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**THE SHORT STORIES OF**

**JANIL KUMAR BRAHMA: A CRITICAL STUDY**



**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE**

**BODOLAND UNIVERSITY, KOKRAJHAR**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF**

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN BODO**

**UNDER THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGE**

*Submitted by*

**Ranjita Brahma**

**2020**

*Supervised by*

**Dr. Dinanath Basumatary**

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Ranjita Brahma has carried her research work for her thesis entitled “The Short Stories of Janil Kumar Brahma: A Critical Study” under my supervision. She has fulfilled all the requirements laid down in the regulation for Ph.D. Degree of the University of Bodoland.

The thesis is the result of her own investigation and the thesis neither as a whole nor any part of it was submitted to any other University in India or abroad for any research degree.

Dr. Dinanath Basumatary

Date:

Place:

[i]

**DECLARATION**

I, Ranjita Brahma hereby declare that the subject matter of the thesis entitled **The Short Stories of Janil Kumar Brahma: A Critical Study** is the research work done by me under the guidance of Dr. Dinanath Basumatary, Associate Professor (Retd.) Kokrajhar Govt. College for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

I further declare that the contents of this thesis did not form the basis for award of any degree to anybody else to the best of my knowledge. All findings are my own and genuine. This thesis has not been submitted in any other university /institution/for any degree, diploma or other similar purposes.

Date:  **Ranjita Brahma**

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

My research works on the topic **The short stories of Janil Kumar Brahma: A Critical Study** is done for a doctoral degree under Bodoland University. This research work is done under the guidance of Dr. Dinanath Basumatary, Associate Professor (Retd.), Kokrajhar Govt. College.

I owe this unique opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude and indebtedness to my research supervisor Dr. Dinanath Basumatary Associate Professor (Retd.), Kokrajhar Govt. Collegefor his scholastic guidance, constructive criticism, constant encouragement, instinctive attentionand inspiring suggestion during the course of this study. His encouragement throughout the period of research work has been a constant source of inspiration to me, especially during the writing of the thesis. In spite of his busy academic schedule and professional engagements, Dr. Dinanath Basumatary spared his valuable time for me and it is due to his personal and professional involvement and constant encouragement that I am able to complete this work in time. I fell it a privilege to work under his guidance.

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I am grateful to the Mr. Janil Kumar Brahma based on whose short stories I have consulted to prepare this thesis.

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I would fail in my duty, if I forget to acknowledge the contribution of the library staff of Padmashree Modaram Brahma central library Bodoland Universiry, Girls’ college Kokrajhar and Kokrajhar Govt. College, Kokrajhar. My sincere thanks go to the officials and staffs of these Library for their helps and co-operation during my research work.

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Last but not the least, my heart full prayers goes to the Almighty who has always been the source of my strength and my achievements.

Date: **Ranjita Brahma**

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**PREFACE**

Bodo Written Literature is only a recent phenomenon, although its folk segment is very rich. The Christian missionaries were the first to publish books on religion, tales, rhymes and songs. These are, however, not regarded as proper Bodo literary productions by the present Bodo scholars who feel that with the publication of Bibar, the mouthpiece of Bodo Chatra Sanmilani in 1924 under the editorship of late Satish Chandra Basumatari, the Bodo literature proper came into being. Another Bodo journal named *Alongbar* was launched in 1938 under the editorship of late Pramod Chandra Brahma. These journals were the breeding grounds for young Bodo writers who were in fact the harbingers of the first renaissance of Bodo literature. Ishan Mushahary was the first recognized Bodo short story teller whose story *Abari* was published in the journal *Hatharkhi Hala* edited by Pramad Chandra Brahma in 1938.

In 1952, the Bodo Sathiya Sabha was set up and its house journal Bodo was published under the editorship of Satish Chandra Basumatary in 1955. This journal had a catalytic role in molding new consciousness among the new generation of Bodo writers. Mean while, there had been a rising trend of political movements too among the Bodos in Assam for establishing their all-round identity. The 1974 movement for Roman script for Bodo language added a new dimension to the world of Bodo literature. Magazines after magazines were brought out and a batch of promising writers, particularly of fiction made their mark.

Among the pre 1955 short story writers, notable were Siken Brahma, Ajit Narayan Brahma, Rathi Kanta Brahma, Jagadish Brahma, Manoranjan Lahari etc. and their stories were published in different journals such as   
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*Akhaphwr, Alari & Mushri Arw Sanshree, Nayak etc.* In the subsequentperiod the journal *Bwirathi* edited by late Samar Brahma Chowdhury and the Kokrajhar College magazine too immensely helped in creating significant fiction writers such as Nil Kamal Brahma, Hareswar Basumatari, Pramila Brahma, etc.

The number of printed anthologies of Bodo short stories is, however, very small. *Phwimal Mijink* by Chittaranjan Mushahary is the first published Bodo short story anthology in (1970). *Thalim* is his second anthologies in this genre. Thereafter, among the notable anthologies by different author are, Nil Kamal Brahma’s *Hagra Guduni Mwi (1972), Silingkhar (1984), Sirinai Mandar (1985), Sakhandra,* Manoranjan Lahari’s *Solo Bidang (1978), Saloni Solo (1985), Dharanidhar Wari’s Gandu Singni Laijam Gangse (1979),* Haribhusan Brahma’s *Srimati Durlai* (1981), Satish Basumatary and Narendralal Boro’s (jointly edited) *Dukhuni Dengkhw (1980),* Halowa Dal Ajwla Afad’s *Ajwla (1980),* Satish Ramsiyari’s *Barkhw Manai Bibar* (edited 1985), Nandeswar Daimary’s *Thangnayani Daoha (1985),* Baneswar Basumatari’s *Annai (1985),* Katindra Swargayari’s *Rajalama (1986 edited),* Bireswar Basumatari’s *Jugami* (three volumes) and Madhu Boro’s *Salo Swly (1990).*

During the modern Bodo literature period, short story writers like Manoranjan Lahari, Jagaish Brahma, Nil Kamal Brahma, Haribhusan Brahma, Dani Ram Basumatary, Benoy Kumar Brahma, Heramba Narzary, Ranjit Bargayari, Bandhuram Basumatary, Hareswar Basumatary, Pratima Rani Basumatary, Siken Brahma, Pramila Brahma, etc. consolidated the foundation of Bodo short stories. Among the leter group of fiction writers, prominent are Janil Kumar Brahma, Mangal Singh Hajowari, Dharanidhar Wari, Naneswar Basumatary, Katindra Swargiyari, etc. Even then against

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the backdrop of the rising standard of Short stories in other regional   
languages, Bodo fiction is only at a development stage with young writers making endeavors for improved style and content.

I am extreme pleasure studying the short stories of Janil Kumar Brahma. The present research work is entitling *The Short Stories of Janil*

*Kumar Brahma* in this research work three short story books are studied. This are *Dumphaoni pitha, Mwider Muhini and Japanni swima.* There many issues concerns depicted in this stories which need proper and systematic study. The present thesis is and attempt to make a systematic analysis of three short story books.

The research work is divided into **VI** chapters including introduction and conclusion.

The **chapter- I** is the Introduction chapter, in the introductory part has been described about the research topic shortly. Here is also mentioned regarding Statement of the problems, Significance of the study, Area of the study, Aims and Objectives of the study, Methodology, Hypothesis and Review of Literature.

In the **chapter- II** deals with the growth and development of Boro short stories. It has been discussed from the beginning of writing short story till 2012.

In the **chapter- III** has been discussed about the plot construction, Character, Creation, Theme, Technique of story telling, use of language, wits and humour of the stories.

In the **chapter- IV** it has been discussed about the depiction of Bodo society in the stories. Reflection of culture has also been discussed.

In the **chapter- V** it has been discussed about the women empowerment in education and occupational work in the stories.

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In the **chapter- VI** the personal view points of the researcher has been described dealing with the research work. It has summaries regarding proposed done research topic along with importance & necessity of the research work for the upliftment of the society.

I sincerely believe that thesis is a humble academic exercise, which is the fruit of my research and knowledge. It also presents the findings of the research work and it will definitely help in the further research work in the field of concerned and otherwise.

Date: **Ranjita Brahma**

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