

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 AN OVERVIEW

Literature is an art. It is the mirror of a society. There are many branches of literature like poem, prose, short story, novel, drama and so on. Poem is the first and foremost created form among all the branches of literature in the world. Novels came much later (Hudson, 2000). The term novel is derived from the Italian word 'novella' which means 'new' and it is the feminine of 'novello'. Along with development of civilization, art, culture and economic, political and scientific developments, the novel also continues to develop. It can also be said that the novel form came into existence when feudal society transformed into bourgeois society (Abraham, 2000). The 18th century writer, Daniel Defoe can be said to be the first writer of novel from England.

Among the different literatures, English literature is the first to develop the creation of novel. The first novel in English literature was Robinson Crusoe, 1719 written by Daniel Defoe (Foster, 2004). It is also said that the satirical novel named as Naba Babu Bilash, 1825 which was written by Bhabani Charan Bandyopadhyay was the first novel in Indian literature (George, 1994). Later, the first Bengali romance and first ever novel Durgesh Nandini, 1865 written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was regarded as the modern Indian novel (Sen, 1992). In Assamese literature Bhanumati was the first novel written by Padmanath Gohain Boruah in 1890 (Barua, 2003). On the other hand, it is known that the historical development of Bodo literature started only after 1846 (18th century) in the hands of missionaries when already English and other literatures were much developed. The Christian missionaries wrote different books like grammar, dictionaries, religious books, many text books, children's books, tales, rhymes, songs and so on, later these were translated into Bodo (Boro, 2010). According to history, the actual literary era of Bodo literature started only after late 1920s. But, soon after the formation of Bodo Sahitya Sabha in 1952, the Bodo literature started to establish its earmark in the modern era. Again, recently inclusion of Bodo Language in the

eight (8th) Schedule of Indian Constitution thereafter Bodo literature occupied a greater place in the field of literature and the writers could express their thoughts, culture, customs, social manners, habits, traditions of Bodo people through their writings (Boro A. , 2010).

It is to be mentioned that in the context of Bodo literature, the existence of novel came only after poems and short stories. Although a number of novels were published in several Bodo magazines and the *Jujaini Or* written by Chittaranjan Mushahary in 1962 was the first Bodo novel in the history of Bodo literature (Mushahary, 2001). The social scenarios of the Bodos were also highlighted in his novel *Jujaini Or*. In his story writings, the theme of love relationship is clearly indicated (Boro M. , 1990). His novels focus mainly on human nature and its influence on the society. He has to his credit a good number of novels and short stories. In his lifetime he has edited also a few magazines. He has written and published altogether more than fifty novels. It can be said that he was deeply influenced by Assamese and Bengali literature. He was interested not only in Bodo literature but also in other literatures (Wary, 2004). However, his contribution to Bodo literature is worth mentioning.

The present study has been considered by comprising some select Novels written by Chittaranjan Mushahary which includes only Six Novels. These Novels are *Jujaini Or*, *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*, *Khither*, *Phulmati*, *Call Girl* and *Undaha*.

1.2 AREA OF THE STUDY

In the present research the study area has been considered on the “*Socio-Cultural Study of Chittaranjan Mushahary’s Novels*”. As stated the six select novels of Chittaranjan Mushahary which have been undertaken are- *Jujaini Or*, *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*, *Khither*, *Phulmati*, *Call Girl* and *Undaha*. In the present research only six select novels of Chittaranjan Mushahary have been considered and it has been studied extensively on the socio-cultural perspectives of the novels. The socio-cultural perspectives like human behavior, village life, traditions, social customs, beliefs, brotherhood, amicable relationship, romantic and tragic state of affairs, economic conditions as well as social conflict and others which are depicted in the novels.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study has been focusing on the socio-cultural perspectives of six select novels of Chittaranjan Mushahary. In these novels, the socio-cultural perspective includes economy, religion, customs, traditions as well as political, social conflict and others. Moreover, in the aspects economy it also includes village economy, agro-based economy. On the other hand, in the aspects of society this includes both rural and urban life style and other social behaviour. Mostly Mushahary's novels were created with the philosophical thoughts of social and cultural values of the Bodo society. As the society is group of individuals involved in persistent social interaction or a large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory where different characters are found to be seen (Goswami, 1999). Likewise, the Bodo society is also formed among its constituents of members with its distinct social and cultural behavior which also have different social behavior, values and norms. The Bodo community has wonderful attires, they have different festivals and celebration like Bwisagu celebration, worshipping Bathwo, Worshipping Kherai, ploughing, rice cultivation, cooking etc., through different work culture and also with customary rules and regulations which are the social pictures of the novel where the Bodo society has continued to lives in (Brahma, 2009). However, it is to be mentioned that in every of society of human life, there appears to be different social issues, social conflict, obscurity and other problems where the society exist and peoples live in. So, there is need for understanding to explore the socio-cultural perspectives which are reflected in the Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels for the extensive study.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Basically significance tells the importance and principles of the study. In this present research work on the select novels of Chittaranjan Mushahary, the study defines the importance on the knowledge, skill and behaviors, customs, traditions, believes as well as it covers all other aspects socio-cultural fields. Through the study, it also provides contribution in experiencing vast literary knowledge and critics relating to human life and society as a whole, moreover it tries to further enrich of literary works of Mushahary's in field of language and literatures. It also considered in helping various researches, academic

competence as well as in the critical studies in the field of language and literature in general and Bodo literature in particular. Thus, significance of the study has an endeavor impact in all aspects of literary fields and it also depicted motivation with the critical studies. Moreover, the outcome of this research will throw a new lights and detail information about the novels of Chittaranjan Mushahary.

1.5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the aims and objectives of the present research work:-

1. To explore the thematic concern and plot construction of the Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels.
2. To study the socio-cultural condition of the Bodo society as depicted in Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels.
3. To study the language and literary aesthetic style in Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels.
4. To emphasize analytical observations of Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

As the research study is a part of analysis and discussion, here the present study has been considered with an extensive level of conceptual framework as well as analytical study. Hence, from this point of view, the study has an academic and sociological importance in the present day literary criticism and the society. It is to be mentioned that the study has been done based on the select novels of Chittaranjan Mushahary which will help the literary critics to design the framework on the history of the Bodo literature and also to have for an extensive discussion about the novels created by the Mushahary. Further, it is to be mentioned that Mushahary's contributions have occupied a high level of literary values and shown significant importance in the field of contemporary Bodo literature. Thus, this present study has a prime value in all literary aspects. Further, the present study on the socio-cultural aspects of Mushahary's novels have explored the various angles of social pictures like human behavior, village life, role of women, romanticism, affection, customs, beliefs, brotherhood, amicable relationship, romantic and tragic state of affairs, economy as well as other various aspects of the society in general and Bodo society in particular.

1.7 HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses have been formulated in order to test the validity of the research study:

Hypothesis- I

- a) A huge range of social pictures like human behavior, village life, role of women, deep feelings of love, affection, social customs, beliefs, brotherhood, amicable relationship, romantic and tragic state of affairs as well as economic and social conflict all have been depicted extensively in the novels of Chittaranjan Mushahary.

Hypothesis-II

- b) The socio-cultural set up of Bodo society has been reflected through Mushahary's novels.

1.8 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION OF THE STUDY

The present study has been undertaken in an analytical method. The data for the present study has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. As in every scientific research using techniques and methodology is the way of finding the objectives result (Ahuja, 2009). It is to be mentioned that since the study is analytical one and the research has been considered mostly on the secondary data. All the six select novels of created by the Chittaranjan Mushahary has been considered as the form of primary source of data. The secondary data has been collected from different sources like books, magazines, journals as well as critical writings by different scholars and others.

1.9 APPLICATION OF THEORY

In the present research work, the theory of feminism has been adopted in dealing various characteristics depicted in the Mushahary's novels. The selects six novels which are includes-*Jujaini Or*, *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*, *Khither*, *Phulmati*, *Call Girl* and *Undaha* have highlighted different social and cultural aspects of the society in general and Bodo society in particular. The theory of feminism has been considered mainly because the novelist have depicted women's characters and their role in different manner or with different behaviors for different situations which can signify the philosophical thought of feminism.

Moreover, from the study of the fictional world of Chittaranjan Mushahary's select novels mainly through his cast of characters and incidents it is seen that customary laws and gender implications play a pivotal role. The present study posits the socio-cultural influences in a Bodo society. The female characters appear to be strong, emotional and sensitive as well (Bowlby, 1988). There have been pictured with traditional feminine sensibilities and modern women outlook. Mushahary's feminine world is a perfect embodiment of traditionality and modernity. Apart from this, feminist theory can also be applied in the present study. In Mushahary's novel '*Jujaini Or*' through the characters of Alaka, feminism perspectives has been depicted. Again, the feminism perspective also depicted though the character of Phulmati in the novel '*Phulmati*'. The female characters are not marginalised rather they could speak up their mind which is also seen Mushahary's novels. The female gender sensitization comes with all its embarkments (Waugh, 2010). Culture also is an important ingredient of Mushahary's novels. As quoted by Raymond Williams Culture "is the way of life". When there is a reference to the rituals and laws of a particular society, there is also a cross reference to the ideology of the Bodo people of a particular community (Wimsatt, 1967).

1.10 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study on the socio-cultural perspectives of Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels is limited to the following points:

- i) The study is limited to the Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels only.
- ii) The study is limited only to the analysis of six selects novels namely- *Jujaini Or*, *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*, *Khither*, *Phulmati*, *Call Girl* and *Undaha*.
- iii) The study is mainly concerned with the socio-cultural aspects of Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels only.

1.11 LIFE AND LITERARY CREATION OF CHITTARANJAN MUSHAHARY

Chittaranjan Mushahary was born in Belguri (Aflagaon) village of Ramfalbil area under Kokrajhar district in 1944 and died on 16th January, 2018. His father's name was Lt. Langkeswar Mushahary and his mother was Lt. Durga Devi (Durgabati) Mushahary. He had three younger brothers, they are Lt. Jatin Mushahary, Sri Hemanta Mushahary and Sri Ananta Mushahary and four sisters namely Smt. Ahalya Mushahary, Smt. Yashoda Mushahary, Smt. Rupala Mushahary and Smt. Minuti Mushahary.

In 1970, when he was about 25 years of age, he got married with Bharati Devi Narzary, the daughter of Sri Najiram Narzary and Smt. Swdwmsri Narzary of the Noyabosti village under Gurubhasa, Chirang. Mushahary has three sons and three daughters. The names of daughters are Subhadra Mushahary (1973), Anurani Mushahary (1974), Makoni Mushahary (1975) and the sons are Sri Ashok Mushahary (1972), Sri Keshok Mushahary (1985) and Sri Surjya Mushahary (1988).

During his childhood period Mushahary did his primary education in Belguri L.P. School till Trityoman (1-3 classes), afterwards he studied in Ramfalbil M.E. School up to 4-6 classes. After leaving M.E. school he joined Kokrajhar Higher Secondary School and studied up to 7-10 classes. And passing from this school he went to join to Abhayapuri Higher Secondary from 11 class (P.U.) in Arts subject.

1.11.1 LITERARY CREATION

Before the creation of Bodo novel, Mushahary has written four novels in Assamese. The names of these novels are: 1. *Morha Kisloy*, 2. *Fongkil Bhatot*, 3. *Mashahary, Upadhi Kenekoi Hol* and 4. *Konok Bungur Prem*. After the creation of these Assamese novels, he wrote the first Bodo novel "*Jujaini Or*" in 1962. In this novel a story of love and relationship was depicted which fails to succeed at the end. Till date Mushahary has created a good number of novels. Some of his created novels are:

1. *Jujaini Or*, 1962. (Mushahary C. , 2009)
2. *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*, 1972. (Mushahary C. , Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya, 2013)
3. *Thalim*, 1973.
4. *Nwngkhou Mwnaba*, 1974.
5. *Girls Hostel (1,2,3)*, 1981.

6. Bisni Lwithw, 1981.
7. Phulmati, 1983. (Mushahary C. , Phulmati, 1998)
8. Phwimal Mijing, 1985.
9. Sharmila, 1985.
10. Call Girl, 1985. (Mushahary C. , Call Girl, 2005)
11. Bilwngw, 1986.
12. Sujata, 1986.
13. Undaha, 1987. (Mushahary C. , Undaha, 1987)
14. Habani Astham, 1987.
15. Daokhani Baha, 1987.
16. Bibarjwng Dasunai, 1988.
17. Sarmishta, 1988.
18. Ang Nilimamwn, 1990.
19. Barse Bibar Matham Bamblema, 1991.
20. Khither, 1993. (Mushahary C. , Khither, 2007)
21. Phakhon, 1994.
22. Gunda, 1994.
23. Khafalni Rifinai, 1995.
24. Bonsri, 1995.
25. Bari Khonani Bibar, 1995.
26. Bibarni Em (translated), 1995.
27. Golab Bibarni su, 1995
28. Nwng Angni Ang Nwngni, 1996.
29. Bonolota, 1997.
30. Gwsa Mwnse Mandir, 1998.
31. Jethw, 1999.
32. Nwng Phwigwn Hwnnanwi, 2000.
33. Jwngnai Seregani Gahayao, 2000.
34. Kameng Dwiya Bwhwibai Thayw, 2000.
35. Daha, 2001.
36. Jiuni Lamayao, 2002.
37. Thanaya Bara Gwjan Nonga, 2002.
38. Dukhuni Lwithw Barwi, 2002.
39. Sonani Astham, 2002.

40. Begeng Harani Biding, 2003.
41. Gang Phujanai Dao, 2003.
42. Mwgthang Jiuni Andwyao, 2005.
43. Barhungkhani Dao, 2005.
44. Gwsywa Maniya, 2007.
45. Live Together, 2008.
46. Gwmanai Diary, 1994
47. Gandu Singni Laijam.
48. Fanjarini Dao.
49. Nwngni Thaise Megona Angni, 1988
50. Ang Nenanwi Thagwn, 1985
51. Nwngni Megonanw Angni Megon, 1983
52. Gwrwnthini Unao, 1976
53. Thangnanwi Thanaini Thakhai, 1980
54. Kapal, 1985
55. Lohrainai Bibar, 1994
56. Romancenij Nijara, 2000
57. Anjlet, 1994
58. Anthaini Mwdwi, 1987
59. Mwdwi, 1988
60. Gwswm Jwmwiya Arw Gwilia
61. Beher
62. Dwisari Dwiserao
63. Jinahari-2018 and many more...

Moreover, he had received some awards for his literary creation, namely-

1. Sameswari Award in 1992 from Boro Sahitya Sabha for the novel "*Jujaini Or*".
2. Literary pension in 1993 from Assam Government.
3. Academy Award (Rs: 10,000.00) from Calcutta Diamond Harbour.
4. Promod Chandra Brahma Literary Award from Education Department of Bodoland Territorial Council in 2014.
5. Received One lakh rupees (Rs: 1,00,000.00) from B.T.C. Chief Srijut. Hagrama Mohilary.

1.12 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this present research work on the topic of “A Socio-Cultural Study of Chittaranjan Mushahary’s Novels”, the general analysis has been done on the techniques and methods used by the different writers and scholars. In this present study different individual authors and writers have written critical views and articles on his novels and which have been reviewed systematically. In his Book ‘*Thunlai Bijirnai (1994)*’, Sri Rakhao Basumatary has included the chapter named as ‘*Boro Soloma Thunlaiyao Chitaranjan Mushaharyni Bihwma Arw Nwjwr*’, he has studied that the philosophical foundation of Chittaranjan Mushahary’s novel lies in mans relationship with the society (Basumatary, 1994).

‘*Nwjwr Arw Shanshri (2007)*’ the book by Bijitgiri Basumatary includes a chapter like ‘*Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*’ where Basumatary mentions that Chittaranjan Mushahary’s novels depicts the message of universal truth (Basumatary B. , 2007). In ‘*Boro Thunlai Bijirnai (2011)*’ here an analysis about the “*Khithar*” novel by Anil Kumar Brahma has been done.

In the magazine “*Mugani Sakhi*”, Bijitgiri Basumatary critically analyzed the socio-political picture, role of female, cultural activity and village economy in Chittaranjan Mushahary’s works.

Another magazine “*Thulungani Phungkha*”, includes the chapter “Chittaranjan Mushahary: his literary creation” written by Sailendra Narzary, where he states about Mushahary’s upbringing of his literary career.

In the works of Phukan Basumatary ‘*Dwngnwisw Raithai (2009)*’, he has included the chapter of ‘*Jujaini Or: Boro Solomani Jariminao Sigangsin Agan*’ he has studied that the philosophical foundation and creativity of Chittaranjan Mushahary’s novel is based on Romanticism. He further, discussed that in the novel’s of Chittaranjan Mushahary ‘*Jujaini Or*’, the folk society (*Subung Somaj*) and folk life (*Subung Jiu*) are also reflected in his character construction (Basumatary P. C., 2009).

In works of Swarna Prabha Chainary ‘*Boro Solomani Bijirnai (2009)*’ she has analyzed that though the novel of Chittaranjan Mushhary ‘*Jujaini Or*’ has depicted social picture of society (Chainary, 2009). But, it has found that the novel is solely characterized by the romantic act of Ajoy and Alaisri and there does not reflect actual social picture other than romantic affairs of Ajoy and Alaisri.

1.13 ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAPTER

The study has been organized in the following manner and the whole study is divided into six chapters.

CHAPTER- I: INTRODUCTION

The introductory chapter ‘Introduction’ is covered with following points: An Overview – Area of the Study - Statement of the Problem - Significance of the study - Aims and Objectives of the Study – Scope of the Study – Hypothesis – Methods and Techniques of Data Collection of the Study – Application of Theory – Delimitation of the Study – Life and Literary Creation of Chittaranjan Mushahary – Literary Creation – Review of Related Literature – Organization of the Chapter – Citation Adopted – Conclusion.

CHAPTER- II: THEME AND PLOT CONSTRUCTION OF THE NOVELS

The second chapter discussed about introduction of theme and plot construction of the novel. The theme and plot of *Jujaini Or*, *Bikhaya Gaoyw Kugaya Geoya*, *Khither*, *Phulmati*, *Call Girl* and *Undaha* which have includes- Introduction of Theme – *Jujaini Or* – *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya* – *Call Girl* – *Khither* – *Phulmati* – *Undaha* – Plot Construction of the Select Novels – *Jujaini Or* - *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya* – *Sub Plot* – *Call Girl* – *Sub Plot* - *Khither* – *Sub Plot* – *Phulmati* – *Sub Plot* – *Undaha* – *Sub Plot* – Conclusion.

CHAPTER- III: SOCIO-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES OF MUSHAHARY’S NOVELS

The third chapter discussed about the Socio-Cultural perspectives reflected in the Mushahary’s novels. This part of chapter consists of an: Introduction – *Jujaini Or* – Society - Culture – Economy – Village Economy as reflected in the novel – Agro-Based Economy – Religious Aspect – Traditional Aspect – *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya* – Economic Aspect – Religion Aspect – Traditional Aspect – *Khither* – Village Economy - Economic condition of the families reflected in the novel – Traditional Aspect – *Phulmati* – Village Economy in general aspects – Agro-based economy reflected in the novel – Religion Aspect – Traditional

Aspect – *Call Girl* – Economic Aspect – Traditional Aspect – *Undaha* – Economic Aspect – Village Economy as reflected in the novel – General Perspectives of the novel - Conclusion.

CHAPTER- IV: LANGUAGE AND STYLE OF MUSHAHARY’S NOVELS

In this fourth chapter the use of language and thematic style of the six select novels of Chittaranjan Mushahary have been discussed extensively. The use of character wise language, situational language and fictionerative action has also been discussed thoroughly. This part of chapter includes: Introduction - *Jujaini Or - Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya - Khither - Phulmati - Call Girl – Undaha* – Conclusion.

CHAPTER- V: ANALYTIC OBSERVATIONS OF MUSHAHARY’S NOVELS

In this chapter, the analytic observation on Mushahary’s novel has been thoroughly and extensively discussed. In the present study, the novels *Jujaini Or, Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya, Khither, Phulmati, Call Girl* and *Undaha* have been enumerated and explored through analytic observations. This part of chapter consists of: Introduction – *Jujaini Or – Love – Maintaining family life reflected in the novel – Visiting Deol Puja (Dol Jatra/Holi festival) – Different Characters of women reflected novel – Thoughts of rich and poor as highlighted – The Dewani’s (Broker’s) role in the novel – The impact of money in the novel – Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya - The Whirlpool (Wave) of Love – Shanti’s live – The Obstacle encountered in Ajit’s Life – Kalpana’s behavior – Khither – Banathi’s life direction – Role of Gunjer Dewani (broker) in Moley’s marriage - Moley’s working nature – Moley’s contributions reflected in the novel – Sobharam Girls School – Horeswari Hospital – Road Construction – Electric Light – Weaving – Phulmati – The obstacle encountered in Phulmati’s life – Step Mother – Phulmati’s Step Mother – Sonaram’s Step Mother – Customary Laws in Bodo society as reflected in the novels – The Marriage System – Baad System or Social Offences – Thobsa Oza – *Call Girl* - Nilratan’s way of life – Blended culture as highlighted in the novel – Adversity of Nilanjana – Nilanjana’s Prostitution Stage - Street Walker – Prostitute of Hotel or Bar – Brothel – Prostitute for Military - Dancer Prostitute – Taxi Dancer – Lady Prostitute – Banyagi Prostitute – *Undaha* - Sombaru’s Family – Mira’s Future Direction – Swrmanga River’s Impact – The Significance of male and maid servant - Summing up through Theoretical Aspects of Feminism - Conclusion.*

CHAPTER- VI: CONCLUSION, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The sixth and last chapter which have concluding part consists of an: Introduction – Major Findings of the Study - Achievement of Objectives – Testing of Hypotheses – Interpretation and Recommendations – Limitation of the Study and Scope for further research – Conclusion.

1.14 CITATION ADOPTED

There are different methods and style of inserting citation and references available for the adoption of research study references. In the present research study citation style of American Psychological Association (APA) 6th edition 2010 has been adopted, while typing text and reference citation in the entire course of the study. The citation will be applicable to all types of informations resources whatever have been referred and consulted in the various aspects and sections of the study.

1.15 CONCLUSION

Although there have been numerous research work done by the different researcher in the field of novels and poems as well as in various short stories written by different writers but such researches in the field of socio-cultural perspectives of Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels has not been done yet exhaustively by the researchers in the particular area. It is to be motioned that the novels of Chittaranjan Mushahary's highlighted deep inside about the socio-cultural perspectives of the Bodo society like human behavior and values, village life, role of women, romanticism, affection, customs, beliefs, brotherhood, amicable relationship, romantic and tragic state of affairs, economy, social conflict as well as other various aspects of the society in general and Bodo society in particular (Brahma A. K., 2011). In the writings of Mushahary's novels along with socio-cultural aspects, the philosophical thoughts of humanism and feminism also found to be reflected accordingly. Moreover, it is to be mentioned that the review of related literature has also shown us many clues and informations about the philosophical foundation of Chittaranjan Mushahary's novels where the characteristics of the society is reflected.

References

- Abraham, M. (2000). *A Glossary of Literary Term*. Singapore : Harcut Aisa Ltd.
- Ahuja, R. (2009). *Research Method*. New Delhi : Rawat Publications .
- Barua, B. (2003). *History of Assamese Literature* . Kolkata: Sahitya Academy.
- Basumatary, B. (2007). *Nwjwr Arw Shanshri*. Subhaijhar, Bijni, Chirang: Self.
- Basumatary, P. C. (2009). *Dwngnwisw Raithai*. Baganpara: Nilima Prakashani.
- Basumatary, R. (1994). *Thunlai Bijirnai*. Kokrajhar: Bodo Publication Board, BSS.
- Boro, A. (2010). *A History of Bodo Literature*. Kolkata: Sahitya Academy.
- Boro, A. (2010). *Folk Literature of Bodos*. Panbazar, Guwahati: N.L. Publications.
- Boro, M. (1990). *Jariminni Nwjwrao Boro Thunlai*. Kokrajhar: N.L. Publications.
- Bowlby, R. (1988). *Virginia Wolf: Feminist Destination* . New Delhi: Oxford: Black Well Publishers.
- Brahma, A. K. (2011). *Boro Thunlai Bijirnai*. Kokrajhar: N.L. Publications.
- Brahma, B. K. (2009). *Thunlai Baidi Baidi*. Kokrajhar: Nileswar Narzary Publisher .
- Chainary, S. P. (2009). *Boro Solomani Bijirnai* . Gorchuk, Guwahati: Gumur Publications .
- Foster, E. (2004). *Aspects of the Novels* . New Delhi: Doaba Publications.
- George, K. (1994). *Modern Indian Literature: An Anthology* . New Delhi: Sahitya Academy.
- Goswami, T. (1999). *Sahitya-Alochona*. Guwahati: Bani Prakash Pvt. Ltd.
- Hudson, W. H. (2000). *An Introduction to the Study of Literature*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publisher.
- Mushahary, C. (2013 Reprint). *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*. Kokrajhar: N.L. Publications.
- __. (2005 Reprint). *Call Girl*. Kokrajhar: N.L. Publications.

___ . (2009 Reprint). *Jujaini Or*. Kokrajhar: N.L. Publications .

___ . (2007 Reprint). *Khither*. Kokrajhar: N.L. Publications.

___ . (1998 Reprint). *Phulmati*. Kokrajhar: N.L. Publications.

___ . (1987). *Undaha*. Kokrajhar: N.L. Publications.

Mushahary, G. (2001). *Thunlai Bijirnai*. Kokrajhar: Onsumwi Library.

Sen, S. (1992). *History of Bengali Literature* . New Delhi: Sahitya Academy.

Wary, D. (2004). *Boro Thunlaini Mohor*. Guwahati: PK Publishing House.

Waugh, P. (2010). *Literary Theory and Criticism* . New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Wimsatt, W. (1967). *Literary Criticism*. Calcutta: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.