The advent of the republican rule in Goa in 1910 was a welcome change to Goans in general and Hindus in particular. Hindus had suffered many humiliations during the monarchical regime. Portuguese monarchy was theocratic in its attitude. Republic brought in secularism. This change afforded consolation to Hindus and other secular minded Goans. Hindus had, to a large extent, kept themselves away from education and instruction imparted in the government primary and secondary schools, either due to religious instruction that was imparted as a part of curriculum or due to the difficulty of medium of instruction, which was Portuguese. As a result of this tendency, the Hindu society had been isolated from the public and social life, from administration and from representation in government bodies before Republic.

This investigator has tried to study the changes that took place in the field of education after the Republic. The aspects of education chosen for study are Primary Education, Secondary Education, Teacher and Women Education. Some other aspects such as Educational Administration and Literacy, etc., have also been touched.

Since the New Conquests and the Old Conquests are sort of a territorial line dividing Hindus and Christians in Goa, it has been sought to study the post republican developments according to this territorial divisions.

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Sambhaji (Vasco-da-Gama),
Goa.