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UGC NET Paper 2

Bodo · बर' (094)

Complete revision notes — all 10 units

10 units | Tables & formulas | Key revision points

01 The Bodo Language
02 Script Movement
03 Bodo Sahitya Sabha and Early Writing
04 Poetry
05 Prose, Novel and Short Story
06 Drama
07 Bodo Folk Literature
08 Religion, Festivals and Culture
09 Grammar and Linguistics
10 Literary Theory and Criticism

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CONTENTS

What's inside

Ten units of focused revision notes. Each unit ends with a box of key revision points.

01 **The Bodo Language** — Language family, speakers and status. 3

02 **Script Movement** — Choice of script for Bodo. 4

03 **Bodo Sahitya Sabha and Early Writing** — Institutions and early literature. 5

04 **Poetry** — From early verse to modern poetry. 6

05 **Prose, Novel and Short Story** — Growth of Bodo prose. 7

06 **Drama** — Bodo theatre. 8

07 **Bodo Folk Literature** — Songs, tales and oral tradition. 9

08 **Religion, Festivals and Culture** — Cultural context of Bodo literature. 10

09 **Grammar and Linguistics** — Main features of Bodo grammar. 11

10 **Literary Theory and Criticism** — Approaches used in Bodo literary studies. 12

How to use these notes

- Read one unit at a time, then test yourself with its key revision points.
- Make your own short notes on topics you find difficult.
- Units follow the main areas of the official syllabus — the exact unit list can change between sessions.
- Always check the latest syllabus and notices on the official UGC NET portal: **ugcnet.nta.ac.in**.

UNIT 01

The Bodo Language

Language family, speakers and status.

- Bodo (बर') is a Tibeto-Burman language of the Bodo-Garo group, spoken mainly in Assam (Bodoland Territorial Region).
- Added to the Eighth Schedule by the 92nd Amendment (2003); recognised by the Sahitya Akademi (2005).
- Associate official language of Assam.

★ Key revision points

- Family — Tibeto-Burman, Bodo-Garo.
- Eighth Schedule — 2003.
- Sahitya Akademi recognition — 2005.
- Main region — Assam.

UNIT 02

Script Movement

Choice of script for Bodo.

- Bodo has been written in Assamese, Roman and Devanagari scripts.
- Bodo Sahitya Sabha adopted Devanagari (1975) after the Roman-script movement of 1974–75.
- Devanagari is now the official script of Bodo.

★ Key revision points

- Official script — Devanagari.
- Script decision — 1975.
- Roman-script movement — 1974–75.
- Earlier — Assamese script also used.

UNIT 03

Bodo Sahitya Sabha and Early Writing

Institutions and early literature.

- Bodo Sahitya Sabha — founded 1952; leads Bodo language and literature work.
- Early magazine — *Bibar* (1924).
- Kalicharan Brahma — social and religious reformer (Brahma Dharma) who promoted education among the Bodos.

★ Key revision points

- Bodo Sahitya Sabha — 1952.
- *Bibar* — 1924.
- Kalicharan Brahma — reformer.
- Sabha — language movement.

UNIT 04

Poetry

From early verse to modern poetry.

- *Khonthai Methai* (1923) — early collection of Bodo poems and songs (Madaram Brahma and Rupnath Brahma).
- Modern poets — Brajendra Kumar Brahma, Kameswar Brahma, Aurobindo Uzir.
- Themes — nature, identity, the Bodo movement and social change.

★ Key revision points

- *Khonthai Methai* — 1923.
- Madaram and Rupnath Brahma — early poets.
- Brajendra Kumar Brahma — modern poet.
- Identity — a key theme.

UNIT 05

Prose, Novel and Short Story

Growth of Bodo prose.

- Bodo prose grew through magazines, school textbooks and the Sahitya Sabha's publications.
- Novel and short story writers — Nilkamal Brahma, Manoranjan Lahary, Janil Kumar Brahma.
- Sahitya Akademi Award for Bodo — given every year since 2005.

★ Key revision points

- Prose grew via magazines.
- Nilkamal Brahma — writer.
- Manoranjan Lahary — novelist.
- Akademi award since 2005.

UNIT 06

Drama

Bodo theatre.

- Early drama drew on myth, history and social reform.
- Modern plays address the Bodo movement, identity and rural life.
- Radio and community theatre helped spread Bodo drama.

★ Key revision points

- Early drama — myth and reform.
- Modern drama — identity.
- Radio spread drama.
- Community theatre — rural audiences.

UNIT 07

Bodo Folk Literature

Songs, tales and oral tradition.

- Folk songs — songs of Bwisagu (spring festival), Kherai rituals, lullabies and work songs.
- Folk tales and myths explain the origin of the world, clans and customs.
- Proverbs and riddles carry traditional knowledge.

★ Key revision points

- Bwisagu — spring festival songs.
- Kherai — ritual songs.
- Myths — origin stories.
- Proverbs — oral knowledge.

UNIT 08

Religion, Festivals and Culture

Cultural context of Bodo literature.

Item	Meaning
Bathou	Traditional Bodo religion; Bathoubwrai — the supreme deity
Sijou plant	Sacred symbol of Bathou
Kherai	Major Bathou ritual festival
Bwisagu	Spring festival (with Bohag Bihu)
Bagurumba	Traditional dance

★ Key revision points

- Bathou — traditional religion.
- Sijou — sacred plant.
- Kherai — ritual festival.
- Bagurumba — dance.

UNIT 09

Grammar and Linguistics

Main features of Bodo grammar.

- Tonal language — pitch can change word meaning.
- Word order — Subject-Object-Verb; agglutinative morphology (suffixes).
- Classifiers used with numerals; postpositions instead of prepositions.

★ Key revision points

- Tonal language.
- SOV word order.
- Agglutinative morphology.
- Numeral classifiers.

UNIT 10

Literary Theory and Criticism

Approaches used in Bodo literary studies.

- Indian poetics — rasa, dhvani; Western — Aristotle (mimesis, catharsis), formalism, structuralism.
- Folklore theory — historic-geographic method, functionalism, performance theory.
- Bodo criticism focuses on identity, oral-to-written change and modernity.

★ Key revision points

- Rasa — Bharata.
- Catharsis — Aristotle.
- Performance theory — folklore.
- Oral-to-written transition.

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