



At the beginning of the 19th century, the British government was concerned about the health of its subjects in India. The British East India Company had been established in 1600, and by the 18th century, it had become the dominant power in India. The British government wanted to ensure that its subjects in India were healthy and productive, and it began to fund medical research and the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries. The British government also wanted to ensure that its subjects in India were educated and literate, and it began to fund the establishment of schools and colleges. The British government's efforts to improve the health and education of its subjects in India were part of its broader policy of "improvement" and "civilization" in India.