CHAPTER XIV

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION IN GOA
CHAPTER XIV
MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION IN GOA

Introduction

The missionaries came to Goa soon after the conquest of Goa by the Portuguese in 1510. Afonso de Albuquerque, the first Viceroy of Goa, wished to establish schools in Goa in order to train administrative personnel and he had also made a beginning in that direction but he did not meet with notable success due to his military undertakings. The initiative in the field of education soon passed on to the religious congregations and monasteries (vide Ch. V).

SECONDARY EDUCATION

In 1545, two secular priests set up a seminary in Goa for secular priests. That seminary was called the Seminary of Holy Faith (Seminario de Santa Fe). In 1548, the seminary was taken over by St. Francis Xavier in the name of the Company of Jesus, which was a religious congregation.

Sao Paulo College - The Jesuits converted the Seminary of Holy Faith into a college in 1556, on the insistence of King Dom Joao III of Portugal, from which year laymen also were admitted there. With the expulsion of Jesuits in 1759, the college became extinct.
Rachol Seminary - In 1606, the Jesuits established a seminary at Rachol in Salcete taluka of the old conquests. After going through various transformations, the seminary was finally converted into an institution for the training of priests. The Rachol Seminary exists even today. Another seminary viz., at Chorao in Ilhas taluka, was closed in 1859 (vide Ch.XII).

Other congregations - In addition to the Company of Jesus, there were other religious congregations operating in Goa. They were the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Augustinians and the Carmelites.

With the restoration of the Constitutional Monarchy in Portugal in 1834, the initiative in the field of secondary education passed on to the state, which resulted in the establishment of a National Lyceum at Panaji in Goa in 1854 (vide Ch.XII).

Early English medium schools in Goa

A secular priest, Dom Jose Caetano Gonsalves, established the first English medium school in Goa in 1883 at Arpora in Bardez taluka of the old conquests. The school was taken over in 1886 by another priest called Fr. W. Lyons, who hailed from the North Kanara district of the present Mysore State. The school was recognized by the University of Bombay in 1900, thus making it the first secondary school in Goa presenting candidates at the Matriculation examination. The school was handed over to the Diocese of Goa, as per the wishes of Fr. Lyons, following his death in 1925.
According to the biographical sketches of the religious orders and congregations of priests and nuns that follow, it is evident, with the exception of a few, that most of them came to Goa either in forties or fifties. Most of them established English medium secondary schools in various parts of Goa thereafter and in some cases took over the schools originally started by laymen.

In 1940, out of the sixteen schools recognized by the University of Bombay in Goa, only four were run by religious congregations and missions and only three of them had presented candidates at the Matriculation examination in March 1940. In 1961, the number of such schools recognized by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board of Poona had risen to sixteen (vide Ch.XIII).

During the year of Goa's liberation i.e., in 1961, seven religious orders and congregations of priests and thirteen of nuns were functioning in Goa. Following are the biographical sketches of these orders and congregations:

RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND CONGREGATIONS
OF PRIESTS

1. Society of Missionaries of St. Francis Xavier (S.F.X.) - Popularity known as the Society of Pilar, it was founded
by one Mr. Jose Mariano Clemente Bento Martins of
Orlim, Salcete, Goa. It was founded on the 26th of
September 1867 with four members, with the permission
of Archbishop Dom Antonio S. Valente.

In February 1890, the Society was transferred to Pilar
in Ilhas taluka. After passing through some difficult
years, the Society was reorganized in 1839 with a view
to assisting the Seminary of Rachol by taking up the
initial training of some seminary students.

In 1955, the Society of Pilar had, working under its
control, three missions, viz.,

a) Mission of Sanguera in the new conquests
b) Mission of Canoel in Daman
c) Mission of Ambemath near Bombay.

In 1955 the Society conducted a school at Pilar itself
under the name of Fr. Agnel School, which imparted
instruction in Portuguese and English. The Society also
conducted another full-fledged English medium school,
recognized by the Secondary School Certificate Examination
Board of Poona, at Sanvordem in Quepem taluka of the new
conquests.

Society of Pilar aimed at the propagation of Catholic
faith through education, social service, publication of
newspapers and other periodicals, etc.
2. **Society of Jesus (The Jesuits)** - This society was founded by St. Ignatius de Loyola in 1538 and approved by Pope Paul III on the 27th of September, 1540. The aim of the society was to propagate Catholic faith and Christian doctrine through religious rites, printing and publications and schools. The Society of Jesus came to India in 1542 and established itself in Goa, Malabar and Cochin. The Society became extinct in 1759 following the expulsion of Jesuits from all over Portugal and its colonies. It was re-established in 1863 and in 1890 it returned to India and settled itself in Belgaum (Mysore State) under the name and style of 'Goon Mission'.

In 1955 the Society of Jesus conducted two English medium schools in Goa, one at Margao and another at Mapucca, both in the old conquests.

3. **Order of Capuchinian Friars (Minors)** - This order was founded in 1525 and is considered as a branch of Order of Minor Friars of St. Francis of Assissi. It was approved by Pope Clement VII on the 3rd of July, 1528, and became an autonomous organization in 1619. The aim of Capuchinian Friars is to imitate Christ in his asceticism. They have their headquarters at Rome in Italy.

The Capuchinians first came to India in 1922 and established themselves in Nilgiri, South India. They came to Goa in 1941 and settled at Mapucca, in Bardez taluka, where, in 1942, they established an English medium school called St. Anthony High School.
4. **Order of Barefooted Camelites** - It was founded or rather reformed by St. Theresa on the 24th of August, 1562, for nuns and then also for priests in 1568. It is considered to be a branch of the Order of Our Lady of Carmo, established in remote times. With their headquarters in Italy, the aim of the Barefooted Camelites is to make a study of celestial things. They came to Goa in 1619 and in 1655 set up a college for religious cadres. The college was called the College of Teresian Missionaries. It was located at Old Goa. They also established a monastery at Margao on the 15th of August, 1958, where they train priests for clerical duties.

5. **Missionaries of St. Francis of Sales** - This congregation was founded by Fr. Pedro Maria Mermier on the 24th of October, 1835, and was given final approval by Pope on the 19th of May, 1860. The headquarters of this congregation are in Properine, Annency, France. The aim of this congregation is to establish religious and educational communities, colleges and educational institutions to convey the message of Christ to the infidels.

These missionaries first established at Nagpur in India and came to Goa in 1940. In 1955, they conducted an English medium school at Vasanaim in Bardez taluka, which existed in the year of liberation.
7. Missionary Brothers of St. Francis of Assisi - This congregation was founded in 1895 and approved by Pope Lyon X on the 29th of June, 1931. The aim of this congregation is to propagate Catholic religion among pagans, especially in India, under the guidance of the Archdiocese of the place of their work.

The headquarters of this congregation are Mount Poinsur at Borivli in Bombay. The congregation came to Goa in 1928. In 1955 they conducted one English medium school at Mapusa in Bardez taluka and one orphanage at Valpoi in Satari taluka of the new conquests.

---

RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND CONGREGATIONS OF NUNS

The aim of all the religious congregations and orders of nuns was the propagation of the gospel of Christ. Education, medical assistance, social work, etc., were regarded as means of achieving the aim.

1. Medical Nuns of Franciscan Order (Portuguese) - This was a congregation of Portuguese nuns founded in 1871 by a priest called Friar Raimundo dos Santos Beirao. They came to Goa in 1886 on the invitation of the then Archbishop, Dom Antonio Valente.

Medical Nuns of Franciscan Order have their headquarters at Lisbon in Portugal. The aim of the congregation was to work as medical nurses in government or private medical establishments. In 1955, they ran two English medium schools in Goa, one at Panaji and the other at Margao.
2. Congregation of Sisters of Holy Cross of Annecy, France - This congregation was established in 1841, with their headquarters at Chazelod, Haute-Savoie in France. In 1955 the congregation conducted two English medium schools in Goa, one at Siolim and the other at Bajotara, both in Bardez taluka of the old conquests.

3. Sisters of Maria Bambina - Founded at Louvre in Paris on the 21st of November, 1852, and approved by Pope in 1840, it conducted one English medium school in 1955, at Cuncolin, in the Salcote taluka of the old conquests.

4. Congregation of St. Anne of Divine Providence - This congregation was founded in Italy in 1854, with a view to running schools, orphanages, hostels, etc. They came to Goa in 1871 and in 1948, they took over an English medium school at Tivin, in Bardez. The school was called Tivinenses' School and existed at the time of Goa's liberation.

5. Franciscan Missionaries of Mary - This mission was founded in Italy with headquarters at Rome. They came to India in 1877 and to Goa in 1954. In 1955 they conducted an English medium school at Careensalem, near Fanaji, in Ilhas taluka.
6. Society of Daughters of the Heart of Mary - It is a religious institution founded in France in 1790, by a priest named Fr. Cloriviere e Mille de Cice. These nuns came to Goa in 1952 at Panaji, where they established a Portuguese medium school called Institute of Nossa Senhora de Piedade.

7. Apostolic Carmel of Mangalore - In 1870 some Carmelites came to India from France and established a convent at Mangalore in 1873. In 1932 they established an English medium school at Mangao, after coming to Goa in 1931. They also conducted a primary school and an orphanage at Nuvem in Salcete taluka. They ran another English medium school in 1955 at Mapusa in the old conquests. Still one more English medium school they ran at Aldona in Bardez.

8. Sisters of Ajmer Mission - This congregation was founded in Ajmer in April 1911, by Monsignor Fortunato Henrique Caumont. They came to Goa in December 1935. The aim of the Ajmer Mission is to diffuse education by opening schools and colleges and to look after social welfare by opening dispensaries, maternity homes and hospitals, etc. In 1935, they established an English medium school at Mapusa, which was a full-fledged high school in 1955.
9. **Franciscan Missionaries of King Christ** - It was founded in 1957 at Karachi in Pakistan. The aim of the mission is social welfare through the establishment of hospitals, creches, maternity homes, etc. The society was to set up colleges and schools for paying students only. These nuns came to Goa in 1946. In 1955 they were running two schools. One of them was a primary school at Pusburpa in Bardez and the other was an English medium school at Saligao, also in Bardez.

10. **Barefooted Carmelites** - These are nuns, who keep themselves secluded. This order was founded in Goa itself. They established a convent in 1947 at Chicalim in Mormagao taluka. They do not run any educational institutions.

11. **Congregation of St. Alex** - This congregation was founded in 1951 at Calangute in Bardez taluka by a priest called Fr. Herculano Damasceno Gonsalves of Benaulim, Salcete, Goa. It was approved by Pope in 1954. It conducted two primary schools at Calangute in 1955. During the same year they ran five more primary schools in Goa, only one of which was at Valpoi, in Saturi taluka of the new conquests.

12. **Congregation of Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth** - This is a congregation founded in Goa itself on the 16th of June, 1955. It was founded at Sancoale, in Mormagao taluka. It conducted four Portuguese primary schools in 1955, all of which were situated in the old conquests.

13. **Third Order of Secular Carmelites** - This was founded in Margao in the year 1944 and conducted only a students' hostel.
Observations

From a review of the religious orders and congregations of priests and nuns, one may note the following:

1. The declared object of the most of the above mentioned missions and congregations was to propagate the Catholic faith among the so-called 'pagans'.

2. The congregations sought to spread the gospel of Christ among the people, for which purpose they had chosen, among other methods, schools and colleges.

3. All the congregations of priests and nuns were situated only in the old conquests. Similarly, with the exception of one orphanage at Valpoi in Satari taluka conducted by the Missionary Brothers of St. Francis of Assissi, all the educational institutions run by them, in English or Portuguese medium, were situated in the old conquests.

4. Of the total congregations of priests working in Goa four were founded in Italy, one in Italy and only one in India.

5. Of the total thirteen congregations of nuns working in Goa, three were founded and directed from Italy, two from France, one from Portugal and one from Pakistan. The remaining six congregations were founded in India of which three were founded in Goa itself.
English medium schools run by
Religious congregations

It has been already noted that all the religious orders and congregations were established in the old conquests. Following is a brief review of the English medium schools run by them in Goa up to the time of liberation:\n
SCHOOLS FOR BOYS IN THE OLD CONQUESTS

Bardez

1. St. John de Britto’s High School, Mapusa - It was originally founded on 22nd of May, 1931, in the name of High School of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and was a branch of the high school of the same name at Parra in Bardez. St. Britto’s High School was recognized by the University of Bombay on April 1, 1944 and it became independent of its parent school at Parra in the same year. The high school was acquired by the Society of Jesus and gave it the present name. In 1955, it had twelve teachers and 250 students. There were some Jesuits among the teachers. Of the 250 students, fifty were boarders.

2. St. Anthony’s Orphanage, Mapusa - It was founded at Duler in Bardez in 1929 by Franciscan Brothers of Mount Poinsur of Bombay. In 1955 it taught four classes of English (in the old seven year S.S.C.E. course) and had on its roll six teachers and 140
students. There were three Franciscan Brothers among the six teachers. There were eighty five boarders among 140 students.

3. **School of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Anjuna** - It was founded by one Mr. Ligorio de Sousa in 1934. It was acquired by the Diocese of Goa in 1954. In 1955 it conducted six classes of English and had seven teachers and 121 students on the roll.

4. **St. Anthony High School, Monte de Guirim** - It was founded in June 1909 by Fr. Hipolito Assuncao de Luna from Salvador de Mundo, Bardez. It was handed over to the Capuchinian Friars (Minors) in 1942 by the founder and was recognized by the University of Bombay in June 1946. In 1955 it had twenty three teachers and 475 students. Among the teachers there were nine Capuchinians. There was a boarding house and 265 students stayed in the boarding. There was also an orphanage attached, in which forty one orphans were housed and instructed.

At the time of Goa's liberation, St. Anthony High School was one of the leading schools in Goa.

5. **Our Lady of Assumption School, Guirim** - It was founded in 1952 and was attached to the Chapel of Guirim. It was working under the management of the Diocese of Goa. In 1955, it had only one teacher and thirty six students. It ceased to exist after liberation.
6. **High School of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Parra** - It was founded by one Mr. Walter de Sousa, B.A., from Anjuna. It was recognized by the University of Bombay in 1913. It is one among the earliest schools in Goa recognized by the University of Bombay. The school was taken over by the Diocese of Goa in June 1954. In 1955 it had on its rolls twelve teachers and 165 students.

7. **St. Xavier's School, Siolim** - Founded on the 21st of May, 1957, by Mr. Miguel Antonio de Sousa of Siolim, Bardez, the school taught six classes of English. The school was taken over by the Diocese of Goa in December 1953. In 1955 it had on its rolls six teachers and 114 students.

8. **St. Francis of Sales' High School, Ucassaim** - Founded in July, 1943, by the Religious Congregation of St. Francis of Sales, the school was recognized by the University of Bombay in 1950. In 1955 it had seventeen teachers of whom nine were Salesian priests. In that year there were 190 students in the school, seventy nine of whom were boarders.

9. **St. Joseph's High School, Arpora** - The school was originally founded in 1883 by a priest called Dom Jose Caetano Gonsalves at Arpora in Bardez. It was taken over by Br. William Robert Lyons in 1886. St. Joseph's High School of Arpora was the first school in Goa to be recognized by the University of Bombay in 1900.

Br. Lyons died at Arpora on the 25th of October, 1925, bequeathing the school to the Diocese of Goa. In 1955 it had twenty two teachers and 448 students. There was a boarding house and a hundred students stayed there.
10. St. Clara's Parish School, Assomora - It was founded in 1951, was supervised and directed by the Diocese of Goa. In 1955 it had four teachers and seventy-five students. Two teachers were priests.

Ilhas

11. Dom Bosco High School, Panaji - It was established in 1954 by Salesians of St. John Bosco. In 1955 it had thirteen teachers and 260 students. Some teachers were Salesian priests and one was a secular priest. The school was one of the leading schools in Goa at the time of liberation.

12. Fr. Avelo High School, Pilar - This school was founded in June 1953 by the Society of Missionaries of St. Francis Xavier. It had nine teachers and 220 students in 1955. It was not, however, recognized at the time of liberation.

13. St. Bartholomew's High School, Chorao - It was founded in June 1948 and was managed by the Chapel of Holy Family on behalf of the Diocese of Goa. In 1955 it had nine teachers and 149 students.

Salcete

14. St. Anthony's High School, Majorda - It was established in 1951 and functioned in the Church of Majorda. It was under the general supervision and direction of the Diocese of Goa. In 1955 it taught four classes of English (in the old course of seven-year S.S.C.E.) and had seven teachers and sixty-nine students on the rolls.
15. Loyola High School, Mormugao - It was originally founded by a layman called Mr. Roque Santana Gracias on the 13th of July, 1899. It can therefore be considered as one of the oldest English medium schools in Goa. It was then known as the Union High School. It was later acquired by the Archdiocese of Goa during the tutelage of Archbishop Dom Teotonio in whose honour it was renamed Theotonius' Union High School. The school was recognized by the University of Bombay in 1933.

Loyola High School was handed over to the Society of Jesus by Archbishop Dom Jose da Costa Nunes in 1944, when the present name was given.

In 1955 the school had a muster of nineteen teachers and 559 students. A hundred students stayed in the boarding house. Of the nineteen teachers six were Jesuit priests.

Mormugao

16. St. Andrew's Institute - Vasco-da-Gama - It was founded in June 1953 and functioned in the church premises of Vasco-da-Gama church. It was a recognized high school in 1955 and was run under the supervision and guidance of the Diocese of Goa. In 1955 it had fifteen teachers and 259 students. A few of these students were kept as boarders. Of the fifteen teachers six were priests. The school existed at the time of liberation as one of the two recognized schools in the taluka of Mormugao.
17. Holy Cross Institute, Quepem - It was founded in 1948 as a Diocesan school. In 1955 it taught four classes of English. The number of students and teachers is not available. In 1961, at the time of liberation, the school was a proprietary one.

18. Guardian Angel High School, Sanvorden - It was founded in 1948 by the Society of Missionaries of St. Francis Xavier of Pilar. It was recognized by the University of Bombay in 1950. In 1955 it had twelve teachers and 275 students on the rolls. The school also had a boarding house and a majority of the students stayed in the boarding house.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS IN THE OLD CONQUESTS

Bardez

1. St. Mary’s Convent High School, Mapuca - It was established at Gaunsavado, Mapuca, by one Mr. Santana Pascual de Sousa from the same place. The year of foundation is not known. It was later directed by one Mr. D. Castano de Menezes. Later this school was being managed by the Religious Sisters of Canossianas. Since 1948 the school was under the control of Sisters of
Apostolic Carmel of Mangalore. In 1955 the school had thirteen teachers including ten nuns. There were 195 students.

2. St. Francis Xavier's High School, Karpur - It was founded in 1956 by the Sisters of Ajmer Mission. In 1955 it had thirteen teachers including nine nuns and one layman teacher to teach Portuguese language. There were 120 students, of whom thirty stayed in the boarding house.

3. Holy Cross' High School, Bastora - Established in 1956 by the Congregation of Sisters of Holy Cross, it was recognized by the University of Bombay in November 1949. In 1955 it had fifteen teachers including fourteen nuns. There were 255 students, fifty one of whom stayed in the school boarding house.

4. The Little Flower of Jesus' School, Calangute - It was founded in 1951 by Fr. Herculano Gonsalves and later conducted by the Sisters of Congregation of St. Alex. In 1955 it had ten teachers including one priest and two nuns. There were 178 students. It is not known how many classes the school had in 1955.

5. Lourdes' Convent High School, Saligao - It was set up in May 1946 by the Missionary Sisters of King Christ of Karachi, Pakistan. In 1955 it had fifteen teachers including seven nuns. There were 158 students with twenty two boarders.
6. St. Thomas Girls' High School, Aldona - It was started by one Prof. Eduardo Soares on the 1st of July, 1950. Since June 1948, it was being run by the Religious Sisters of Apostolic Carmel, Mangalore. In 1955 it had a new building of its own within a short distance from the Aldona church. In that year it had fourteen teachers including eight nuns and 360 students.

7. St. Elizabeth Convent School, Pombarpa - Established in February of 1954 by the Missionary Sisters of King Christ, Karachi, it is not known how many classes the school had in 1955. However, in that year it had sixty five students and four teachers, all of whom were nuns.

8. Tivinenses' School, Tivin - It was founded in 1952 and in 1948 it was taken over by the Religious Congregation of St. Anne Divine Providence of Turin, Italy. In 1955 it had eight teachers including one priest and four nuns. There were 250 students including 120 boarders.

9. Mary Immaculate Girls' High School, Panaji - Founded by the Medical Nuns of Franciscan Order in 1941, in 1955 it had fifteen teachers and 145 students. All the fifteen teachers were female, five of whom were nuns. The school had a boarding house, which accommodated twenty five students. The school taught music as an additional subject.
10. St. Anthony's High School, Agâneim - It was founded by the Sisters of Congregation of Holy Family of Sancoale. The year of foundation is not known as no information is available. However, in 1955, it had five teachers and 113 students. The total number of classes conducted in 1955 was also not known.

11. Our Lady of Rosary High School, Caranzalem - It was founded in June 1954 by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary. In 1955 the school had ten teachers, all nuns, and fifty students. The school was not recognized up to the year of liberation.

12. St. Francis Xavier's Convent School, Santo Estevam - It was founded in July 1946 by the Congregation of Sisters of Holy Family. In 1955 it had some English medium classes with nine teachers, four of whom were nuns. There were 120 students out of whom nineteen stayed in the school boarding.

Mormugao

13. Holy Family Convent School, Sancoale - This school was founded on the 16th of June, 1935, by the Congregation of Holy Family of Sancoale. In 1955 it had seven teachers including four nuns. There were fifty six students of whom fifty two were boarders.
14. Presentation Convent High School, Margao - It was founded in 1956 by the Medical Nuns of Franciscan Order (Portuguese). The school had a building of its own in 1947. In 1955 the school had twelve teachers, five of whom were nuns and one priest. There were 190 students out of whom nine stayed in the boarding house. At the time of liberation, it was one of the two schools in Margao exclusively meant for girls.

15. Fatima Convent High School, Margao - Originally founded in the name of 'The Holy Rosary School' on the 4th of January, 1932, by the Religious Sisters of Apostolic Carmel of Mangalore, the school was attached to the convent of the same name. The convent was then shifted to a nearby village called Nuvem. A new building was constructed for the school in 1949, at a centrally located place in the city of Margao, where the school was housed under its present name. In 1955 it was a full-fledged high school recognized by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board of Poona and had on its rolls 351 students, a hundred of whom stayed in the boarding house. There were nineteen teachers in the school in that year out of whom ten were nuns.

At the time of liberation Fatima Convent High School was the other school in Margao exclusively meant for girls.
16. Perpetual Succour Convent School, Navelim - This school was founded at Navelim, a village approximately four kilometres away from Margao, in February 1940, by the Congregation of Sisters of Sacred Family. In 1955 it had nine teachers including three nuns. In that same year there were 155 students in the school including thirty nine boarders.

17. Little Flower of Jesus' School, Raia - It was founded in 1949 by the Congregation of Sisters of St. Alex. The school taught English along with Portuguese primary. It is not known how many classes were taught. In 1955 the school had six teachers including three nuns. There were only seventy one students, some of whom were boarders.

18. St. Philomena's Educational Institute, Cuncolim - It was founded by the Sisters of Charity of Maria Bambina. It is not known in which year the school was founded but in 1955 it conducted five English classes in addition to Knitting and Painting classes. There were, in that year, eight teachers including six nuns. There were 140 students. At the time of liberation the school was known as Maria Bambina Convent High School.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS IN THE NEW CONQUESTS

There was not a single English medium girls' school in the new conquests either in 1955 or at the time of liberation, conducted either by the religious congregations or by the Diocese of Goa.
Observations

After going through the data, presented on the preceding pages, regarding schools run by religious congregations and the Diocese of Goa at the time of liberation, one may observe the following:-

1. There were altogether thirty six mission schools in Goa at the time of liberation. Of these eighteen were for boys and eighteen for girls.

2. Only one school meant for girls i.e., Tivenenses' School at Tivim, Bardez, accepted boys up to a certain age limit.

3. Of the boys' schools there were sixteen in the old conquests and only two in the new conquests.

4. All the eighteen girls' schools were in the old conquests.

5. The largest concentration of boys' schools, conducted by the religious congregations, was in Bardez. There were in that taluka ten out of eighteen schools. There were only three in Panaji, two in Salcete and one in Mormugao.

6. Among the girls' schools also Bardez had the largest share. It had eight out of eighteen schools. Salcete had five, Panaji four and Mormugao one.

7. Of the boys' schools at least ten had their classes in their own school buildings and the same number of girls' schools also had their own accommodation.
At least eight out of eighteen boys' schools offered boarding facilities and thirteen out of eighteen girls' schools also offered similar facilities.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTION TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

Missionaries came to Goa soon after the conquest of Goa by the Portuguese. Afonso de Albuquerque, the first Viceroy of Goa, wished to establish schools in Goa in order to train administrative personnel and he had also made a beginning in that direction. However, he did not meet with success due to his military undertakings. The initiative in the field of education soon passed on to the religious congregations and parishes. (Vide Ch.V)

Parochial schools were established in Goa in 1545, wherein the knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic besides music was imparted. Religious congregations as such were engaged mainly in the field of secondary education. Their work suffered after their expulsion from Portugal and the colonies in 1759 by Marquis de Pombal. However, parish schools were not banned by Pombal and they continued to function till the time of liberation of Goa in 1961 (Vide Ch.V).

Statistics pertaining to the efforts of religious orders and parishes is not available for a proper assessment of their contribution to the development of primary education in Goa. According to the information available through the government sources, the table on the following page gives a partial picture of the missionary efforts from 1951 to 1961, in the field of primary education.
## Table LXX

**Missionary Primary Schools and Their Enrolment**

**Between 1951-52 and 1961-62**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Enrolment</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>3,132</td>
<td>3,252</td>
<td>6,385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>4,415</td>
<td>4,405</td>
<td>8,820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note - Schools in Portuguese medium only

© - N.A. for Not Available.

**Observations**

1. It may be noted that the statistics pertaining to the missionary schools is not available even with the government. This could be due to the fact that the rules made applicable to the other private institutions were not applicable to them.

2. In 1954-55 and 1957-58 the enrolment in the missionary schools was 6,383 and 8,620 respectively, which should be considered quite a substantial contribution to the primary education.

3. The number of missionary schools was 228 in 1960-61. That could be due to the enforcement of compulsion. It may be recalled that instruction obtained through private schools was declared to be satisfying the requirements of compulsion.
Missionaries and religious congregations were the pioneers in the field of education in Goa. The credit for establishing one of the most well-known colleges, College of Sao Paulo (St. Paul), in Goa, goes to the Jesuits.

The first full-fledged English medium high school was also set up by missionaries. The initial enthusiasm of religious orders in the field of primary education seems to have faded after the Pombaline reforms in 1759.

Details of missionary contribution to primary education are not available. It is a field which needs greater and more detailed study. However, their contribution to secondary education in Goa in English medium seems to be quite substantial. The number of full-fledged high schools run by the missionaries and religious congregations, recognized by the S.S.C.E. Board of Poona, was sixteen in 1961 in a total of thirty-nine schools. It means that the missionary efforts contributed 40 per cent to the field of secondary education.

Most of the missions and religious orders came to Goa in forties or fifties. There were hardly any older orders or congregations in the field, except of course, the Jesuits.

The New Conquests were neglected by the missionaries also. This could be due to the fact that the New Conquests were predominantly Hindu in character. Missionaries ran eighteen boys' schools in Goa but only two were in the New Conquests. Similarly, they ran eighteen girls' schools in Goa up to the time of liberation, but there was none in the New Conquests.
The lack of missionary efforts in the New Conquests has certainly deprived the population there from secondary schooling facilities. The New Conquests managed the primary education in Marathi medium in their own way. It was just sufficient for them to maintain their cultural links with the rest of India. However, left to themselves, the New Conquests were not in a position to provide themselves any type of secondary education. The most important impediment could be the investment. The missionaries had the means but it is surprising why they did not venture. Perhaps they were still smarting under the Pombalian blow of 1759. Perhaps they thought that the Hindu population of the New Conquests would not take kindly to them. Otherwise there is no reason for the missionary lack of enterprise in the New Conquests even during the Salazar regime, which was most friendly to the missionaries and religious congregations. This is a topic which needs greater study.

The most important contribution to women education in Goa, during the period 1910 and 1961, has come from the missionaries and congregations of nuns. At the time of liberation they ran eighteen secondary schools in Goa for girls.

One important aspect of missionary contribution has to be underlined. They have taken to educational propagation not with any definite love or attachment to education nor did they work with any altruistic motive. Almost all the missions, congregations and other related organizations have stated in their aims and objectives that education is one of the most effective methods of propagating the Catholic faith.
NOTES


2 Ibid

3 Ibid. pp.50-62