

Ethnic Folklore Expressed in Moran Bihu Geet: At a Glance

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1. INTRODUCTORY:

1.1. Introduction of Study:

In North East India's land of Assam, the ancient tribe Morans, at present, has been residing in the districts of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivsagar, Jorhat, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur and in different places of Namsai District of Arunachal Pradesh. This Moran tribe's soul like culture "Bihu" i.e. Bohag Bihu. The Moran Bihu, in Tinsukia District and in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam-Frontier area, tradition is substained actively. The Bihugeet of Morans has notably been contributing to the Assamese culture.

1.2. Aim of Study:

Ethnic folklore expression in Moran Bihu Geet: A glance: "Titled subject's aim of study -

- To study about folklore related with festival-ceremony of the Moran tribe.
- To study about folklore related with religion of Moran tribe
- To study about folklore related with cooking of Moran tribe.
- To study about folklore related with agriculture of the Moran tribe.
- To study about folklore related with society of Moran tribe.
- To study about folklore related with different subject of Moran tribe.

1.3. Importance of Study:

"Ethnic folklore expression in Moran Bihu Geet: At a Glance" Importance of study of the subject. One of the resources of Moran tribe is in Moran Bihu Geet, publish through folklore of Morans about life-style system, to know about culture and folklore, there is pertinent importance of study of the subject.

1.4. Method of Study:

For study convenience of the subject, descriptive method is being taken while doing ready the study letter. According to requirement analytical help is being taken.

1.5. Area (Region) of Study:

For the advantage of study and ligibility of subject, the discussed subject prevalent in vast area extensively and used "Bihu - Geet beneath tree" is being taken within study area (region).

1.6. Source of Subject:

On the basis of the book *Heramoni Hedangot* compiled by Smti Rupeswari Gohain Dangaria, *Moran Jonagusthir Bihu Geet* collected by Shri Himat Duwarah and published by Shri Arunjyoti Moran, President, All Moran Students' Union.

1.1.1. Ethnic Folklore Expressed in Moran Bihu Geet:

Morans are one of the ancient tribes of Assam. They (Morans) have been living since time immemorial which is unable to trace out by the history even. It has clearly been mentioned in history about meeting of Morans while Ahoms came. The contribution of Morans In the formation of great Assamese Race is admitted. One of the tribes, amongst different tribes live in Assam, the main festival of Moran also 'Bihu'. of course, Bohag bihu is celebrated with great pomp by Morans but Magh Bihu and Kati Bihu are partly celebrated.

During past, the devotee of Shakta, Morans have been celebrating the Bihu from the Tuesday of Bohag# as Uruka, Goru bihu on wednesday and Manuh# bihu on Thursday this way on account bihu has been celebratin (If 1st tuesday falls on Sankranti, then Uruka on next tuesday). Although Bohag bihu is related with agriculture, Morans have also been celebrating it as a relegious festival.

Song-lyrics, dances, dresses, musical instruments and in tune-fusion-rhythm etc. ethnic Individualism of the tribe is seen. Morans are much rich in Bihu-geet. In Gosolor bihu (bihu, beneath the tree) along with Hunsori or relegious hunsori, Rati bihu, Log bihu, Jeng bihu, geet also being sung. As per different of environment, the expression style of bihugeet also different.

Rati bihu, log bihu, jeng bihu, gosolor bihu, or in any kind of bihu geet, some ethnic folklores or manner-behaviour or expression of tradition are seen.

In the discussion letter, especially about expression in bihu geet is studied. For advantage of study, folklores can be divided as mentioned under -

- Festival-ceremony related folklore.
- Religion related folklore.
- Cooking related folklore.
- Folklore related with life.
- Folklore related with Folk Art.
- Folklore related with agriculture.

“Ahisung okole jamgoi okole
Pare hoi jibonor hakun,
Ture nu morombur pahoribo nuwarim
Jimandin hongkharot thakun.”
(*Heramoni Hedangot, Page – 60*)

Birth related customary policies found among Morans tribe are clearly expressed in bihu geet -

“Aaiye jonom dile agoli patote
Sesure katile nari,
Abate panite aaiye ga dhuwale
Pothali kulate dangi.”
(*Heramoni Hedangot, Page – 27*)

1.1.6. Folk Art Related to Folklore:

Denotation of Folk Art related to folklores prevalent in Moran society like - Pepa, Dhol, Gagana etc are related with instruments and industrial commodities can be treated as Folk Art related with Folklore.

‘Toka’ is the main instrument of Gos Tolor Bihu (Bihu beneath the tree). Using of ‘Toka’ in bihu geet where customery or folklore is expressed -

“Oti moromere tokati dilahi
Bihu nam oi gaboloi buli,
Bihu nam gaboloi nejanung oi moromi
Nehanhibi okora buli.”
(*Heramoni Hedangot, Page – 04*)

‘Pepa’ flute of buffallo horn is another main instrument of moran bihu geet.

“Mohor hingor pepati nobojabi kokaiti
Tihinti tihinti kore,
Doroi gaonr suwali nanibi oi kokaiti
Gusi jang gusi jang kore.”

Bamboo and cane have got pervasive relation with Moran tribe. Different types of fishing equipments made of bamboos are like- (Jakoi, polo, Dinga, sepa and khuka etc) are related traditionally. Different types of skillful processes are seen for fishing, it is also sings in Bihu geet - ‘Aliti kati jang sepati pati jam’, ‘Jakore majote jakoi bai asili’ etc.

1.1.7. Folklore Related With Agriculture:

Morans are agriculture- centralic tribe. Maximum folklores are involved with the agriculture. Rules and regulations of religious festival ceremony also mainly based on agriculture yet directly involved with folklores are called agriculture related folklores.

‘Dheki’ (wooden husking equipment) is one of the important resource of villagers of Assamese society. In Moran tribe also many folklores have been using with ‘Dheki’. There are some customery laws in making a Dheki. Its little expression is happening in bihu geet -

“Uriam kathore Dheki nehajibi
Uri jang uri jang kore,
Kumoliya suwali biya nepatibi
Gusi jang gusi jang kore.”
(*Heramoni Hedangot, Page – 21*)

1.1.8. Society Related Folklore:

The folklores which are directly or indirectly attached with the society are said to be society related Folklores. Ethics of society, manners-behaviours etc. are society related folklores. Mainly sensual appealing in bihu geet. In maximum bihu geet directly or indirectly sensual indication is seen. To manage the society orderly some customery rules and regulations are formed unknowingly. In different fields of tradition, folklores are placed in bihu geet also.

“Jodiu kokaiti usor homondhiyo
Tothapi tuloihe mon,
Guruye bhokote Jodi daye dhore
Athu di porasit hom.”

The use of betel-nut is although involved with religion and food folklore because of its use in every occasion of society that’s why society related folklores are treated as internal folklores.

‘Kinu tamul khoni thuriyai dili oi’, ‘Thuriya thuriya tamul kati disili’, ‘Tamul paribole akunha kasikhon’, ‘Tamulunoholu fali dekhuwabole’ etc. traditional betel-nut culture or folklores preservations are seen.

The girl of Moran Ethnic starts to wear ‘Mekhela-Kokalmoraa’ (wears on waist) after 1st mansuration. It is social rule of Moran community. This folklore is getting its place in bihu geet -

“Kokalot mekhela pindhibore pora
Nesale nuwarung tuk,
Himanot logori aribo lagile
Esore dekhibo tuk.”
(*Heramoni Hedangot, Page – 35*)

1.1.9. Miscellaneous Subjects’ Folklore:

Religion, Agriculture, Society, Folk art, festival-ceremonies etc. in addition to the miscellaneous subject matters involvement with some folklores are also seen; that folklores can be termed as miscellaneous subjects’ folklores. Hooking of fish with bait if wasp was prevalent during past, but this tradition is rare now days.

“Agoloi lehuka borokhi maridal
Ronga borolor tup,
Aaiku arilu bupaiku arilu
Aribo nuwaru tuk.”
(*Moran Jonagusthir Bihu Geet, Page – 08*)

Maximum people of Moran ethnic group are having deep faith in astrology and magic manuscripts (but it is different in case if educated people) its influence is seen in bihu geet -

“Maya hoi jaboloi noholung mayabi
Noholung mayangor bej,
Tejor hire hire boi moi jaboloi
Noholung kolijar tej.”
(*Heramoni Hedangot, Page – 23*)

Weaving-shed is favorite resource of Moran Ethnic women. In addition of weaving own clothes the faith that it is their most important work to wave the clothes for house hold family members. They treat the weaving shed as much holy.

Different types of folklores are involved in weaving. In opening state of weaving shed, Moran women do not go to anywhere leaving it and this converted into folklore.

“Hamori ahilung tulutha durepoti
cheleng sokothia kati,
Ture mure kothabur bhabungte
Tuponi nodhore rati.”
(*Heramoni Hedangot, Page – 35*)

(Tulutha - where rolls the threads, dupoti / durepoti - Used to wave by hand, Cheleng - a kind of cloth having definite its length, Sokothia - six sticks length cloth)

Booming of lawn, rooms and washing of utensils, getting up in the morning is daily routine duty of the Moran women. It is revealed in bihu geet -

“Sorok sorok kori satal hari asili
Podulir mukholoi sai,
Podulir mukhote tukesun dekha pai
Monor mur thahoni nai.”
(*Heramoni Hedangot, Page – 57*)

2. Conclusion:

2.1. Decision:

“The Folklores Expressed in Moran Bihu Geet: A Glance” - at the end of study of the subject; in such types of decisions can be arrived:

- Some active folklore is seen in Moran Bihu Geets.
- Festival ceremony related, religion related, agricultural related, cooking related, life related, folk art related,

society related, miscellaneous subjects' etc. In all types of folklores a religious ethnic entity is encircling.

- Ever things of Moran tribes are reflected in bihu geets (religious, culture, agriculture etc).
- In the bihu geets of the tribe, folklores are preserved and explained in different ways.
- Bihu geets are composed in rhythmic verse and singing presentation is much slow type.
- The subject matter of the bihu geets are instinctive and frequent acquaintance.
- Maximum bihu geets of the tribe are prosperous with Folk Art and folklores.

In different types of bihu geets subjected to folklores of Oldest Moran tribe of Assam is revealed.

Till now, no any study has done with scientific vision. In the field of bihu geet so many directions will be released by the future study.

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