CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The Boro language was firstly appointed as the method of primary level in 1963 with the recommendation of Chief Minister of Assam, Bimala Prasad Saliha in the two blocks Titaguri and Dotma at Kokrajhar district. Boro literature had accepted by the Gauhati University as Modern Indian Language in 1977. Thus, step by step Gauhati University had introduced as P.G. Diploma in 1995 and Master Degree Course in 1996 by giving importance on their necessity and progress of Boro literature. The most remarkable part of this concern is acknowledgement of Boro language as the sub-language of Assam in 1984 and get enlistment in the 8th (eight) scheduled of Indian Constitution. Meanwhile, literature of Boro language gradually increases.

After the enlistment of Boro language in the 8th (eight) scheduled of Indian Constitution Boro language also got the approval for Sahitya Academy award. For the first and foremost famous writer Mangalsing Hazowary had achieved the Sahitya Academy Award in 2005 for the best creator of literature in Boro language. In this same year for the translation work progressing writer of Boro Pramila Narzary was awarded the Sahitya Academy Award. Rather in 2003 Sahitya Academy had given ‘Vasha Sanman’ in 2003 to prominent Boro writer, critic, linguist Madhuram Boro. Now-a-days in 21st (twenty first) century literature of Boro language has progressed in manifold field of literature like in poetry, prose, novel, drama, criticism and in short story.
In the later chapter in the growth and development the images of the
developed Boro short story has been taken to discuss. At the earlier stage the
Boro short story was not healthy enough and completed but after the
development of Boro language at the very moment onwards the writing of Boro
writers became healthy and complete say in plot construction, characterisation,
selection of theme, formation of discussion, narrating the situation and in the
creation of story by giving its necessary complete elements in the story, these are
shortly discussed in the mention chapter. Boro short story got the progressive
trend after it got printed to book. This concern has mentioned in the growth and
development chapter. Now-a-days in Boro short story also can find the stories
with manifold themes like in social, romantic, psychological, domestic, detective
stories etc. Boro short stories of Boro writers are also said comparable to the
story of the other languages’ writers. The writing technique of story writer
Nilkamal Brahma is similar to the French story writers Maupassant, Anton
Chekhov and Guida and with their writings.

Boro story writer Haribhushan Brahma’s story writing technique has
been said comparable with the famous writer of Assamese literature who was
regarded as the king of Rash. Lakshiminath Bezbaruah and his writing is
reflected in his stories.

In the theme and technique of Boro short story, selection of theme and
used of technique has been discussed. In the selection of the theme of story of
writers mainly find the themes based on social, political, feminist, cultural and
village economy, it has been discussed widely. And again the writers among
those who writes mainly based on these theme they have been mentioned
respectively—Manaranjan Lahary, Nilkamal Brahma, Dharnidhar Wary, Haribhushan Brahma, Mangalshing Hazoary, Nandeswar Daimary, Katindra Swargiary, Rupnath Mwshahary, Gwgwm Brahma Kachahary, and Chittaranjan Mwshahary. Among those writers mainly Nilkamal Brahma, Haribhushan Brahma, Manaranjan Lahary, Nandeswar Daimary and Mangalshing Hazoary and their using of writing technique of short stories have been discussed widely.

In the socio-cultural aspects in Boro short stories how the socio-cultural aspect of Boros has been depicted to which extend in Boro short story, these are tried to discuss in this chapter. For the suitable discussion some of appearing village conditions of Boros in the stories like economical, social system, religious-system, political, festival celebration, jubilant festival celebration, celebrating of seasonal festivals of farmers, folk beliefs and games, dancing, singing, playing, musical instruments these are tried to represent widely in this chapter.

The political and economical condition of the Boro society as depicted in the Boro short stories in this chapter political aspect and economical aspects’ condition of Boros position is tried to discuss in this chapter. In this chapter Boros are deprived and backward in the field of political aspect this has been mentioned. As the stories refer it can really feel that Boros still does not have a good leader. Boros are still found as a failure in developing their political aspect. Boro farmers still could not change their primitive system of doing cultivation, farmers of Boro villages still plough with bulls and have to depend on the nature. Rather, where in other developing states like Punjab, Haryana have been brought benefits by using tractor, power thriller and irrigation system in their cultivation.
Boros are still backward in doing business also. In the Boro majority or Boro populated area or places still find the absence of means of communication like in the field of transportation, good markets which are the reasons for weak economic condition of Boros, and these are tried to discuss through Boro short story in this chapter.

In the last chapter religious condition as reflected in Boro short stories here tried to discuss about the religious philosophy directly reflected in the Boro short stories. And but indirectly the thoughts, beliefs, following of religious system which are related with Boro community reflected indirectly in the Boro stories have been discussed briefly in this chapter. The concern of religious aspects like marriage system, celebration of Aamtisua, seasonal worshipping, jubilant festivals celebration these can be find almost in Boro short stories. And these are collectively discussed in this chapter.

At the end through this thesis paper it has been said that to survive in today’s civilization how the provision should take to instruct and learn carefully. The deprived condition of Boros in the field of education aspect, scientific aspect, business aspect and political aspect these should be erase and now-a-days the time has came for Boros to move forward towards development. By forgetting the past, accepting the present and provision to face the present period, which will elevate Boro community towards progress.