

BORO DIASPORA FORUM



01 EDUCATION 1

Can high school students prepare better to increase the academic performance in college?

02 EDUCATION 2

बर' बिजौनि फ़रायसाफ़ोर मोगा मोगि जानानाय जेनाफ़ोर

03 ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOOD

Economic Development of BTR: Select Scopes and Potential

04 HISTORY AND CULTURE

हायेनारि बर' फोरनि हारिमुआरि जारिमिन

05 ARTS AND LITERATURE

Historical Significances of Bitharai Afat in the making of Boro Modern Literature, Art, Theatre, and Culture

06 YOUTH AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Securing the future

07 THULUNGANI FUNKHA

Shiva Ram Boro, the FIRST Chartered Accountant of Bodo Community

08 STORY OF THE ISSUE

Mr. Mepal Basumatary in Lockdown 1

09 BDF IN ACTION

BDF activities during the floods and the pandemic

The BDF लाइसि

ISSUE NO 1 | AUG 2021



FORWARDING MESSAGE

बर' हारिनि थामोनथा, जौगाथि आरो गोजोन खौसेथि रैखानि नोजोरजों माखासे मेगन गुनु सुबुं मेलेमजिबिफ्रा बर' डाइयासपरा फराम (BDF) मुंनि मोनसे आफाद दानायनि रादाबखौ मोननानै आं जोबोर गोजोननाय मोनदों। बे फरामनि नोजोर आरो सान्थौ सानसिफोरखौ गुवारै बेरखां होनो आगष्ट दाननि 15 खालाराव फोसाव जानाय बादि गांसे दानथामारि खौरांलाइ गिबि बिसानखौ सेबखांनो थाम थिम खालामदों। मिजिंथियो दि, बे लाइसियाव गोजाम-गोदान आरो लाइमोनफोरनि बेसेन गोनां लिरबिदांजों साबना हामना खालायगोन आरो बर' राव थुनलाइ आरो समाजारि फोथाराव थोजासे बिहोमा होगोन।

गासै हाबाफारि आरो साननायफ्रा जाफुंसारथों लोगोसे लाइसिआ बयजोंबो अनसायजाथों बिखौनो मिजिंथिबाय।

गोजोनथों

Mr. Taren Boro
President, Bodo Sahitya Sabha
31 July, 2021





Word from the BDF President

गोजोनर्थो ।

It is indeed a matter of joy and happiness for us in the BDF to be able to see the first issue of our newsletter, a step forward, if small. Thank you, James and the Editorial Board for your hard work.

It was early last year about the time COVID 19 pandemic was treacherously breaking out that this Forum started off as a WhatsApp group at the compelling initiative of the ever-energetic Atul Basumatary. The idea was to begin a non-political, voluntary group to pull knowledge of professionals in diverse fields among the Boro community from everywhere and be a source of systematic inputs to decision makers, authorities and institutions implementing projects, schemes and programmes.

Soon thereafter came the migrant workers crisis caused by the nationwide lockdown declared with little notice. BDF responded to the situation by raising funds from its members and reached out to the young men and women stranded across the country. Networking was done with the Boro organisations in cities with substantial number of stranded persons. Some of our members were exceptionally proactive and resourceful. I am refraining from naming them lest I omit some deserving members.

Being a diaspora, our meetings are held virtually. We have held one seminar and two interactive meetings with the CEM of BTC, MLAs, MCLAs, prominent sportspersons and sports administrators. Mr. Pramod Boro, the CEM attended all these virtual meetings.

We have determined the Forum's aims and objectives, and are now working on its registration as a society.

Now, what is the vision of BDF? All round advancement and striving for excellence in every area of human endeavour by the members of the community is at the heart of the Forum's vision. The unpleasant truth is the Boros have lagged behind most other communities or ethnic groups in parameters of human development. This is despite their rich heritage of cultural and religious traditions, skill in agriculture, handloom and handicrafts, healthy attitude to life, food habits and moral values and character. Sidney Endle, the compiler of the first Boro grammar and author of *The Kacharis*, the first monograph on the tribe, has paid glowing tribute to the positive qualities of the Boros. However, loss of political power and life in the fringes over centuries has had its toll on the community. They gradually lost their leadership quality and self esteem. As for education, while the ancient system essentially being confined to the Brahmins and upper castes eluded them, the modern education brought in by the British rulers in the nineteenth century was extremely slow in reaching them.

Today 'Boroland' - a term I am using here to include BTR and all areas predominantly inhabited by the Boros - demonstrates much of the dark side of the culture in the rest of the country without emulating their good features. Look at the current culture in politics, corruption in public life, complete lack of discipline on the road, untidy, unkempt streets and public and market places, poor maintenance of public buildings, lack of aesthetics in architecture and building, and so on.

Happily, the tide has begun turning in the last couple of decades. Since the past five/six decades our children have the choice of having education in their mother language. Our language is now an official language recognised by the Constitution. Politically, the name 'Bodoland' has received constitutional recognition. An autonomous council under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution has been set up for the Boro predominant areas, and now a development council for the community living outside BTR. Many young people are doing well in the banking and corporate sectors. The number of entrepreneurs is growing steadily, if slowly. Many colleges in Assam and universities as far afield as the University of Illinois at Chicago have Boro professors. We have gained self confidence to sell our cuisine to the outside world through speciality restaurants. The traditional 'Aronai' is now seen everywhere and is indeed giving the Assamese 'Gamosa' a run for its money.

BDF's vision is a community free from the shackles of its not so glorious recent past and its members excelling as farmers, skilled workers, sportspersons, dancers, singers, painters, film makers, actors, architects, builders, teachers, scientists, social workers, statesmanlike political leaders, and so on. We dream to see the day when, unlike today, members of the community would abound in all levels of civil services, the police and the defence forces. We are looking forward to the day when Boros will achieve such excellence and eminence in their fields that they would be recognised nationally and internationally with prestigious awards. Why not a Nobel prize for a deserving Boro fisa some day?

The Forum would like to see better gender equality and openness. Women are already engaged in economic activities other than in farming. They are everywhere buying and selling vegetables or clothes or running eateries. Their status in society wants better recognition. While Boros love sports, one hardly gets to see women watching football matches or any other games. Egalitarianism ought to be evident in every aspect of life.

It is indeed encouraging that BDF's seminars and interactive meetings have received good response from invitees. We hope we will be able to continue to contribute something to the process of "nation building" of the community, that as a people we will continually scale new heights in the face of the changing times and hold our head high among our countrymen. If we build our small community, we build our State and the nation.

Boro hari zougathwng.

Mr. Pinuel Basumatary
President, Boro Diaspora Forum
Email ID: pinuel@hotmail.com





Preface

गोजोनर्थो ।

We are happy to present the first issue of our newsletter “The BDF लाइसि”. Boro Diaspora Forum is a non- profit society which endeavors to bring together diverse groups of Boro intellectuals and professionals under one roof from across the world, and work towards the betterment of our society, and promote and preserve Boro culture and traditions. As part of this endeavor, we will continue to issue our newsletter “The BDF लाइसि” wherein we will present and discuss various topics that impact our society.

In this issue, we are presenting five key areas which are: education, economy and livelihood, history and culture, arts and literature, and youth and career development, through their respective sections. Individuals with extensive experience and expertise in these areas have contributed to shape these sections, giving the readers an opportunity to understand the current trends in these areas, how they impact our society, and what we can do as a society for our development. In addition, we are also presenting an interview with Mr. Shiva Ram Boro – the first Chartered Accountant from the Boro community.

Through this newsletter we intend to highlight key focus areas, initiate discussions, stimulate minds and most importantly inspire our youths. We hope the readers will find this newsletter informative and interesting.

I would like to thank all the members of BDF for giving us the opportunity to bring out this issue, and the editorial board members for their effort and time.

Mr. James Basumatary
Chief Editor, The BDF लाइसि
Email ID: editorial@borodiaspora.org





01 EDUCATION

Can high school students prepare better to increase the academic performance in college?

Contributor: Dr. Kishore Wary, Ph.D., USA

Abstract

Many people understand why high school (grades 9–12) is a critical period in our educational journey and how preparation is necessary to sail successfully through four years of college. High school can be considered “foundational” for serious students to learn, discover, and get organized for higher education, the job market, and adult responsibilities. For those students who use their time wisely, high school is the appropriate time to prepare for college and professional careers. I believe that this focus on their future is important because many high school graduates face difficulties in college. To help young students overcome the critical barriers that deter their academic performance, educational institutions should provide select programs to empower students for these future challenges, which include regular counseling, coaching, and test-taking skills. In addition, students should independently take courses to develop additional abilities, such as keyboarding, communication skills, and time and stress management.



These are general suggestions for all students who want to maximize their learning experience in high school. As India soon rolls out a new national educational policy (NEP-2020), I am offering feasible proposals that could enhance the academic performance of high school students, and thereby bring equity in the educational landscape and decrease college drop-out rates.

Introduction

India’s economy is currently estimated at US\$3 trillion, while the U.S. economy at \$22 trillion, and China’s \$15 trillion GDP. India has a population of 1.37 billion compared to China’s population of 1.4 billion; however, India ranks 32nd in education in the world, while China ranks 22nd. A significant number of students across India face substantial difficulties when transitioning from high school to college and college drop-out rates are relatively high throughout India. Students’ preparedness for college during matriculation from high school is positively associated with the degree of perceived difficulty of classes in post-secondary institutions worldwide. Most high schools do not adequately prepare high school students, prior to starting undergraduate college education. As a result, the privileged students go to a private tutor to relearn many concepts of basic science and mathematics. I vividly remember several students enrolled in colleges had attended at least one or two private tutors. For economic reasons, many students cannot afford private tutors or IIT-coaching institutes to get that booster dose of education and coaching. For this reason, the State Governments could initiate new programs to ensure the smooth integration of its underprivileged high school students as part of the new realities of the Indian Education policy (NEP-2020). Students should also understand which personal and professional skills are vital to successfully pursuing a bachelor’s degree, which includes courses in math and physics, Boro and English literature, computer science, artificial intelligence, business, engineering, political science, law, and the humanities. Above all, the critical aim of a good high school education should include developing effective reading, writing, and communication skills. Students should also recognize that the excessive use of WhatsApp, TikTok, Facebook, and internet can affect mental health and academic performance, as social media is highly addictive and incompatible with developing higher level of cognitive skills. As Indian economy is on an upward trajectory, India should also aim to increase its education ranking in the world stage; therefore, in my opinion, now is the time to invest in high school student counseling program in India, specifically by focusing on underprivileged communities.



Key Points

01

The high school years can be a “transformational” time for serious students to learn, discover, and prepare for higher education, the job market, and, eventually, independence from their parents.

02

Most high school students (85–90%) could benefit from guidance counseling programs that help them increase their academic performance before they enter college and the job market.

03

Beyond reading, writing, and effective communication skills, students should also develop leadership skills to succeed in the dynamic world of the competitive job market.

Educational Institutions Should Provide Preparation Assistance

An important step that high school students can take to increase their preparedness for college is to build good (mentor–mentee) relations with teachers and guidance counselors. The latter can help students plan for their future careers by clarifying personal interests and ambitions, advising suitable subjects and classes, and providing the necessary information regarding existing opportunities. For example, counselors can provide details regarding available scholarships and explain the application procedures for admissions into colleges and IITs outside the State of Assam. Students who feel supported and knowledgeable are likelier to pursue postsecondary college education and be better prepared for better careers. Therefore, guidance counseling can be considered the first and key step for successful college preparedness. These preparedness should also decrease the number of college drop-outs in India.



01 EDUCATION

Can high school students prepare better to increase the academic performance in college?

Contributor: Dr. Kishore Wary, Ph.D., USA

Providing high school students the opportunity to enroll in college-level courses by attending evening courses at nearby colleges or universities would allow them to experience robustness of college-level education and bolster their competitive edge. Additionally, numerous online college courses are available to students for all ages. These extra educational opportunities can significantly boost students' self-confidence, prepare them to go to college, and provide greater opportunities for future academic performance. Many factors including economic disadvantage is working against the most high school students in Assam and their academic performance. Therefore, it would be rewarding to provide our students with guidance counselors, who can provide information about the finest available options to increase their academic performance and advancement. **As an alternative to guidance counselors, teachers, and faculty members could develop appropriate programs to buttress the academic performance of high school students.**

Developing Personal and Professional Skills

Most importantly, it is necessary to discuss which professional and personal skills of high school students should develop to succeed in college. First, all students must have strong computer and note-taking skills. It is well known that the teaching style in colleges and universities differs significantly from that in high school. One difference is the lecture style, in which professors do not slow down or stop their lectures to ensure that everyone has taken notes. Therefore, learning how to take notes and record lectures are useful skills for productivity. Next, it is crucial to have the ability to speak and write coherently and grammatically—whether it is in Boro language, Assamese, English, or Hindi. Students will be required on a regular basis to analyze abstract and complex ideas and concepts. **Therefore, the ability to read, write, and communicate effectively remains the foundation of future academic and career success.**



In addition, students should know how to organize their daily routines, schedules, and priorities. Many college students struggle to manage their activities properly and in a timely manner. As a result, students are sleep deprived, late, and disorganized, all of which affect academic performance. It is important to develop the necessary knowledge and skills before this becomes the problem. **Lastly, it is also important to socialize and make friends, stay in touch with family and friends, and remain connected socially. Without these personal skills, high school students could experience increased stress and decreased academic outcomes. Finally, a clear correlation exists between completing homework on time and good academic performance.**

Conclusion

To summarize, these are critical steps that should be taken by the high school students and the stakeholders to better prepare for and increase the academic performance of high school students in Assam. **First**, they should build close relationships with teachers and advisors/guidance counselors by meeting on a regular basis. **Second**, high school students should also consider taking and mastering college-level courses that will help them gain the necessary knowledge to be prepared for college. **Third**, students must develop basic professional and personal skills, such as computer keyboarding, note-taking, and time- and stress-management abilities. Beyond reading, writing, and effective communication skills, students should also develop leadership skills to succeed in the dynamic world of the competitive job market.

Additional Resources

https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_o.pdf
<https://www.chinaeducenter.com/en/cedu.php>
<https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/best-countries-for-education>
<https://www.ed.gov/> <https://www.counseling.org/>

02

EDUCATION

बर' बिजॉनि फ़रायसाफ़ोर मोगा मोगि जानानाय जेनाफ़ोर



Contributor: Bibi Prasad Brahma (Assistant Teacher, Harinaguri High School)



बे बहमाव जोनोम लानायमानि मोनसे हरियाव जोनोम मोननाय बेयो अरायबो रोखा । जायखि हरियानो जाया मानो जायफोर मेलेम जिबि सुबं बिथां मोनहा जेब्लाबो गावनि हरिनि थाखाय साननायजो लोगोसे हरिनि गांनय- उखैनाय, समाजनि मोजां गाजि, दुखु - सुखु, रांखानथि, समाजखानथि, राजखानथि, हरिमु, धोरुम, थुनलाइ बायदि बायदि बिथिखौ नोजोर बोना थाना थानायजो लोगोसे गावनि हरिनि जौगानायनि मिजिं लानाने खामानि मावनायजो लोगोसे संसाराव थानाने थायो । अरायबो मोनसे हरिखौ गोरु आरो गेरुमसा खालामनो लोगोसे गनायथि होनो थाखाय मोनफ़ोमबो बिथिआवनो रोग्थि गोनां सुबुनि गोनांथि जायो । लोगोसे हरिनि साफ़ोम सुबुआ गोरुलैयै सोलोथाइ लानाने गाव गावनि थाना थानायजो लोगोसे गावनि हरिनि जौगानायव हेफ़ाजाब होनो हानायनि थाखाय गावनि बिमानि रावजो फ़रायनो हानाय जायोब्ला बे मोनसे हरिनि बयनिबो थाखाय मोजां जायो । मानोना गियान- बिगियाननि मोनदाथि एबा सानखांथिफ़ोरखौ गावनि बिमानि रावजो जौगाहोरो गोरुलैसिन जायो।

बे बादिनो जौनि बर' हरियाबो बहम नाइ सिनाय जानाय मोनसे गेरुमसा हारि । बिनि थाखायनो जौनि बर' हरिनि माखासे मेलेम जिबि सुबुफ़ोरा बर' हरिजो लोगोसे समाजनि जौगानायनि थाखाय गावनि बर' बिमानि रावजो फ़रायना साफ़ोम बर' फ़िसाफ़ोरा जौगानो हानायनि असिलायै र'माने हांखोनि थाखाय बर' साहित्य सभानि आफ़ादगिरि बिथां रामदास बसुमतारि, बिहराम बर' (लेडाय आफ़ादगिरि), बानेसर बसुमतारि (नेहाथारि) आरो गोबां, बिथांमोनहा बर'नि राइजो राजाखौ लोगोसे लाना 1974 मायथायनि 12 सेप्टेम्बर निफ़ाय 1975 मायथायनि 13 फ़ेब्रुआरि सिम सोमावसारदोमोन । बयबो मिथिगौदि, बे सोमावसारनायाव गोबां बर' बिमानि फ़िसाफ़ोरा मुखल जानांदोमोन जैरे - आमलाराम बर', सिबराम बर', समबार बसुमतारि आरो गोबां । बे सोमावसारनाया जौनि गेजेराव मोनसे जारिमिन जानाने थालाबाय । नाथाय जाय थांखिखौ लाना सोमावसारदोमोन बे थांखिया जाफ़ुडाखैबाबो जौनि बर' हरिनि थाखाय मोनसे गोगगाथाव फ़िथाइ र'मान हांखोनि अनगा देबनागिरि हांखोखौ बर' हरि रावनि थाखाय हांखो हिसाबे सोरखोरा गनायथि होयो । नाथाय बिनि सिगांनो जौ बर' हरिनि थाखाय बर' बिजौंखौ 1963 मायथायनि 18 मे खालि क'कराझार सोरखारि गोजौ फ़रायसालिनि लांगोनायाव बे समनि गिबि मनथि बिमला प्रसाद सलिहा बिथांआ मेहेर गोनां मेलनि गेजेरजो फ़ोसावनाने होदोमोन । नाथाय अस'मिया हांखोखौ बर' रावखौ लिरनांगौ सोमोन । बिनि उनावसो र'मान हांखोनि सोमावसारनायनि फ़िथाइ महरै 1975 मायथायाव देबनागिरि हांखोखौ आजवना लाना बर' रावारि देबनागिरि हांखोखौ लिरनाय महरै बाहायजेनो आरो दिदोमे जौनि हरिनि सोलोथाइ बिफ़ाना लासै लासै जौगा लाडो । बिदिनो लासै लासै नांगौबादि थाखोनि फ़राय बिजाब बेफ़ोरखौ राव सोलायबोबाय आरो गोबां जौनि हरिनि मेलेमजिबि सुबुफ़ोरा थुनलाइआव जैरे बादि बिहोमा होनो हायो बिदिनो होबोबाय आरो दासिमबो होगासिनो दं । बेफ़ोर जौनि हरिनि थाखाय गोगगाथाव आरो बाखनायथाव । नाथाय बेयो थोजासे नडा आरो जौनि हरिनि थाखाय गोबां बिथिनि रोजा रोजा अनजिमानि बिजाब नांगौनि जेनाया जोबनाने थाडाखै । दासिम जौनि हरिनि थाखाय एबा बर' बिजौंनि थाखाय गोबां आयदानि बिजाब जौहा गैजा रोडा ।

नाथाय जोबोद दुखुनि बाथाया बेनोदि - दिनैसिम जौनि बर' बिजौंनि फ़रायसालिफ़ोरा जैरेबादि जौगानांगौमोन बे बादि जौगानो हायाखे जाउनाव जौनि बर' बिजौंनि सोरखारि फ़रायसालिफ़ोराव बोसोरफ़ोमबो फ़रायसाफ़ोरनि मुं थिसननायनि अनजिमाया खमाय लांगसिनो दं । जाहोना मा ? गोबां सुबुनि गोबां फ़िननाय । नाथाय दिनैसिमबो रावबो नंगबे फ़िननायखौ थारै होनो हायाखै । बुनो थांब्ला बर' बिजौंनि फ़रायसालिनि गुबै जेनाफ़ोरखौ मख'नाने फ़ोजोबनो हाया । बेवहाय आं बर' बिजौं फ़रायसालिनि फ़ोरोंगिरि हिसाबे जौ मा बादि जेनाजो मोगा मोगि जानाडो बिनि गेजेराव गुबैयै मोनथाम जेनाखौ गाहायाव मख'नाय जाबाय । जैरे: सेथियाव Infrastructure, नैथियाव Man-power आरो थामथियाव Academic ।

1. सेथियाव- Infrastructure : बयबो मिथिखायो जौनि बर' बिजौंनि फ़रायसालिफ़ोरनि थासारिया गुदि गोनां खाबुफ़ोर थानाय मोनसेबो फ़रायसालि गैया । जैरे मख'योब्ला- गाजि थासारिनि न', नांगौबादि फ़रायसालिनि सोरगिदि सिमानि इञ्जुर (wall) गोयै, मोब्लिब गोयै, गोनोखोआरि थाखो खथा गोयै, गोरगो दं लौनो खाबु गोयै, मोजां रोखोमनि खाथाख' गोयै, थाखो बिजाबनि अनगा गियाननि फ़ुखा उफ़ा बिजाबफ़ोर गोयै, आजिरा समफ़ोरखौ बारहोरो थाखाय गेलेनो फ़ोथार, गान खननो, मोसानो, दामनो - देनो थाखाय खथानि खाबु गोयै आरो गोबां ।
2. नैथियाव- Man- power / Human resource and community attitude : बेनि फ़ारसे जौनि बर' बिजौंनि फ़रायसालियाव गासै जेसेबां थाखोनि थाखाय फ़ोरोंगिरि नांगौ बेखौ सुफ़ुनो हायै, दानि गोनोखोआरि आदबजो फ़ोरोंनो हानाय नांगौ बादि फ़ोरोंगिरि गोयै, सोरखारिनि गुबुन गुबुन आयदायाव फ़ोरोंगिरिफ़ोरखौ खामानि जाबसिनना होनायनि थाखाय फ़रायसालियाव फ़ोरोंगिरिफ़ोरा नुजानो हायि जानायनि थाखाय, फ़रायसालि खाथि खालानि एबा हालामनि दिथागिरि, मेलेमजिबि एबा गियान गोनां सुबुफ़ोरा सोरखारि फ़रायसालिफ़ोरखौ गोनांथि एबा नांगौथि होयै आरो गोबां ।
3. थामथियाव- Academic (Research and Training) : बे बेलायाव बिमानि रावखौ बिथा खालामनाने होनाय बां रावारि सोलोथाइ (Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education) नि सायाव बहुमनि गोबां हादराव सोलिगासिनो दं आरो बिनि मोजां फ़िथाइखौबो मोननो हादोसै । जैरे Philippines नि Lubuagan Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education Programme आरो Thailand नि Pwo Karen (प'करेन) माहारिनि बिमानि रावजो होनाय सोलोथाइनि जाफ़ुसार फ़िथाइनि रादाबा मूलुग नाइ मिथिजानाय । नाथाय बर' बिजौंनि सोलोथाइनि बेलायाव फ़रायसाफ़ोरनि मुं थिसननाइआ मानो खमायलाखो बेखौ बिजिरसनांगौनि गोनांथिआबो दसै बेखौ जौ बयबो मिथिसिगौ । मोनफ़ोम खोलोब जैरे- गुदि, गेजेर आरो गोजौ थाखोनि सायाव सोरबा बिजिरसंगिरि एबा सानसुमे research scholar आ गावनि नाजानायजो नडाबा सोरबा खोलेप नि देदनेनायाव बिजिरसंबला बर' बिजौंनि सोलोथायनिफ़राय हरिया लुबैनाय बादि फ़िथाइ मोननो हायैनि जाहोनफ़ोरखौ हमदानो हागोन । लोगोसे बिजिरसंगिरि बिथांमोननि Recommendations फ़ा सोलोथाइ बिफ़ाननि आरो सोरखारिनि थाखाय बेसेन बहा document जाना थागोन आरो बे बर' बिजौंनि थाखाय गेबं मावफ़ारि लानायाव मदद होगोन । Quality Education नि थाखाय फ़ोरोंगिरिफ़ोरनि Training नि जैरे गोनांथि दं, थिख बेबादिनो फ़रायसाफ़ोरनि थाखायबो बैसोर्जो लोगोसे मेलेमजो गोरुबनाय आरो गावनि हरिमुजो सोमोनदो गोनां फ़रा बिजाबनि गोनांथि दं । बेखौनो इराजि आव age appropriate, cognitively aligned and culturally relevant textbook बुनाय जायो । बर' बिजौंनि फ़राबिजाबनि बेलायाव बेनि लांदा जायगा एबा खखलाखौ गोबाइने ननो मोनो । मानो होनोबा उन्दै उन्दै फ़रायसाफ़ोरनि खर-मेलेमजो गोरुबनाय, बिथांमोन लुबैनायबादि आरजाथाव बिजाब बोरे सुजुनांगौ बिनि सायाव बिजिरसनाय, लोगोसे रोग्थि गोनां सुबुफ़ोरनि हेफ़ाजाब लाना मावबादा खनायनि गेजेरजो बिजाबफ़ोरखौ सुजुनाय जायाखै । गोबांसिन बिजाबखोनी गुबुन रावनिफ़राय राव दानस्लायनायसो जादो । गोबां रोखोमनि बिजाब जौनि हरिहा एबा बर' रावनि हांखोखौ लिरनाय जौनाव थोजासे गैया । जायनि थांखाय बर' बिजौंजो फ़रायनाय फ़रायसाफ़ोरा बिजाबनिफ़राय मोननांगौ गियानखौ मोनफ़ुजोबनो हाया । नाथाय गुबुन बिजौंनि फ़रायसाफ़ोरनि थाखाय जायखि जाया बिथिनि बिजाबनि आंखाल गैया । जेखि रोखोमनि बिजाब नांगौ जाया मानो बेखौ गोरुलैयैनो मोनफ़ुनो हायो । जायनि जाउनाव गुबुन बिजौंजो फ़रायनाय फ़रायसाफ़ोरा गोरुलैयै गियान आरजिनो हायो । बेनि थाखायनो जौनि हरिनि थुनलाइ सोरजिफ़ुनाया गुबुन बिजौंजो रुजुयोब्ला जौनि बिजाबनि आरजिनानयनि थासारिया उन जाना दं बेखौ बुनाया गोरुनथि जानाय नडा ।





Contributor: Bibi Prasad Brahma (Assistant Teacher, Harinaguri High School)

बेजो लोगोसे मोनसे बाथाखौ बुनांगोनदि - जोनि भारत सोरखारा 2003 माइथायाव बर' रावखौ भारतनि संबिधाननि दाइनथि फ़ारिलाइआव थिस'ननायनि उनाव लोगोसे Union Public Service Commission आव 2005 माइथायाव थिस'नो आरो आसाम सोरखारा Assam Public Service Commission आव 2006 माइथायनि 4 अक्त'बर आव थिस'नो । नाथाय जोबोद दुखुनि बाथा - मिथिनायाव UPSC mains आनजादनि थाखाय बर' बिजोनि बिजाबा Syllabus आव होनाय बादि थोजासे गैया । जैरै:

Syllabus for Bodo in UPSC mains: Paper-II

Section A	Section B
a) खनथाइ-मेथाइ (Edited by Madaram Brahma and Rupnath Brahma)	a) गिबि बिथाय (आयदा नै) Bihuram Boro
b) हाथरखि-हाला (Edited by Pramod Chandra Brahma)	b) रादाब : Samar Brahma Choudhury
c) बर'नि गुदि सिबसा अरो आर'ज (Madaram Brahma)	c) अस्त्रां गंसे नांगौ : Brajendra Kumar brahma
d) राजा निलाम्बर (Dwarendra Nath Basumatary)	d) बैसागु आरो हरिमु : Laksheswar Brahma
e) बिबार (Prose section) Edited by Satish Chandra Basumatary	e) गोदान बर' : Manaranjan Lahary
	f) जुजाइनि अर : Chittaranjan Mushahary
	g) मैहुर : Dharanidhar Wary
	h) हर बादि खोमसि : Kamal Kumar Brahma
	i) जावलिया देवान : Mangal Singh Hazowary
	j) हाग्या गुदुनि मै : Nilkamal Brahma

गोजौआव होनाय बेफोर बर' बिजाबनि आयदाफ़ोरा UPSC Mains Exam. नि paper-II नि syllabus आव थिखानाय आयदाफ़ोर । नाथाय बेफोर बिजाबफ़ोरनि मादाव " बिबार " (Prose section) Edited by Satish Chandra Basumatary नि बिजाबाआ दासिमआव माखासे आयदाफ़ोरा अस'मिया आरो बाडालि (Bengali) रावआवनो दं । दिनैसिमबो बर' रावआव सोलायजोबनाय जायाखै आरो मानगोनां मन'रनजन लाहारि सुजुनाय " गोदान बर' " बे बिजाबाआ गोमा लांबाय आरो बे जेनाजो बर' आयदाखौ Optional Paper लाग्या बिजाथिफ़ोरा मोगा मोगि जानानानै दं । दिनैनि सानाव गोबां बे बादि बिजाब गोयैनि जेनाजो जोनि बर' फ़िसाफ़ोरा मोगा मोगि जानानायखौ बुना फ़ोजोबनो हाया ।

गुबै बाथाया बेनोदि, बर' बिजोआ दिनैसिम 59 बोसोर बारलांबाय , नाथाय आसाम सोरखारा बर' बिजोनि फ़रायसालिफ़ोरखौ गाजि थासारिफ़राय गोजौआव म'ख'नाय जेनाफ़ोरखौ सुसांजोबनो हाजोबाखैबलाबो जेखौ सोरखारा होबोगासिनो दं बेफ़ोरखौ जो जैरै बादि जोथोन लानांगौ बिदि जोथोन लानो रोडैआव आरो थासारिखौ रासिन गाजि खालामना लानो गोनां जादो ।

बुनो थाडोबला फ़रायसालिनि गाहाय फ़ोरोंगिरि , लेडाय फ़ोरोंगिरिफ़ोर आरो School managing committee जो ज' जाना बोरेबला फ़रायसालिखौ जौगानाय बिथिआव लाबोनो हायो बेखौ मोजां सावराय लायोबला फ़रायसालिनि थासारिखौ मोजां रोखोमनि थासारिआव लाबोनो हागोन होनना आं सानो । मानोना जोनि दानि मुगायाव थानानै थानो थाखाय मोनफ़ोमबो बिथिआव खाबु दंबलाबो बे खाबुखौ मोनफ़ुनो एसेबां गोरले नडा । बयबो मिथिसिगौ बे मुगाया गावजो गाव जुजिलायना गावखौ देरहासाद खालामना थाना थानायनि जुग । बे मुगायाव जाय गावनि रोंग'थिखौ दिनथिफ़ुसारनो हागोन , बे बादि सुबुडासो मोजां खाबुखौ मोननो हायो । बे मुगायाव रावबो दलद जिरायना थानो थाखाय सम गैया । बे मुगाया गावनि थानानै थानायनि लामा दिहनुनाइजो लोगोसे गावनि हारि माहारिखौ बहुमआव मोनसे गोरा राफ़ोद हारि एबा माहारि महरै सिनायथि होनो थाखाय साफ़ोम सुबुडानो गावजो गाव हेफ़ाजाब होलायनायनि जुग एबा मुगा । जायनि थाखाय गोबां दिथागिरिफ़ोरा गाव गावनि गथ'फ़ोरखौ गोजौआव म'ख'नाय जेनाफ़ोरनिफ़राय रेखा मोनहोनो थाखाय गुबुन बिजोनि फ़रायसालिफ़ोराव फ़ोरोंनाय जायो । मानोना साफ़ोम दिथागिरि बिथांमोनहा गाव गावनि फ़िसाफ़ोरखौ सासे राफ़ोद सुबुं जानायखौ लुबैखागोनखा , लोगोसे बबे बादि फ़रायसालियाव मुं थिसनबला मोजांसिन जागोन बेखौ नोजोर बोनानै बांसिन Private School आव थिसननायखौ जो नूनो मोनो । बिनि थाखायनो गोबां बर' बिजोनि फ़रायसालिफ़ोराव फ़रायसाफ़ोरनि मुं थिसननाइआ खमायलांबाय । जायनि जाहोनाव गोबां बर' बिजोनि फ़रायसालिफ़ोराव फ़रायसा गोयैनि थाखाय गोबां फ़रायसालिफ़ोरा जोनि मेगननि सिगांआवनो थैलांबाय आरो खायसेबा थैलांनयनि लामायाव दं । दुखु नांथाव बाथाया बेबोदि , बे थैलांनय फ़रायसालिनि फ़ोरोंगिरिया गुबुन फ़रायसालियाव attachment जाना दं । नाथाय बे फ़ोरोंगिरिया जेबला आजिरा मोनगोन अब्ला बिथानि vacant post आ automatically गोमालांसिगोन । अब्ला बिनि दायनिगिरिआ सोरनि जागोन ? बे मोनसे गिदिद सोंथि ! अब्ला बर' बिजोआ इयुनाव मा जालांगोन बेखौ बुनाया गोब्राब । बिनि थाखायनो जोनि बर' बिजोखौ फ़ोथाना लाखिनो जो साफ़ोमबो बर' फ़िसाया साननो गोनांदि - जोबो गावजो गाव हेफ़ाजाब होयोबला बर' बिजोखौ रेखा खालामनायजो लोगोसे बर' बिजोखौ फ़रायनाय फ़रायसाफ़ोरा गोजौआव म'ख'नाय जेनाफ़ोरनिफ़राय रेखा मोनगोन आरो बर' हारिनि थुनलाइ सोरजिनायाव मदद खालामना थुनलाइखौ जौगा होनो हागोन बेनि थाखाय बिजिरसंबला थारैनो जो गुबै थांखियाव स'हैनो हागोन । जौहा जोनि बर' हारिनि थुनलाइ सोरजिनायनि सायाव मोजां गाजिनि सोमोनदै नायबिजिरनो बर' साहित्य' सभा दखायो । बे आफ़ादनि गेजेरजो हारिनि थुनलाइनि जौगानायनि हाबाखौ मावफ़ुनो थाखाय आबु गोहो दं । बिथांमोनहा नांगौबादि थुनलाइ सोरजिनायनि फ़ुखा दिहनुनो हायो ।

मिजिं थियोदि गोजौआव म'ख'नाय जेनाफ़ोरखौ फ़ैगौ समाव आसाम सोरखार , बि. टि. सि. सोरखार , बर' साहित्य' सभाजो लोगोसे गुबुन गुबुन बर'नि आफ़ादफ़ोरा खौसे जाना बर' बिजोखौ रेखा खालामनायजो लोगोसे थुनलाइखौ जौगाहोनायखौ नोजोर बोनानै बर' बिजोनि बिजाबफ़ोरनि जेना आरो फ़रायसालिफ़ोरखौ अनसायगोन । जाहाथे बर' बिजोनि फ़रायसाफ़ोरा बिजाबनि जेनाफ़ोरनि थाखाय मोगा मोगि जानानायनिफ़राय रेखा मोनो आरो गावनि हारि अनसायनायजो लोगोसे हारिखौ मोजां लामाजो दैदेननायाव हेफ़ाजाब होनो हायो ।

"गोजोनथो"



03

ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOOD

Economic Development of BTR: Select Scopes and Potential

Contributor: Prof. Phanindra Goyari, Ph.D., School of Economics, University of Hyderabad

The Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) is a beautiful area located on the northern bank of the mighty Brahmaputra River in the State of Assam, India. BTR residents are peace-loving people who seek development of the region, but based on several economic development measures, the BTR is underdeveloped compared with other regions of India. However, the region has much potential for economic growth and development based on its resources, geographical advantages, public sentiment, and government support, both state and central. Below, I share a few personal observations in relation to the region's agricultural, industrial, and tourism sectors; trade and business skills; and potential for developing a competent workforce.



Agriculture is the dominant sector in the BTR region, where more than 90 percent of residents depend on farming, directly or indirectly, for their livelihood. The region has remarkable potential for agriculture sector development for several reasons, such as naturally fertile lands and abundant water sources that make it suitable to cultivate rice paddies, vegetables, cash crops, horticulture, and other crops. Assam tea, a popular beverage worldwide, is cultivated largely in the BTR region. Such high-quality soils cannot be found in many other regions of India, and most farmers elsewhere could not cultivate tea, rice paddy, etc., even if they wanted to do so. Unlike some drought-prone regions in Telangana, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, the BTR has naturally flowing waterways, tributaries, rivers, and underground water reservoirs, not to mention heavy rainfall during rainy season, which is May–July annually. These water sources can be harnessed for effective irrigation purposes and other uses. Within this sector, rice paddy is the main crop, comprising more than 70 percent of gross farmland. Yields from many crops are not high compared with other more-developed regions, but those in the BTR can be enhanced by adapting proper technologies.

1. With the arrival of short-maturity paddy seed varieties and irrigation, paddy in Assam can be cultivated in three seasons of an agricultural year. Out of the three seasons (winter paddy, autumn paddy, and summer paddy), area allocations and total summer paddy yields have been increasing in recent years. The crop is becoming popular among many farmers, and it should be encouraged. However, many farmers face the

problem of ineffective irrigation facilities during summer season. Dependable irrigation is needed for other seasons as well. Government can support many farmers with irrigation in the form of minor irrigation and other supportive mechanisms. In recent years, the cultivation and production of non-food grain crops, such as oilseeds, as well as various vegetables and fruits, horticulture crops, and plantation crops, such as tea and natural rubber, etc., have been increasing. This trend should be encouraged, as these are high-value crops that can yield greater revenues for farmers. Small-scale tea growers have been increasing in this region, and many youths are entering the field, a positive trend.

**Key Points:**

3. Skills in producing traditional ethnic wears can be leveraged to produce a diversified range of products with utility in others parts of India and globally

**Key Points:**

1. BTR is blessed with rivers and other water sources which can be harnessed for irrigation purposes to enable year long agricultural activities in a sustainable manner
2. Recent trends of cultivation of high value crops should be encouraged

2. The BTR is rural and agrarian in nature. However, this rural and agrarian region is not industrialized and urbanized adequately and has tremendous potential for development in micro-, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) including cottage industries and handloom weaving; therefore, emphasis should be placed on development through MSMEs, but not through large-scale industrialization. Many youths with entrepreneurial ambitions would have been wise to take advantage of benefits from important MSME packages that India's finance minister announced on May 13, 2020, as part of a larger effort – *atma nirbhar bharat abhiyan* – to overcome the economic effects from the COVID-19 pandemic. MSMEs related to bamboo products, tea, leatherwork, weaving, woodwork, metalwork, etc., have high development potential to create jobs and boost revenue by increasing domestic sales and exports. However, producers should adopt effective diversification strategies with local products, including ethnic goods, to meet international markets' demands. Ethnic products include *dokhona*, which are beautiful traditional outfits that Bodo weavers produce in Assam and are worn mostly by Bodo women, the only market for the apparel, and demand for *dokhona* in the BTR/Assam region is not sufficiently high. So, can this apparel be sold in other parts of India or overseas? The answer is, of course, yes. These markets beyond the region should be explored, and customized combinations of colors, designs, motifs, and styles should be made available to suit the tastes of those living in other parts of the world, where climate and weather differences are major considerations.



03 ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOOD

Economic Development of BTR: Select Scopes and Potential

Contributor: Prof. Phanindra Goyari, Ph.D., School of Economics, University of Hyderabad

3. Overall, growth in trade and other commercial activity has been insufficient to spur overall growth in the BTR/Assam market compared with growth in other states, such as Maharashtra, Telangana, and Gujarat. One of the main reasons for lackluster trade and other commercial activity in the region is a lack of marketing infrastructure and channels for finished products, both industrial and agricultural. For example, as mentioned above, many Bodo (aka Boro) women produce clothing – including beautiful *dokhona*, *fasra*, *aronai*, and other apparel – but the market for these items is limited to the BTR/Assam region, and these clothes are not found in cities like Hyderabad, Mumbai, and Bangalore. Therefore, London, New York City, and other global cities seem like a distant commercial dream, but these products have high commercial potential. Therefore, BTR/Assam residents should export these finished products to other regions of India and overseas. Government can promote these efforts by providing trainings in marketing and raising awareness among businesses on how to obtain export licenses. However, selling these products is not enough. Information on products’ function, qualities, and other information also should be made readily available to potential customers. For example, the Deijing Festival is well-organized and advertised often on TV. Similarly, ethnic MSME products such as *dokhona*, *aronai*, and *endi muga* apparel also should be advertised widely, including online at retail sites such as Amazon and Flipkart. Similarly, many farmers in the region do not reap profits by selling paddy and vegetables in local markets. This discourages production beyond domestic consumption, as no adequate incentives exist. Therefore, improved marketing strategies for agricultural products beyond the BTR/Assam market should be developed and optimized.

4. This region also has high potential for increased tourism, which would generate revenue and create jobs if properly planned and implemented without damaging the region’s beautiful natural environment. The region has existing and potential tourist sites that fall under several tourism categories, including nature tourism, cultural tourism, tea tourism, ethnic tourism, and spiritual tourism, among many others. The region already has many well-known parks and sanctuaries, including Manas National Park, Bhairabkunda, Chowki, Dipai Beel, Bogamati, Kalamati, Mahamaya Dham, Jamduar, Bornadi and Chakraisila wildlife sanctuaries, and Ultapani and Kachugaon reserve forests. However, these attractions’ facilities and amenities should be improved and updated to attract international and domestic tourists. In recent decades, these popular destinations have experienced declines in foreign tourists, i.e., most tourists visiting these destinations are domestic, with foreign tourists comprising less than 1 percent. Connectivity to these popular tourist destinations also should be increased and upgraded by widening the roads, constructing hygienic facilities and accommodations. Online booking mechanisms, ads, and other marketing campaigns should be more visible, as they could reinvigorate foreign tourism in this area of the world.



Training and skills development for youths: Most BTR residents are working age (15–45 years old) and can contribute significantly to economic development, but most are not employable due to a lack of basic and technical skills. Thus, training in these skills is needed for youths and middle-age residents to help them enter the work force or pursue entrepreneurial endeavors. Trainings and financial support are also necessary for young entrepreneurs and their start-up businesses. Fellowships should be offered to exceptional students so they can study various courses at premier colleges and universities in India and abroad. This would create solid human resources not only for the BTR, but also for Assam and greater India.

It is reassuring that the BTR’s new government has been adopting several economic policies and schemes to generate development in the region. To ensure proper economic planning, the government should devise short-term and long-term economic policies. However, government cannot do everything all at once. For example, development of adequate irrigation infrastructure, such as installing irrigation water pumps for farmers, could be completed in a few months in many villages, but building a university may take years. Furthermore, some initiatives require more immediate attention and action than others. Optimized economic growth and development of the BTR could be achieved if all plans and provisions in the BTR accord immediately are implemented properly. All institutions listed in the Bodo accord should be established and made fully functional. Needless to say, continued dialogues and effective collaboration between the government and the stakeholders is required to transform the BTR into a better developed region.

Overall, for effective economic development in BTR, emphasis should be placed on the

01	02	03	04	05
Creation of basic infrastructure facilities like public roads, irrigation, power etc.	Development of agriculture sector	Diversified MSMEs development	Generation of more employment facilities	Training, skills development and quality work force



04 HISTORY AND CULTURE

हायेनारि बर' फोरनि हारिमुआरि जारिमिन

Contributor: Dr. Dharitri Narzary, Ambedkar University Delhi

Abstract

बर' फोरनि हारिमुआ माबोरै जागायजेनामोन एबा बर'नि हारिमुआरि जारिमिना माबादि ? बिनि फिन्नायखौ मोननो थाखाय जौ जेसेबां हागौ गुदि निफ्रायनो बेखौ बिजिरनाने नायनो नाजानांगोन। बर'नि हारिमुआवबो समनि बोहेनायजौ लोगोसे गोबां सोलायबोनायखौ नूनो-मोनदानो मोनो नाथीय थवब्लाबोआथिखालाव बर'नि हारिमुआ सा-सानजा भारतनि सिनायथि होनो हानाय मोनसे गोगोम हारिमुनि गनायथि मोनदो। बेनि मोनसे गाहाइ जाहोनानो जाबाय बर' सुबुं माहारिनि गोसो-गोरबो सिडाव सुनाने थानाय गोथौ हारिमुआरि सानथीनि रोदा। बे रोदाफोरनिफ्रायनो गोसारनाने रजखानाय बर'नि हारिमुआ गोबां महरै गावनि जारिमिनखौ दिन्थिबोदो। बेनि सायावनो सुदयै बे तिरथुमाव सावरायनाय जाबाय।

सिनायथि (Introduction: Meaning and Context)

हारिमुआरि जारिमिना माखौ बुडो ? हारिमु सोदोबखौ बाहायोब्ला जौ बेखौ मोनसे गिदिर-गोगोम सोदोब बादि मोनो नाथाय सान्नाने नायोब्ला बे सोदोबा जोबोद गोरलै एबा सादा (ordinary)। हारिमुआ जौनि सानफ्रोमबोनि जिउखान्थिखौनो बुडो। मोनफ्रोमबो सुबुं माहारिहानो गाव-गाबागाव थानाने थानायनि एखुथिया थांखि आरो ओंथि थायो जायखौ फसंथानाने आरो बेखौ बयबो मानिनाने सें-सें ज'-ज' आवगाय लानायनि राहा-लामा दिहन्नाने लायो (Geoffrey Eley : 1995)। बेनिफ्रायनो जोनोम मोनलाडो सुबुं माहारिनि समाजखान्थि जायखौ साफ्रोमबो सुबुं सोद्रोमाफ्रा गनायथिनाने लायो गावनि माहारिनि खौसेथिखौ रेखा खालामनाने दोन्नो थाखाय। मानोना सुबुं सोद्रोमाफ्रा हारसिडै थानाने थानो हाया। गावनि मेलेमनि, देहानि आरो सानथायनि (emotion) आबुं जौगानायनि थाखाय माहारिनि गोनां जायो। फसंथानाय समाजखान्थि आरो माहारिनि खौसेथिनि रेखानि थाखाय माखासे समाजारि हाबा-हूखाफोरखौ राइजोयै खूनाने आरो बेनि गेजरजौ गावनि हारि-माहारिनि सिनायथि होनायनि लामा दिहन्नाने लायो। बेफोर हाबा-हूखाफोरनिफ्रायनो जोनोम मोनो माहारिनि हारिमुआ (community culture)। सुबुं माहारिया गोरबोथि गोनां (common) सान्नाय आरो जारिमिनारी मोन्दोथिखौनो गेजर खालामनाने (shared historical experience) इयुन्नि मिजि थियो। बे मिजिथियाव हारिमुआ गोगोमै बिहोमा होनाने हारि-माहारिनि सिनायथि दानायाव हेफाजाब होयो। हारिमु आरो माहारिया गुबुन-गुबुने एखुथिया जानाने गसंथानो हाया आरो अरायबो लोगोसेथेनो सिगांथि दावबायो।

बर'नि हारिमुआरि जारिमिन

गोबांआनो हारिमु होन्नाने बुडोब्ला सरासनसा मोसानाय, दामनाय-देनाय, मेथाइ खन्नय, रंजानाय-बाजानाय फोरबो बायदिफोरखौनो हमनाने लायो। बेवहाय बुंनगौबादि जेबो गैया नाथाय बेफोरबादि हारिमुआरि दिन्थिफोरखौ सासाज्जां लायालाब्लानो बेफोरनि सानथीखौ बिजिरनाने नायोब्लासो जौनि हारिमुनि जारिमिनखौ मोन्दानो हायो।

बर' हारिया आसाम हादोतनि थागिबि हायेनारि सुबुं माहारि होन्नानेनो मिथिजायो, मानोना गिबिनिफ्रायनो बर' हारिनि सुबुंसाफ्रा सरासनसा हायेनाव थानानेनो राइजो जाबोदो। बे बिथिखौ जौ बर'नि हारिमुआरि हाबा-हूखाफोरखौ नायनानेबो बुंनो हायो। जेरै गायनाय-फुनायनि आबादारि आरो दानाय-लुनायनि हाबा मावनाय। बर'फ्रा मेसॅनि-दैल्जानि बोथोर नायनाने गुबुन-गुबुन आबाद मावबोदोब्लाबो गायनाय-फुनाय होन्नाने बुडोब्ला जौ सिगाडाववो



माइ गायनायखौनो बुजियो मानोना माइआनो जौनि गाहाइ आबाद। माइ गायनाय होन्नाने बुडोब्लानो जौनि मेगनाव सोमखोर-गोथां हाजो-हालाफोरनि गाहायनिफ्राय गोसारलानाय फैलाव दुब्लिफोरनि सावगारि रोमै-रोमै जाखारफेयो। बे माइ गायनायखौ बर'फ्रा माब्लानिफ्राय आरो सोरनिफ्राय सोलौबोआ बेखौ रावबो थांखिनाने गरथियै बुंनो हाया। नाथाय सोदोमसिआरि जारिमिन बिलायफ्राव तिरनायफोरनिफ्राय मोन्थिनो मोन्नाय बादिब्ला माइनि आबादखौ जौनि जोबोद खाथियावनो चायनानि (China) खोलाहा थानाय युनान (Yunnan) हादोतआव खालामजेन्दोमोन। बेवहायनिफ्रायनो माइ गायनाय-फुनायनि आदबखान्थिया एसियानि गुबुन-गुबुन हादाबफ्राव गोसारनाने समाजखान्थि आरो हारिमु दानायजौ लोगोसे राजखान्थियारि-रांखान्थियारि सान्नायखौबो फेहेरलानायखौ मोन्थिनो मोनो (Fuller: 2012)। एसियानि गुबुन-गुबुन सुबुं माहारिफोरबादिनो गोदो-गोदायनिफ्रायनो बर' फिसाफ्रा माइ-माइर नडाब्लानो थानाने थानो हायै राइजोखौ जाबोदो आरो बेखौ गमामायैनो बयबो गनोयनाने लायो। बर' फिसाफोरनि जिउ जारिमिना बे गायनाय-फुनायखौनो बिदु खालामनाने आवगायलांदो, जायजौ लोब्बा सानफ्रोमबोनि राइजो जानायाव गोनांथि थानाय गोबां आखायनि हाबा-हूखा, जेरै - दानाय-लुनाय, हेबनाय, दोन्नाय-देनाय, बायदि बायदि फोरनि गेजरजौ गावनि सुबुं माहारिनि सान्नाय एबा सान्नो हानाय गोहोखौ दिन्थिबोदो।

बर'नि सायाव तिरनाने गालानाय बृदिथफोरनि तिरथुमाव बर'फोरखौ आबाद सोलायथा (Shifting Cultivation) खारलुं एबा हादान सिफायथा हान्जा होन्नाने बुंनया बेसेबां सैथो बेखौ बिजिरनाने नायनो गोनां (Dalton: 1872)। मानोना बर'फोरनि गायनाय-फुनायनि आदबखान्थिनि बादिब्ला दुब्लिफ्राव हालएवनाय, मै हौनाय, आलि खोनाय बादि मावथायखौ मावफुनो थाखाय मोनसे थावनियावनो दलत (sedentary settlement) थानांगौ जायो। बिनि थाखायनो हाजो-हालायाव थायाब्लानो गोदो-गोदायनिफ्रायनो बर'फ्रा हायेनावनो थाबोदो जेरावनिफ्राय बेफोरबादि आबादारि हाबा-हूखाफोरखौ गोरलैये मावनो हायो। मिथिगानि आबुं गोरबोआव उदां थाबोनाय बे हायेनारि बर' हारिया फैलाव बैसोमुथिनि बिखाखौनो गावनि न' होन्नाने आबादारि जिउ राहा लामाजौ दावगाबोदो। हाजो-हाला सेरै सेरै गामि गायसन्नाने बिनि खाथि खालायावनो थानाय गुवार, हासार गोनां उदां हा-हूफ्राव ज' ज' आबादारि हाबा-हूखा मावनाने गोम-गोम राइजो जाबोनायनि सल'फ्रानो जौनि हारिमुआरि जारिमिनि गुदि। मानोना बेफोर हारिमुआरि मावखान्थिफोरनि सोमोन्दै तिरख'नाने दोन्नो थाखाय बर'फोरनाव हांखो गैयामोन जायनि थाखाय जौ गामिनि न' न' गायनाय-फुनायाव, दानाय-लुनायाव, संनाय-खावनायाव, दामनाय-देनाय बायदि बायदि मावथायफ्राव बाहायजाग्रा सोरजि बेसादफोर, आबै-आबौमोन खिन्थालानाय सल'बांथाफोर, खुगा मेथाइ बायदिफोरनिफ्रायनो जौनि हारिमुनि जारिमिनखौ सायख'नाने दिहन्नाने जायो। बर'फोर राइजो जाबोनाय गोदो-गोदायनि समनि बेफोर खुगा जारिमिन (oral history) फोरनिफ्राय मिथिनो मोन्नाय बादिब्ला बर'फोरनि गेजेराव माब्लाबाबो हा-हनि एबा जानाय-लौनायनि आखल जाफेराखैमोन। माइ-माइरनि आंखाल गैये, गावनो गोनां गुबुन बेसादफोरखौबो मिथिगानिफ्रायनो गोरलैयेनो मालायफोरनिफ्राय हँथा गैयाजासे बुथमनाने लानो हायोमोन। जायनि जाहोनाव गुबुनारिफोरा बर'फोर थानाय हायेनाव हाबफेनायनि सिगां बर' फिसाफ्रा आलो-आलोयै थाबोनो हादोमोन। बेबादि थासारियावनो बर' सुबुंसाफ्रा मिथिगानिफ्राय थुलुगा लानाने हारिमु रनसायबोदो आरो इयुनाव दावबायनाने गावनि सिनायथि होबोदो।

बर'फोरनि हारिमुआरि जारिमिनखौ मोजाडै मोन्थिनोब्ला जौ माखासे गोरलै नाथाय सानथौ गोनां सौलु दैखानांगोन, जेरै - बैसागुनि ओंथिया मा ? बैसागुआव बर'फ्रा मानो रंजायो ? बे रंजानायखौ जाफुहोना थाखाय मा-मा हाबाफारि मावो ? बैसागुनि गोखा-गोखै जानायनि ओंथिया मा ? बेफोरबादि फोरबोफ्राव रंजानाय-बाजानायनि थाखाय रनसायनाय मेथाइ, खाम-सिफु-सेरजा बायदिसिना सोरजिनाने देखो दिहन्नय, हायला-हुइला बारदिसिखलानि मोसानाय, रंगिना-संगिना मिथिगानि सावगारिखौ आगर महरै बेरखंहोनाय, दमासिनि सौराय-फिथा हमनाय, बायदि बायदि निफ्रायनो बर'नि हारिमुआ दि गामिनि आबादारि सुबुं-माहारिनि जिउखान्थिनि जारिमिनखौ दिन्थिबो बेखौ हमदानो हायो। दानाय-लुनायनि आदबखान्थिनि गेजेरजौबो बर'फोरनि हायेनारि जानायनि सिनायथिखौ हमदानो हायो, जेरै - खुन्दुं सोनाने सालखुन्थायाव जि दानाय आदबखौ सरासनसा थावनि मोनसेयावनो दलत थाया सुबुं-माहारि (sedentary people) फोर बाहायनायखौनो मोन्थिनो मोनो। हाजो-हालायाव थाबोनाय ट्रायबेल माहारिफ्रा सरासनसा जान्जियाव खानाने जि दायो जायखौ 'बेक-स्ट्रेप लुम' होन्नाने बुडो। बर'फ्रा बे जि दानाय-लुनायाव जाय आदबखान्थिफोरखौ बाहायबोदो बेफोर बादि एसेबां गोब्राव आदबखान्थिफोरनिफ्राय हमदानो मोनो बर'फोरनि गोथीयै सान्नो हानाय सोरजिलु-रनसायलु आखुखौ (creative and industrious mind)। मेसॅनि बोथोरार जेरै गामि-गामि नूनो मोनो बर' आइजोफोरखौ रंगिना-संगिना जि सोनाय, खुन्दुं मायदि होनाने फोरॉन्नाय, सोरखि फिदिनाय बायदिसिना आरो बेफोरनि सोलौथाइखौ मात्रे न'खरनि हिन्जावसा गथफ्रा गरथि-गरथि लानाने फेहेरलाडो, बेफोरनिफ्रायनो हारिमुआरि सानसिखौ मोन्थिनो मोनो। नाथाय दुखु गोनां दि गोबांआनो बे दानाय-लुनायबादि गुबुन-गुबुन हाबा-हूखाफोरनि गेजेरजौ हारिमु दानायाव बर' आइजोफोरनि बिहोमाया दि बयनिखुइबो बांसिन बेखौ नायसना, एबा गेबेडै गनायथि होनाने सावराया।



04

HISTORY AND CULTURE

हायेनारि बर' फोरनि हारिमुआरि जारिमिन

Contributor: Dr. Dharitri Narzary, Ambedkar University Delhi

बुनो थाडोब्ला बर'फोरनि हारिमुआरि सोरजि (cultural production) आरो दिन्थिथिफ्रा आइजोफोरनि थाखायसो आबुं-गेवलां जानानै युग-युग सोलिबोनो आरो गोगोमे थानानै थानो हादो।

बेवहाय नाथाय बिजिरनानै नायनांगौआ जाबाय मात्रै जौनि सुबुं माहारिया मावखान्थिफोरखौ आथोन नाययै रान्नानै लाबोदो। जेरै- गायनाय-फुनायनि बोथोराव सोलिबोनाय बादिब्ला हौवाफ्राल' हालएवो, मै होयो, मारा होयो, आरो हिन्जावफ्रा खोथिया फुयो, माइ गायो, ना गुरो आरो मेसेंआव दानाय-लुनायनि हाबा मावो, बायदि बायदि। बेफोर आथोनारि मावखान्थि (gendered division of labour) निफ्रायबो जौ हमदानो हायो बर'नि समाजारि सानस्रिखौ, जायनिफ्राय माहारिआरि जारिमिन्नि (social history) सोमोन्देबो हमदानो हायो।

हारिमु आरो धोरोमखान्थि

सान्नानै नायोब्ला हारिमु आरो धोरोमखान्थिनि गेजेराव थानाय सोमोन्दोआ पैसा गरसेनि फारने मोखां बादि (two sides of the same coin)। जौ बर'नि हारिमु होन्नानै बुडोब्ला खेराय मोसानाय, बाथौसालियाव बाउनाय-फुजिनाय बादि हाबाफोरखौबो हमफायो। बाथौ फुजिनायाव जायफोर हाबा-हूखाफोरखौ मावनाय जायो, बेफोर धोरोमखान्थि (rituals) निफ्रायनो बर' हारिनि गुदिनि जारिमिन्नि सोमोन्देबो मोन्थिनो मोनो। बाथौनि सानथौनिफ्रायनो हारिमुनि खिलिजेन्नायनि सोमोन्देबो गोबां निरबिदां आथिखालाव नुनो मोनो। बाथौ धोरोमखान्थि आरो बर'फोरनि गायनाय-फुनायनि जिउखान्थिनिफ्रायनो बुनो थाडोब्ला बर'नि हारिमुआ उजिदो। बाथौ बोराय आरो बाथौ धोरोमनि गुबुन गुबुन मोदाय-दाउदाय फोरखौ गोजोन होनो थाखाय खेराय मोसानाय, मेथाइ खन्नाय, दामनाय-देनाय, बाउनाय-फुजिनाय बादि खान्थिफ्रा गोसारनानै सानफ्रोमबोनि राइजो जानायनि सानस्रियाव सिथाबफानायखौबो नुनो मोनो। जेरै -माइनाव मोदायनि गुबुन महरा जाबाय मॉइरं (metaphor), नंखायनो माइरंखौ हाथाय-बाजारारि फान्नानै जायोब्ला बर'फ्रा 'मोनजा रोडै दुखुथिया' जागोन होन्नानै बुडो। न'खराव माइनाव थाब्लासो गौम-गौम राइजो मोनजागोन, माइनावजौ अनसाय जानोब्ला माइ गायगा दुब्लियाव गासा सावनागोन, खेराय होनांगोन, माइ मोन्नाय लोगो-लोगो माइनावनो ओंखाम गोरलै बावनानैसो गामिनि राइजो जौ जाजेन्नांगोन, बायदि बायदि आसारखान्थिफोरखौ फसंथानानै हारिमुआरि सानथौ फोसारनायाव धोरोमखान्थिनिबो हेफाजाब लाबोदो बर' माहारिया (बसुमतारी, 2017)।



जोबथा (Conclusion)

बर'नि हारिमुआ बेसेबां गोजौ थाखोनि बेनि नेसॉनखौ जौ बर'नि खुगा थुनलाइ, बेसादारि सोरजिलु (material/cultural objects), समाजारि आसारखान्थि, मावखान्थि (customs-rituals) बायदिफोरखौ नायब्लानो हमदानो मोनो। बर'नि जौगाखां रावनिफ्रायबो जौ बर'नि गोगोम - गेरेमसा हारिमुनि सिनायथिखौ मोन्नो हायो। जेखि-जाया हाबानि रोखा-रोखा दिन्थिथि फोरमायलु सोदोब (appropriate expression), रोखोम-रोखोमनि खुगा मेथाइ जेरै - जारा फाग्लानि मेथाइ, जलि-हाबानि गुबुन-गुबुन समदिन्थिनि खन्नाय मेथाइ, बाथौ-फान्दाइनाय (riddles), बायदि खुगा थुनलाइफ्रा बर'नि हारिमुखौ मुजिनां खालामो (इन्दिरा बर: 2017)। बर'नि गुदिनि जारिमिन्नि बुरखांनायाव एबा हमदानो थाखाय बेफोर हारिमुआरि आयदाफोरखौबो गोथौयै बिजिरनानै सान्नांगौ जायो, अब्लासो हारिनि आबुं सावगारिखौ मोन्थिनो हायो।

References

1. Fuller, Dorian Q, 'Pathways to Asian Civilizations: Tracing the Origins and Spread of Rice and Rice Cultures', *Institute of Archaeology, University College London, Rice* (2011) 4:78-92.
2. Geoffrey Eley, 'What is Cultural History?' *New German Critique*, No. 65, Cultural History/Cultural Studies (Spring - Summer, 1995), pp. 19-36. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/488530>
3. E. Dalton, *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1872.
4. रितेन बसुमतारी, 'बाथौ दोहोरोम आरो बर' हारि', *सानजारि खाम्फा*, बिसम्बि, बर' थुनलाइ आफाद, खुंगा 56थि जुथुम्मा, 2017.
5. डॉ इन्दिरा बर', *हारिमु आरो बर' हारिमु*, बर' पाब्लिकेशन बर्ड, बर' थुनलाइ आफाद, 2017.



05

ARTS AND LITERATURE

Historical Significances of Bitharai Afat in the making of Boro Modern Literature, Art, Theatre, and Culture

Contributor: Dr. Janak Jhankar Narzary

PART 1

Abstract

The history of Boro literature is very rich even though it developed only from the first quarter of the 20th century. Beginning from 1924 to be precise, the literary and artistic tradition of the Boro experienced epochal shifts to display intellectual maturity in the literary nuances that was at par with the other literary traditions of the time. However, very few are aware about the high quality works produced by many individuals who left behind a great legacy for the community. This piece is on one such association, the Bitharai Afat, which produced many influential works in Boro language and contributed to the development of art and culture of the Boro people in Assam.

Introduction: Origin and the Making

The name Bitharai Afat is reminiscent of a time when Boro community was awakening to the call for a change. It was a students' literary and cultural club established in 1952, with its office at Mainao Dera, an outhouse of Rupnath Brahma, the first Boro minister in Assam government. Its library was situated at the eastern end of Mwidher khoro (Hatimatha), and a village road connected Bitharai Afat library to Mainao Dera in just fifteen minutes' walk. Bitharai Afat emerged as an extension of the Boroni Onsai Afat founded in 1949 in which Nileswar Brahma acted as President, Samar Brahma Chowdhury as Secretary, Prasenjit Brahma, Sobha Brahma and few more acted as members of the executive committee.¹

After the Bihar (1924) and the Olangbar age (1932-40), the 1950's ushered the age of Okhaphwr (1954-54),² and Bitharai Afat era (1952-1970). The genesis of Bitharai Afat is Boroni Onsai Afat, which along with the Dhubri Boro Literary Club (1950) and Dhubri Boro Students Union' (1950) had been encouraging the literate Bodo people to write poems, short stories, novels, articles for publication in magazines and other platforms.³ The enthusiasm and dedication of many Boro writers became clearly visible in this era.

The contributions made by Prasenjit Brahma and members of Onsai Afat along with the resident Boro elites of Kokrajhar in supporting the cause of Boro Sahitya Sobha (BSS) must be recorded for the knowledge of future generation. Prasenjit Brahma helped the BSS mostly by himself as majority of the Onsai Afat members stayed out of Kokrajhar for their own professions. The BSS was pressing for the introduction of Bodo language as medium of instruction in schools and this dream came true when after the repeated persuasion of the BSS together with the Boro literati, Bimala Prasad Chaliha, the then Chief Minister of Assam granted to introduce Bodo language as medium of instruction in lower primary class, formally inaugurating it on 18 May 1963 at Kokrajhar.

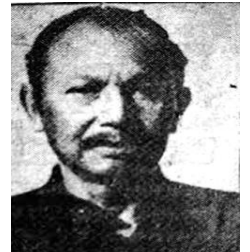
At this juncture, Prasenjit Brahma considered to reform the constitution of Onsai Afat and renamed it as Bitharai Afat in 1952, constituting an executive body of senior school and college students with the members of Onsai Afat acting as advisory body of Bitharai Afat. At this point Prasenjit Brahma was already an established poet and cultural activist, and Bitharai Afat became his brainchild, conceived to inspire and motivate the young generation to take part, especially in the making of a new era of Bodo literature, art and culture in the spirit of Boroni Onsai Afat. With this spirit, the Bitharai Afat from the very beginning stressed on the importance of establishing a good library with its own hut type building for it. The Afat was registered under the Assam Government Society Act and received annual grant for purchasing books. The Chief Minister Bimala Prasad Saliha inaugurated the newly established Bitharai Afat Library at Mwidherkhoro village. The Afat also published an annual handwritten journal "Bitharai" and organized colourful cultural programmes, including students' summer festivals just before the summer vacations at Rangjashali hall opposite Mainao Dera. Many students, mainly from Boys' High School and Girls' High School, participated in these events presenting music, dance, poetry recitation, etc.



Rangjashali Auditorium Hall, opposite the house (Mainao Dera) of Minister Rupnath Brahma, RNB road, Kokrajhar



Late Prasenjit Brahma



Late Samar Brahma Chowdhury



Late Charan Narzary



Late Jagdish Brahma

Literary Activities

In the two decades of Bitharai Afat, from 1952 to early 1970s, literary figures like Jagdish Brahma, Prasenjit Brahma, Samar Brahma Chowdhury, Manaranjan Lahary and Charan Narzary had been working at their culminating points, playing pioneering roles to set a new trend of modernism in Bodo poetry and literature. Their works in the field of modern Bodo literature had marked the age as Bitharai era (Bitharai jug).



05

ARTS AND LITERATURE

*Historical Significances of Bitharai Afat in the making of Boro Modern Literature, Art, Theatre, and Culture***Contributor: Dr. Janak Jhankar Narzary**

In 1953-54, two epoch-making poems, Ang Thwiya by Prasenjit Brahma and Sijou Geremsa by Samar Brahma Choudhury were published in Okhaphwr magazine. Prasenjit Brahma's Ang Thwia (1954), a modern Boro poem, created emotional stir among the readers, particularly the youth. It was attuned to the times when the Bodo people were restless in the search for their origin and conscious of the threat to their cultural existence.⁴ While Ang Thwiya reflects the indomitable spirit driving the Bodo awakening, Sijou Geremsa, written in a new idiom, is about the cultural heritage of the Bodos and the awakening among them.⁵ The modernity in content, language, and style of rendering of the two poets made a breakthrough in making of modern Bodo poems.

Mention must be made here that Onsai Afat, the parent organisation of Bithorai Afat, published two books of significance - "Balabganwi" in 1952 and "Radab" in 1958. "Balabganwi" was a collection of folk songs along with songs composed by Nileswar Brahma which were released through HMV and Columbia Gramophone Company in 1951, the very first Boro songs to be recorded with the efforts made by Onsai Afat. "Radab" was an anthology of poems by Samar Brahma Choudhury with a foreword by Kalaguru Bishnu Prasad Rabha. Later, in 1978, Brahma Choudhury started a periodical newspaper by the same name which grew to be an important platform for exchange of information, knowledge and ideas.

Jagadish Brahma created his well-known poem, Daimani Phisa: Dimasa (Sons of the Great River: Dimasa), which demonstrates the intensity of the poet's concern for the roots of Bodo civilization and culture. His 'Duphangni Solo' (Tale of the Spring) bears the stamp of novelty of style and originality in the treatment of the familiar theme of nature and the poet's reflective self.⁶

Charan Narzary was one of the acclaimed poets of the Bitharai era. He came to be well known for his poem Anaru Thu Sigang (Anaru March on). Anaru represents the poor and exploited community which is struggling to earn its land rights. The poet called upon Anaru to act as an avant-garde of Boro and help his people and march forward. He created more poems of lasting significance, especially the 'Bwsr Gwdan' (The New Year) and 'Daobayari' (The Traveler) are two immortal creations by Narzary. He edited Alary a half yearly multilingual journal published under the banner of Bitharai Afat and the first issue was published in 1959. The Bodo was another Journal edited by Charan Narzary, initially supported by Bitharai Afat. The first issue was published in 1963; later it was published as a mouthpiece of the BSS. The first issue of a half yearly journal, Bwirathi, edited by Samar Brahma Choudhury and supported by Bitharai Afat, was published in 1960. Brahma Chowdhury had also edited another journal Bardwichikla during the same period.

Epilogue

The Bithorai period epitomized the literary culture of Boro society and extended its sphere of critical thinking through other literary genre and art forms like visual art, performing art, etc. which will be presented as Part II of this article in the next issue of Laishi.

Please note that this article has been compressed from my manuscript "Bitharai Afat in Making of An Epoch of Modern Boro Culture", written to publish in a book form, presently in final editing stage

¹Folaya Sikhmaya in Ang Thwia by Prasenjit Brahma, Edited by Brajendra Kumar Brahma, @ Nvin Way, Danali publication, Kokrajhar, 2000.

²Bodo Sahitya Sabha, "Prelude to the foundation of the Bodo Sahitya Sabha on 16th November, 1952" in Praban Bargayary (ed.), The Bodo: Mouthpiece of the Bodo Sahitya Sabha- 27th Issue (Kokrajhar: Bodo Sahitya Sabha, 2002), p. A-14

³Ethnic consolidation of Bodo language Identity: Assertion of Bodo sahitya Sobha - chapter iv and v - Objectives of the Bodo Sahitya Sobha, <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in.Shodhganga> and Bodo Literary Club, "Letter of Rajendra Nath Brahma", reprinted in Praban Bargayary (ed.), The Bodo: Mouthpiece of the Bodo Sahitya Sabha (Korajhar: Bodo Sahitya Sabha, 2002), p.A-18.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Anil Boro, Modernism, Poetry and Identity Among Bodos <http://nelitreview.tumblr.com>

⁶Ibid.



06 YOUTH AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Securing the future

Contributors: James Basumatary, Ashok Kumar Brahma

“We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future”

Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd US President

Human resource is the most fundamental resource of any civilization. It is this resource that influences the value of all the other resources. There are several examples from across the world, where development of the human resource has led to the development of a nation despite lacking in natural resources. On the other hand, an underdeveloped human resource has the potential to lead to several societal problems such as low economic development, and consequently low quality of life and under worse conditions may also lead to instability, violence, and social un-rest.

Of an estimated 1.5 million Boro community living in Assam, ~ 375,000 can be categorized as youths. It is pertinent to empower and enable these youths to shape their lives. While the youths in the BTR region are no less than the others in terms of their potential, issues such as: gaps in skills and knowledge, lack of exposure, prevailing societal issues and the overall lack of employment has led to sub-optimal use of this potential

A comprehensive approach that looks into all relevant aspects, considers the perspective of all the stakeholders and develops tailored made solutions leveraging global best practices needs to be adopted.



We present a simplified three step approach for driving youth and career development



1 Assess

Three priority groups of youths can be outlined, each with their own characteristics and requiring different solutions

Groups	Good performers	Limited performers	Unemployed, and currently neither in education nor training (UCNET)
Description	High performing educated youths with top qualifications	Educated youths but with mediocre qualifications	Youths who are currently neither employed, nor are in any education or training
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brain drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsatisfaction, due to mismatch in expectations and jobs on offer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk of drifting into long term unemployment and social exclusions
Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High personal value adding jobs in terms of learning and remuneration Entrepreneurial opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avenues for further learning and development Entrepreneurial opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Societal support Avenues for learning and development High supply of blue-collar jobs

High performing educated youths would typically expect highly rewarding careers in terms of learning, remuneration and the opportunity to test their skills and aptitude and contribute to a larger cause. Lack of such opportunities will lead to migration of these youths to greener pasture resulting in brain drain, and thus a loss of high-quality human resources. Limited performers, i.e., educated youths who are not from top colleges, have lower scores or majoring in subjects which are not in demand, may find it difficult to find their aspirational jobs leading to dissatisfied lives. Youths who are currently unemployed, and neither are in any sort of education and training, have high risk of drifting into long term unemployment and become more and more irrelevant and isolated from the job market. Failing to meet the needs of each of these groups typically leads to a collective loss for the society

Different groups of youths present different challenges to the policy makers. On one end of the spectrum, high performers present the issue of brain drain, and on the other end certain youths may drift into long term unemployment



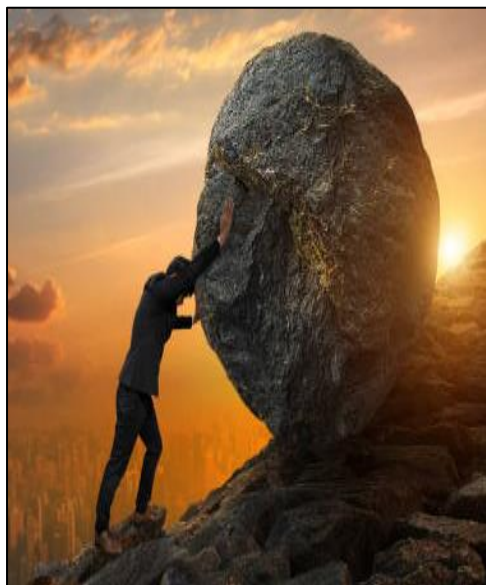
06 YOUTH AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Securing the future

Contributors: James Basumatary, Ashok Kumar Brahma

Meeting the requirements of these groups of youth will require a holistic understanding of the current challenges and gaps.

We have grouped these challenges and gaps into four categories




- 01 Limited job opportunities**
 - Lack of industries in the region has led to limited job opportunities
 - Government is the only job generator in the organized sector
- 02 Skill gaps**
 - Limited industry – academic linkage in the existing educational institutions
 - Lack of internships
 - Career counselling
 - Absence of training and placement cells
- 03 Cultural constraints**
 - Existing social stigma associated with certain vocational jobs and occupation
 - Need for instant gratification, and low willingness to persists among the youths has been observed
 - Lack of historical social capital

Based on the grouping of the challenges and gaps, we have identified the three primary stakeholders who will have to play a key role in driving youth and career development. These stakeholders are: the government as industrial sector policy makers, educational institutions and local communities who will act in line with government directives

 **The Government**
as Industrial sector policy makers

 **Educational institutions**




 **Local communities**

2 Design

The next step is to define clear objectives of what the youth and career development strategy should achieved. **We are of the view that the objectives of the strategy should be two-fold:**

- 1. Increase supply of jobs** – Promote industrial investments from outside and local entrepreneurship to create jobs
- 2. Meet the demand for labor** - Develop high quality human resource by undertaking actions at academia and local community level

Clear action points need to be developed inline with the objectives. **We have identified key action points for each of the three primary stakeholders**

Primary Stakeholders	Action Points
The Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create conducive environment for business by ensuring peace, stability and security ▪ Create necessary transport, logistics and utility infrastructure by working together with relevant stakeholders, including private parties ▪ Work out financial and tax incentives for attracting industries inline with State and Central Government policies ▪ Undertake investment promotion activities highlighting key competitiveness of the region
Educational Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote mandatory annual/bi-annual internships with local/non-local organizations ▪ Establish and leverage strong alumni network for training and placements, donations, etc. ▪ Establish training and placement cells in line with India’s top educational institutions ▪ Create entrepreneurship cells ▪ Promote research and set paper publishing targets ▪ Identify and incorporate key study areas in line with industrial development
Local Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify vulnerable groups, understand their issues and take remedial measures ▪ Develop platforms for the youth to present and showcase their ideas, talents, and abilities across a range of domains ▪ Connect youth with local role models and mentors ▪ Prevent school drop out

3 Implement

A detailed roadmap needs to be prepared for implementing the action plan identified above. For each of the above identified actions points, detailed initiative charters containing initiatives to be undertaken, timeline and milestones, funding required, and primary owners need to be prepared. It is advisable that the strategy is implemented as a program, and adequate program management capacities and processes are put in place



07

THULUNGANI FUNKHA

Shiva Ram Boro, the FIRST Chartered Accountant of Bodo Community

Contributors: Mamoni Basumatary, Atul Basumatary, Pinuel Basumatary

BDF Laisi Correspondent: Shiva, you are a highly dedicated, hardworking, sincere and brave chartered accountant. You studied in New Delhi and New Delhi is known for its harsh weather. Just to attend your coaching classes, waking up early at 5:00 am in the morning daily and coping with dense fog and numbing cold gripped New Delhi during winter seems to be a very hectic and tiresome routine you have followed. Despite these difficulties you had been intensely chasing your dreams through which I think you developed a lot of courage. And probably that courage was the fuel to achieve amazing success in your educational goal today.

BDF Laisi Correspondent: Please tell us about your family and from where you belong to?

Shiva: I'm from a small village name Bhakatpara situated in Udalguri District in BTR, Assam. In my childhood I had to move several places of Assam due to my father's transfer. My father was a Banker and it was a transferrable job. My mother is a homemaker taking care of all household chores with ease. My mother stands strong all the time at home and other affairs, and she is the reason why I firmly believe that women are truly the backbone of a family. I have one younger brother who is a Computer engineer.



BDF Laisi Correspondent: Please let's know about your early life, your educations, challenges faced for pursuing your educational goals

Shiva: I have spent my childhood in a village and enjoyed rural life fully. I used to go for tending and herding cows, playing marbles, climbing trees, swimming in natural pond and buffalo riding etc. But my parents were very strict about our education and keen to put us in a good school. And that is why they moved out of the village in search of a good school. My father was frequently transferred to different areas around the State hence I was also moving from one place to another and changing schools frequently. However, I completed my 10th Standard from Don Bosco High School, Mangaldai and did my 12th from Guwahati Commerce College. Thereafter, I moved to New Delhi and attended Ramjas College, Delhi University, where I completed my B.Com. (Honours). My challenges in life actually started when I completed my M.Com. from Hansraj College, Delhi University. Because at that time most of my friends had already started their jobs, completed CAs, MBAs, settled as Lieutenant, Journalists, Musicians and all are top notch achievers, while I still was a Commerce Student.

BDF Laisi Correspondent: Did anybody guide/mentor you on your career path heading?

Shiva: Actually, I didn't have any guide, though I received immense support from my parents. I think having a mentor who could guide you is very important. As there is a saying, a wise man learns from the mistake of others. A true mentor will prevent you from making repeated mistakes, which will save your time. Time is very precious in life; time you save is time you earn.

BDF Laisi Correspondent: Who's your role model?

Shiva: There are many role models, and it keeps changing depending on what I do, presently my role model is CA Rakesh Jhunjhunwala.

"I would be interested in generating self-employment opportunities for the youths of our community by educating them about how finance and taxation works. I believe it would be of much help in establishing their own business if they understand the very concepts of finance"



Shiva Ram Boro is the first Chartered Accountant of Bodo Community. He was born in Bhakatpara, Udalguri District in BTR, to Shri Deben Baro and Smt. Bimola Baro. His father is a bank employee and mother a home maker. His brother Shri Pusparaj Baro is a Computer Engineer.



Shiva has vast experience in the field of CA and has previously worked with M/s Doogar & Associates, M/s Lochan & Co. Chartered Accountants, and M/s Batra Sapra & Co. in the National Capital Region



Shiva left Delhi to start his own CA firm in Assam

BDF Laisi Correspondent: Why have you chosen this field as your career?

Shiva: I could learn about CA course when I was in 9th Standard by reading newspapers. CA is a very respected and dignified profession. After completion of 10th Standard my parents wanted me to continue my studies in Assam only, in the vicinity of my hometown and tried to bribe me with a motorcycle also. But I was very much determined to pursue my M-Com from reputed colleges in New Delhi & then I opted to go to New Delhi and the rest is history. A CA has a skill set of CA, CS and CMA combined. CAs are the best at Finance, Accounting, Auditing, Company law, Taxation Laws etc. Our Scope of work is dynamic with the changes in business and economic environment. There is a scope of learning throughout our professional journey; it never gets monotonous and boring. As a CA you can build your career in the domain of stock trading, entrepreneur, investment banker, mutual fund manager, auditor, banker, CFO of MNCs, teaching, author, tax laws consultant, quasi-judicial representative, merchant banker etc

"As a CA you can build your career in the domain of stock trading, entrepreneur, investment banker, mutual fund manager, auditor, banker, CFO of MNCs, teaching, author, tax laws consultant, quasi-judicial representative, merchant banker etc."



07

THULUNGANI FUNKHA

Shiva Ram Boro, the FIRST Chartered Accountant of Bodo Community

Contributors: Mamoni Basumatary, Atul Basumatary, Pinuel Basumatary

BDF Laisi Correspondent: Success is different for everyone, but it's always interesting to learn how people arrived where they are. What's the biggest factor that has helped you to be successful?

Shiva: Success comes to those who are disciplined and doing things that are necessary even if one doesn't feel like doing it. My journey to CA was not smooth and easy going. There was a time when I also felt very down in the dumps, but unlike many I never quit and continued my journey to reach my goal. It took me extra years to become Chartered Accountant, had I given up after two or three attempts like most people do, I would have not been able to be a CA today.

Yes, I'm proud to be a practicing Chartered Accountant, because there are only about 1.30 Lakhs (approx.) practicing CAs among 140 crores population in India

I learnt many things from my friends. At times, I was also bullied frequently for my pronunciation and different accent. But I never allowed that to affect my goal, and rather I took it positively and made corrections and went on. Success is always a journey. To be successful you need to know and love what you are doing and believe in yourself. Because time will come when you'll fail, but if you love what you are doing you'll strive for it, and won't give up. Do not fear to fail, only you need to believe in yourself because no one will believe in your hard work unless you show them the results. I always believe in myself and never give up despite of many consecutive failures.

BDF Laisi Correspondent: Please let's know about your early life, your educations, challenges faced for pursuing your educational goals

Shiva: I have spent my childhood in a village and enjoyed rural life fully. I used to go for tending and herding cows, playing marbles, climbing trees, swimming in natural pond and buffalo riding etc. But my parents were very strict about our education and keen to put us in a good school. And that is why they moved out of the village in search of a good school. My father was frequently transferred to different areas around the State hence I was also moving from one place to another and changing schools frequently. However, I completed my 10th Standard from Don Bosco High School, Mangaldai and did my 12th from Guwahati Commerce College. Thereafter, I moved to New Delhi and attended Ramjas College, Delhi University, where I completed my B.Com. (Honours). My challenges in life actually started when I completed my M.Com. from Hansraj College, Delhi University. Because by that time most of my friends had already started their jobs, completed CAs, MBAs, settled as Lieutenant, Journalists, Musicians and all high achievers, while I still was a Commerce Student.

"It took me extra years to become a Chartered Accountant, had I given up after two or three attempts like most people do, I would have not been able to be a CA today."

BDF Laisi Correspondent: What are your success habits? What do you like to do during your leisure time?

Shiva: More than the habits we should nurture positive thoughts and attitude towards life and rest will follow. As a student I did regular meditation, jogging, reading, eating just 70% of my capacity so that I don't get lazy and heavy. I believe there are rituals we need to follow to be successful just like to build a body muscle we need to exercise regularly, have healthy diet, sleep well and avoid junk food, alcohol etc. During my leisure time I like to play my musical instruments and sing. I love doing sketches sometimes. Please strive to learn at least one musical instrument in your life, because music provides non-cognitive benefits.

BDF Laisi Correspondent: What is the best award you've ever received?

Shiva: I believe in reward rather than award. I haven't received any award in my life, but yes I have received many rewards. Now I'm in good path of life with beautiful visions. It's a trade off between achieving something extra in life by doing something different and doing regularly what you have been doing then life would be the same for you .

BDF Laisi Correspondent: What mistakes you think have you made along the way?

Shiva: Many! Mistakes make you wiser; never let yourself down for your mistakes instead try to learn from it and not to repeat them again. I made many mistakes, firstly procrastinating (worst thing that a person could do). Not giving 100% in what I did. Doing unnecessary things merrily. Not investing in stocks early when I got the first opportunity .

Remember this quote, *"Compound Interest is the Eighth wonder of the world. He, who understands it, earns it and he who doesn't, pays it."* –Albert Einstein

But I realize that it's never too late to start. You can restart again what you think you're best at.





07

THULUNGANI FUNKHA

Shiva Ram Boro, the FIRST Chartered Accountant of Bodo Community

Contributors: Mamoni Basumatary, Atul Basumatary, Pinuel Basumatary

BDF Laisi Correspondent: We have seen that all successful people have had to make at least a few genuinely difficult between-a-rock-and-a-hard-place decisions? What was the hardest decision you ever had to make?

Shiva: Well, our present life is made of our past choices and decisions we had made. There is no decision as hardest or easiest for me, I think. Every decision we make is important. However, the most important decision I ever made in my life was when I decided to go to Delhi for higher studies and pursue Chartered Accountant and the second was to continue learning and playing musical instruments.

BDF Laisi Correspondent: What is your view towards current political issues?

Shiva: Honestly, I was not involved in politics earlier. Lately when Shri Pramod Boro has sworn in as new Chief of BTC, I was overwhelmed with his ideology and priority set for development of our community and young generation. I still remember one of his speeches at New Delhi where he mentioned the requirements of more numbers of IAS, Doctor, Lawyer, CA and many others for our community; also necessity of strong leaders among us to lead the community. To develop a community and a region, we need to develop our human resources first with proper education, health, communication and livelihood on priority.

Any positive changes is acceptable to all and I'm very much hopeful that the current Government will live up to our expectations.

BDF Laisi Correspondent: What do you think how you can contribute towards society?

Shiva: Be a good person and be an example to the society. Chartered Accountants have a big responsibility towards the economy. We work hand in hand with various business houses, entrepreneurs and the government in smooth running the entire taxation and financial system of the economy. Let's see what opportunities I get to serve my community.

I would be interested in generating self-employment opportunities for the youths of our community by educating them about how finance and taxation works. I believe it would be of much help in establishing their own business if they understand the very concepts of finance.

BDF Laisi Correspondent: What is the best advice you can give to our younger generation?

Shiva: Our mind is a very powerful tool. We become what we believe about ourselves. Never think what others will think about you, do whatever is right for you. "Duniya ka sabse bada rog kya kehenge log". We need to grab various opportunities before us. Don't limit yourself and learn new skills like programming language, app and web developing, data mining, MS excel etc.; educate yourself about financial and taxation concepts. Learn about stock trading and investment in mutual funds. Read a lot. "A reader lives a thousand lives before he dies. The man who never reads lives only one." – George R.R. Martin

Nowadays information is just a click away with the advancement of technology. Make use of YouTube and Google to add value to your life. Nothing comes easy. There is no shortcut to success. It's difficult, but not impossible. That's why we need a disciplined lifestyle. It's very difficult to lead a disciplined life, the only way to make it happen is by making it a habit.



“TRUST ME, IF YOU PUT YOUR 100% EFFORTS AND STRIVE CONSISTENTLY TO ACHIEVE WHAT YOU WANT TO BECOME, YOU’LL DEFINITELY ACHIEVE IT ONE DAY. IT MAY TAKE TIME, BUT YOU’LL DEFINITELY ACHIEVE IT, be it a CA, Doctor, Engineer, Entrepreneur, Programmer, Designer, Successful Farmer etc.”

Proud to have you CA Shiva Ram Boro, the first of our community as a Guest for ‘Thulungani Funkha’.

BDF family wishes you a happy and successful life.



08 Main Story of the Inaugural Issue

Mr. Mepal Basumatary in Lockdown 1



Contributor: Ashok Kumar Brahma

This is a true story of a young man Mr. Mepal Basumatary from Chirang, BTC

Mr. Mepal Basumatary is a young man in his mid 20's. Barely educated, he faced financial hardships; with no stable job in Chirang, BTC. Before the Covid-19 pandemic started in the country in 2020, Mr. Mepal, along with some of his friends, left Chirang for Bengaluru city searching for jobs to sustain their livelihoods. Soon, all the young men found manual labor jobs in and around the city. Like the others, Mr. Mepal also found a part-time job for himself and structured his life and work with his limited salary. He sent a portion of his salary to his family in the village on a regular basis and kept a portion of his earnings for his basic needs. In this way, he maintained his own living while also supporting his family with his limited earnings. So, he spent his stressful life in the city by doing hard work and overcoming all the hurdles. Nevertheless, he felt content with what he was doing and had no complaints to make for his misery. But his new job in Bengaluru did not last very long. Suddenly, a frightening storm appeared before him, thereafter everything went downhill, and a dark cloud loomed large over his head.



Mr. Mepal Basumatary (on the left)

It was the April of 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic had already started to spread in many metropolitan cities throughout India. To limit the spread of the coronavirus, the Government of India soon imposed a nationwide lockdown. The operation of passenger trains and buses were either restricted or cancelled. The inter State movement of buses were banned, trains restricted. People were confined in their homes and not allowed to come outside. Offices, shops, and industries were all shut for many days. It was a horrendous situation all over the country, and the hard manual workers suffered the most. Particularly, the migrant workers were the most affected group, as they suddenly lost both their jobs and their place to live in alien cities across India. **They had essentially nowhere to go and no one to communicate with. In a truly unprecedented situation, they could neither go home, nor stay back in the city.**

Mr. Mepal also experienced the same situation of hopelessness. He lost his job and could not continue living in this city, as he no longer had the money to pay for the rental room. As the days became months, he grew nervous and impatient. He was afraid, at a loss, and had nowhere to go. He knew no one in Bengaluru, he felt alone and abandoned. His village friends with whom he arrived at Bengaluru had already left for home, leaving behind Mr. Mepal alone in this city. He learnt that there was no possibility of the lockdown restrictions lifting quickly. He grew more terrified now as he didn't have any idea how to get back home. However, after gathering some courage, on a fateful day Mr. Mepal boarded a Howrah bound jam-packed train in a general compartment. **Unfortunately, some miscreants pushed him down from the train at Srikakulam railway station in the state of Andhra Pradesh. He fell onto the railway track and injured his mouth severely; he was unable to get back into the train again as he was bleeding profusely.** Luckily, a few RPF personnel patrolling the station rescued him from the track and gave him First Aid and medical attention. As he could not continue his journey, he had to rest at the Srikakulam Station for a few days. Meanwhile, the story of Mr. Mepal went viral on social media, and caught the attention of BDF members, who were already in war footing action to evacuate Boro migrants, working at different places of the country, back home safely. Amongst some of the active members of the BDF group, it was decided that we must bring Mr. Mepal back home hale and hearty. In this evacuation drive, Mrs. Mamata Mohilary from Gujarat, wife of Sri Janaki Mohilary, sister-in-law of erstwhile CEM/BTC also helped to a great extent. She spoke to Mr. Mepal on a regular basis and encouraged him to gather the mental strength required to overcome the traumatic events that he experienced. In addition, Mrs. Mamata also gifted 5K rupees towards Mr. Mepal's medical treatment. So, thanks a million to Mrs. Mamata for her kind gesture of humanity.

Now that it was time to bring Mr. Mepal from Srikakulam to Howrah, Mr. Pijush Basumatary, an SBI officer in Kolkata had booked a train ticket for him from Srikakulam to Howrah, in Chair Car for the 5th of June. Having gone through the traumatic experience at the Srikakulam railway station, he grew afraid to travel in a second-class chair car, even on a confirmed ticket. He described his fear to Mrs. Rajani Basumatary, Actress of Marykom, Producer & Director of Jwlwi, the Seed and sister of our honorable President of the BDF, Sri Pinuel Basumatary. Mrs. Rajani also extended her strategic help in this drive from a distant land, Thailand. She arranged for a train ticket in Sleeper class through her friends, which was confirmed before his travel with some intervention by the railway officials. Thanks a million, to Rajani madam as well. She networked effectively to help a fellow man in distress. Mrs. Rajani is also a woman with a golden heart, who always thinks and works for the benefit of the Boro community wherever she lives. Salute to you ma'am Rajani.

Mr. Mepal was scheduled to start his journey from the Sealdah railway station on the 6th of June, however as the train from Srikakulam had arrived before time, Mr. Pijush took a chance to put him onboard on 6th. Fortunately, on the same day Pijush obtained a confirmed sleeper ticket for Mr. Mepal. Thanks a ton, to Mr. Pijush, who is always ready to help people in distress. He is such a kind-hearted man.

So, after arriving early at the Howrah station, Mr. Mepal proceeded to Sealdah railway station with a BSF Jawan, named Satish, hailing from Andhra Pradesh. Mr. Mepal met and befriended a Jawan in the train. This BSF Jawan, however, not only took Mr. Mepal to Sealdah station, but also helped him to board the train through the on duty BSF MCO (Movement Control Office); to ensure that both he and Mr. Mepal had an orderly transition, by skipping the queue for Covid screening at the railway station. It saved Mr. Mepal a significant amount time. So, thanks to the BSF Jawan also for his comradeship and genuine help.

Thus, travelling by the Kanchan Junga Express train, Mr. Mepal arrived at the Alipurduar railway station on 6th of June. **After experiencing such a profound adversity, Mr. Mepal gained some confidence, like the saying goes, Fortune favors the Brave.** He chanced upon a group of boys from Assam in the railway station, with whom he set off to begin his final adventure back to Assam.

Finally, after overcoming all the many obstacles, Mr. Mepal entered Assam through the Srirampur gate and surrendered himself to the on duty Medical Team for quarantine. The medical team, considering Mr. Mepal's native place at Chirang, sent him to the Dangtol Quarantine Centre for 14 days.

That is how the members of BDF, unitedly helped Mr. Mepal Basumatary in his safe return to his home. I am sure there must be many more similar stories, which currently remain untold. These selfless stories need to be told and shared, and we should always strive to do the right thing when others are in need.



09

BDF IN ACTION

BDF activities during the floods and the pandemic

Contributor: Atul Basumatary, Dharitri Narzary, Biswanath Boro

Distributing relief ration during Covid-19 in 2020



Many people lost livelihood because of the pandemic in 2020 and many continue to be unemployed even today. The BDF members distributed relief ration to many affected by the lockdown in April 2020 to help them to show solidarity.

Helping with Flood Relief Materials in Sidli, Assam, 2019



Every year the torrential rain causing flood in Assam displace many families /villages across the state. People face food scarcity, lack of clean drinking water, medicine, clothing and other basic needs.

Visit www.borodiaspora.org

Write to us at info@borodiaspora.org



09

BDF IN ACTION

BDF activities during the floods and the pandemic

Contributors: Atul Basumatary, Dharitri Narzary, Biswanath Boro

Helping our community members stuck outside the region return home



The BDF members took initiative to help those stranded in different parts of the country during the Pandemic outbreak in 2020. Many Boro men and women living in different parts of India were unable to return home in Assam due to the pandemic induced lockdown in 2020. The BDF members extended helping hand to the Boro migrants working in different parts of the country as well as some students to reach home safe by arranging transportation means and proving boarding and lodging on their way home.



ABOUT THE EDITORS

Name	Brief Profile
 <p data-bbox="319 550 505 601">James Basumatary, Chief Editor</p>	<p data-bbox="558 499 1380 652">James is a strategy consultant by profession, currently working in PwC Middle East Consulting Practice. He holds an MBA from Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and is based out of Dubai. His expertise lies in Strategy Formulation, Public Policy Development and Business Planning. James is an avid reader, video games aficionada, loves watching documentaries and movies, playing drums and is a big-time sports fan</p>
 <p data-bbox="319 779 454 830">Kishore Wary, Editor</p>	<p data-bbox="558 733 1380 868">Kishore is a faculty member at the University of Illinois at Chicago, USA. He is a published author and serves as an academic editor of several scientific journals. His expertise includes training and mentoring of Pre & post doctoral fellows and Medical students. His long-term plan is to improve the academic performance and success of underprivileged students.</p>
 <p data-bbox="319 1009 411 1059">Ajit Boro, Editor</p>	<p data-bbox="558 958 1380 1103">Dr Ajit earned a Ph.D. degree from the CTU, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Currently, Dr. Ajit is the Principal of B.Ed. College, Gossaigaon, Assam. Dr. Ajit is a member of Bodo Advisory Board, The Sahitya Academy of the Govt of India and a recipient of the Bal Sahitya Puraskar (Children Literature Award-2020). He has published 15+ books and edited 70+ magazines. He specializes in school administration, teachers training, and provides motivational speech to students.</p>
 <p data-bbox="319 1238 486 1289">Dharatri Narzary, Editor</p>	<p data-bbox="558 1187 1380 1332">Dr Dharitri teaches History to Undergraduate and Graduate students in the School of Liberal Studies at Ambedkar University Delhi (AUD) and an Adjunct Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), Delhi. She specializes in Japanese history and her interest areas include material/non-material culture, indigenous history, East Asian society and culture among others. Previously, Dr Dharitri worked with the Yomiuri Shimbun, the largest circulated Japanese newspaper at its India Bureau in New Delhi.</p>
 <p data-bbox="319 1467 525 1518">Mamoni Basumatary, Editor</p>	<p data-bbox="558 1391 1380 1587">Mamoni is a Chemical Engineer by profession and currently working at Indian Oil Corporation as Dy. General Manager (Tech. Services) at the Guwahati Refinery. A Petroleum Federation of India (Petrofed) award winner, Mamoni earned a B.E. (Chem) Degree from Assam Engineering College of Gauhati University. Her expertise lies in Strategic Business Planning, Energy Management, and Faculty support services. Sports, Cultural activities, and associating with NGO activities are her main area of interest.</p>
 <p data-bbox="319 1696 515 1747">Bibi Prasad Brahma, Editor</p>	<p data-bbox="558 1646 1380 1791">Bibi Prasad is an Assistant Teacher, currently working at the Harinaguri High School, Kokrajhar. He earned his B.Sc. from Cotton University, Guwahati and M.Sc. (Maths) Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh and D.El.Ed. from KKHSO University, Assam and TET qualified. He is the E-Content creator in DIKSHA, SCERT, Assam and his expertise lies in the E-content review in Mathematics (Bodo Medium).</p>
 <p data-bbox="319 1926 476 1977">Biswanath Boro, Editor</p>	<p data-bbox="558 1875 1380 2020">Biswanath is currently serving as a Manager and Nodal Officer, Legal of the North East Region at General Insurance's Regional Office at Guwahati. He graduated from Cotton College and has a Fellowship in Insurance (FII). He is an active social worker and has advised several associations and organizations in various social works. His hobbies include sports</p>
	<p data-bbox="319 2130 1366 2198"><i>Special thanks to Alfred Basumatary who contributed several of the pictures for BDF लाइसि</i></p>

BORO DIASPORA FORUM



BDF Office Bearers



Pinuel Basumatary, President, BDF



Atul Basumatary, Working President, BDF



Nirala Ramchiary, General Secretary, BDF

Do you have a compelling life story, a lesson that could inspire our youths?

Please contact: info@borodiaspora.org

Disclaimer:

1. All the opinions, views and data presented in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Boro Diaspora Forum (BDF)
2. We do not hold responsibility for any losses, financial or otherwise, resulting from the use of this document in any decision making
3. © All the content of this document are exclusively owned by the Boro Diaspora Forum (BDF)