

Enga Yainanda - Health Education

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Abstract

The Endakali Naima Gote Akali (ENGA) people of Wabag has one of the oldest histories of 75,000 years of indigenous education in New Guinea; the second largest island in the world. The people and the island were only discovered by Alvaro de Saavedra a Spanish navigator in 1528. He christened it “the Golden Isle”. In 1545 when Juguo Ortez observed a similar resemblance between the indigenous people of Guinea coast in Africa and gave the name New Guinea. European control over New Guinea began in 1828 when the Netherlands claims sovereignty over the western half of islands (West Papua -part of Indonesia today). In 1884, Britain and Germany agreed to share the rest, Britain taking the south-east section of the island and Germany in the northeast. In 1888, the fully fledged colony of British New Guinea was created. The Endaklia Naima Gote Akali tribes were only introduce to modern medical education services in 1933 by a European named Callaghan Baird ‘Pat’ Walsh. The ecclesiastical education Serices were introduced in 1953 in Enga province of Papua New Guinea

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