



GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

(A Corporate Statutory Body constituted by an Act of the State Legislature)

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GBSHSE/ACAD/SOC SCI/2023/

Date :- 20/06/2023

Circular No: 43

To
The Heads of all Recognised
Secondary Schools,
Under the jurisdiction of this Board

Sub: Social Science I and Social Science II regarding.....

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above cited subject, Board has decided:

In Social Science I (Class IX)

To include the Cuncolim Revolt-1583 in "History of Goa" for Class IX for the Academic Year 2023-2024. The Chapter is enclosed herewith.

The teachers teaching History for Std IX shall download the same.

The New text book in History for Std IX will be implemented from the Academic Year 2024-2025 onwards.

In Social Science II (Class X)

The following information / matter will not be for evaluation for the coming Board exams scheduled in March/April 2024.

CHAPTER 1

1. Pg 2, Fig1.1 -classification of resources 2. Pg 3, 3.1 – why do we classify resources.
3. Pg. 4, The Johannesburg Summit.
4. Pg 5, under 6- Conservation of resources, the first two paras.
5. Pg 7 Fig 1.3 components of soil. 6. Pg 9, 9.1 -a,b,c,d,e,f. However, knowledge of crops in each category will be tested.

CHAPTER 2

1. Pg 19, table under 9.2
2. Under 9.3, only the table of percentage of threatened species of some animal groups.
3. Pg 20, under 10.2, Project Tiger, Success rate, and current state ONLY.
4. Pg 21, last paragraph above the box ' DO YOU KNOW'.
5. Pg 24, under 13.1 iii) a, b and c.

CHAPTER 3

1. Pg 31, Fig 3.2, distribution of water, and the para below the figure.
2. Pg 36, under 5.2, ONLY pits, trenches, dug wells, hand pumps, recharge shafts, lateral shafts with bore wells, spreading techniques, rooftop rainwater harvesting, and recharge wells.
3. Pg 39, table 3.1 – details of river basins in Goa.
4. Pg. 40, 8.1 – Minor Irrigation schemes.
5. Pg. 40, 9- Natural tanks(lakes) in Goa ii, iv, v, and vi

CHAPTER 4

1. Pg 44, table 4.1 cropping pattern.
2. Pg 45, para in the box above Fig 4.5 rice producing areas.

CHAPTER 5

1. Pg 72, main iron ore bearing zones of Goa. (bullet points)
2. Pg 72, 8.1 the first para.
3. Pg 73, last para below Fig 5.15 - mining areas of Goa.

CHAPTER 6

1. Pg 80, Fig 6.6, India distribution of sugar industry.
2. Pg 83, under ii) Aluminium industry, top 5 aluminium producing companies in India (bullet points)
3. Pg 85, Fig 6.11 – location of pharmaceutical industries in India.
4. Pg 87, the box 'Do you know'.
5. Pg 92, 7.2 – features of the Industrial Policy of Goa, ONLY the bullet points.

CHAPTER 7

1. Pg 95, Fig 7.1- modes of transport, and Fig 7.2 – comparative road network.
2. Pg 109, Table nos 7.3 – Tourist arrivals in Goa data for the year, and 7.4- total no. of hotels/ paying guest with rooms and beds.

All Heads of institutions are requested to disseminate this information to the concerned for needful action. A copy of this Circular is to be displayed at a prominent place on the Notice Board of the School.

Kindly acknowledge the Circular through official mail.



(V. B. Naik)
Secretary

Encl: As above

Copy to:

1. The Director, Directorate of Education, Porvorim-Goa
2. The Director, SCERT, Porvorim-Goa
3. All Heads of Section of this Office
4. PA to Chairman

The Cuncolim Revolt – 1583

Background

The Portuguese came to India in 1498 and conquered Goa in 1510. It was the official policy of the king of Portugal to convert non-Christians within the territories under his council. The conversion of Goans to Christianity was the work by various religious orders, specially the Franciscans and the Jesuits. The government enacted a law, under which the Captain of the Rachol Fort, with the help of the Archbishop and Jesuit Provincial destroyed many temples in Salcete using government machinery, except in the AVC (Assolna, Velim, and Cuncolim) villages of Salcete.

Causes

Before the Portuguese rule, Cuncolim was governed by an autonomous Gramasanstha, comprising of the representatives from the twelve Kshatriya clans or *vangoddas*, collectively known as *ganikars*. The *ganikars* of Cuncolim stood up to the Portuguese as they did not accept the proclamation of 1573, which was instrumental in putting new restrictions on the village *gramasanstha*. They registered their protest by not paying revenue to the government. Centuries before Gandhi popularized the term, the people of Cuncolim had started the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The revenue collector Estevão Rodrigues, sent to collect revenue from the villages of Salcete was killed when he reached Cuncolim. The people attacked government outfits and the fort of Rachol, but the Portuguese brutally crushed this uprising with military force. However, the people of Cuncolim continued with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

An envoy of the then Viceroy entered the village of Cuncolim on his way from Cochin. He was attacked and beaten, this incident enraged the government. Under the orders of the Viceroy, the commodore of the Malabar Coast and the officer of the Fort of Rachol destroyed Cuncolim and Assolna, under this double assault.

The villagers fought bravely but were forced to escape to the forests of the nearby mountains. Their houses were set on fire and temples razed to the ground and their fields were burnt. Once the Portuguese retreated, the *ganikars* came back and rebuilt the temples.

Course

It began in early July, 1583, when a council of missionaries discussed the Christianization of Cuncolim. Rev. Fr. Rodolfo Aquaviva who had represented the missionaries at Akbar's Court in Fatepur Sikri, volunteered to lead the mission to convince the *gavankars*.

On 15th July, 1583, a group of five missionaries and their supporters from Orlim went to Cuncolim in Toliem Bhat. At the same time, the *gavankars* were having a meeting. The missionaries made temporary tents and placed a cross of palm leaves outside their tent. News reached the *gavankars*, who believed that the priest had come to convert them.

Fuelled with anger, the village mob armed with weapons marched towards Toliem Bhat. They killed fourteen people, five were missionaries, they were Fr. Rodolfo Aquaviva, Fr. Peter Berno, Fr. Alfonso Pacheco, Fr. Antonio and Bro. Francisco Aranha, one a Portuguese native and rest were local converts. The dead bodies were dumped in a well nearby. Some who survived ran back to Orlim.

On 17th July, 1583, the bodies were recovered by the Portuguese missionaries and taken to Rachol Seminary, where they were buried and later declared as martyrs.

Consequences

The *gavankars* paid a heavy price, as the Portuguese burnt houses, razed temples and killed people. Some *gavankars* managed to escape. The government decided to end this by getting rid of the local leaders. They planned and persuaded the Adil Shahi envoy to invite the local leaders for peace talks as the *gavankars* did not trust the Portuguese.

As the clan leaders were assured of a safe passage, they obliged and sixteen unarmed Chieftans entered the Fortress of Assolna. As soon as they entered, fifteen Chieftans were killed, but one, Kalgo Naik, though injured managed to jump into the river Sal and escaped to Honavar in Karnataka.

The Portuguese, ashamed of the cowardly massacre destroyed the Assolna Fortress and built a Church. The fifteen Chieftans were;

Jivlo Naik, Moluco Naik, Aga Naik alias Wagh, Santu Chantim, Ramgaro alias Rama, Khampru Naik, Shabu Naik, Topi Naik, Jhang Naik, Polputto Naik, Bozro Naik, Shanta Sheth, Vithoba Naik, Yesu Naik and Guno Naik.

Significance

The Goddess from Toliem Bhat temple, Shree Shantadurga kunkolikarim was shifted to Fatorpa in the last decade of the 16th Century. The 1583 Cuncolim Revolt was the first revolt in Asia against the Europeans. The Cuncolkars honour these fifteen Chieftains every year on 15th July. The State government declared the Cuncolim Chieftains as martyrs on 15th July 2022. This day is observed as a War Memorial Day at Delhi from 30th May 2022.

This age old system of *vangadhis* is still prevailing in Shree Shantadurga Kunkolikarin Temple, Our Lady of Health Church in Cuncolim and Sociedade Agricola dos Gauncares de Cuncolim e Veroda.

The unique example of unity can be seen today in Cuncolim, inspite of conversion, the Catholic and Hindu *vangadik* remained together and fought a long battle against the Portuguese regime till the liberation of Goa in 1961.

Bibliography

1. History of Cuncolim by Lingu R. Dalvi.
2. Cuncolim Down the Ages by Fr. Planton Faria.
3. Cuncolim – A Historic Village by Acquino Paes..
4. Goa Gazetieer by V. T. Gune.