



History of kokborok Literature: Analysis of the novel Hachuk khurio volume 1 written by Sudhanwa Debbarma the second novel

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Abstract:-

It has not been long since novels started being written in kokborok literature. Sudhanwa Debbarma is known as a shining star in the world of Literature he is the first to have written a novel in the kokborok language. He began writing novels while imprisoned in Hazaribagh jail in Bihar during the war between India and China in 1962 on February 26, 1987 Hachuk khurio published the first volume of his novel in kokborok. The popular novel Hachuk khurio by author sudhanwa Debbarma. His novels are written about the customs, traditions, behavior, thoughts, agricultural practices and marriage rules of tribal societies. Through his novels, he has clearly depicted the behaviour of people from tribal communities who are subjected to drug abuse and mistreatment the people who live in rural areas and engage in agriculture work and the upper-class people residing in the urban areas of Agartala.

Keywords: kokborok language, kokborok literature, Jonosikha Movement, ktal kothoma magazine.

1.1. Introduction:

Kokborok is a mother tongue of the tribes of the state of Tripura. The eight tribes of the state, Tipra, Reang, jamatia, Noatia, murashing, koloi, Rupini, and uchoi speak kokborok. A part from Tripura, it is also spoken in Assam, Mizoram and Bangladesh. Linguistically the Kokborok language to be derived from the Tibeto Burman branch of the Tibeto Chinese language family. According to Sir Griason, in his book linguistic survey of India, has also mentioned the language of Bodo, Rabha, Lalung, Dimasa, Garo, Tipra (Kokborok) chutiya and other as languages of the to Bodo group. The history of literature practice in the kokborok language is about one hundred years old. This literature tradition began with the late Radhamohan Thakur and has continued uninterruptedly right up to the modern Era. In this continuous tradition of literature practice Sudhanwa Debbarma is the greatest writer of the kokborok language. His work, Hachuk khurio is the first published novel in the kokborok language. This novel has immortalized him and opened the main door to modern

kokborok literature. Hachuk khurio is the last novel of Sudhanwa Debbarma. Ktal kothoma was his first novel, published serially in chetuwang and Hachuk khurio is his second and last novel.

1.2. Literature review:

Regarding the novel Hachuk khurio-1 I am not the first to write about it in the context of literature review, many writers both male and females, have worked on literature before me. This book, which contains review by Naresh Chandra Debbarma Kumud Kundu Chowdhury and shyamala Debbarma regarding the novel Hachuk khurio-1 has been used in this work. I have received assistance for my writing from this book. But it is true that they have written in detail here, although the words are not analyzed in detail. Other authors have written in detail, but not all of their writings are detailed. Here, I have attempted to analyze and show some words separately through spelling, focusing on the themes present in the novel Hachuk khurio-1, which are related to society figure, Future figure, Believes figure and The transition from shifting cultivation to settled agricultural etc.

1.3. Aim:

Literature is considered a part of human life, and through literature, all the joys and sorrows, thoughts and behaviors of human life can be clearly seen. The novel is a branch of literature. Through novels we can learn about the environment, place, characters and changes of a particular time period and understand the civilization of that era. All writing has a purpose or aim. The purpose of writing the novel Hachuk khurio is to elevate the culture, customs and traditions of tribal society and to guide them on to the right path, eradicating blind faith and superstition in this new era. In writing its introduction, the point that was mentioned is that a problem in tribal society becomes a problem in the path of development for the nation society. These are superstitions. But the culture, customs and traditions of a society are related to the identity of that society. For this reason, one of the aims behind my writing is to develop and spread culture and heritage throughout the world.

1.4. Research Methodology: Starting a writing research paper requires a lot of effort and can be considered a difficult task. Since most of the routes require walking, I have found books particularly helpful for these tasks. I cannot write this piece well without the book. These books have helped me a great deal in my thoughts and work. I hope that by reading and writing about these books, I will be able to complete this task successfully and I am able to finish this writing with the help of these books.

1.5. Sudhanwa Debbarma his works and vision:

Sudhanwa Debbarma is the author who wrote the first novel in kokborok literature and language and he is a famous personality from the tribal community of our Tripura state. He has been working for the tribal society, community, culture and heritage throughout his life. We know him as the founder and first President of the writers and jonosikha somati the first to write a novel in kokborok and the editor of the first kokborok literary magazines.

From its inception, the Sudhanwa Debbarma jonosikha somiti has been seen to be involved in public welfare activities. The era of monarchy in Tripura state is coming to an end. During the reign of the last king Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya, the Janasikha samiti organization was formed on December 27, 1945 with 11 members in Durga Chowdhury village of west Tripura Agartala. The organization of the somiti was

spearheaded by a group of educated young men from the indigenous tribal community. Their main demands were the establishment of schools in remote villages of Tripura and the expansion of education among the indigenous tribal communities. As a result of their intense movement, after the death of Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur, more than 450 primary schools were established in various remote rural areas of Tripura between 1950 and 1951. Similarly in another development a Kokborok literary magazine named Ktal Kothoma emerged with the aim of developing Kokborok language and literature. This magazine Ktal Kothoma was launched in 1954 as the mouthpiece of the Janasikha movement. The founding editor of Kokborok first literary magazine, Ktal Kothoma was Sudhanwa Debbarma the president of the Tripura Janasikha Samiti and a writer. Ktal Kothoma initially appeared as a bimonthly publication, then became a quarterly and later a half-yearly magazine, before ceasing publication after three years.

The author, Sudhanwa Debbarma has clearly presented the novel Hachuk Khurio-1 in a written form that reflects deep thought. Through this novel, the author has attempted to shed light on tribal society and show how they can find a new path through education. The author is seen to have given a place of respect to young men and women in most of his novels. The author's vision is to convey that there is still work to be done for the nation and society, and he believes this task will be completed through the efforts of the young men and women, the new generation of boys and girls, young men and women, intellectuals and educated individuals with the power of youth, can prevent the customs and norms of the nation and society from remaining in darkness, illuminate them with the sacred light of truth and preserve the culture and traditions of the nation and society, thereby accomplishing all tasks correctly. Of course, just as the elders of society observe the young men and women and think about social welfare, development and consider the future, Sudhanwa Debbarma is also interested in giving guidance to the young men and women of the community.

1.7. Hachuk khurio-1

Hachuk Khurio -1 is a type of realistic novel. It is necessary to know what a realistic novel is? A realistic novel is a type of writing that adheres to the rules of the novel genre, structuring the story through characters who reflect the thoughts, feelings and behaviors of people in society, following a truthful and accurate path. This novel guides people out of darkness and shows them a new path and it incorporates historical events from ancient times and the period of the struggle for public awareness, depicting what happened in people's lives during those times. Furthermore, the tribal community influenced by the culture and traditions of the village environment, is consuming drugs, thereby destroying their families and endangering their very existence in the future. But just as in this village environment, if the people of the society cannot keep themselves away from intoxicants, then even in every village today, one or two or even more people with similar behavior and conduct can be found living in the society. Therefore, the educated, intellectual and skilled thinkers of society, driven by concern for the welfare of society and a love for culture, heritage and tradition, strive to dispel the darkness of society and reach the light of a new direction. This has been attempted to be portrayed through the character of Naren.

1.8.characters in the play:

When discussing the character's of the novel Hachuk khurio,one encounters a practical problem.Here,I will shed light on the characters of the rst volume of the novel Hachuk khurio. A theoretical leader of the Janasikha movement has taken on the role of Naren,the protagonist of the novel Hachuk khurio.The core principles of the Janasikha movement the spread of education, social reform and a self-reliant economy are reected in Narens characters.Naren received his initial schooling at a Janasikha school in the hills and then came to Agartala to study at umakanta Academy.His only dream is to spread education,bring about reforms in tribal society and establish a self-reliant economy and he wants to prepare himself himself to realize this dream by acquiring knowledge through education.According to him, student life is a time preparation a time to acquire knowledge through learning and thus prepare oneself to succeed in the struggles of life . The only goals is to learn how to acquire knowledge.Naren pursued this goal and eventually passed his medical exam, became a prominent doctor and dedicated himself to social service and social reform.

1.8.Janasikha Movement:

The Janasikha movement organized in the mid -1940s is undeniable a renaissance for the tribal society of the state.This is because the Janasikha movement showed the path to survival and liberation to the state's tribal people,who were dependent on primitive ways of life, deprived of the light of education, oppressed by feudal lords and steeped in superstition.Just as the Janasikha movement was essential for the formation Ganamukti parishad and the communist party among the tribal people of Tripura. It was also crucial for the writing of Sudhanwa Debbarma epic novel Hachuk khurio.Hachuk khurio novel is a literary product of the Janasikha movement. It would be wrong to consider this as just a literary work. It is a great fruit of a great movement. At the end of the second world war educated young men from the kokborok speaking community of Tripura sensing the approaching dawn of India's independence and the impending fall of the Tripura monarchy became politically aware and ignited the torch of Janasikha in the hills, which had been neglected by the feudal lords.This was a people's war waged by unarmed hill people against armed feudal lords their only weapons being the slogans of the Janasikha movement.

1.9.Transition from shifting cultivation to settled agriculture:

The novel Hachuk khurio emerges at this transitional juncture in tribal life, marking the shift from shifting cultivation to seled agricultural. In tribal societies at that time, most of the production system was based on shifting cultivation.The tribal people were not yet very interested in plain farming at that time.The tribal social system, accustomed to a primitive life and livelihood based on shifting culti vation has weakened and a new form of class division has gradually emerged.The novels

protagonist,Naren therefore cannot forget the enchanting,dreamlike days of the gradually disappearing shifting cultivation.Therefore,when the oldest character in the novel Bhaktamani,speaks she says,Ah,what wonderful days we have

left behind! Today i remember those days of living and eating in comfort.Those good days will never come back, grandfather.if you understand,all the shifting are close together,each shifting has a diereent owner,a diereent boundary.Shifting after shifting,as far as the eye can see at that very moment,when I see young girls walking around in new shifting(jhum),my mind becomes bored,my mind wanders and with faces like steam

coming out of boiling water, I say who, whoo. when you call from one side of a shifting, the echoes spread to the other shifting as well. A young boy sings a song from one shifting and a young girl sings a song from another shifting. And this is how love begins. But with the changing times, at the crossroads of time, that love for shifting and shifting daughter also frays, and the plains agriculture comes forward. And the tribal society wants to live by neighboring to this plain farming. Old Bhaktamani also explains why tribal society was forced to let thousands of years of shifting cultivation and embrace plain agriculture. The crops are no longer as plentiful as before, Lakshmi has now left the hills and come down to the plains and now he cannot fill his stomach without working in the fields. A socio-political document of the tribes of Tripura in the period between the advent of shifting cultivation and plain agriculture presented to the readers in the form of fiction by novelist Sudhanwa Debbarma.

1.10. Society figure:

Since ancient times, tribal societies have been known for cultivating crops, living happily in their homes and families and becoming people without worries. This is why the era of love for shifting cultivation has changed and plain farming is becoming an identity. New age behavior and habits have begun to emerge and plain farming has begun to be practiced. He established the Village with the characteristics of the new Era and created society along the lines of the new era rules. The village in this novel beautifully portrays the society through people, time, place and behavior. Tribal societies in since ancient times have been opposing each other on the basis of shifting cultivation, son in law marriage, village establishment, social festivals, singing songs, and land. The dream of becoming a rich man within a day is a wish. The behavior of the people living in the hills can be seen. This novel shows sings of the culture of the society. Bharatchandra grandfather Bhaktamani, is a person from the village of mwtaidongor, maintains the culture and traditions of this novel. The culture of tribal society of the manners, singing, wearing clothes, shifting cultivation practicing, plain agriculture, human rules, performing death rituals etc. The old man keeps most of the culture hidden from him. social festivals in which Ker is worshipped are part of the culture tradition of the tribal society. And the priest can be seen here. The priest's work is clearly visible in the phatong diyari. Also, this is our culture that lives by shifting cultivation and the singing of song to sorrows the death of Banamala grandfather Bhaktamani is a sign of our culture.

Conclusion:

Finally, the novel Hachuk Khuria shows the behavior, thoughts, and culture of the people of the tribal society. He wrote about the words of the people by making them disciples for the welfare of the society and giving advice. In addition, his writing clearly identifies with folk culture. People's behavior, people's food offerings, people's activities, priests, social festivals, worship, etc.

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