



A Study on The Bodo Romantic Poetries Published in the Bodo Magazines of Early Era

Mr Kumud Narzary

Scholar of Bodoland University and

Assistant Professor, Department of Bodo

UN Brahma College, Kajalgaon

Dr. Mihir Kumar Brahma

Associate Professor, Department of Bodo

Janata College, Serfanguri

Abstract:

The publication of Bodo magazines in early era is the great contribution in the development of Bodo literature. The early era of Bodo literature is the period between the publication of manuscript magazine “Bibar” in 1920 until the foundation of Bodo Sahitya Sabha at Goybari, Basugaon in 1952. There was no Bodo medium of instruction in early era, so, in absent of Bodo medium of instruction, the published Bodo magazines were the platform for publication of Bodo articles in early era. In such way, the Bodo romantic poetries were published in early Bodo magazines such as “Bibar”, “Alongbar” magazines and its development is found in “Hathorkhi Hala” magazine which magazine was published in Bodo language. Ishan Chandra Muchahary is famous romantic poet of early era, in this study his selected poetries along with selected poetries of Promod Chandra Brahma and Kali Kumar Lahary were studied to find out the objectives of study. The objectives of the study are, discussion on beginning, development, writers, reflected pictures and contribution of Bodo romantic poetries. In this study descriptive method has been applied, and data has been collected from the primary and secondary sources.

Key words: Bodo, romantic, poetry, magazine and early

INTRODUCTION:

The creation of Bodo romantic poetry started in early era and those poetries were published in early Bodo magazines. The early era in Bodo literature started since the publication of Bihar magazine in manuscript in 1920, as per decision taken in the first convention of Boro Satra Sanmilon held at Kokrajhar Upper Primary school and until the formation of Bodo sahitya Sabha in 1952 at Goybari, Basugaon.

Among Bodo romantic poets the name of Ishan Chandra Muchahary is remarkable, in his romantic poetry we can find the inner meaning of nature. Nature is always helpful for all living beings during their life time. Though, before Ishan Chandra Muchahary Rupnath Brahma, Madaram Brahma, Promod Chandra Brahma and Kali Kumar Lahary were started to write Bodo romantic poetries, yet the Bodo romantic poetry developed through the created romantic poetries of Ishan Chendra Muchahary.

Romantic feelings, imagination, love of nature, love of beauty and love toward beloved are reflects in the poetries of Promod Chandra Brahma. Romantic feelings, beautiful picture of nature, explanation on the beauty of girls and women are found in the poetries of Kali Kumar Lahary.

In this study selected poetries of Ishan Chandra Muchahary, Promod Chandra Brahma and Kali Kumar Lahary are taken for elaborate discussion on Bodo romantic poetry, its development and contribution in the development of Bodo literature.

METHODOLOGY

The descriptive method has been applied in the study of this research paper.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION:

For the study of this research paper both primary and secondary sources have been collected. Primary sources have been collected from various published magazines which are related to topic of this research paper and on the other hand, secondary sources have been collected from various reference books of different writers which are related to the study topic.

OBJECTIVES:

Following are the objectives of this research paper.

1. Discussion on the beginning of Bodo romantic poetry.
2. Study on the development of Bodo romantic poetry in early era.
3. Writers of Bodo romantic poetry of early era
4. Pictures reflected in early Bodo romantic poetries.
5. About the contribution of Bodo romantic poetry in the development of Bodo literature.

DISCUSSION:

Romantic feelings can be found in the poetry of few writers in the Bibar era. In this case we can mention the name Ishan Muchahary, Promod Chandra Brahma and Khali kumar Lahary. In Bodo literature romantic feelings was born in the poetry of Ishan Muchahary. ‘Badari’ and ‘Mwnabili’ of Ishan Muchahary are good examples of romantic poetry.

‘Mwnabili’ romantic poetry of Ishan Muchahary was published in “Alongbar” magazine in 1938, again this poetry was published in “Hathorkhi Hala” magazine in 1940. His, another romantic poetry ‘Badari’ was published in “Hathorkhi Hala” magazine in 1940.

In ‘Mwnabili’ poetry the poet Ishan Muchahary express his deep love and feelings towards nature. From his inner heart, the poet love twilight evening which is like a young girl for the poet. The twilight evening is a time which is not only beautiful but also peaceful. Both the poet and his beloved twilight evening knows that they have got married, his beloved comes in evening in the west horizon in colouring and beautiful dress. When poet notice any spot on her beloved’s face, either it may be bright or dark he fears that his beloved become fade. But after a moment he become in sense and that is nothing but flowing of her black hair, because he loves his beloved from his inner heart. On the bright water like mirror when he notices the red colour reflection of sun of twilight evening the question arises that, who married with her? to let her to colour her forehead with sindhur. In such way, both poet and his beloved always meet in the evening on the water bank. In such way, Ishan Muchahary fallen in love with nature and which is become more clearer with the following quotation.

Habab sona nongkhon angyw

Jiu hwnanwibw gesw thwyw

Khwnabai angyw nwngni khugayao

Gsw thwnaini mungse muli.

English rendering:

Oh! Dear I

Love you from my deep heart

I heard from your mouth

One medicine of love.

The above discussion on ‘Mwnabili’ poetry written by Ishan Muchahary clearly reflects the romantic pictures, so without any doubt it comes to know that Bodo romantic poetry created in early era of Bodo literature.

‘Badari’ is a Bodo romantic poetry written by Ishan Muchahary published in “Hathorkhi Hala” magazine. In this romantic poetry poet explained his romantic feelings by choosing the time of sunset and water bank was chosen as place, which is surrounded by beautiful nature.

In poetry poet explain that, it is become evening and the sun has set, so do not sail your boat, it is demand of time. Oh! What a beautiful village, I have reached through various difficulties. I have asked about the village to a young girl pleasantly who has gone away with shyness by carrying a jar, filled with water on her waist. It was become more darker by setting of sun and in the evening the village become more beautiful, for which poet wanted to stay there. Following quotation is helpful to understand the deep feelings and love towards nature by poet.

Dwmwilu khwmsi khwmsi

Sana Gwlwibai,

Habab, ma mwjang gami thagou nongbai.

English rendering:

In gloomy dark

The sun has set

Oh! what a beautiful village, want to stay there.

There is also romantic feeling in the poetry of Promod Chandra Brahma. His poetry ‘Hayenni Suphin’ and ‘Dwi Barjrum’ written by him using nick name Promotesh are good example of romantic poetry created by him, which poetry were published in “Hathorkhi Hala” magazine in 1940. ‘Hayenni Suphin’ is a poetry of Promod Chandra Brahma where poet express his love towards nature’s creation like, hill, paddy field, stream or small narrow river, fire wood cutter persons for survival, grassing of cows in field, sounds of grass hopper, crying of doves, crying of crow, sounds of insect, by the blowing of wind sound arises from bamboo threes, A male Godo bird express his willingness for mating to a female Godo bird, female Godo bird also express her agree to male Godo bird. The poet forgot himself for the moment by seeing all these pictures. For this emotional moment tears come out from his eyes. His love towards other living animals come from his heart may be the inspiration of his beloved. So ‘Hayenni Suphin’ is a good example of romantic poetry.

Khali Kumar Lahary was a socially aware writer during the time of “Hathorkhi Hala” magazine. He was a writer of romantic poetry, along with classical and mystic poetries. The reflection of romantic feeling is found in his poetry ‘Bibar’ published in “Hathorkhi Hala” magazine. The poet has love towards flower and he urges other to love flowers, he belief that anybody who love flower can prosper in life. Any person cannot earn knowledge, who do not love flower. In comparison between Bodos and Assamese, Assamese people care the flowers more than Bodos. In the poetry of Assamese poet we heard that, in the pleasant evening of spring season cu-coo sound of Cuckoo bird on the other hand, in the poetry of Bodo poet it is reflected that, in the noon during hot sun-light of Phagun month, Ha Phisa Houwa bird flying here and there by crying Ha Phisa

Houwa, Ha Phisa Houwa that means, the birds crying and searching their chick. From the expression and meaning of poetry Khali Kumar Lahary can be considered as a good romantic poet.

CONCLUSION:

The above discussion on the Bodo romantic poetry of early era of Bodo literature is based on selected articles of selected poets, which were published in early magazines such as “Alongbar” and “Hathorkhi Hala” magazines. As per the source of Bodo literature the Bodo romantic poetries were published in “Bibar”, “Alongbar” and “Hathorkhi Hala” magazines. The development of Bodo romantic poetry was found in “Hathorkhi Hala” magazine which Bodo romantic poetry was started in “Bibar” magazine. In the field of Bodo romantic poetry Ishan Chandra Muchahary was renown and success poet of early era, along with him promod Chandra Brahma and Kali Kumar Lahary were also good romantic poets. They were successfully depicted the beautiful pictures with its meaning in their poetries, so they could draw the attention of the readers. The Bodo romantic poetries which were discussed in this study are contributed in the development of Bodo literature. Though the created Bodo romantic poetries in early era by different writers were few in numbers, yet it was the right beginning, which leads the Bodo romantic as well as literature towards development.

REFERENCES:

Bodo Book:

1. Baro, Madhu Ram. *The History of the Boro Literature*, Priyadini Brahma, Hajo, Kamrup, Assam, 1990.
2. Basumatary, Phukan. *Nwizi Zwuthaini Boro Khonthai*. Pratiti Prakashan, Rangia, Second Edition, 2003.
3. Boro, Anil. *Serja Siphung, a Collection of Bodo Essays on Bodo Literature and Culture*. G.B.D. Publishers, Guwahati, Reprint, 2018.
4. Boro, Indira. *Raithaihala, Vol-IV (Jothai Bidang)*. Ador Graphics, Lakhimi Path, R.G. Baruah Road, Guwahati-4, 2024.
5. Brahma, Brojendra Kumar. *Raithaimala*. Bodo Sahitya Sabha, Jaybhadra Hagjer Bhavan, Guwahati, 1992.
6. Lahary, Manoranjan. *Boro Thunlaini Jarimin*. Onsumoi Library, R.N.B. Road, Kokrajhar, B.T.A.D., Assam, third edition, 2008.

English Book:

7. Dutta, Kalyannath. *Some Aspects of the Study of Literature*, Sribhumi Publishing Company, 79, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-700009, Seventh Edition, January, 1999.

Journals:

8. Basumatary, Dinanath. *Boro romantic arw Asomiya romantic khonthai, Laithun (a collection of seminar paper,)* Ninth issue, July, 1999. p22-35
9. Basumatary, Satish Chandra. *Bibar*. Kokrajhar District Bodo Employees' Literary Society, Kokrajhar, Assam, February, 1992.
10. Basumatary, Satish Chandra. *Bibar*. N.L. Publications, Kokrajhar, B.T.C., Assam, fourth edition, February, 2021.
11. Brahma, Promod Chamdra. *Alongbar*. Collected and edited by Birupaksha Giri Basumatary, the publication Cell, Bijni College, Bijni, Chirang, first edition, 2015.
12. Brahma, Promod Chandra. *Hathorkhi Hala*. Aanthwr publications, Dhaligami, Chirang, B.T.R., Assam, republished, 1992.
13. Brahma, Promod Chandra. *Hathorkhi Hala*. Maidangshri publications, Kokrajhar, B.T.C., Assam, new edition, 2012.
14. Narzary, Herembo. "*Boro Thunlaini Mugaphari. (Endle Muganiphrai Alongbar Mugasim)*" *Laithun*, Second Edition, 1994. p96-123