



# **Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya**

Khatra, Bankura, West Bengal

## **Department of Santali**

Academic Activities

(2022-2023)

### **Academic activities of the session 2022-2023**

Academic Activity	Date
1. Orientation Programme	11/08/2022
2. World Tribal Day	09/08/2022
3. Santali Parsi Jitkar Maha	22/12/2022
4. Pt. R. Murmu Birth Day Celebration	05/05/2023
5. Hul Maha	30/06/2023





## Academic Activities

Session- 2022-2023

### 1. Orientation Programme for Newly Admitted Students to 1<sup>st</sup> Semester

The programme aimed to familiarize students with various aspects of their academic journey, campus resources, extracurricular opportunities, and administrative procedures.

#### *Academic Orientation:*

- Students were briefed on the exam pattern, syllabus modules, and grading system relevant to their course of study.
- Introduction to cloud-based teacher-student interactive ERP software was provided, emphasizing its role in accessing e-materials, submitting assignments, and facilitating communication between faculty and students.

#### *Campus Tour and Facilities:*

- A comprehensive campus tour was conducted to acquaint students with the various academic buildings, classrooms and sports facilities available on campus.
- Information sessions were held to highlight the facilities provided by the college, including libraries, computer labs, sports facilities, and canteen services.

#### *Library Visit:*

- Students were encouraged to explore the college library and familiarize themselves with its resources, including books, journals, and online databases relevant to their field of study.

#### *Awareness Sessions:*


- Awareness sessions on National Service Scheme (NSS) and National Cadet Corps (NCC) were conducted to apprise students of the opportunities for community service and leadership development available through these programs.
- Orientation sessions with administrative staff provided students with information on administrative procedures, academic regulations, and support services available to them.

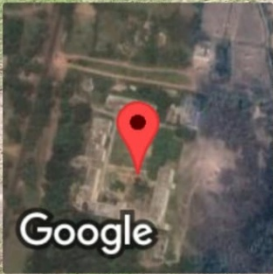
#### *Scholarship and Financial Aid:*

- Information regarding scholarships and financial aid opportunities available to students was shared, encouraging eligible students to avail themselves of these resources to support their academic pursuits.

The programme underscored the college's commitment to student success, holistic development, and fostering a supportive learning environment.




 GPS Map Camera



Google

Makrara, West Bengal, India  
Khatra, Bankura, 2V24+RPW, Makrara, West Bengal 722140, India  
Lat 23.002258°  
Long 86.85696°  
10/08/22 01:21 PM GMT +05:30



 GPS Map Camera



Google

Makrara, West Bengal, India  
2V24+JR7, Makrara, Baragar, West Bengal 722140, India  
Lat 23.001805°  
Long 86.856924°  
11/08/22 11:38 AM GMT +05:30



## 2. World Tribal Day:

We celebrate the World Tribal Day on August 9 every year to support and protect the rights of the world's indigenous people. Today is also the day to acknowledge the important contributions and achievements of the tribal communities around the world towards making a better world, such as environmental conservation. Also referred to as World Indigenous Day or International Day of World's Indigenous People, this day offers an excellent chance to effectively work towards defending the fundamental rights of tribal communities around the world.

### *World Tribal Day: History*

The observance of this day originates from a worldwide movement pointed toward recognizing the rights and significant commitments of tribal people. Regardless of comprising around 6% of the worldwide population, tribal communities are often marginalized, despite the fact that they have wealthy cultural diversity. The idea of observing this day to respect tribal rights began within the United Nations. The essential objective was to protect the freedoms of these people and to guarantee that their voices get worldwide acknowledgment. In December 1994, the UN General Assembly embraced a goal to perceive and recognize the Global Day of the World's tribal People.

### *World Tribal day: Importance*

The importance of the World Tribal Day in 2022 lies in its ability to highlight the challenges experienced by various tribal communities around the world. These difficulties include issues like discrimination, poverty and restricted accessibility in various field. This opportunity presents us a chance to celebrate and cherish the bountiful social heritage, customs, dialects, and experiences that tribal people add to the world. It's expected to develop unity among indigenous networks and to increase awareness within the more extensive people.





Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya

P.O.: Khatra, Dist. Bankura, West Bengal, Pin: 722140

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Website:www.kamv.ac.in

NAAC AccreditedB+ (2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle)

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Ref. No.:

Date: 02.08.2022

To  
The Principal  
Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya  
Khatra, Bankura.

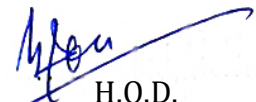
Sub: Application for the Permission to **World Tribal Day** celebration in the college campus.

Sir,

This is to inform you that World Tribal Day celebration 2022 will be held in our college on 09.08.2020. we shall be very obliged if you kindly grant us permission to organized **World Tribal Day 2022** in your college.

Thanking you.

  
Principal  
Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya  
Khatra :: Bankura

  
H.O.D.  
Dept. Of Santali  
Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya

**Head**  
**Department of Santali**  
Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya

### *3. Santali Parsi Jitkar Maha:*

Santali language victory day is a significant cultural celebration that marks the recognition and preservation of the santali language. This day is particularly meaningful for the santali speaking community, which primarily resides in parts of india, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. The day is celebrated to honor the efforts that led to the inclusion of the santali language in eight schedule of indian constitution, officially recognizing it as one the language of india.

#### *Historical Context:*

The santali language, part of the munda subfamily of the Austroasiatic languages, boasts a rich oral tradition. Historically, the language faced marginalization, with its speakers often lacking formal recognition and support. This began to change with the tireless efforts of santali linguists, activists and community leaders who campaigned for its official status and integration into educational and governmental frameworks.

#### *Recognition and Inclusion:*

A significant milestone was reached on december 22, 2003. When the 92<sup>nd</sup> constitutional Amendment Act was passed by the Indian parliament. This amendment added Santali to the 8<sup>th</sup> schedule, providing it with the same status as other recognized languages of india. This recognition was a victory not only for the language but also for the cultural and social identity of the santal people.

#### *Significance:*

The recognition of the santali language is more than just a linguistic achievement; it presents a victory for the identity and right of the santal people. It acknowledges their contributions to the cultural mosaic of the region and empowers future generations to continue speaking and preserving their ancestral tongue. Santali language victory day is thus a powerful reminder of the importance of linguistic diversity and the need to protect and celebrate every language as a vital part of human heritage.



#### 4. Pt. R. Murmu Birth Day Celebration

**Raghunath Murmu** (5 May 1905 – 1 February 1982) was an Indian Santali writer and educator. He developed the OlChiki script for Santali language. Until the nineteenth century, Santali people had no written language and knowledge was transmitted orally from one generation to other. Later European researchers and Christian missionaries started to use Bengali, Odia, and Roman scripts to document the Santali language. However, Santalis did not have their own script. His development of the Ol Chiki script enriched the cultural identity of the Santal society. He wrote many songs, plays and school text books in the Ol Chiki script.

#### *Biography:*

Raghunath Murmu was born on the day of Baisakhi Purnima (Buddha Purnima), 1905 in the Dandbose (Dahardih) village (near Rairangpur town) of Mayurbhanj State (now in Odisha), India. He is the son of Nandlal Murmu and Salma Murmu. His father, Nandlal Murmu, was a village head and his paternal uncle was a Munsif in the court of King Pratap Chandra Bhanjdeo of Mayurbhanj State. As per the traditional social rituals of the Santal people (known as the Kherwal community), he was named Chunu Murmu after his birth. However, later the priest, who performed his naming ceremony, changed his name from Chunu Murmu to Raghunath Murmu.





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Ref. No.:


Date: 01.05.2023

To  
The Principal  
Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya  
Khatra, Bankura.

Sub: Application for the Permission to organize Pt. Raghunath Murmu birth day celebration in the college campus.

Sir,

This is to inform you that Pt. Raghunath Murmu birthday celebration 2023 will be held in our college on 05.05.2023. we shall be very obliged if you kindly grant us permission to organized Pt. Raghunath Murmu Birthday celebration 2023 in your college. Thanking you.

  
Principal  
Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya  
Khatra :: Bankura

  
H.O.D.  
Dept. Of Santali  
Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya  
Head  
Department of Santali  
Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya



## 5. Hul Maha

### **Hul Diwas: Remembering the Santal rebellion against the British**

The Santal rebellion or 'Hul' – literally, revolution – began in 1855, which is often referred to as “the first war for Indian independence. “ was a rebellion in present day Jharkhand and West Bengal against the East India Company (EIC) and zamindari system by the Santhals. It started on June 30, 1855, and on November 10, 1855, martial law was proclaimed by the East India Company which lasted until January 3, 1856, when martial law was suspended and the rebellion was eventually suppressed by the presidency armies. The rebellion was led by the four sibling brothers - Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, and Bhairav Murmu.

#### *Background:*

The rebellion of the Santhals began as a reaction to end the revenue system of the East India Company (EIC), usury practices, and the zamindari system in India; in the tribal belt of what was then known as the Bengal Presidency. It was a revolt against the oppression of the colonial rule propagated through a distorted revenue system, enforced by the local zamindars, the police and the courts of the legal system set up by the British East India Company. Santhal Pargana area before arrival of the Santhal people. Damin-i-koh region labeled as “*Country Unexplored by Europeans*” (1776 map by James Rennell).

The Santhals lived in a territory that stretched from Hazaribagh to Medinipur, along the Subarnarekha River, and they depended on agriculture. Those areas were greatly affected by the 1770 Bengal famine. In 1832, the EIC demarcated the Damin-i-koh region in present-day Jharkhand and encouraged the pre-existed Paharia tribe of the Rajmahal hills to clear forests and practice agriculture. However, the Paharia tribe declined the offer, leading the company to invite the Santhals to settle in the region. Due to promises of land and economic amenities a large numbers of Santhals came to settle from Dhalbhum, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Midnapore, and other surrounding areas. Soon, their population increased significantly from 3,000 to 83,000 in between 1830 and 1850. This growth in the number of agriculturists resulted in a 22-fold increase in Company revenue from the area. Subsequently, Mahajans and Zamindars, acting as money lenders, tax collectors, and other intermediaries employed by the EIC, came to dominate the local economy, governance, and administration.<sup>[5]</sup> Many Santals became victims of corrupt money lending practices. They were lent money at exorbitant rates. When they were unable to repay the loan, their lands were forcibly taken and they were forced into bonded labour. This sparked the Santals to mobilize against the intermediaries, eventually leading to a rebellion against the EIC and the establishment of self-governance.

#### *Rebellion:*

On 30 June 1855, two Santal rebel leaders, Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, mobilized roughly 60,000 Santhals and declared a rebellion against the EIC. Sidhu Murmu had accumulated about ten thousand Santhals to run a parallel government during the rebellion. The basic purpose was to collect taxes by making and enforcing his own laws.

Soon after the declaration, the Santhals took to arms. In many villages, the Zamindars, money lenders, and their operatives were executed. The open rebellion caught the Company administration by surprise. Initially, a small contingent was sent to suppress the rebels but they were unsuccessful and this further fueled the spirit of the revolt. When the law and order situation was getting out of hand, the Company administration finally took a major step and sent in a large number of troops assisted by the local Zamindars and the Nawab of Murshidabad to quell the Rebellion. The East India Company announced a bounty of Rs. 10,000 to arrest Sidhu and his brother Kanhu Murmu.

A number of skirmishes occurred after this which resulted in a large number of casualties for the Santhal forces. The primitive weapons of the Santhals proved to be unable to match the gunpowder weapons of the EIC army. Troop detachments from the 7th Native Infantry Regiment, 40th Native Infantry, and others were called into action. Major skirmishes occurred from July 1855 to January 1856, in places like Kahalgaon, Suri, Raghunathpur, and Munkatora.





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Website:[www.kamv.ac.in](http://www.kamv.ac.in)

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Ref. No.:

Date: 22.06.2023

To  
The Principal  
Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya  
Khatra, Bankura.

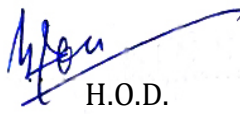
Sub: Application for the Permission to **Hul Maha** celebration in the college campus.

Sir,

This is to inform you that Hul Maha celebration 2023 will be held in our college on 30.06.2023. we shall be very obliged if you kindly grant us permission to organized **Hul Maha 2023** in your college.

Thanking you.

  
Principal  
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