

## **Quadrant- II Transcript and Related Material**

Programme: First Year: Arts

Subject: History (DSC)

Paper Code: HSC:101

Paper Title: HISTORY OF GOA (From Earliest Times upto 1961)

Unit: I

Module Name: Kushavati and Mhadei

Module No: 04

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### **Transcript:**

Kushavati & Mhadei

#### **Outline**

- Meaning of Megalithic Phase
- River Valley culture
- Kushavati
- Mhadei

#### **LEARNING OUTCOME**

The module will create an awareness about :

- The Megalithic Phase of Goa's history.
- River Valley culture :Kushavati & Mhadei

Meaning of Megalithic Phase

- The geological Greek term 'Megalitic' literally means big stone.
- It is this phase of history wherein people began to make use of big stone.
- For example, the Megalitic Sites of Shigao, Mauxi on the banks of the Mhadei, Pansaimoll, Kajur, Pirla on the banks of the Kushavati.

## **RIVER VALLEY CULTURE**

- On the Mhadei & Kushawati river bed are seen the First signs of human life in Goa.
- This is testified by the presence of a number of petroglyphs meaning Rock-art fashioned by human hands along these River beds.

## **MHADEI RIVER VALLEY CULTURE**

- The earliest sign of human life is seen in the villages flanked by the Mhadei river and her tributaries such as Shigao in Dharbandoda, Mauxi in Sattari, Diwar in Tiswadi taluka etc.
- The explorations carried out in Goa by the Archaeological Survey of India (Goa circle) yielded the earliest palaeolithic tool from Goa. A single chopper was reported from Shigao on the Dudhsagar river bed, a tributary of the Mhadei in the Dharbandoda taluka.
- In Shigao is also seen a megalithic cave temple dedicated to the worship of the Vagro that is the tiger, tall standing megaliths.i.e. Stone memorials in honour of the dead.
- The earliest imprint of Lord Ganesh i.e. Adi Ganapati is seen closeby on a megalithic rock.
- The beautiful village of Mhaus or Mauxi in Sattari with the Zarme- a tributary of the Mhadei flowing through her showcases on her bed the earliest signs of human life through a variety of

petroglyphs such as the Zebu bull, Cupules, a Megalithic weapon, Birds.

- Caves are seen in Sonal, Pissurlem, Satre, Rivem, Dabos, Narve.
- Some of these were Cave temples.
- On the island of Diwar, surrounded by the waters of the Mandovi (Mhadei) is seen a megalithic cave with square chambers built of laterite stone signifying the earliest sign of human life in the Mhadei river valley culture.

- **KUSHAVATI RIVER VALLEY CULTURE**

- The earliest settlement of humans was seen on the banks of the Kushavati in the Sanguem and Quepem talukas respectively.
- The large number of petroglyphs showcased on the laterite bed of the Kushavati in the hamlet of
- **Pansaimoll of Dhandole Village of Sanguem taluka provides testimony to this fact.**

On the Pansaimoll bed are seen petroglyphs of Peacock, Humped Zebu bull, Labyrinth, Deer & a Bull locking horns, Human figure and a variety of faunal figures.

#### **KAZUR OR KAZRA**

- In line with the discussion on the Kushavati River Culture, two other sites namely Kazur and Pirla in Quepem taluka need to be mentioned.
- In Kazur, the Dudafator, a Talc-chlorite schist stone shows petroglyphs of antelopes.
- A stone circle in reverence to the dead in the forecourt of the Paikadev temple, a local tribal deity are indicators of early human life in the Kushavati river valley.
- Similarly is the case with Pirla showing petroglyphs of human and religious life.

Thus in conclusion we may state that our Goa too went through the Megalithic phase showcased by the Kushavati and the Mhadei rivers creating their own human cultures.

- **REFERENCES**

#### **Offline Resources:**

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