

# **A CRITICAL STUDY ON RITA BARO'S NOVELS**

**THIS THESIS SUBMITTED TO BODOLAND UNIVERSITY FOR THE DEGREE  
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BODO UNDER  
THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGES**



**Submitted**

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**Ph.D. Registration No: BOD00332 of 2019-2020**

**B.U. Registration No: PHDBDO19D007**

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**2025**

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION

#### 5.1

The last chapter of this research paper, titled "*A Critical Study on Rita Boro's Novels*," serves as a conclusion and summary of the entire study. The content is divided into five chapters: Chapter 1 provides the introduction, discussing the life and works of Rita Boro, the objectives of the research, its significance, the problem statement, methodology, data and information, hypothesis, and review of literature. Chapter 2 focuses on the construction of the plot, character development, dialogue formation, and theme creation in Rita Boro's novels. Chapter 3 examines various socio-economic, cultural, political, religious, and historical aspects relevant to the research analysis. Chapter 4 explores the art of language and literary style, addressing both topics in detail. Finally, Chapter 5 concludes by summarizing the key findings of the research, discussing their implications, and proposing recommendations for future studies. This final chapter aims to synthesize all the insights and analyses presented in the previous chapters, providing a comprehensive overview of the critical analysis of Rita Boro's novels.

Chapter 1 provides an analysis of the research topic, beginning with a recap of the introduction, which highlights the background of Rita Boro's life and work as an author. This section examines her five novels and acknowledges her significant contributions to Bodo literature. In the modern era, Rita Boro is recognized as an eminent novelist within the Bodo literary community. The research outlines her background, literary contributions, and the challenges faced by female novelists in Bodo literature, where there are relatively few compared to those in other languages.

The research explores various sources to identify problems and findings related to her novels. Based on this analysis, a systematic sequence of research ideas concerning Rita Boro's creative works has been crafted. This includes discussions on her life and works, research objectives, methodology, problem statement, significance of the study, data collection, hypothesis, and literature review.

In analysing Chapter 2 through the transparency of plot construction, characterization, dialogue, and theme in Rita Baro's works, it is evident that the author's fiction deeply reflects social realities. Here's a breakdown of these components within the context of

Baro's stories. The plot serves as a vital element of narrative in any form of fiction, and this concept is effectively utilized in Rita Baro's creative narratives, showcasing her skill in literary composition.

1. Construction of Plot in the Rita Baro's novels are intricately woven to reflect various aspects of social adjustment. The narratives of the author often address and engage with social issues, presenting these through stories that are not only compelling but also thought-provoking. The plots in Rita Baro's works, such as "*Gongse Okhrangni Singao*," "*Thwisam*," "*Saikhong*," "*Bachiram Jwhwlao*," and "*Swmaosarnaini Orgeng*," are structured to highlight real-life struggles and societal problems, offering a mirror to the social issues faced by her characters. Each plot is crafted with a clear beginning, middle, and end, ensuring that the story progresses in a way that engages the reader while also providing insights into the social dynamics at play. Baro's ability to intertwine personal narratives with broader social commentary makes the plots resonate on multiple levels.

2. The Construction of Characterization in Rita Baro's fictional characters often reflect the diverse facets of society. They are not merely invented figures; rather, they are thoughtfully constructed to represent various social classes, genders, and demographic elements. The characters in Rita Baro's works are multidimensional and frequently face both internal conflicts and external societal pressures. For example, in "*Gongse Okhrangni Singao*," the protagonist wrestles with cultural expectations and personal desires, highlighting the tension between individual aspirations and social norms.

The "*Thwisam*," which features dynamic character art and focuses on a character named *Thelabs* and son, *Ansai*. From the story it is centred around *Thelabs*, a tolerant and determined woman who strives for success and aims to raise her son, *Ansai*, to be a good person. However, despite her best efforts, *Ansai* does not turn out as she had hoped.

The "*Saikhong*" novel has numerous facets of character in the storyline, amongst which the *Padma* is the main protagonist in the story. The *Padma* character represents the women's potentiality and empowerment; how did *Padma* weaving, cooking, and working in paddy fields for agriculture be seen as extraordinary qualities amongst the Bodo community as well as in society? Throughout this kind of activity, Britishers Sydney Endel and J.D. Anderson appreciated *Padma's* role. Another essential scene of the fiction that Sydney Endel and J.D. Anderson's literary contribution establishes great historical importance among the Bodo society is focused on a character in the *Saikhong* novel.

"*Bachiram Jwhwlao*" means *Bachiram Hero* in this fiction. The *Bachiram* is the main protagonist of the story and represents as strong chief infantry of the *Kundu* kingdom.

Which kingdom was ruled out by the Kachari kingdom was Devthairwm king. During the ruling period, while the Bhutanese infantry was trying to capture the Kundu kingdom, the Bachiram hero was fighting against the Bhutanese. The Bhutanese infantry was defeated by the Bachiram hero; the story became a legendary one. The Bachiram character shows the strength and courage qualities of leaders in the fictional story.

Anita's character is notable among the many characters in the “*Swmaosarnaini Organg*” (Volcano of Revolution) novel. Apart from Anita, her father Mwnbaru and mother Saoli and friends are respectively Urbusi, Laogi, Thameswari, Mina and Khandi have seen as character in the story. Anita's character is portrayed as a child in the novel, who begins to attend school, as well as the amount of time she is playing.

3. The construction of dialogue its critical study is another important part of this research study, it has been continued that different dialogue has been crafted from each novels of Rita Baro. This research study has been discussed about the creation of Rita Baros different dialogues are respectively persuasion, inner dialogue, advice, suggestion question and rebuke dialogues are related with story. Rita Baro's creation of dialogues are often realistic and reflect the linguistic and cultural context of the characters. Through their conversations, readers gain insight into the characters' thoughts, relationships, and social environment.

The analysis of dialogue in Rita Baro's creative fiction serves as the foundation for this research study, which examines various dialogues from her stories. The research process aims to distinguish the actual data from the man conversations depicted in the narratives.

4. The theme of a work of fiction serves as an external source that reflects various aspects of the social landscape. Understanding the theme is crucial for creating a compelling novel; it is essential to the development of the story. In this research study has been explore the Rita Baro's fictional works has been based on the social, cultural, economic, political, religious and historical theme.

Chapter 3 analyses five novels by Rita Baro: “*Gongse Okhrangni Singao*,” “*Thwisam*,” “*Saikhong*,” “*Bachiram Jhwlaolao*,” and “*Swmaosarnaini Organg*.” This chapter examines the social, cultural, economic, political, religious, and historical aspects reflected in Baro's works. These elements represent the fundamental themes in Rita Baro's contributions to Bodo literature. Based on the findings of this chapter, a summary of the social, cultural, economic, political, religious, and historical contexts presented in her novels is provided below.

1. The Social Aspects is another vital study of the analysis. The social scenery analysis in this research study has been derived from various social depictions reflected in Rita Baro's novels. The "*Gongse Okhrangni Singao*," has been completed with a valuable work that explores themes such as child adoption, the marriage system, and the natural basis of society. Through this analysis, we aim to gain a better understanding of the rural life and conditions of the Bodo community as portrayed by Rita Baro. In the "*Thwisam*" novel has been demonstrated and explores various aspects of village life, including agricultural practices, women's empowerment, peer pressure, conflicts between spouses, alcohol consumption, and the contrasts between rural and urban lifestyles, all of which are vividly depicted in the fiction. Rita Baro emphasizes that these social elements are crucial to understanding the Bodo community. The novel "*Saikhong*" is a crucial component of this research study, vividly illustrating a complex social landscape through its significant characters. The protagonist, Patma, actively participates in various activities, demonstrating a dynamic and influential role within the narrative.

The "*Bachiram Jwhwlao*" is another significant creative novel by Rita Baro that is being examined in this research study. The key focus of this research is the social implications depicted in the story. The protagonist, Bachiram, is a chief infantryman in the Kundu kingdom. His character reveals important social themes that emerge throughout the narrative. Additionally, the role of Doudini serves as a crucial social representation within the story.

The novel "*Swmaosarnaini Organg*," written by Rita Baro, has been included in this research study. From the analytical studies conducted, it is evident that the author highlights Hatha Khurnai (cohabitation ceremony) as a social custom of the Bodo community. Hatha Khurnai refers to a traditional practice where a lunch party is provided for the villagers before the couple begins their life together. This event marks the last traditional fair and festival associated with marriage and is observed by the family.

2. The cultural aspects are presented as analytical outcomes in this research study. The social conditions of life are explored in an interdependent manner, providing insights into the cultural phenomena of society, as portrayed in Rita Baro's novel. The organization of the Baisagu festival is depicted as a key cultural trait of the Bodo community, central to the creative fiction in Rita Baro's work. The narrative highlights various cultural traits such as indigenous dress, the weaving process, food habits, fishing practices, and the organization of fairs, festivals, and ceremonies, all of which are examined in detail within the scope of this research.

3. The economic aspect is closely tied to human lifestyles, with perceptions shaped by work and the functions of human initiative. Rita Baro's creative works emerge from various aspects of work culture and societal engagement. This research study examines how income derived from gold and land, as economic resources, contribute to the overall economic conditions portrayed in the novel "*Gongse Okhrangni Singao*". In "*Thwisam*," the protagonist Thelab faces significant financial hardships but remains determined to ensure the educational development of his son, *Ansai*. In "*Saikhong*," the novel explores the economic struggles of the Bodo people, illustrating the impact of socio-economic changes on individuals and families within the community. The author emphasizes that cultivation is the primary source of income for the Bodo community, reflecting their economic realities. Similarly, in "*Swmaosarnaini Orgeng*," financial difficulties are a central theme, particularly the protagonist's struggle to pay her school admission fees, with this financial strain deeply shaping her experiences throughout the story.

4. The political aspects of Rita Baro's novel have been discussed in this research study. From an analytical study, find out the political matter which is explored in the Rita Baro's novel. Such novels in "*Gongse Okhrangni Singao*" and "*Thwisam*" have focused on the initiative role of political members in society to their advantage in the story.

The policy of colonialism interpreted as outcomes in the "*Saikhong*" novel have been critically analysed in this research study. The scope of the study has marked the political principle of colonialism seen in their policy and strategy.

• "*Bachiram Jwhwlao*" may also delve into the political landscape, focusing on the interplay between local politics and personal lives, illustrating how political changes affect the community.

"*Swmaosarnaini Organg*" could engage with political issues, perhaps reflecting on the political movements and struggles faced by the Bodo community. It might explore themes related to identity, representation, and political activism.

5. The study on religious worship centres around the creative novels of Rita Baro, which depict Bathou worship within the Bodo community. This research analysis draws from her various novels, including "*Gongse Okhrangni Singao*," "*Thwisam*," "*Saikhong*," "*Bachiram Jwhwlao*," and "*Swmaosarnaini Organg*," which serve as the primary sources for this analysis.

6. The historical aspects presented in Rita Baro's novels, as explored in this research, study various social issues and challenges, particularly those affecting the Bodo community. This analysis delves into the themes, narratives, and portrayals of the Bodo

community's struggles, providing insight into their socio-political dynamics, historical context, and cultural representation across five of Baro's works.

The novels "*Gongse Okhrangni Singao*" and "*Thwisam*" explore historical influences on socio-economic conditions and cultural identity, offering insights into the past that shape the present. Both authors emphasize historical elements, such as Bhuirokudo, a picnic spot tied to the Kundu Kingdom, where the Kachari King once ruled and Agnogaorh is mentioned. These places are integrated into the narratives to highlight the role of history in human communication and identity. This attention to historical detail is a remarkable quality in fiction.

In "*Saikhong*" the authors highlight the contribution of Britesher to Bodo literature, particularly through the involvement of Sydney Endel and G.A. Anderson, who played key roles in developing Bodo language and literature during their time with the Bodo people.

"*Bachiram Jwhwlao*" recounts Bachiram's role as the chief infantry officer of the Kundu Kingdom, where, under King Devthairwn, the Bhutanese army repeatedly attacked. Bachiram's leadership was pivotal in defending the kingdom, underscoring the role of military leadership in preserving a nation's stability.

"*Swmaosarnaini Organg*" covers the historical Bodoland movement, beginning with Upendra Nath Brahma's initiation of the statehood movement in 1986. The novel details significant political milestones, such as the formation of the Bodoland Autonomous Council in 1993 and the Bodoland Territorial Council in 2003, capturing the Bodo community's long struggle for autonomy and recognition.

Chapter 4 of the analysis focuses on the "art of words" and the "art of language" as exemplified in Rita Boro's fiction. This chapter delves into how Boro incorporates various aspects of speech in different stories, respectively, simile, metaphor, onomatopoeia, rhetoric questions, imagery and rhymes are studied in each of Rita Baro's fiction. Another technique of Rita Boros is creating stories, the rhythmic words of human communication in fiction. There is an immense amount of human persuading in their daily living state of day-to-day communicating behaviour. It is concerning that in each of Rita Boros' novels, the use of rhymes is another element as magnificent outputs are presented in the fiction.

Rita Baro's narratives exemplify immense literary value, not only through their compelling stories but also through the sophisticated use of language structures. Rita Boro's work reflects a rich variety of language variations, notably the integration of different dialects within the storytelling. As discussed in Chapter 4, Boro employs both

standard and dialectical forms of the Bodo language, showcasing its functional properties within this fiction.

## **5.2 Findings:**

Lastly, the overview of the findings from this research study reflects the outcomes discussed in the previous chapter. This research is deeply connected to Rita Baro's creative fiction, which can be seen as an enduring evolution for social justice. Baro's creative plot, characterization, dialogue, and themes all draw from the human condition. Rita Baro's narrative techniques emphasize the social, cultural, economic, political, religious, and historical dimensions, which serve as valuable resources for understanding the conditions of social life. Additionally, the study highlights the art of writing itself, exploring literary devices such as simile, metaphor, fantasy, imagery, onomatopoeia, irony, and rhetorical questions. The use of dialect also emerges as a distinctive outcome in the analysis.