. The teaching staff of Goa Medical School also had to live in the capital city.

In all capitals of the colonies, a Health Board was to be constituted with the Director of Health Services as its President, and two other senior doctors of the Health cadre, one among these one would act as the Secretary of the Board. Health Board was responsible for the health matters of the colonies. 17

The decree of 23rd July 1867 was followed by Carta da Lei dated 3rd April 1867. This document granted further privileges to the staff of Health Cadre of the Overseas Colonies. The decree was issued to encourage young doctors to join the cadre.

The Overseas Health Services were further reorganized by a decree dated 2nd December 1869. It tried to improve the
conditions of the Health Services and fixed rules for the recruitment, seniority, promotion and retirement of the employees of the Health Services. It made provisions to increase the medical personnel in the colonies. In the Health Cadre of *Estado da India* candidates with distinction were to be admitted to teach in the medical school. 18

The aim of the new decree was to reorganize the Health Services without additional expenses and at the same time to provide certain amount of autonomy to the Health Services. The Health Services were to be in charge of a doctor from Overseas cadre. The deputy Director was to be appointed for a term of two years and selected from among the doctors of grade I from Health Services of Overseas Colonies. The decree created the posts of doctors and pharmacists in grade III.

This staff was to be promoted to the next grade within a year after joining the services. The earlier decree permitted doctors of grade II to join the Overseas cadre. As a result young men who had just joined the army without much experience were placed in high positions. The decree of 1895 granted the Directors of Health Services powers to take action against the staff and also to implement various sanitary measures in urban and rural areas. The Directors of Health were responsible to the Governors of their respective colonies. They were given wide powers. Doctors working in the
Health Services had to provide free medical care to the poor at health offices as well as at the homes of the patients. In addition they had to work in the hospitals and any other institution of charity in their areas which required their services. They would be renumerated for these services. These doctors had to submit accounts of the income and expenses of any hospital under their care. A Health Board was to be organized in every colony. They had a number of functions to perform. In Goa every taluka would have one member of the Board, these members were to be selected from among those who occupied a post in the Municipality or Communidades. The member of the Board had to live in the taluka headquarters.

The decree granted special concessions to the Europeans working in the cadre. These European doctors could enjoy six months leave in the mother country with full salary and travel expenses paid by the Government. 19

Post of Health Officers created

In 1895 the post of Delegado de Saude (Health Officer) was created for every taluka. 20
**Colonial Hospital**

On 24th April 1902 the establishment of a colonial hospital was established in Lisbon to treat members of the armed forces when they returned home from the colonies and to teach tropical medicine to doctors desiring to join the overseas Health Cadre.21

**Compulsory vaccination in colonies (1902)**

The Ministry of Overseas Colonies ordered compulsory vaccination in all Portuguese colonies. This was necessary due to recurring smallpox epidemics in the colonies. Vaccination was to be carried out twice a week in all villages by Health Officers and missionaries trained for the purpose.22

**Sanitary measures in the colonies**

The urgent need to organize a general plan to introduce sanitation in the colony led the Home Government to pass a legislation on 30th November 1904. The aim of this legislation was to preserve the health of the Europeans living in the colonies and to protect the natives from contagious diseases. The Governors of the colonies and the autonomous state of Timor were asked to find ways to improve water supply, sewage system, removal of garbage and the hospital system. Together
with their report they had to submit statistics about births and deaths, and about important diseases prevailing in the colony as well as their causes. 23

The Home Government issued a detailed decree to all its overseas colonies on 14th October 1911. The purpose of this decree was to improve the health conditions of the colonies which were devastated by yellow fever, malaria and sleeping disease. The Health Services of the colonies were asked to introduce sanitary measures to prevent such diseases. 24

Reorganisation of Health Services 1920

The existing health colonial decree had the sole aim of recruiting doctors for the overseas colonies who were trained in Tropical Medicine without considering the existing conditions and whether these doctors could practise what they learnt during their one year course at the Institute of Tropical Medicine. In the colonies these doctors had no opportunities to improve their conditions due to poor working arrangements.

The colonies did not have doctors specialized in radiology, venereal diseases, skin problems, pediatrics, ophthalmology, gynecology, urology, abdominal surgery, etc. The lack of specialized doctors forced many colonists to
seek medical care in Portugal even for minor surgery. Therefore a decree was passed on 4th October 1920 to provide facilities to doctors working in the colonies to specialize in Portugal and other countries for a period of no less than six months. Doctors eligible for study leave could make use of these facilities.\textsuperscript{25}

\textit{Benefits for doctors working in less developed colonies}

In 1920 it was realized that Portuguese doctors often opted to work for colonies were salaries were higher. As a result there were no candidates for posts in colonies where salaries were low. Therefore, it was determined that a doctor from a colony transferred to another colony with the lower salaries was entitled to enjoy the benefits of the colony where he was working earlier.\textsuperscript{26}

\textit{Institute of Tropical Medicine in Lisbon}

The Institute of Tropical Medicine was established in Lisbon by a decree dated 29th May 1935. The purpose was to train doctors in tropical medicine. The course was made compulsory to doctors who desired to work in the health cadre of overseas colonies.\textsuperscript{27}
All the Portuguese overseas colonies were asked to contribute with one percent of their income towards the maintenance of Institute of Tropical Medicine.\textsuperscript{28}

\textit{Admission for Tropical Medicine}

Admission for the course of tropical medicine was to be carried out through interview held at the Health Services of Overseas Colonies once a year before the reopening of the course. They would be placed in grade II and were entitled to salary during their training period. Those who failed in the course or did not complete the course would be sent to Cabo Verde or Guine for a period of 18 months. Those who passed in the first instance had the right to acquire laboratory material required for their research work. These expenses were to be met by the respective colonies.\textsuperscript{29}

\textit{Transfer of Health Staff}

The Ministry for overseas colonies determined in 1936 that the staff belonging to the common health cadre should be transferred to another colony when promoted to the next higher grade. This was necessary so that the same person did not remain in a colony too long since hot climate and the standards of living differed in different Portuguese colonies.\textsuperscript{30}
Measures to improve the conditions of the natives

In 1948 the Portuguese Government decided to introduce some health measures to improve the conditions of the colonists and in particular to reduce the mortality rate among the natives.31

Vaccination facilities for colony-bound

In 1948 the Institute of Tropical Medicine at Lisbon made available vaccination against infectious diseases to all those who desired to go to the colonies.32

II. Legislation passed by local Government

Pilferage of medicine at the Royal Hospital

It appears that there was pilferage of medicine at the Royal Hospital in early years of its establishment. Therefore, Dr. Pero Nunez, Vedor de Fazenda ordered the Factor of the city of Goa not to allow sale of medicine to individuals other than those admitted in the hospital.33
Regulation of 1526 for the Royal Hospital

To end several irregularities in the Royal Hospital and to provide better amenities detailed statutes were issued in 1526.\(^{34}\)

Water supply to the city of Goa

The Governor of Goa issued an alvara on 9th June 1535 approving a plan to bring water from the spring of our Lady of the Mount to the city of Goa. The Municipality was granted permission to take necessary action.\(^{35}\)

Royal Hospital handed to Holy House of Mercy (1542)

There was corruption and mismanagement in the Royal Hospital run by the Factor of the city of Goa. Therefore, this institution was handed over to the Holy House of Mercy by an agreement signed in March 1542.\(^{36}\)

New price list for the Royal Hospital

The existing price list had not been changed for 30 years. The pharmacist of the hospital requested the Government to issue a new price list. The list was approved by the Viceroy Dom Antonio de Noronha on 10th April 1573.
Restrictions imposed on native physicians

The regulation dated 15th December 1574 issued by Governor Antonio Moniz Barreto banned the physicians from going about on horseback, palanquins and andores. However, the ban did not apply to the native physician of the Viceroy.37

Regulation of 1584 for the Royal Hospital

The Viceroy Dom Francisco Mascarenhas approved in 1584, yet another set of rules for the Royal Hospital. It was issued at the request of the Provedor of the Holy House of Mercy who managed the hospital until 1584.

Measures introduced to improve the discipline of the Royal Hospital

In 1595 Viceroy Mathias de Albuquerque issued some measures in form of regulation to improve the discipline in the Royal Hospital.38

Measures to improve the sanitation of the city of Goa

Ayres de Saldanha, Viceroy of Goa, issued an alvara in 1603, forbidding the inhabitants from throwing filth on the streets and directing the Municipality to warn the town beadles to prevent the evil. It also directed the same
Municipality to appoint an inspector of sanitation to prevent people from throwing filth around the city.\textsuperscript{39}

\textit{Grants for water supply}

in 1630 Conde de Linhares, the Viceroy of Goa granted a sum of six thousand \textit{xerifins} to provide the city with running water.\textsuperscript{40}

\textit{Lake of Carambolim}

An alvara with force of law issued by the local Government on 6th March 1777, ordered the Municipality of Goa to clean the lake of Carambolim. This lake, it was presumed was the cause of many diseases prevailing in the city of Goa.\textsuperscript{41}

\textit{Drains in the city of Goa}

In 1779, the local Government issued orders to Brig. Henrique Carlos Henriques to open drains for running water and to clean the city of Goa.\textsuperscript{42}
Felling of trees in the city of Goa

The Governor of Estado da India by an alvara dated 17th May 1777 ordered felling of all trees in the city of Goa, because these trees were considered harmful for the health. 43

Attempt to control the activities of quacks

An attempt was made to control the activities of quacks. Taluka administrators and Government physicians were asked to report to the Health Board the activities of quacks so that appropriate action could be taken against them as per the alvara of 22nd January 1810. 44

Regulation for Hospital Militar (1830)

Hospital Militar was given a regulation in 1830 to curb corruption, mismanagement and multiplicity of regulations. 45

License to practise

The practice of issuing licenses to various individuals to practise as doctors was stopped by Government order dated May 1838. 46
Regulation for Military Hospital 1840

Again in 1840 the Military Hospital of Goa was issued fresh statutes.\textsuperscript{47}

Provisional Regulation of Public Health

In March 1845, the local Government issued "Regulamento Provisorio de Saude Publica" with 27 clauses.\textsuperscript{48}

Measures to control cholera in 1858

In an order of 11th June 1858, the Governor of Estado da India approved several measures submitted by the Health Board to eradicate cholera and to provide assistance to the victims of the disease. The order instructed the same Board to investigate the causes of the disease with the help of the Administrators of the New Conquests.\textsuperscript{49}

Checks against prostitution

By an order dated 8th July 1859, the Governor General requested the Health Board of Goa to advise soldiers and others to stay away from prostitutes. These orders were issued to prevent the spread of venereal diseases.\textsuperscript{50}
Ban on individuals practising without license

Once again in 1860 the Government attempted to control the activities of those who practised without license. A legislative measure was issued for the purpose. Those found guilty were to be punished. 51

Compulsory vaccination against smallpox

Smallpox vaccine was made compulsory by an order issued in 1883. 52

Town cleanliness

Eduardo de Freitas Almeida, the Chief Physician of Estado da India was appointed in 1885, to preside over a commission established to frame rules concerning cleanliness of Nova Goa, Margão and Mapuça. 53

Vaccine imported from Belgaum

A legislation dated 16-3-1890 granted permission to health authorities to import vaccine from Belgaum and to supply the same in areas situated along the railways. 54
Cemeteries to be built away from residential areas

The local Government issued a notification in 1894, ordering that all cemeteries should be built away from the residential areas. In this notification a special reference was made to the cemetery of Margao. This cemetery was situated in the heart of the town and close to the hospital. It was feared that the cemetery could be a health hazard.

Institute of vaccine

In 1896 an Institute of vaccine was attached to the Military Hospital. It was for the culture and propagation of vaccine. 55

Water supply to Panjim

An attempt to provide Panjim with running water was made in December 1896. The Government Secretariat issued orders to the Public Works Department to proceed with urgency with the work of supplying water by pipes from Banguenim to Panjim. 56
Graduates of some Indian Universities permitted to practise in Goa

By an order of September 1897 medical graduates of Madras and Calcutta medical school were granted license to practise in Goa.  

Orders concerning plague

In June 1897 the local Government asked the Health Services to inform the number of cases and the names of areas affected by bubonic plague.  

Quarantine measures for passengers from British India

In 1897 quarantine measures were introduced at Coél, to prevent the spread of cholera from British India.

Recurrent smallpox epidemics

Recurrent smallpox epidemics in Portuguese India led the Government to introduce vaccination in all villages. The expenses were to be taken care of the Municipalities.
Measures against cholera

Several cases of cholera had occurred in Goa in the year 1907. The Government issued the following instructions to taluka administrator particularly to the administrator of Ilhas:

(1) To forbid people washing their clothes around the wells.

(2) To prevent people from using water from the wells used by cholera victims.

(3) To introduce measures passed earlier by the Government.

(4) To provide patients who were poor with free diet. These expenses were to be met by the Accounts Department.61

The Institute of Vaccine

The institute situated at Nova Goa was given a regulation on 29th November 1907.62

Village Committees for cholera victims

To control incidence of cholera and to provide care to the victims, the Governor General of Estado da India approved
a proposal put forward by the Director of Health Services. Among other things a committee was appointed in every village presided by Parish Priest to take care of sanitary problems of the village. The legislation came into force from 27th December 1907.63

*Inspection of passengers entering Goa*

Passengers entering Goa from British India were to be inspected at the boarder and if necessary preventive measures were to be introduced to contain plague which was wide spread in Bombay.64

*Measures against plague*

Cases of plague and death of rats had appeared in the capital city of Goa. The Governor General issued an edict on 9th August 1908 ordering: (1) Inspection of all houses in the capital town. The town was divided into zones and each zone was to be in charge of a physician appointed by the Health Board. The physician was to be accompanied by a representative of the administrative authority.

(2) Houses having victims of plague were to be isolated for 10 days to control the spread of the disease. During this period all the neighbouring houses were to be inspected to
find cases of plague. Houses and areas with dead rats were to be disinfected. Those failing to report cases of fever or dead rats were to be punished.

(3) Houses considered to be the source of plague were to be destroyed. 65

*Inspection of Passengers from Bombay*

On 26th August 1908 the Governor General Jose M de S. Horta e Costa issued another edict to prevent any infectious disease from being carried to Goa by boats from Bombay.

All passengers were to be examined by a doctor before landing. Any passenger or crew member found with plague or suspected of the disease were to be sent directly to the isolation ward at Reis Magos. Dirty clothes were to be carried to the isolation ward for disinfection. Passengers and crew staying in Goa had to report for a medical check during a period of 10 days. Sanitary measures at the Panjim jetty were to be carried out by a doctor from Health Services. 66

*Doctor appointed at Curpem*

Sanguem a taluka with an area of 815 sq km, had only one doctor. To help the population, the Government appointed a
doctor (medico do partido) at Curpem. The doctor was to be paid by the Communidades of Astragar and Collamba. These two Communidades had to contribute with Rs.120 and Rs.60 respectively. The Municipal Council of Sanguem contributed with Rs.180. This appointment was made on 24th July 1908.67

Smallpox vaccine emigrats

In 1909 the Government of Goa received a report from authorities in Bombay that several victims of smallpox were of Goan origin. Therefore, the Government of Goa issued orders to various taluka administrators not to allow people to migrate without receiving vaccine.68

Hospicio do Sagrado Coração

Hospicio do Sagrado Coração was given new standing orders on 25-1-1910.69

Medical aid at Agoada

It appears that the Government was planning in 1910 to abolish the post of the Health Officer of Agoada created in April 1907. The people of Agoada, Sinquerim and Nerul sent a petition demanding that such step should be taken due to lack of medical assistance in the area. Finally on 10th August 1910
the Government decided to continue with the post of the Health Officer. Dr. Caetano Francisco Xavier Bossuet da Piedade Rebelo was asked to continue in charge of the post. 70

Deaths from snake bites

In 1910 the Government ordered the village regedor and other local authorities to send monthly report concerning mortality rate due to snake bites and bites of wild animals. The report was to be submitted by 8th of every month. This was necessary due to high incidence of snake bites. The Government was planning to take appropriate measures to contain such cases. 71

Measures to control plague in Salcete

Several cases of plague in Margão and rest of Salcete as well in Marmagoa led the Governor General of Estado da India to approve measures to control the disease. These measures became effective from 22nd December 1910.

Roads, drains, compounds and shed in Margão were to be cleaned and holes in the compound were to be filled up with mud. The garbage was to be destroyed in the dumping grounds. However, the garbage of the affected area was to be destroyed in the same place. Clothing and goods from the infected area
were to be disinfected before they were carried away from the area.

A list of all inhabitants was to be drawn. Victims of plague were to be transferred to the isolation ward. One member of the family was allowed to keep company as long as the person observed rules of sanitation.

Houses had to be opened daily. Owners of a closed house who refused to do so could be ordered by the competent authority to open it. Before they were used had to be painted and the health authority informed about the same. Houses with cases of plague had to be disinfected and the roofs opened. Destruction of rats was to be undertaken. Any person showing a dead rat to the competent authority would be awarded 1 tanga per rat.

Physicians, heads of the families, storekeepers and others had to report immediately to the health authorities any cases of plague or dead rats. In the infected area vigorous inspection was to be carried out of godowns, pharmacies, drugstores and other places. In the infected area all temporary constructions were to be destroyed. Bonguis were to be employed to carry excreta for disposal in culverts opened for the purpose.
Rearing of pigs in Margão and Marmagao was banned. Taluka administrators were instructed to appoint 40 labourers to help in the sanitation of the place. No animals could be kept around the house.\textsuperscript{72}

\textit{Measures to improve environmental sanitation}

On 14th March 1913 the Government passed a law to improve the environmental sanitation of Estado da India.

\textit{New price list of medicine}

The local Government ordered in 1913 that the Health Services should fix the prices of medicine to be sold in all Government hospital, pharmacies and dispensaries in Estado da India. This price was to be fixed in June every year.\textsuperscript{73}

\textit{Changes in the regulation of Goa Medical School}

At the request of Goa Medical School Council in 1913 the local Government decided to revise the existing regulations to meet the needs of the time.\textsuperscript{74}
Burial of dead bodies

Taking into consideration the interest of public health the Governor General of Estado da India permitted the burial of dead bodies immediately after death in case they were victims of contagious disease of epidemic nature. This legislation was issued on 28th March 1914.\(^75\)

Smallpox vaccine made compulsory

Smallpox vaccine was made compulsory in 1914 for all school going children.\(^76\) Two years later (10-3-1916) it was made compulsory to all ship crew leaving Marmagoa harbour.\(^77\)

Measures to control infectious diseases

Chicken pox, whooping cough, diphtheria broke out in 1916 in epidemic form in many parts of Goa.

The need to prevent the entry in Goa of infectious diseases led the Government to issue a legislative order in 1916. By this order no ship crew could leave Goa without a medical certificate stating the name of the ship, date of sailing, the number of crew and the date of their vaccination. No boat could return to the point of departure unless it touched Marmagoa and Salcete. The crew were to be checked at this point, and vaccinated if necessary.\(^78\)
Syllabus for the nursing course

In 1916 the local Government approved a syllabus for the nursing course. The course was of two years. Elementary anatomy, general idea about the genital organs and the changes they underwent during the pregnancy, problems of menstruation, symptoms of pregnancy, hygiene to be observed during pregnancy, diagnosis of normal delivery and other matter was to be taught in the first year. In the second year the students revised what was taught in the first year and studied more about complications during delivery, artificial respiration in the newly born, eclampsy, hemorrhoids in pregnancy, food and care of the new born and problems affecting the pregnant women. The duties of the nurse concerning the internal examination of the pregnant women and the rules of hygiene to be observed in this matter were discussed.

The practicals were to be carried out the at Hospital Regimental. The theory examination was of half hour duration and the practical one of one hour. Hindu girls with no knowledge of Portuguese were to be given a crash course in the same. 79 Hindu girls without primary education possessing other requirements were allowed to join the midwifery course. They were to be trained in Marathi and Konkani. 80
**Doctor appointed at Mardol**

The inhabitants of Priol, Cundaim, Marcaim, Velinga and the nearby villages sent a representation to the Government about the great need of a doctor in the area and suggested that the expenses could be met partly by village comunidades, the temples of Mardol and Priol and the Municipality of Ponda. As a result in 1917 the Government appointed a doctor at Mardol (Ponda) with an annual salary of Rs. 360 to be paid by the Municipality of Ponda.81

**List of passengers from infected areas**

The Government ordered in 1918 that a list of passengers entering Goa from infected regions should be maintained at the entry point.82

**Ban on panic creating Press reports**

A ban was imposed on the press on 31st August 1918 by the Governor General of Estado da India Jose de Filipe Ribeiro. By this ban the press was forbidden to discuss or oppose measures adopted by the Government to control plague in Goa. Further the press was ordered to publish only information supplied by health authorities concerning plague.83
Nursing course in Margão

High maternal mortality rate and acute shortage of nurses and midwives to provide care to the inhabitants led the local government to grant permission to Dr. Inacio Manuel de Miranda start another nursing course in Margão. Dr. Inacio Manuel de Miranda was allowed to start this course at Hospicio de Sagrado Coração. 84

Activities of tooth pullers controlled

In 1922 the Government decided to control the activities of tooth pullers and quacks who practised as dentists.

Individuals desiring to practice dentistry had to obtain diploma in dentistry from Goa Medical School by appearing and passing dentistry exams. Individuals without diplomas were not allowed to practice. However, practising dentists who were medical doctors were exempted from acquiring such diplomas.

The Medical School Council prepared a plan for the diploma examination as per the Ministerial circular dated 13 July 1870. 85
Dentistry examinations were to be held in Goa Medical School. The candidates had to send together with their application form a fee of Rs. 40 to the Director of the School and the necessary certificates. Any candidate failing in an oral examination could appear again only after 6 months. Diplomas were issued for Rs. 50. 86

*Government nurses allowed private practice*

In 1922 the Governor General permitted nurses working in the Health Services to render help to private individuals without upsetting their official duties. In addition to their salaries paid by the Government the nurses had to be compensated by individuals who required their services. The remuneration to be paid by private individuals was fixed by the Government. Those requiring the services of the nurses had to apply in writing to the Health Services giving their address, profession and other details. The remuneration had to be deposited at the Health Services who forwarded the same to the Government Treasury. The amount was later paid to the concerned nurse. This legislation would prevail for a period of two years until more nursing staff to work privately could be trained. 87
Nursing courses at Ribandar open to all

It appears that until 1922 the nursing course carried out at Hospital de Misericordia at Ribandar was meant for the orphans of the institutions run by Santa Casa de Misericordia (Holy House of Mercy). On 31st July 1922 the Governor General of Estado da India granted permission for girls other than from the institutions run by Holy House of Mercy to join the nursing course held at Ribandar. 88

Control of medicinal drugs

Medicinal drugs were sold freely in Goa in commercial shops both wholesale as well on retail basis. This was against the existing rules. The practice was dangerous to public health. Only pharmacies had the right to sell medicine in retail and prepare medicine.

The Legislative Council and the Governor General approved a provisional decree by which only wholesale of drugs were allowed. They could not be sold in commercial shops. Retail sale of drugs and its preparation could be done only in pharmacies. However, commercial stores were permitted to sell foodstuff with prior permission of Health Services. 89
Regulation for the Lazareto of Reis Magos

In 1925 the Government decided to bring together all the rules concerning *Lazareto de Reis Magos* established to isolate victims of epidemics, mainly passengers arriving from Bombay with the disease.\(^9^0\)

Rules to be followed regarding the construction of houses

The Government of Goa issued detailed guidelines regarding the construction of houses so that proper rules of hygiene were observed.\(^9^1\)

Ban on sale of drugs

Drugs such as *ganja* and *bhang* were openly sold in Goa until 1927. In this year a legislation issued by the Government forbade the sale of *ganja*, *bhang* and other intoxicating drugs. However, these drugs could be sold for medical use through the Health Services. Persons found selling or buying the banned drugs could be fined Rs.500.\(^9^2\)

Measures against infectious diseases

Legislative measure issued on 4th March 1927 brought together all laws issued concerning the prevention and control
of infectious diseases that broke out in Estado da India from time to time, namely smallpox, plague, cholera, typhoid, meningitis, dysentery, leprosy, pneumatic influenza, whooping cough, chicken pox, diphtheria, mumps and others.  

**Smallpox vaccination for infants**

On 17th March 1927 smallpox vaccination was made compulsory for all individuals from 8 months of age onwards. The same individuals had to be vaccinated at the age of seven years. A fine of Rs.5 was to be imposed to those who did not follow the order. In addition persons had to be vaccinated before marriage and taking Government jobs.  

**Madras degree recognized by the Portuguese Government**

The acute shortage of trained doctors prepared to work in rural areas had forced the Government in Goa to grant permission to degree holders of Bombay and Calcutta Medical Colleges to practise in Goa. In 1927 similar facilities were granted on reciprocal basis to medical graduates of Madras University.
Duties of the Health Officers

In 1927 the local Government passed an extensive legislation defining the jurisdiction and duties of Delegados de Saúde (Health Officers) and Sub delegados de Saúde (Sub Health Officer) of Goa, Daman and Diu. The legislation was aimed at revising the rules and regulations to meet the needs of the time.96

Cholera vaccine introduced in Goa

Cholera vaccine was used for the first time in 1927. It was made compulsory to those who provided assistance or kept company to the cholera victims.97

Asilo dos Alienados (Chimbel)

The Governor General of Estado da Índia decreed on 18th July 1930 to establish an Asilo dos Alienados (mental hospital) at Chimbel (Ilhas) with 20 beds. The institution was to be run by Santa Casa de Misericordia. The expenses of the Asylum were to be met by the Government, Santa Casa de Misericordia, Hospício de Sagrado Coração and Asilo de N. Sra. dos Milagres.98
Regulation for Asilo dos Alienados

Asilo dos Alienados received its first regulation in November 1930. 99

Leprosaria Central

Leprosaria Central at Macazana, Salcete was established in 1930 to take care of the lepers. Asilo dos Alienados received its first regulation in November 1930. 100

Grants for the Asilo dos Alienados

With the approval of the Government Council, the Governor General of Estado da India ordered on 23rd April 1931 the following:

in the beginning of every year the institutions that maintained the Asilo dos Alienados had to hand over to Santa Casa advance grants. Santa Casa contributed with Rs.10,000, Hospício de Sagrado Coração de Margão with Rs.4000 and the Asilo de N.Sra. dos Milagres with Rs.1000. After meeting all expenses the left over sum was to be deposited by Santa Casa in the Banco National Ultramarino. This fund was to be used for future expansion of the institution. No funds could be spent without prior approval of the Government. 101
Administrative Committee for Leprosaria

On 26th May 1931 the Government appointed a committee to look after leprosaria Central established the previous year at Macazana in Salcete Taluka.102

Expansion of Asilo dos Alienados (Chimbel)

Asilo dos Alienados Chimbel established on eighteenth July 1930, was too small to accommodate growing number of patients. Therefore the local Government granted permission for the expansion of the Asylum to accommodate 12 extra patients.103

Out-patients department reorganized

Because of high expenditure the local Government decided in 1935 to reorganize the out-patient department of Goa Medical School Hospital. Free service was provided only to the poor. In case of accidents free care was to be rendered to all.104

Additional staff and expansion of Asilo dos Alienados

Asilo dos Alienados (Chimbel) was facing several problems by 1935. The institution was under staffed. There
were no female nurses. The subsidy was insufficient to pay for additional staff. The Government in December 1935 made provision for the appointment of one nurse with a salary of Rs.45, one Assistant nurse with salary of Rs.30 and two servants who were to be paid Rs.14 each month.

*Permission granted to sponsor students for further studies*

In 1934 the Central Government granted permission to the colonies to subsidize students desiring to study tropical medicine or to specialize further for a period of five months. Only doctors entitled to study leave could be selected. 105

*Admission to the nursing course*

By legislation issued in 1935 the Government sought to regulate the admission of the students for the nursing courses at the Hospital Central, Hospital de Misericordia and Hospicio do Sagrado Coração. Only 20 students could be admitted for the first year course. 106
Further expansion of Asilo dos Alienados

In 1935 Asilo was further expanded to accommodate 16 extra patients. The expansion was required to meet the needs of growing number of sick patients in Goa and patients of Goan origin in British India. The Portuguese Government was paying high fees to the British Government for the maintenance of mental patients of Goan origin in mental hospitals in British India.

Sanitary Police in Ilhas Taluka

On 25th January 1935, the local Government set up a Sanitary Police in Ilhas Taluka presided by the Health Officer to maintain sanitation standards in the city. The committee was given wide powers and duties. 107

Facilities available to Government Servants

In 1948 the Government verified that the Government servants admitted in the Hospital Central were given greater discount than admissible. To end such practice the Government ordered on 23rd December 1948 that the discount given in the hospital to Government servants should not exceed the daily fees paid by private patients in the same category. 108
Medical treatment at concessional rate

By a legislation dated 25th August 1949, Government servants earning upto Rs.85:11:05 and pensioners could avail of medical treatment for their families at concessional rate in Goa Medical School Hospital. 109

Dispensario Anti-Tuberculoso in St. Inez

A legislation dated 17-11-1949 instituted Dispensario Anti-Tuberculoso at St. Inez with rules for its management. The objective of the dispensary was to investigate and treat cases of tuberculosis. 110

Number of students for nursing course increased

Scarcity of trained nurses who could render assistance to the general public led the Government to raise the number of students who could be admitted to the first year of nursing course. The number was raised from 20 to 26 in Hospital de Misericordia and Hospicio do Sagrado Coração. 111

Inspection of slaughter houses

The Governor General of Goa approved a regulation on nineteenth July 1956 for inspection of animals to be slaugh-
tered, their meat and sub-products. It forbade slaughtering of animals without being checked by veterinary doctor or Health Officer. Cows, buffaloes and pigs had to be slaughtered in a slaughter house. Pigs could be killed privately only if it was done under hygienic conditions. No meat or fish could be sold without being approved by the competent authority. The regulation also banned slaughtering of sick animals, female cows or pigs in advanced stage of gestation, and animals less than 21 days old.

The authorities were empowered to destroy animals and birds (fowls) suffering from T.B. and other infectious diseases.

_**Water supply for rural areas**_

A plan to supply water to rural areas was approved on 10th December 1956. The water was to be supplied to houses situated along the roads, railways, and airport. The regulation fixed the charges to be paid by the owners of the house.
Permission granted to candidates with S.S.C. to join the nursing school

The legislative decree of 8th November 1956 had allowed candidates with Secondary School Certificate or elementary studies of a technical school to join the course of midwives. On twentieth March 1958 such facilities were granted to those wishing to join the nursing course. 113

Subsidy for Government servants suffering from T.B.

The Government fixed a subsidy of Rs.125 for married and Rs.100 for unmarried Government servant suffering from T.B. To be eligible for such subsidy the concerned persons had to produce a certificate issued by Health Board stating that they suffered from contagious disease which posed danger to their families and colleagues. 114

III. Legislation by Senado, Santa Casa de Misericordia and Church

1. Posturas of the Municipal Council

Native physicians banned from moving out

Native physicians were forbidden to move out of the city of Goa when the conditions of the patients were serious.
Those violating the order had to pay ten xerafins and could be struck from the Municipal roll.\footnote{115}

**Restriction on native physician**

The *postura* of 3rd November 1618 imposed many restrictions on native physicians. Physicians were to be fined 20 pardaos for practicing without license. The bleeders were asked to display at the door a picture of a bleeding man. It limited the number of Hindu physicians to thirty.

**Licenses to Practice**

The Municipality of the city of Goa (Senado de Goa) issued licenses to panditos in the seventeenth century for a fee of ten xerafins and with a clause that they should not induce their Christian patients to make offerings to Hindu deities.\footnote{116}

**Postura to improve the sanitation of the city of Goa**

The Municipality of Goa issued a detailed *postura* on 3rd November 1618 to improve the health conditions of the city inhabitants. The *Postura* remained valid up to mid nineteenth century.
By this *postura* the inhabitants were forbidden to dump filth in places other than fixed by the Municipality. A penalty of 100 *reis* was imposed on the defaulters. Slaves faced whipping for the same offense.

People throwing filth around Se Cathedral and other churches were fined 5 *pardaos*. Anyone staying in the vicinity of the outdoor pit had to get the pit's boundary cleaned before the monsoons. The inhabitants were prevented from throwing dirty water between Rua Direita and Fortaleza in the drains meant for rain water. Further the inhabitants were not allowed under penalty to carry excreta pots to the quays. They had to be emptied in the sea.

The inhabitants were instructed not to dump manure in the streets. The *postura* directed the owners of dead animals to bury them away from the suburbs. Rearing of pigs in the city and nearby places was forbidden.

The practice of frying fish in the streets was put an end to by this regulation as the smoke and smell polluted the area. The *postura* also put an end to the consumption of meat of dead horses. No meat could be sold in places other than fixed by the Municipality. It prohibited washing of clothes in the water springs of the fountains of S.Domingos and Ban-geunim.
The *postura* of 3rd November 1618 imposed many restrictions on native physicians. Physicians were to be fined twenty *pardaos* for practising without license. The bleeders were asked to display at the door a poster showing a bleeding man. The *postura* compelled the Municipal officials to visit all pharmacies every six months. They were given permission to destroy adulterated medicine. It limited the number of Hindu physician to thirty. Christians were forbidden to employ non-Christian physicians for preparing medicine.

Bakers were asked to prepare clean bread. In case of violation he was to be fined 100 *reis*. If caught thrice his oven was to be destroyed and he would forfeit the right to pursue his profession. Badly baked bread was to be confiscated and given to the prisoners. A master expelling an ailing slave was liable to a fine of 10 *pardaos* for the first time and 20 *pardaos* for the second time.

*License to practise*

The Municipality of the city of Goa (*Senado de Goa*) issued licenses to *panditos* in the seventeenth century for a fee of ten *xerifins* and with a clause that they should not induce their Christian patients to make offerings to Hindu deities. 117
In the early 20th century several *posturas* were issued by Taluka Municipalities. Sanquelim was the rural first taluka to issue *posturas* to improve the health and hygiene in this century was the taluka of Sanquelim. This was followed by Salcete. Similar *posturas* were issued in Ponda, Canacona, Ilhas, Bardez, Quepem, Sanguem and other places. Some of these *posturas* have already been dealt with in chapter III.

The Quepem Municipality issued *postura* for its taluka in 1908 in order to improve the hygiene of the place and specially concerning the construction of houses belonging to the tenants. It fixed rules to be followed in building of houses in order to observe certain rules of hygiene. No house could be built of less than 5 mts. of height. The inhabitants were banned to have cowsheds attached to their houses. The *postura* also determined the length, size and other details concerning building of houses.\textsuperscript{118}

*Contract signed for removal of excreta*

On 17th April 1917 the Government approved a contract signed by Municipality of Ilhas with Jai Jahangir Chichgar to remove excreta from the city of Panjim. It also approved the plan to build tanks at Borbata (Taleigão) to dispose such matter.\textsuperscript{119}
2. Regulation of the Hospital de Misericordia de Goa

Regulation of 1612

Hospital de Todos os Santos (commonly known as Hospital de Misericordia) was established in the city of Goa by Santa Casa de Misericordia (Holy House of Mercy). It received a regulation in 1612. This regulation was issued to improve the conditions of the hospital. The regulation was prepared by Santa Casa and approved by the local Government.

Regulation 1630

Almost two decades later in 1630 another regulation was framed for the Hospital de Misericordia. Several changes were introduced. The regulation put to an end the admission of Portuguese and the slaves in the institution.

Regulation of 1902

In 1902 the Government approved an important legislation for Hospital de Misericordia. The legislation granted new set of rules for the institution. It consisted of 140 clauses. The aim of the legislation was to provide care for 40 patients and to improve the available facilities.
Free food for the staff

By a regulation dated 7th June 1919 the staff of the Hospital of Santa Casa were allowed free food when on duty. However, these rules were changed in 1956 when the same staff were granted Rs.40 in lieu of food.

3. Church decrees

The Church Provincial Councils imposed several restrictions on the practice of native practitioners and dais (midwives). It did not wish these practitioners to influence the newly converted Christians.

The First Church Provincial Council held in 1567 forbade non-Christian physicians from treating the Christians on account of many evils that could result both to the faith and morality under penalty of being sent away from the city.120

In another decree the same Council prevented Christian women from seeking help of Hindu women at the time of child birth because they used pagan rituals and witchcraft.121

Non-Christian women of ill fame were prevented from living with Christian women. It ordered that the former should
live separately. Further it ordered that such women should live beyond the Hospital of S. Lazarus in the city of Goa.

The third Church Council ordered the native physicians and others to call for a priest to attend to spiritual needs of the sick before prescribing any cure. It was the duty of the physician to remind the sick about confession. Failing in their duty they had to pay 10 pardaos to the poor patients. The doctors were advised not to prescribe meat diet without the prior permission from religious authorities.

The fifth Provincial Council determined that the incurable sick slaves thrown out by their masters should be given shelter by Holy House of Mercy in the city of Goa. The same Council forbade the inhabitants from moving about in closed palanquins to prevent illicit affairs.

Women engaging wet nurses were advised by the fifth Provincial Council to do so only after consulting their husbands.

The Church Councils were not the only ones to issue decrees. Very often the Archbishop issued decrees to control the activities of the faithful, to improve their moral and health conditions.
On 26th September 1779 the Archbishop laid down the rules to be observed in the construction of the cemeteries. This order was issued to improve the sanitation of Goa. 122

The episcopal decree dated 27th July 1784 put an end to various traditions and celebration on sixth day of the birth among the Christians. These were Hindu customs followed by the Catholics. It disapproved also women staying away from the Church in the first forty days after the delivery. 123

In addition to general decrees issued by the Church and the Archbishop, there were some measures passed at the time of pastoral visits to parishes in Goa. These measures were applied to specific villages. The sentences were executed by the Parish Priest or assistant Parish Priest. Non-Christians who lived in predominantly Christian areas were also subjected to checks imposed by the Archbishop but these checks were executed by secular authorities. Checks were imposed to curb prostitution, homosexuality, drunkenness, adultery and non-observance of religious practices.

Prostitution was common throughout the period specially in port area of Marmugoa, and areas near military camps. 124 During pastoral visit of 1748 several women of Marmugoa were accused of offering their services to French-
men and Portuguese soldiers. Portuguese officials were also accused of having bailadeiras in their residence. 125

Many people including parents of young girls were accused of keeping brothels. 126 Visitas Pastorais refer also to instances when husbands encouraged their wives to go into prostitution. 127 There are cases when prostitutes worked as cooks and maids in the houses of their masters. Penalties were imposed on those indulging in prostitution. They were fined, imprisoned, beaten up, their hair shaved off and sometimes sent away from their villages. Usually the ones from Bardez were sent to Salcete. Many times such women were sent to Portuguese possessions in Asia and Africa.

Casual sex prevailed among the lower class people. Widows were often involved in such activities. 128 Probably due to economic conditions and other reasons. One widow at Betalbatim was accused of killing her illegitimate child after birth. When she conceived again she left the village to avoid being reprehended by the Parish Priest. She returned after some months showing no signs of pregnancy.

There are cases of Kunbi women giving birth to children after the death of their husbands. One them was accused in 1771 of getting pregnant for the second time and throwing her foetus for the pigs to eat.
There are instances of men living with women with permission of their mothers. One Custodio from Margão whose wife was away was accused of keeping a woman in his house with the approval of his mother. Many women whose husbands were away were accused of adultery with other men including brothers of their husbands. Such women were ordered as punishment to attend church services on holy days with their heads uncovered.

During a pastoral visit of 1772 one Parish Priest was accused of having a woman in his residence. Another priest was accused of getting his widowed sister-in-law pregnant for the third time. He was also accused of helping her to get rid of her foetus.

A Hindu man of Nerul was ordered during a pastoral visit to throw out of his house a woman who worked as a cook but was presumed to be his mistress.

Homosexuality was not uncommon in Goa. Young slaves were preferred for such activities. In 1779 two kunbi boys were accused during pastoral visit to Nerul of perversion and living with three Hindus men. In 1787 a black boy by the name of Miguel was accused of having a affair with a Portuguese official with whom he lived.
Drunkenness

Several persons were accused of excessive drinking and causing problems to their families and public. In 1772 two brothers from Quelossim (Cortalim) were accused of over drinking. They were fined 6 xerafins each. During pastoral visit of 1772 a man from Moira was accused of excessive drinking. The clerics were also often accused of this vice.
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(2) *Ibid.*, p. 278. The Council derived its income from fines and licences issued to artisans, shopkeepers and other professionals. It also received income from leased shops. Very often the Municipality gave loans to the Government for military expenditure.


(5) *Ibid.*, p. 290. The members were usually whites or mestiços. The first native to be accepted was in 1720.


(8) HAG: *Ms. 3027 -- Provisões, Alvaras e Regimentos*, fl. 33v.

(9) HAG: *PAR 3027, Parte I*.

(10) HAG: *PAR 3028*.

(11) *A.P.O.*, Fasc. 5°, Nova Goa, 1866, pp. 543-545.
(12) HAG: Ms. 9529 -- Provisões a favor de Christandade, fl. 83

(13) CLP: 9749 -- Ministerio dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar, p. 531.

(14) B.G. no. 13, 26th March 1847.

(15) Ministerio dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar -- Organização dos Serviços de Saude das Provincias Ultramarinas.

(16) Anuário do Estado da índia, 1930.


(18) CPL: 9749 -- Ministerio dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar.

(19) Reorganização Geral do Serviço de Saude do Ultramar de 13 de Julho 1895.

(20) Gazetteer of the Union Territory Goa, Daman and Diu -- District Gazetteer Part I: Goa, Panaji, 1979, p. 713.


(22) LREI 1902, Nova Goa, 1903, pp. 216-217.

(23) LREI 1904, Nova Goa, 1905, pp. 147-148; B.O. 24th November 1911.


(26) *LREI* 1920, Nova Goa, 1921, p. 361.


(30) *LREI* 1936, Nova Goa, 1939, p. 274.

(31) *B.O.* no. 43, 4th November 1948.

(32) *B.O.* no. 50, 23rd December 1948.

(33) *A.P.O.*, Fasc. 5, p. 71-72.

(34) HAG: Ms. 3028 -- *Provisões, Alvaras e Regimentos*.


(37) HAG: Ms. 9529 -- *Provisões a favor de Christandade*, fl. 83.

(39) A.P.O., Fasc. 2, p. 228.

(40) HAG: Ms. 14 -- Livro de Mongões, fl. 168.

(41) HAG: Ms. 1214 -- Ordens aos Senadores fl. 13.

(42) HAG: Ms. 1214 -- Ordens aos Senadores fl. 81.

(43) HAG: Ms. 1214 -- Ordens aos Senadores fl. 21.

(44) Boletim do Governo, no. 19, 13 de Maio 1853.

(45) HAG: Ms. 646 -- Regulamento do Hospital Real Militar
     HAG: Ms. 1836 -- Regulamento do Hospital Real
     Militar 1830.

(46) B.G. 26th May 1838.

(47) HAG: Ms. 1829 -- Regulamento do Hospital Militar
     de Goa.

(48) B.G. 15th March 1845.

(49) HAG: Ms. 966 -- Cartas, Ordens e Portarias, fl. 122.

(50) Ibid., fl. 135.

(51) B.O. no. 38. 23rd March 1860.
(52) B.O. no. 32, 11th February 1883.

(53) HAG: Ms. 4472 -- Pessoal de Saude e Empregados do Hospital Militar 1886, fl. 2.

(54) HAG: CD 11668, fl. not numbered.

(55) B.O. no. 83, 24th July 1896.

(56) HAG: Ms. 11670, CD, fl. 67.

(57) B.O. no. 110, 20th September 1897.

(58) HAG: Ms. 11670 CD fl. 126.

(59) HAG: Ms. 11670 -- Correspondencia diversa, fl. 124.

(60) LREI 1906, Nova Goa 1907, p. 22.

(61) HAG: MS. 10471 -- Correspondencia diversa, fl. 79.

(62) LREI 1907, Nova Goa, p. 477.

(63) B.O. no. 103, 27th December 1907.

(64) HAG: Ms. 10471 -- Correspondencia diversa, fl. 84.

(65) B.O. no. 65, 21st August 1908.

(66) B.O. no. 67, 28th August 1908.

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(67) LREI 1908, Nova Goa, 1909, pp. 163-64.

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(70) B.O. no. 60, 5th May 1910.

(71) LREI 1910, Nova Goa, 1911, p. 160.

(72) LREI 1911, Nova Goa, 1912, pp. 57-58.

(73) LREI 1913, Nova Goa, 1913, pp. 329-332.

(74) LREI 1913, Nova Goa, 1914, pp. 277-282.

(75) LREI 1914, Nova Goa, 1916, p. 110.

(76) HAG: Ms. 10550 -- Administração Civil-Saúde e Beneficiência, fl. 5.

(77) Ibid., fl. 81.


(80) LREI 1917, Nova Goa, 1918, p. 170.

(81) LREI 1917, Nova Goa, 1918, p. 89.
(82) LREI 1918, Nova Goa, 1920, p. 478; B.O. no. 69, 27th August 1918.

(83) HAG: CD. 10471, fl. 42.

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(90) LREI 1925, Nova Goa, 1926, p. 111.

(91) Sup. to B.O. no. 89, 9th November 1925.


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(102) LREI 1931, Nova Goa, 1932, p. 146-153.

(103) B.O. no. 11, 6th February 1934.


(105) B.O. no. 14, 16th February 1934; LREI 1934, Nova Goa, 1934, p. 88.


(108) B.O. no. 50, 23rd December 1948.


(115) HAG: Ms. 7795 -- Livro das Postura, fls. 25-27.

(116) HAG: Ms. 7696 -- Senado: Registos Gerais 1609-1623, fls. 47v-48, 119v.

(117) HAG: Ms. 7696 -- Registos Gerais do Senado, fl. 118.

(118) LREI 1909, Nova Goa, 1910, p. 82.


(120) A.P.O. Fasc. IV, 1857, p. 25.


(123) Ibid., p. 25.

PP: *VP*, 1785-1787, vols. 18-20, fl. 40; *VP*, vol. 24-26, fl. 87v: Negro slaves were often denounced of being involved in prostitution. Refer also Appendix 8-B.

*VP*, vol. 16-17, ffs. 149v-150.

*VP*, vol. 24-26, fl. 77.

PP: *VP*, 1779-1785, vols. 16-17, fl. 83v-84. Appendix 8-C.


Appendix 8-B.

PP: *VP*, 1779-1785, vols. 16-17, ffs. 83v-84.

Appendix 8-D.