



Santali Literature In East Singbhum Before & After Independence Of India

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Abstract: Santali literature, a rich and vibrant tradition of the Santal community, has evolved significantly in the post-independence era, especially in the East Singbhum district of Jharkhand. This article aims to explore the developments in Santali literature in the region after India's independence, with a focus on its thematic richness. and the impact of socio-political changes. The paper examines the role of literature in preserving cultural identity, fostering community cohesion, and expressing the social and political struggles of the Santals. By analyzing prominent literary works, this study highlights the role of Santali literature in shaping regional identity and the challenges it faces in the modern era.

Keywords – Pross literature, Poetry Literature, East Singbhum, 20th Century.

1.INTRODUCTION

Santali literature has a distinct place in the cultural landscape of India. Santali literature is representing the oral and written traditions of the Santal people. One of the largest tribal communities is Santal community in India. Post-independence, Santali literature has undergone significant transformation in terms of its dissemination, and thematic exploration, especially in the region of East Singbhum, which is home to a sizable Santal population after Ho.

The Santal community has rich oral tradition, which is expressed through songs, dances, myths, Binti, Bankher, Kudum, Menkatha, Bhentakatha, and Hor Kahni, began to find written expression in the first-19th century by missionaries. But, Santali literature was given a writing form by Santal in end of the 19th century. This literary shift was significantly influenced by social and political changes, including the formation of the state of Jharkhand, the quest for tribal rights, and the growing desire to preserve their linguistic and cultural heritage. The Santali literature, written in the Ol Chiki script, became a vehicle for expressing the aspirations, struggles, and experiences of the community.

Santali literature has a rich tradition of oral and written works, reflecting the cultural heritage and history of the Santal community. After India's independence, Santali literature continued to evolve, with writers from East Singbhum district making significant contributions. The district, located in the state of Jharkhand, is home to a large Santal population, and the literature produced here reflects their experiences, struggles, and triumphs. This article aims to explore the growth and development of Santali literature in East Singbhum district, highlighting notable writers, works, and the challenges faced by the community. This article aims to analyze Santali literature in East Singbhum, focusing on its development post-independence. It will investigate the thematic shifts in Santali literature, such as the focus on identity, resistance, land struggles,

and social justice. Moreover, it will explore how the region's writers, both traditional and modern, have navigated the complexities of preserving their culture in the face of modernization and political pressures.

2.NEED OF THE STUDY

2.1.To study development of prose literature in East Singbhum.

2.2.To explore beginning era of poetry literature in East Singbhum.

3.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article adopts a qualitative research methodology to explore Santali literature in the East Singbhum district of the state of Jharkhand post-independence. The approach combines textual analysis, and ethnographic methods to understand the evolution of Santali literature.

1.1.Textual Analysis:

The primary texts examined include works of Santali writers, poets, and storytellers who have contributed to the literary landscape of the region after independence. This involves analyzing the content, language, and themes of selected literary works. The analysis focuses on identifying the type of Santali literature.

1.2.Fieldwork and Interviews

The study also incorporates primary data gathered through fieldwork, including interviews with contemporary Santali writers, cultural activists, and community members. This helps provide insight into the role of Santali literature, the challenges faced by Santali writers during crafting literature.

1.3.Secondary Sources

The study draws upon existing scholarly literature on Santali literature in India. These sources help contextualize the development of Santali literature within broader discussions of indigenous literature and post-colonial literary movements.

4. Santali literature in East Singbhum

4.1.**Pros Literature:** Prose literature can be divided in six (6) categories in East Singbhum.

Essay: As a literature written by Santal people, Essay is found in East Singbhum in the very first time. 'Kherwal bansa dhorom puthi' is a first book in East Singbhum which is written up by Majhi Ramdas Tudu in 1894-95. This book was created movement for crafting Santali literature. Also, this is a milestone to the Santali literature. After this book, some essays' books are:

1. 'Teted tumal' is written by Dr. Ramchandra Murmu in 1939.
2. 'Injdo okay' is written by Doman Hansdah in 1985.
3. 'Campa disom reyag nagam' is written by Ramjit Hansdah in 1987.
4. 'Jharkhand renag mare ar nahag nagam reyag katha tumal' is written by Ramjit Hansdah in 1987.
5. 'Ramjham pata mai' is written by Doman Hansdah in 1988.
6. 'Sawar Sawhed' is written by Dr. Ramchandra Murmu in 1988.
7. 'Sido kanhu hul' is written by Doman Hansdah in 1991.
8. 'Santari bhasha ar sahitya' is written by Bhogla Soren in 1993.
9. 'Hapram kowag thuti' is written by Salkhu Murmu in 1995

Story: There are two types of story in East Singbhum district: Hor kahni and Huding kahni. Hor kahni means folk story which comes from ancient period through oral century after century. On the other hand 'Huding kahni' refers a short story that is written by a writer with focusing on a single aim of the story with minimum characters. Story started 70's of the 20th century in East Singbhum. Some notable stories are-

1. 'Pe jor kahn'i is written by Sobhanath Besra in 1977.
2. 'Hor kahni' is written by Salkhu Murmu in 1987.
1. 'Dular darha' is written by Mohan chandra Baskey in 1990.

Drama: Drama is a part of the pross literature. Firstly, Santali drama is found in 1880. 'Kherwal bansa dharam nat' is written by Majhi Ramdas Tudu 'Reska'. This drama was showed in Santal community in 1880. After 19th century Santali drama came into public titled 'Juri khatir' which is written by Dr. Krishna Chandra Tudu in 1971. As a book, this drama was publish in 1988. Apart from that, some distinguished Santali dramas are-

1. 'Sasnag' is written by Bhogla Soren in 1986.
2. 'Surasakom' is written by Bhogla Soren in 1988.
3. 'Khobar kagoj' is written by Bhogla Soren in 1988.
4. 'Rahi rawag kana' is written by Bhogla Soren in 1987
5. 'Kaira banam' is written by Bhogla soren in 1993
6. 'Bitlaha' is written by Bhogla soren 1987
7. 'Mandisom re poraini' is written by Bhogla Soren in 1987
8. 'Rahi chetante' is written by Bhogla soren in 1988.

Novel: Novel is also a part of pross literature. In East Singbhum, Santali novel was published in 1982. Some notable novels are:

1. 'Atu orag' written by Doman Hansdah in 1982.
2. 'Hindij' is written by Majhiram Soren in 1982.
3. 'Baha kuwar' is written by Salkhu Murmu in 1989.
4. 'Upaul' is written by Bhogla Soren by in 1989.
5. 'Santal pargana ren hopon era' is written by Dibyendu Tudu in 1990.

Primer: This kind of book refers for learning of OLCHIKI script for Santali language. Following books are:

1. 'Chiki chinha' is written by Doman Hansdah in 1982.
2. 'Chiki chiya' is written by Sobhanath Besra in 1987.
3. 'Chiki chanda' is written by Doman Hansdah in 1991.
4. 'Chitar chiki' is written by Durga Prasad Murmu in 2003.
5. 'Elkha' is written by Durga Prasad Murmu in 2003.
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4.2.Rymes Literature: There are two type of rymes in East singbhum. One is poetry and second is song.

Poetry: after independence of India, poetry is a first literary work. Some poetries books are found in East Singbhum:

1. Galang gele- Doman Hansdah- 1956
2. Edre arang- Raghunath Tudu-1963
3. Birbaha- Doman Hansdah-1973
4. Tiryo tetang- Harihar Hansdah-1979
5. Sawhed arsi-Ratu Tudu-1980.
6. Piyalpur larhai- Piyalpur Larhai-1983.
7. Tiri- Harihar Hansdah-1988
8. Jiyar jharna- Haraprasad Murmu-1991
9. Mantar- Sobhanath Besra-1991
10. Sisirjol-Syamcharan Hembram-1996.
11. Sawta arshal- Raghunath Tudu-1999
12. Taras-Syamcharan Tudu-2002
13. Sisirjon rar- Thakur Prasad Murmu-2003.

Song: Song's book is published in East Singbhum in 1939. There are so many books of the song in East Singbhum:

1. Adivasi serenj-Dr.Ramchandra Murmu-1939
2. Galang baha by Doman Hansdah-1953
3. Ebhen arang- Thakur Prasad Murmu-1947-51
4. Kherwal jati marshal- Syam Murmu- 1950
5. Sawta susar- Syam Murmu-1963-69
6. Onarhe serenj binda- Dr. Krishna Chandra Tudu-1968
7. Sawta hopon- Bhogla Soren-1970
8. Nari baha- Bhogla Soren- 1973
9. Baha serenj- Balaram Tudu- 1985

Conclusion: Santali literature path is started with essay. So, essay is a very essential part of the Santali literature in East Singbhum. But it is said that there is another literature form in East singbhum before essay that is drama 1880. Notable thing is, This drama did not appear as book. Here, it can not be said that drama is a first literature form in East Singbhum district. Santali literature was began in 19th century. After 19th century, Santali literature started writing in various form. Santal writer's beginning point is song in 20th century. Song book was published in 1939. Then, literary journal was found in 1942 titled 'Marshal'. This journal's editor was Sihri Murmu. Post-independence, again a new form of Santali literature, song came into public in 1953. After three years, poetry was appeared in Santali literature in 1956. 1960, There is no new form of Santali literature in East Singbhum. 70's of the 20th century, there are found two type of literary works: drama in 1971 and short story in 1977. Lastly, novel and primary books are published in 1982.

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