

Vidyasagar University

MIDNAPORE-721102



Department of Santali

**The Syllabus for
POST- GRADUATE Courses
in
SANTALI**

Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
(Semester Programme)

(w.e.f. 2018 -19 session)

Subject- Santali (P.G.)

M.A. Semester Course in Santali are Comprises within four Semester. In first year there will be 1st and 2nd Semester and with 2nd year there are 3rd and 4th Semester. Within 2nd year there are five papers in each semester. Each paper consist 50 Marks (40+10). 40 Marks are allotted for Semester end final Exam and 10 Marks are allotted for internal Assessment Exam. (I. A).

Distribution of Marks (Final Exam. = 40, Time=2 hr)

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| a. Two long descriptive/analytical question | $8 \times 2 = 16$ |
| b. Four short critical question | $4 \times 4 = 16$ |
| c. Four very short question | $4 \times 2 = 8$ |

Distribution of Marks (I.A=10, Time = 45 mins)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. One long descriptive/analytical question | $4 \times 1 = 4$ (I.A.) |
| b. Four short critical question | $4 \times 4 = 16 / 2 \times 2 = 4$ (I.A.) |
| c. Four very short question | $4 \times 2 = 8 / 2 \times 1 = 2$ (I.A.) |

Pass Marks=20; Semester Exam. = 16 & Internal Assessment = 4

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

Programme outcomes are as follows:

- 1) It is a new Subject or new service gaining.
- 2) Though this Santali Subject candidates may apply State level Service Commission Examinations. Such as- W.B.C.S.C, W.B.P.S.C, & etc.
- 3) Through this Santali Subject Candidates also may apply in National level Service Commission Examinations. Such as- U.P.S.C (I.A.S.,/I.F.S./I.P.S./I.R.S./etc.)
- 4) After Completion of M.A. in Santali Candidates may able to appear in SET/NET/JRF Examinations and they may able to get M.Phil./Ph.D./Asst. Prof.- at College &University's and other Services.
- 5) Qualified Candidate may apply any services within Govt. of India, State Govt., Semi Govt. & others private jobs.
- 6) Santali Subject has an oldest language quality to learn in many ways.
- 7) U.G./P.G. qualified candidate may able to teach the Santali Subject other people in formal non formal education policies.
- 8) After completion o U.G./P.G. study and additional training in Santali Candidates may eligible to L.P./U.P./Middle/A.S./Higher Secondary teaching Services.
- 9) Santali qualified person may be the Santali Subject Expert and Subject resource person.
- 10) Santali in an old language quality so it may be learn by all.

COURSE STRUCTURE OF M.A SANTALI

SEMESTER	COURSE NO.	COURSE TITLES			FULL MAR KS	Credit
I	SNT 101	ETHNOLOGY			50	6
	SNT 102	GENERAL LINGUISTICS & SANATALI LINGUISTICS			50	6
	SNT 103	COMPARATIVE LITERATURE			50	6
	SNT 104	HISTORY OF SANTALI LITERATURE			50	6
	SNT 105	TRANSLATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY			50	6
	TOTAL			250	30	
II	SNT 201	SANTALS MYTHS			50	6
	SNT 202	SANTALS' FOLK LITERATURE			50	6
	SNT 203	SANTALI THEORY OF LITERATURE			50	6
	C-SNT 204	SANTALS CULTURE (CBCS)			50	4
	SNT 205	FIELD TRIP			50	6
	TOTAL			250	28	
III	SPECIAL PAPER					
	SNT 301	SNT 301A	SANTALI LINGUISTICS		50	6
		SNT 301B	SANTALI FOLK LITERATURE			
		SNT 301C	SNT 301C.1	PHILOSOPHY OF Pt. RAGHUNATH MURMU		
			SNT 301C.2	SADHU RAMCHAND MURMU		
	SNT 302	SANTALI LITERARY MAGAZINE			50	6
	SNT 303	SANTALI PROMINANT WRITERS CONTRIBUTION			50	6
	C-SNT 304	SANTAL ARTS (CBCS)			50	4
	SNT 305	REGIONAL RESEARCH (SEMINAR)			50	6
	TOTAL			250	28	
IV	SNT 401	SANTALI POETRY			50	6
	SNT 402	SANTALI SHORT STORY AND NOVELS			50	6
	SNT 403	SANTALI SHORT DRAMA AND LONG DRAMA			50	6
	SNT 404	SANTALI LITERARY ESSAYS			50	6
	SNT 405	TRANSLATION(Any two writing + presentation)			50	6
	TOTAL			250	30	
	ALL TOTAL				1000	116

Full Marks = 50 ; END SEMESTER EXAMINATION=40 & INTERNAL ASSESSMENT =10

SEMESTER-I

Paper: SNT 101: Ethnology

Full Marks = 50

Course Outcome:

1. Ethnology is the part of anthropology So racial study of aboriginal major tribe is Necessary.
2. Ethnology highlight the human nature.
3. Ethnology is a voyage tribal tell.
4. It indicate major characteristics of the tribes.
5. Through Ethnology is also the Comparative Study of Cultural heritage.

Syllabus:

Definition of Ethnology and its structure

1. Scope of study
2. Method of study
3. Branches and its utilities
4. Relation with other subject
5. Ethnological study of Santal, Munda, Ho, Birhor, Mahali and Bhumij, Gond, Bhil, Austric Group
6. Characteristics of Tribes
7. Comparative Cultural Heritage

Reference Books

1. Cultural Anthropology – N.K. Bose
2. Introduction to Social Anthropology – D.N. Majumdar and T.N. Madan
3. Races and Cultural of India – D.N. Majumdar
4. Tribal Study – L.B. Sharan
5. Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal – E.T. Dalton
6. JatiBebasta – N. Prasad
7. BharatiyaAdibasi or UnkiSanskriti – SyamcharanDule
8. Austric Civilization – N.N Hembram
9. Annal of Rural Bengal – W.W. Hunter
10. Paschim Banger AdibasiSamaj – DhirendranathBaskey
11. Tribes & Castes of Bengal – H. A. Risley
12. The Santals – T. Hembram
13. The Tribal people of India – Verrier Elwin
14. Adibasi a Territorial Group – Max Weber
15. The Santals – CharulalMukharjee
16. Munda and their Country – S. C. Roy
17. The Santals – N.D. Majumdar
18. Social Anthropology – Karnal Satyabrat
19. Social and Cultural Anthropology – K. Singh
20. Santal Jiban or Sanskriti – Satyendra Kumar Singh

21. Tribal Religion – J. Troisi
22. Lok Sanskritiki Rup Rekha – Dr. KrisnadevUpadyay

Paper: SNT 102: General Linguistic & Santali Linguistics Full Marks = 50

Course Outcome:

1. General Linguistics is the scientific study of human Languages.
2. It Studied the Classification of general Linguistics.
3. We may study social Linguistics through Linguistics.
4. Within Linguistics we may study world Class languages.
5. Santali has peculiarity of Language Characteristics, so it would be studied.

Syllabus:

General Linguistic – Language, Definition of Language, Origin of Language, Characteristics of Language Causes of language Change.

1. Definition of Linguistics
2. Area of Linguistics
3. Relation with other subjects
4. Branches of Linguistics
(a) Descriptive Linguistic (b) Historical Linguistic (c) Comparative Linguistic
5. Kinds of Linguistics – (a) Phonology (b) Morphology (c) Syntax (d) Semantics
6. Social Linguistics
7. Language, Definition, Characteristics, Language change, Language of the World.
8. Austro Asiatic Language Family
9. Santali Language, Santali Grammar, Grammatical Structure,
10. Santali Linguistic – Santali Phonetics, Morphology, Syntax and Semantics and Script

Reference Books

1. AdhunikBhasaBigyan – Bholanath Tewari
2. SamanyaBhasaBigyan – BaburamSuksena
3. SadharanBhasaBigyan O BaglaBhasa – Dr. Rameswar Shaw
4. BhasaBigyan Evam Bhasa Sastra – Dr. K.D. Diwedi
5. Santali BhasakaBigyanikAdyayan – Dr. K.C. Tudu
6. Comparative Philology and General Linguistic – Dr. K.D Diwedi
7. Bhasa Or Samaj – Ram Vilas Sharma
8. Santali Parsi Unurum – BhasaBigyan – SusilHembram
9. BhasaBigyanki Bhumika – Acharya Debendra Sharma
10. TulanatmakBhasaBigyan – Motilal Rathor
11. Material For Santali Grammar – Rev. P.O Bodding

Paper: SNT 103: Comparative Literature

Full Marks = 50

Course Outcome:

1. Santali ancient periods literature are folk literature and they are very rich, so its study is necessary.
2. Santali Medieval Periods literature is closely related with British write down literature salts study is mile stone for santali literature.
3. Santali Comparative study with Indian prominent and nearby literature are necessary.
4. Santalis closest racial and language family are Ho, Munda so it's Comperative study are also necessarily
5. Santali history is also important in Indian literature perspective.

Syllabus:

Definition and Nature, Scope, Aria, Study Method, Importance of Comparative Study.(Indian & Tribes-vedic, SNK, Hindi, Bangla, Oriya, Asamiya, Kurukh)

1. Ancient Periods Literature –
2. Medieval Periods Literature –
3. Modern Period Literature –
4. Relation between Santali Literature and Hindi, Bengali, Odia, Assamya and South Indian Literature (Only selected portion)
5. Study of Comparative Santali Literature with Munda, Bhumij, Ho Literature

Reference Books

1. Munda kowakItihas – Sagu Munda
2. Ho Bhsa Or Sahitya – Joydev Das
3. AdibasiBhasa O Bangla – Maragburu Press
4. JharkhandiAdibasiKowak Parsi ArSanwhet – Babulal Murmu (Adibasi)
5. Linguistic Survey of India – Vol – IV – Sir Grierson
6. BhasarItibritya – Dr. Sukumar Sen
7. Santali Bhasa Or Sahitya – Dr. Doman Sahu Samir
8. Bharatiya Sahitya ki Rup Rekha – Dr. Bhola Sankar Byas
9. Bharatiya Sahitya ki Bhumika – Ram Bilas Sharma
10. Santali SahityerItihas – DhirendranathBaskey
11. Santali SahityerSankhiptaParichay – ParimalHembram
12. Santali SanwhetNagam – Dr. Damayanti Besra

Paper: SNT 104: History of Santali Literature Full Marks = 50

Course Outcome:

1. Santals are aboriginal tribe of India so its folk literature are to be studied is that angle.

2. It's necessary to know that what were the contribution of the forcing British people, why British people are attracted towards santal society and santal people.
3. It's also know what position are in modern santal society.
4. It's also know that what were and are the characteristics of santali literature.
5. How far we are effected with Modern India literature, so its study are also necessary in present perspective.

Syllabus:

1. Ancient Santali Literature – Before Santali Written Literature – 1845
2. Medieval Santali Literature – Previous Missionary Period Literature from year 1845 A.D. to 1889 A.D., Lateral Missionary Period Literature from year 1890 A.D. to 14th August 1947
3. Modern Santali Literature - From 15th August 1947 to Till date.
4. Characteristics of Ancient, Medieval and Modern Santali Literature
5. Modern Indian Literature and Impact of other Languages and Literature in Santali

Reference Books

1. Santali SahityerItihas – Sri ParimalHembram
2. Santali Bhasa O SahityerItihas – DhirendranathBaskey
3. Har rararSanhetRenagNagam - Sri SanatanHansda
4. Santali SanwhetRenagNagam – Sri SanatHansda
5. Santali Sahitya RenagItihas – Sri SusilHembram
6. Santali SanwhetRenagNagam – Dr. Damayanti Besra
7. Language and Literature of Modern India – S.K. Chetarjee

Paper: SNT 105: Translation and Research Methodology Full Marks = 50

Course Outcome:

1. Santals are aboriginal tribe of India but its language recognition is found is very recent Time, so its study is necessary.
2. Santali literature can be develop through Translation creative method.
3. For the sake of Translation efficiency its study are important.
4. Santali has very much research area so its study keeps important place.
5. Santali research holder people are very few only, so it would be improve soon.

Syllabus:

A. Translation

1. Concept and History of Translation
2. Definition of Translation
3. Classification and Elements of Translation
4. Aims and Important of Translation

B. Regional research/short research

1. Definition, What is Research/Regional Research, Kinds of Research, Element of Research
2. Research Methodology, Aim of Research, Characteristics of Research, Important of Research
3. Methods of data collection and data analysis
4. Different step of Research/Dissertation writing – a. Researcher, b. Research guide c. Research Material (Subject/Topic – Choice, Angle of research, Synopsis/Preplanning, data collection, analysis and Explanation, Representation, Conclusion and Appendix, Symbol)

Reference Books :

1. William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt. – Methods in Social Research
2. William and Bhandarkar – Methodology and Techniques of Social Research
3. P.V. Young – Scientific Social Survey and Research
4. Ram Ahuja – Research Methodology
5. Dr. A.N. Sadhu & Dr. Amarjit Singh – Research Methodology in Social Science
6. Janathan Andersen - Thesis and Assignment writing
7. C.R. Kothari – Research Methodology
8. S.K Das – An Introduction of Research
9. S.N. Ganesan – AnusandhanprabidhiSidhyant or Prakriya
10. Dr. Kiran tripathi – SodhPrabod

SEMESTER-II

Paper: SNT 201: Santals Myths

Full Marks = 50

Course Outcome:

1. Aims & Importance of the mythological study is to know about the ancient to ancestral learning system.
2. To get knowledge about their origin and development of Santals, their totem, garh (fort) etc.
3. To know about the original totemic symbol of the santals.
4. To Know about the prohibition of their life cycle.

Syllabus:

1. Binties – Jamsim Binti, Karam Binti, Chatiyar Binti, Bapla Binti, Bhandan Binti, Patkar Binti
2. Migration of Santals and Establishment of Santal in India
3. Santals Clan and Kinship Relation
4. Santals Totem
5. Santals Garh

Reference Books

1. Mare Hapram Ko Reyak Katha – Rev. L.O. Skrefsrud
2. KherwalBansa Dharam Puthi – Majhi Ramdas Tudu
3. Lita Godet – Sadhu RamchandMurmu
4. Jamsim Binti – BudhanKisku
5. Jamsim Binti – Kanai laTudu
6. Karam Binti – KanailalTudu
7. Chatiyar Binti –
8. Bapla Binti –
9. Bhandan Binti –
10. Patkar Binti –
11. Maragburu Binti – KanailalTudu

Paper: SNT 202: Santali Folk Literature

Full Marks = 50

Course Outcome:

1. To know about Santals primitive oldest folk Literature.
2. To know how much Santali folk literature are rich then others.
3. To know about the Santals oldest historical knowledge through folk literature.
4. Santali folk literature was oral traditions so it is to be preserve now.
5. To know about comparative study of Santali folk literature and others.
6. Santali Riddle, Proverb, Idioms and Phrase Importance of Santali Folk Literature for Modern Santali Literature

Syllabus:

1. Definition of Folk Literature, Kinds of folk literature, Characteristic of Folk Literature, Importance of Folk Literature, Study Methods, Classification
2. Santali Folk Literature
 - a. Santali Folk Song Ritual – Birth – Marriage – Death- Baha – Dasay – Saharay
 - b. Santali Folk Tales – Only Selected ten folktales-5(five) folk tales are to be changed each year
 1. Kul arbana kin jhagralenreakkatha
 2. Har arkulreakkatha
 3. Papikuriakkatha
 4. Meramkasiarbanareakkatha
 5. Jharebajunakreakkatha
 6. Lelhajawaygomkeyakkatha
 7. Tuyubicharechindaw ked reyak
 8. Tarubarraybarharamakkatha
 9. Ayayboyhaarmithtanmiseraakkatha
 10. Toyo ar sim hoponakreyakkatha
 11. Bachkamchikalekatejanamena
 12. Mid tang tuwargidra
 13. Turtaarmerom

Reference Books

1. Lok sahitya kibhumika – Dr. KrisnadevUpadyay
2. Lok sahityikiruprekha – Dr. KrisnadevUpadyay
3. Har seren' – Babulal Murmu
4. Don Seren' – BhagbatMurmu Thakur
5. Santali gan O kobitasankalan – Sahitya Akademi New Delhi
6. Mare sin' mare n'in'da – Santali sanwhetmader
7. Har seren' – Dr. Doman Sahu Samir
8. Santali Folk Tales/ Santali har kahni – Rev. P.O Bodding
9. Mare horkahni ko – DhirendranathBaskey
10. Santali har seren' re sanhetarlakchar – Dr. R. Hembram
11. Santali bhasa or sahityudbhab or bikas – Dr. Doman Sahu Samir
12. Santali Lok kothaekadhayan – Dr. Dhaneswar Majhi
13. Santali Har seren' – W.G. Archa

Paper: SNT 203: Santali Theory of Literature

Course Outcome:

1. Aims & Importance of Santali Theory of Literature are found from its ancient periods.
2. Aims & Importance of Santali Theory of Literature are Santal know it literary theory from their very beginning.
3. To know about the mediaeval literary development and their different form of their Literary units.
4. To know the modern Literary theory and different modernism like Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, Naturalism, Structuralism & Post Structuralism and comparative with others.
5. To create newly develop different literary units.

Syllabus:

1. Definition of Literature, Aim of Literature
2. Elements of Literature – Poetry and Prose's
3. Characteristics of Literature and Importance of Literature
4. Santali Word Power
5. Santali Ras (Rasa)
6. Santali Chhand (Chhanda)
7. Santali Alankar (Abhyan)
8. Western and Indian Literary – ism – Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, Naturalism, Structuralism and Post Structuralism
9. Theoretical Study of Santali Literature – Different part of the Literature – song-poem (Poetry), Prose – Short Story, Novel, Drama, One Scene Drama, Essays, Journal, Criticism
10. Kudum (Riddle), Menkatha (Idioms), Bhentakatha (Phrase)

Reference Books

1. Sahitya sandarsan – Srish Chandra Das
2. Sahiya O samalochanarrupriti – Ujjal Majumdar
3. Kabyatatya : Aristotal – Sisir Kr. Das
4. An Introduction of Literature – Hudson
5. Sanwhet – Babulal Murmu (Adibasi)
6. AlankarMuktawali – DebendranathSarma
7. Sahitya – Rabindranath
8. Santali Ranar – Dr. R. Hembram
9. Santali Ranar – CIIL Mysore

Paper: C-SNT 204: Santals Culture (CBCS)

Course Outcome:

1. To know about the culture of the Santals.
2. To know about the Santals Birth Ceremony, Marriage Ceremony, Death Ceremony & Religions ritual Ceremony.
3. To know about Santals social life, social Administration, social security etc.
4. To know and preserve their culture and traditions.

Syllabus:

Definition of Culture, Customs and Traditions

1. Santali Culture, Customs and Tradition

Santals three main Culture Custom and Traditions

- a. Chut-Chatiyar (Birth Ceremony) – Chutpharaw – Haya ruwar Buka tapa, Chhatiyar – JanamChhatiyararChachoChhatiyar
Gidraiko Chetan data omonlen re badhakguchaw – Seta bapla
 - b. Marriage Ceremony – Kondelnapambapla,
 - Dal/ Sangebariyatbapla
 - Duwar/Dikubapla
 - Tunkidipilbapla
 - Etagbaplako, Baplaarichali ka
 - c. Bhandan (Death Ceremony) – Mara rapag/Tapa
 - Tel nahan
 - Jhal har/Naytechalag
 - Bhandan
2. Santals Rituals and Festivals – Bangaburu – Debaseba and Bankher,
Santals Rituals – Baha and Arag, Magmore, Asaria, Hariyar, Janthar, Naway, Sahray, Dusmi, Magsim.
Santals Festivals – Baha, Magmore, Dansay, Sahray, Karam

Reference Books:

1. Har samaj re bongaburu – DhirendranathBaskey
2. Har hapanagsedaykatha – Santali AkademiKol. – 25
3. Kherwalbansa santal serwa – LusaramMurmu
4. Santali Har seren re sanhetarlakchar – Dr. Ratan Hembram

Paper: SNT 205: Excursion Tour / Field survey (for Data Collection)

Full Marks = 50

Course Outcome:

Regarding the field survey-

1. Our Students take benefits from tour of the different Cultural and Historical Places of India. Through this tour or excursion the Student able to see. The traditions, Culture, Heritages and institutions o the Santal.
2. Santals are very ancient people of India. They are Scattered all over in India but majore of India they are densely lived in Jharkhand, Bihar, west Bengal, Odisha and Asam State. So after visit the major living and dense populated area they can know about their traditional Culture heritage etc.
3. Language and Culture both are inter correlated, So our Student can know about the Language and cultural Similarity and differences.
4. Our field study or Excursion tour studies are direct observation of their Language, literature & Culture.
5. Santali language, literature and Cultural study by ourselves are started recently so field study are very much essential.
6. We can apply direct teaching learning method through the field studies.
7. Our maximum students are coming from poor classes and 1st learning generation classes so or their mind and field knowledge field study are very much essential.
8. From outside study or tour our student can also now the outside environment.
9. Our Students field survey is necessary for their regional research.
10. Through our field survey our student came to know about Santal village, Santal village Scholar, Prominent writer, Santal journal & journalist, Santal eminent fighter, Singer, Dancer etc.

SEMESTER-III

Paper: SNT 301A: Santali Linguistic (Optional/Special)

Course Outcome:

1. Santali is an aboriginal language & literature in the India and abroad level.
2. Santali script is Olchiki script and it is linguistically very much scientific script. So linguistically it would be studied.
3. Santali has phonetically peculiarity, 'Jenered' is their peculiarity, they have three number, they have infix word formation power, deep palatal sound and they have three type of vowel- 'a'- 'ahad' light 'a' and deep 'a'
4. Santali has very, few scripts in the world; it has its printing and writing form scripts.
5. In Santali two 'M' and 'w' script can be abolished, or change and its two script can be reduce in number.

Syllabus:

1. Definition and kind of Linguistic
2. Area of Linguistic – Whether Linguistic is Arts or Science
3. Relation with other subject – Difference between linguistic and Grammar
4. Branches of Linguistic – a. Descriptive b. Historical and c. Comparative
5. Definition of Language, Characteristic of Language and Causes of Language change.
6. Origin of Language, Different theory of Language – a. Divine, b. Agreement, c. Root, d. onomatopoeia e. Contact f. Symbolic theory
7. Characteristic of Santali Language, Santali Grammar
8. Main branches of Linguistics – Phonetics, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Lexicography and Script in Respect of Santali Language
9. Language family of the World – Austro-Asiatic Language family, Dravidian Language family, Kirat Language family and Indo-European Language family.
10. Social linguistic and paleography (The study of ancient writing systems)

Reference Books

1. Sadharanbhasabigyan o Banglabhasa – Dr. Rameswar Shaw
2. Bhasabigyanabambhasa sastra – Dr. K. D. Dewedi
3. Adhunikbhasabigyan – Bholanath Tiwary
4. Samanyabhasabigyan – Baburam Suksena
5. Santali bhasakabigyanikodhyayan – Dr. K.C. Tudu
6. Comparative Philology and General Linguistics – Dr. K.D Dewedi
7. An Introduction of Lexicography – Ramadan Singh
8. Bhasajigyasa – Dr. Ramranjan Sen

Paper: SNT 301B: Santali Folk Literature (Optional/ Special)

Course Outcome:

1. Santali folk literature is very rich till now, so it would be study a long with written literature.
2. Santali folk songs has richest number among the folk literature and it would be preserved.
3. Santali folk literature is the mother of their all literature, it may be called pre-civilization literature.
4. Santali folk literature is the literature of all type of the santal people illiterate literate.
5. Santali folk literature is primarily based on oral form, it means before written literature.

Syllabus:

1. Definition of folk literature
2. Element of folk literature, Branches of folk literature
3. Classification of folk literature
4. Importance of folk literature
5. Difference between folk literature and written literature
6. Definition of Santali folk literature, Origin and development
7. Importance of Santali folk literature
8. Classification of Santali folk literature – Folk song – Dong, Langre, Baha, Dansay, Sahray, Dahar, Karam, Pata, Danta, - Folk Tale Binti, Bankher, Jharnimantar, Idioms, Phrase and riddles
9. Characteristic of Santali Folk Literature
10. Santali folk Dance and music and folk performing art -Practical of music, Musical instrument playing and dance

Reference Books:

1. Lok sahitya kibhumika – Dr. Krishnadev Upadhyay
2. Lok sahiyakiruprekha – Dr. Drishnadev Upadhyay
3. Santali Lok kathaakadhyayan – Dr. Dhaneswar Majhi
4. Santali Lok gito me Sahitya arsanskriti/ Santali har seren re sanhetarlakchar – Dr. R. Hembram
5. Santali sahityersankhiptyaporichay – ParimalHembram
6. Santali bhasaar sahitya – udhvabarbikash – Doman Sahu Samir
7. Lok sahitya bigyan – Dr. Satyendray
8. Lok sidyantaabamprayog – Dr. Sriram Sarma
9. Lok sahitya abamsanskriti – Dinesh Prasad
10. Folklore an Introduction – Dr. Jawaharlal Handoo
11. The Santals - Charulal Majumdar
12. Sari-sarna – Dr. P.C. Hembram
13. Har Seren’ – Pt. R. N Murmu
14. Mare sinh Mare n’inda – Rupchand Hansda

Paper: SNT 301C.1: Philosophy of Pt. R. N. Murmu (Optional/Special)

Full Marks =25

Course Outcome:

1. Santali philosophical study of Pt. R. N. Murmu & Sadhu Ramchand Murmu both are in portent in Odisha and W.B. along with this Majhi Ramdas Tudu may be added.
2. Philosophical study of any favorite people of a particular group is necessary.
3. Philosophical Study of a person is advance predication according to their good or bad.
4. It is important to know that why both men form a separate religion group beyond the 'kherwal' Religion of Santals.
5. Why both not adopted Santals kherwal Religion it can be guened through.

Syllabus:

1. Definition of Philosophy, Aim of Philosophy, Important of Philosophy, Characteristics of Philosophy
2. Birth of Pt. R.N. Murmu
3. Education of Pt. R.N. Murmu and Olchiki invention in 1925
4. Service life of Pt. R.N. Murmu
5. Contribution of Pt. R.N. Murmu
6. Santali books writing of Pt. R.N. Murmu
7. Family status of Pt. R.N. Murmu
8. Script development work and ASECA formation
9. Journey of Pt. R.N. Murmu
10. Life last stage of Pt. R.N. Murmu

Paper: SNT 301C.2: Philosophy of Sadhu Ramchand Murmu (Optional/ Special)

Full Marks = 25

Course Outcome:

1. Santali philosophical study of Pt. R. N. Murmu & Sadhu Ramchand Murmu both are in portent in Odisha and W.B. along with this Majhi Ramdas Tudu may be added.
2. Philosophical study of any favorite people of a particular group is necessary.
3. Philosophical Study of a person is advance predication according to their good or bad.
4. It is important to know that why both men form a separate religion group beyond the 'kherwal' Religion of Santals.
5. Why both not adopted Santals kherwal Religion it can be **guened** through.

Syllabus:

1. Definition of Philosophy, Aim of Philosophy, Important of Philosophy, Characteristics of Philosophy
2. Birth of Sadhu Ramchand Murmu
3. Education of Sadhu Ramchand Murmu
4. Script formation of Sadhu Ramchand Murmu – Manchdandherak Ol
5. Family background of Sadhu Ramchand Murmu
6. Saint life of Sadhu Ramchand Murmu in Ajodhya
7. Santali books writing Sadhu Ramchand Murmu
8. Literary contribution of Sadhu Ramchand Murmu

9. Journey of Sadhu RamchandMurm
10. Last life of Sadhu RamchandMurm

Paper: SNT 302: Santali Literary Magazine

Course Outcome:

1. There is so much Santali Magazine but there are very few ISSN magazine.
2. Santali magazine scattered in four scripts like Roman, Bangla, Devnagri&Olchiki.
3. Santali magazine faces lots of problems for script.
4. In Santali magazine W.B. and Bengali script magazine are very much.
5. Santali magazine is started by British people.

Syllabus:

Selected Santali Magazine

1. Harhapon ren pera
2. Harsambad
3. Paschim Bangla
4. Hariyarsakam
5. Jugsrijal
6. Aven
7. Tetre
8. Dharwak
9. Susar Dahar
10. Tore Sutam

Reference Books

1. Santali Sanhetreyagitihis – SusilHembram
2. Santali Sahityeritihis – ParimalHembram
3. Santali Bhasa O Sahityeritihis – Dhirendranath Baskey

Paper: SNT 303: Santali Prominent writers Contribution

Course Outcome:

1. Santali first prominent literaricians are British men.
2. In Santali there are very prominent literary in three state.
3. In Santali L. O. Skrefsruds, P.O.Bodding, Doman sahu Samir, Dr. Suhriddkumar Bhowmik are non Santal prominent leteraria's.
4. In Santali Prominent person Jharkhand is advance than any other state.
5. Santali prominent literarician are fouling script problems.

Syllabus:

1. Rev. L.O Screfsrud
2. Rev. P.O Bodding

3. Majhi Ramdas Tudu
4. Sadhu RamchandMURMU
5. Pt. Raghunath Murmu
6. Narayan Saren
7. Babulal Murmu
8. Gora Chand Tudu
9. Sarada Prasad Kisku
10. Aditya Mitra Santali

Paper: C-SNT 304: Santals Folk Arts (CBCS)

Course Outcome:

1. Santals folk arts also very rich so it's to be known to all.
2. Santali folk arts are their traditional folk arts, so it would be preserved for future generation.
3. Santals folk Archaeology are their primitive archaeology and which are alive till now so it would be preserved for future.
4. Santals music, dance and songs are also in rich position so it also preserve.
5. Santali literature's comparative study is necessary along with their folk arts.

Syllabus:

1. Nature of folk Arts, Definition , Kind/ Classification, Characteristics
2. importance of Santal folk Arts
3. Santal folk Arts
 - Archaeology
 - Drawing Arts
 - Dance Arts
 - Music & song Arts
 - Dramatic Arts
 - Flax folk Arts (Santali language & Literature)
4. Effect on Santal folk Arts
5. Comparative study of santal folk arts with other Tribes

Paper: SNT 305: Regional Research (any One Writing + Presentation)

Course Outcome:

1. Santali is until now under developing position, so its Regional Research are very necessary.
2. Santali has vast area for research, so their research scopes are step by step.
3. For Santali and their community developments are purely depend upon their Regional Research works.
4. Santali rate of Research Scholar are to be increase with their current study.
5. Where is Santali literature, culture & traditions are these re to be shown through research study.

SEMESTER-IV

Paper: SNT 401: Santali Poetry

Course Outcome:

1. Santali poetry are how for rich is modern perspective it is to be known through its poetry Study.
2. Santali poetry poets creativity are how fare is within literary clement all these are to be know through their poems.
3. Whether santali poems are well organized it can be shown through its study.
4. Santali poets are is what levels it can be imagine.
5. Santali poems are whether good or not it can be compare with other develops poem.

Syllabus:

Selected Poems

1. Sisirjonrar – Thakur Prasad Murmu
2. Setak’ - Pauljujhar Saren
3. RengejHor – Sarada Prasad Kisku
4. Kunkurbut – Harihar Hansda
5. Har re hesak’ – Sadhu RamchandMurmu
6. Asarbinti – Narayn Saren Toresutam
7. Akal – GorachandTudu
8. Kamijam har – UpenKisku
9. Hariyardhubighas – Rabilal Majhi
10. Sutugsumugbhari – Sakla Saren
11. Magician-Marshal Hembram
12. Ago dulariadular do oka bam laiadin-S.C.Hembram

Reference Books

1. Sisirjanrar – Thakur PrasadMurmu
2. Baha daluwak’ – P.J. Saren
3. Kuhubaw – Sarada Pd. Kisku
4. Tirytetan’ – Harihar Handa
5. Oldohonorhe– Sadhu RamchandMurmu
6. Asarbinti – Narayan Saren Toresutam
7. chandmala – GorachandTudu
8. Serma Ipil – UpenKisku
9. Say sermareyagonorhe-hariardhubighas – Rabilal Majhi
10. Serenbinda – Sakla Saren

Paper: SNT 402: Santali Short Story & Novels

Course Outcome:

1. Santali Short stories are really interested or not it can be known through its study.
2. Santali short stories and Novels are to be compared with advanced literary groups.
3. Santali Novel and other Novels are at what level it can also be compared.
4. Along with the Santali novel or story we may learn other translated units.
5. We may compare the Santali story & Novelist with other developed literatures.

Syllabus:

Selected Short Story

1. Aragrapudreyagkheland – Abinash Saren
2. Mayajal – Narayan Saren Toresutam
3. Jharibad – Madan Mohon Murmu
4. TopakKukmu-Bir Lita Hembram
5. Bidlaykaso – Narendranath Hansda
6. Bapag – Sadhan kr. Mandi
7. Bajmudam – Aditya Mitra Santali
8. Bapurijkin-Hriday Narayan Mandal
9. Gupta Dhan-Rabindranath Thakur/Sadhuram Hembram
10. Santi-Premchand
11. Bible (447-459 Pages)-P. O. Bodding

Selected Long Story – Novel

1. Harmaak' atu – R. R. Kisku Rapaj
2. Bhando – R. C. Murmu
3. Barubeda – Bhagbat Murmu Thakur
4. Kashdungri-Marshall Hembram
5. Akhir-Ajit Kumar Mandi

Reference Books

1. Mit say mitkahni-W.B. Govt
2. Judasi Torjoma Kahniko

Paper: SNT 403: Santali Prose – Short Drama and Long Drama

Course Outcome:

1. Santali Short Drama are attractive or not it can be shown through its study.
2. Santali short drama whether fully fill the goal of Santali short drama are to be known.
3. Santali long drama are really 3 hours or more than three hours it would be justified through its study.
4. Santali drama has literary quality or not it can be shown.

5. Santali drama can be compare with others drama.

Syllabus:

Short Drama

1. Kochekarba – SalamanMurmu
2. Chimpus haram – Pani pinto

Long Drama

1. Daregedhan – Pt. R.N. Murmu
2. SansarPhend – Sadhu RamchandMurmu
3. JuriKhatir-Dr. K.C.Tudu

Paper: SNT 404: Santali Literary Essays

Course Outcome:

1. It's are to be known through its literary study that whether santali essays are in literary Esseys form or is simple form, it's are classified.
2. Santali Essays writers are really qualify writer or these can be known.
3. Dose the Essays are rich form of Literary compare to other Literary wings its can be known.
4. Comparative study of Santali Essays and others.
5. Dose Santali Essays are Literary Essays or not it can be known through its study.

Syllabus:

Literary Essays

1. Judasi anal mala – Sarada Prasad Kisku
2. Nahag Santali Anal – Babulal Murmu
3. Santali Ganan' – Digambar Hansda
4. Santali Anal Mala – MohadebHansda
5. Santali Anal mala – Ed. RupchandHansda and JadumoniHanda
6. Nahak Santali anal – Dr. Hembram
7. ChhotraiDeshmajhi-Raya Saren
8. TetetTumal(Dansai)-Ramchandra Murmu

Paper: SNT 405: Term Paper-Translation (any two writing + presentation)

Full Marks: 30+20 = 50

Course Outcome

1. Translation is the means to entry into the other India and foreign Languages.
2. Translation are egoist method to learn any languages so translation knowledge are to be improved with the heldof its study.
3. Translation increases the words power and language power.
4. Santali Translation are qualitative or not it can be imagine through its study.
5. Translation develops the good relationship with the source group or community.

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