

Assamese Folk Culture And Literature: An Analytical Observation**Azizur Rahman Sarkar**Associate Professor, Department of Assamese
Bilasipara College, P.O. Bilasipara, Dist- Dhubri, Assam 783348
&Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Assamese
Visva-bharati, Shanti Niketan,
Bolpur, West Bengal 731235**Abstract:**

It is undoubtedly stated that Assam has a prosperous and wealthy evidence of folk culture and literature. Folk culture and its literature have been developed all the way through the ages. It has been competent to untie on the varied aspects of existence and culture of the people. Basically folk culture is similar to a stockroom of happiness for the people of Assam for all the time and ages. The antique Assamese folk culture and its varied literature have been contributing a significant task in traditional Assamese society. The Assamese culture and its different literature have been improved by different folk-literature. The different stories for instance 'Malita', 'Tejimala' and different folk-songs, folk literatures have its enormous importance. In this regard we have to talk about Biya Naam, Air Naam, Dakar-Bachan and varied proverbs are of great value. The research paper highlights an observation on the impact and influence of Assamese folk literature and folk culture. History has its own impact on folk literature, hence, historical literature is identity of folk culture. Assamese folk literature has its vital role in the Assamese society. In this regard we cannot ignore the women folk.

Key Words: Assamese, Folk Culture, Literature, Analytical, Observation.**Initial Remarks:**

North East India has its great resources on folk culture and literature. Folk culture and literature is the canvas of a nation and is a dependable directory to the backdrop and environment of the people. There has always been a simple ability of folklore through pilgrimages, melas, dances, cultural fiestas, pujas, fairs and festivals etc. There are some folk tales, folk narrations, dances, music, songs, riddles and proverbs with them and there is an unremarkable amalgamation. It is just that the folk culture and literature was passed on from age group to age group by utterance of mouth before they came to be condensed to scripting or lettering.

Research Difficulty:

The Assamese folklore and folk culture have its historical and socio-economic significance. In this reason, it is important to study the influence of Assamese Folk Culture and Literature for the relevance of greater Assamese community.

Underlying Principle: Assamese Folk Culture and Literature have its great value in Assamese society.

Objectives:

1. To highlight the concept and impact of Assamese Folk Culture and Literature.
2. To focus about the different Assamese folk cultures and its literatures as an important tool for cultural identity.

Methodology Followed:

The paper is based upon analytical and descriptive method. The secondary sources have been collected from different books, journals, edited volumes, periodicals, research papers, research articles, paper clips, news papers, internet etc.

Research Preparation:

- (i) **Study Form:** Analytical and Descriptive.
- (ii) **Locale:** Assam
- (iii) **Setting:** The different sources.

Folk Concepts: A folk idea is a view that has a universal, commonly understood meaning meticulous to a socio-cultural alliance, other than which has not been officially, properly cleared. Implication – the affecting valence of words is a vital constituent in clutching folk identities. Folk culture and folk literature includes broad vicinity counting within its margin, as traditional songs, tales, stories, narratives, faiths and beliefs.

Idea of Folk Culture:

1. Folk or folkways are custom principles of everyday life and are the traditional ways that people act similar to drinking, eating, individual cleanliness, dressing, etc.
2. Folkways are events and traditions which are of modest ethical implication.
3. Culture is a trait of societies, not of individuals and is the route of social life.
4. Folk culture is learned, communally transmitted legacy of artifacts, understanding, attitudes, principles and normative prospects.
5. Folk culture provides an individual in a society the right and suitable ways to eat, dress, words and the verbal communication to exercise.

Thoughts of Folk Literature:

1. Folk literature is the literature which is broadcasted verbally.
2. Folk literature is one of the mainly significant conventional widest sectors under its colourful fabric of a nation.
3. In 19th century, the folklore came out as a novel meadow when antiquaries in England as well as philologist in Germany started to take an innovative concept on traditional literature.
4. In the 1812, the German brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm started publishing powerful quantities of folk narratives and understanding of Germanic myths.
5. In the 19th century the word 'Folk' highlight an illiterate man in an educated society. Folk literature or oral literature covers all the customary spoken or orally broadcasted shapes of traditional words.
6. Folk literature includes extensive vicinity counting within its periphery as traditional songs, musics, stories, tales, narratives, faiths and beliefs.

Explanation and Outcome:

Beginning of ethical education or any doctrines existed in as a very normal growth. Folk culture and literature has been highlighting lesson to the common people in varied facets of life. For the most part, folk culture and literature of North East India and Assam is the rich resources for the women folk.

Folk culture and literature is similar to Air Naam, Biya Naam, Bihu Naam, Dakar Bachan etc. It is akin to proverbs. In Assamese culture and literature there are different kinds of folk based literature and language.

Bia Naam (Marriage Song) is the identity of Assamese folk culture and literature and also the identity of women folk. The Assamese marriage songs are of huge enlightening value. The folk culture highlights the day to day existence, the happiness and sadness of the general people. The Bihu-Naam is a high-quality foundation to highlight the identity of Assamese women-folk.

Folk culture and literature glorifies edification about feel affection for, natural world, society, custom, practice, patriotism, devotion, human relation, human identity etc. The Bihu-Song is a paradigm of love and devotion.

This Bihu-Song highlights the weaving traditions of Assamese women and glorifies love of a girl to her identity and has a communication of patriotism too. Hence, we have to talk about Assamese Gamusa the flowered towel. Here a girl can focus her talent and it is the identity of Assamese Woman folk.

There are high-quality facts of 'proverbs' in Assamese culture and literature and are the impulsive manifestation of the learned folk-mind. Proverbs communicate edification on various questions, connected to women.

The varied folk culture and its literatures have woven man, natural world, and animal and plant creation and demonstrate the vast journey of mind's eye and singular development of intelligence.

The Assamese society has its elite background, traditions and tradition. It favors to go after old custom, ritual and practice. Assamese literature has some proverbs that instruct to be grateful for a good daughter and a good mother-in-law.

Assamese people have the idea and view which if a daughter is excellent or superior, as a result, moreover is the son-in-law. But a mother-in-law is fine, thus, is the daughter-in-law.

Chief Findings: The findings of the paper are:

1. Folk literature and culture is the identity of each races, castes and communities.
2. The influence of folk literature is a part of literature
3. Folk culture and folk literature is the identity of entire Assamese culture.
4. In each level folk culture is a topic of study.
5. The varied ancient Assamese folk-literature and culture has been singing a significant task in customary Assamese society.
6. India has a heritage of wealthy and mixed folk literature.
7. The folk literature is the identity from generation to generation.
8. Assam has a affluent and prosperous documentation of folk literature

Conclusions:

The research paper highlighted the influence and impact of folk literature which is a part of literature and has its imperative constituent.

The researchers, folkloristics and the sociologists must provide a high-quality connection regarding the ethnicity, traditions, values and viewpoints of the people and to transformations therein all the way through the ages. Folk literature continues as a spontaneous recitation which obtains a bright forms and it generates stunning and amazing humankind of dream from side to side its own ability of narration.

Really speaking, folk literature absorbs a solution in Assamese identity. It is wealthy sufficient and throw glow on the varied components of Assamese societal life and its prosperous way of life.

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