

Tribal Social Life Reflected in Bishnuprasad Rabha`S Novel Mising Koneng: A Study

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Abstract

Assam's social, cultural, economic, political, etc. One of the people to be taken in writing is Bishnu Prasad Rabha. Bishnu prasad Rabha is known in the society as a lyricist. He was a novelist, lyricist and storyteller. A social novel written by Rabha Dev on the basis of the people is mising koneng novel. This novel is a mising village novel. The national history of a nation can be found in the national activities of that nation, festivals, songs, etc. Among the national events of the Misings are 'Ali-Ai-Ligang' and 'Porag' festivals are their traditional festivals. Traditionally celebrated 'Ali-Ai-Ligang' and 'Porag' festivals are agricultural festivals of the Misings people. On the eve of the arrival of spring, Ali-Ai-Ligang, an ancient festival carried by Bordaisila Jak, which passes through the bosom of Assam, brings joy, happiness and prosperity to the Misings. Bishnu Prasad Rabha Mising Koneng gives details about mising folk festivals in the novel. Among the national events of the Misings are 'Ali-Ai-Ligang' and 'Porag' festivals are their traditional festivals. Traditionally celebrated 'Ali-Ai-Ligang' and 'Porag' festivals are agricultural festivals of the Mising . On the eve of the arrival of spring, Ali-Ai-Ligang, an ancient festival carried by Bordaisila Jak, which passes through the bosom of Assam, brings joy, happiness and prosperity to the Misings. Bishnu Prasad Rabha narrates the details of mising folk festivals in the novel Mising koneng. Bishnu Prasad Rabha is a worshipper of love. So maybe love is expressed individually in the novel Mising koneng. The novel narrates the love story of kumong and heroine Parasli and later the mindset of their married life. The context of the novel is a mising society and the timing of the 20th century. By the advent of the 20th century, the anti-British position created across India began to increase greatly. The swirling winds of independence that passed through the hearts of the people of India had raised the skies of Assam. Our birth condition of freedom. In view of these aspects, the research paper has been prepared for the purpose of discussing the novel Mising Koneng.

Keyword: Bishnu Prasad Rabha, Mising koneng, Ali-Ai-Ligang, Porag festivals

Introduction

Kalaguru Bishnuprasad Rabha is one of the brightest personalities of Assamese national life and art and culture. As Bishnuprasad Rabha himself is a saint of tribal groups, a large chapter of his life is associated with tribal society, culture and their struggle for life. Not only the tribal society, but the heart of the different communities of Assam is in Rabha's creations. Bishnu prasad Rabha's work, creative qualities and philosophy extend to every tribe of Assam. It was only Bishnuprasad Rabha who entered the Bodo, Kachari, Rabha, Mising, Tiwa, Karbi, Dimasa, etc. and sowed the crop of solidarity. Among the larger Assamese nations that Bishnuprasad Rabha talked about, the place of the tribes was very high.

‘Missing Koneng’ is a novel by Bishnuprasad Rabha based on the social life of the Mising community. ‘Missing Koneng’ is the work of Bav’s sixties. The novel is published from Calcutta as ‘Our Representative

Published in the second issue of the seventh year. Later it was included in the ‘Bishnu Rabha Rachanavali’ published by the Bishnu Rabha’s Sonwarani Research Society. Vishnu Rabha makes an attempt in the novel to reveal the realm of the mising society. The paper will study the social life of the people reflected in the novel ‘Missing Koneng’.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the essay ‘Bishnu Rabha and Tribal Upliftment’ in The Book Of Bishnu Prasad Rabha Thought And Consciousness By Rajinikanth Das, In The Essay ‘Bishnu Rabha And Tribal Society’ In Ismail Husain’s Book On The Life And Philosophy Of Bishnu Rabha And In The Book Of The Assamese Novel By Nagen Thaku Some Material On Tribal Life can Be found In The Literature Of Bishnuprasad Rabha.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The study of the paper is important. The tribal novel ‘Missing koneng’ helps the reader to learn more about the mising people life by reading it. In the novel, Rabha presents a thoughtful picture of how a vast Assamese culture can be formed by combining the diverse culture and culture of many castes, tribes and tribes in Assam. So there is a great need for a study of the said paper. The objectives of the study of the research paper are as follows-

- Study the theme of the novel ‘Missing koneng’.
- A study of the social life of the Mising people reflected in the novel ‘Missing koneng’
- Study the folk festivals of the Mising people reflected in the novel ‘Missing koneng’

METHODOLOGY

The manuscript has been analytical methods have been taken to discuss the content while preparing the research paper and the citation and referencing guidelines outlined in the International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research format has been upheld.

SOUREC

While studying Tribal social life in the literature of Bishnuprasad Rabha, the scope of study covers by Rabha the novel ‘Missing Koneng’.

DISCUSSION

Brief Introduction to Bishnu Prasad Rabha:

Bishnuprasad Rabha, a poet, litterateur, playwright, painter, actor and freedom fighter from Assam was born on January 30, 1909, in Dhaka; Bengal Presidency (now Bangladesh). His father’s name was Gopal Chandra Musahari. Although Gopal Chandra Musahari belonged to the Bodo community by birth, he grew up in a Rabha family. Later, he took the title of ‘Rabha’. Gopal Chandra Rabha, a high ranking officer of the British Army, was given the title of ‘Rai Bahadur’. Gopal Rabha is an A.D. from Governor; Bengal was promoted to the post of ((A. D. C. to the Governor of Bengal). Gopal Rabha, a resident of Sabek in Darrang district, was associated with the Ban Rangamancha in Tezpur. Bishnu Prasad Rabha started his education at the Army School in Dhaka. But when his father died before

completing his high school education, Bishnu Prasad Rabha moved to a relative's house in Tezpur. Government Higher Secondary School, Tezpur he passed the high school examination in 1926. In 1928, he graduated from St. Paul Cathedral College in the first division. He went to Calcutta for college education and started his graduation in physics at Ripon College. In the wake of the independence movement in 1929, when the police assault started in the college hostel, Bishnuprasad Rabha enrolled in Victoria College, Bihar. While studying, he got down to India's freedom struggle and C. P. I, or joins the Revolutionary Communist Party of India. In Bihar too, he joined the freedom movement and enrolled in the fourth year of the Arts Department of Rangpur Carmichael College after the college authorities ordered compulsory transfers for that crime. Here too, the police left his studies halfway behind him and returned home in 1931. In 1937, he married the well-known singer Priyabala Barua. Priyabala died a few days after the marriage. He then came in contact with Nirupama Devi but did not formally sit for the wedding. She married Kanaklata Medhi in 1951. The man died in Tezpur on June 20, 1969.

THE THEME OF THE NOVEL 'MISING KONENG':

A novel written expressing the pain of breaking the dream of freedom is Bishnu Prasad Rabha's Mising Koneng novel. In the novel 'Mising Koneng', Bishnu Prasad Rabha shapes the story through the love of a young girl named Kumung and Parsli. Kumung joined the freedom movement after getting a college education and Parsli followed the same path. Later, three years after independence, their mouths tell the story of the dissolution of the dream of freedom. The novel ends with the beginning of the passionate thinking and breaking the dream of freedom by starting the story in the festive atmosphere of the Misings. There is not much variety in the story of the novel and the author has not worked very hard to capture the wounds of the characters. Moreover, the structure of the novel is not unique, but through the novel, there is a meaningful effort to understand the pain of tribal society.

TRIBAL SOCIAL LIFE REFLECTED IN THE NOVEL 'MISING KONENG'

Rabha wrote his novel 'Mising Koneng' about the life of the Mising people, a major ethnic group in Assam. The novel also features Kumo Parsley as the story. Love has been given the prime place though patriotism has taken the place of this love more and more. While reading the novel, Bishnuprasad Rabha's struggling artist form floats before the eyes, because in the same way that the novelist is absent on the stage of the novel and expresses his philosophy of life through the character of the novel, just as he conducts the puppet dance behind the clothes behind the clothes. "The expression of Bishnuprasad Rabha's ideals in 'Mising Koneng' is very beautiful. In the novel, Rabha presents a thoughtful picture of how a vast Assamese culture can be formed by combining the diverse culture and culture of many castes, tribes and tribes in Assam.

FOLK FESTIVAL REFLECTED IN THE NOVEL 'MISING KONENG':

ALI AI LIGANG

The story of the novel talks about festivals. 'Ali ai Ligang' is a big festival of the Misings people. Everyone celebrates this festival with colours. Wednesday is 'Ligang', the same day 'Ali Ai Ligang'. Lakhimi Bar. 'Uh' – Tuesday becomes uruka. The next day, Assam young men and women with the equipment, fished on the bill, brought home with the fish in full loads, Assam brought home tara straw, 'Kamamba Okkam' - kaupat as well as 'pir' white bouquets of white flowers. ('Bishnu Prasad Rabha's Writings, Volume I, p. 198) On this festival, the barjnai of every family goes to the fields.

Similarly, in the novel, the village goes to his field. Going to the field, he digs the soil in a wide hand, one hand long, in the eastern corner, breaking the soil. In the east, the front of the flower-plucking piro kahibon is well buried, guje, the law of ahudhan in the bridegroom, the law of ahudhan in the bridegroom is sprinkled by the kathia paddy service and prays - "Today, Chedi Pitra, Mel. Mother, kasing kartak, belly, zone, insects All of you have heard, you have started sowing potato seeds today. Come the good ones,

Let the bad ones go away. Praying like this, he says, "He will give it to the seeker who wants to be a grain, to the magnania, to the saint, to the devotee, which will be left to give it to this donkey of his own." ('Bishnu Prasad Rabha's Writings', Volume I, p. 202) In this way, the village old man returned to The Core, serving as the East Muwa. Juna Pend is one of the ghais in Kabang panchayat. Juna Pend's son is Kumang. Kumang washed his ga-pa and wore nine clothes and went to the ponai fields, where the father went to the 'Ali ai Ligang' festival by performing the puja service in the east by ploughing the soil in the 'Ligang' at Obargaha on Wednesday and continues to serve. At the end of this festival, the 'Mibuye Pada sings the 'Mibu', the young men and girls line around and turns around and sings moghas, holding on to the rhythm of the beats, immediately playing. From time to time, 'Gumraag Gumraag' says 'Dumdum' drums play in the rhythm of the drum, the cowherds dance with color fervour. Thus after finishing singing ghosha pada, the last lilen festival of 'Ali Ai Ligang' ended with manas dance paan.

Porag Festival-

Although Ali Ai is not as big as Ligang, this festival is not so small. It is also very dear to the Misings, very fond of them. The young women are very keen on this festival, because in fact, it is their festival. That's why they need it a month in advance for this pollen. The skin of the morangaghar is seen with new straw, picking up the non-soil on the floor and eating it well. The old walls are moved to new walls and the script is sealed evenly. A storehouse is also set up nearby. There, they store the burnt paddy rice, the soil, the ragi, the kumura in the storage where they get. This 'Porag' is also a festival of joy. This pollen is really happy when the harvest is over. Some people, after the first harvesting of ahu crop, in the month of Bhad Aain, some people grow this pollen in Magh Phagun after harvesting most of the crops in Kati Aghon after harvesting all kinds of crops. The young men and women of the Mising have a different ceremony - 'Yame Mimbir'. This 'Yame Mimbir' - the ceremony is the 'Porag' - the festival is especially celebrated. This 'Yame Mimbir' - a democratic event. A crew was formed as per the directions of the event. It is this group of workers who help by working in the houses of the 'special people of the village through cooperative methods and the householder expresses his gratitude in the evening by giving the helper young man a feast with rice, fish and meat and 'apong'-wine. The young men and women of the village do everything from ploughing to roasting, ali diya, paddy harvesting. In other activities too, this group of workers raises their hands and a special public approach is mine big. The householder gives such workers a respect, rice, fish, mungoose, apong, madab, arranges for a feast, especially for the co-operative cot done by this method, especially for Rs. 10 to Rs 15. The workers of the house are a young cowherd. Such rules and regulations can be seen in the novel 'Mising Koneng'. The 'Porag' festival is celebrated for three days. At the 'Porag' festival in the novel. Nine toothed pigs are mentioned. Three pigs a day are required, so it's three days. The night before the full moon, the night before the Porag festival. On the everyone celebrates at the Murang Ghar. The next day, on the full moon of Fagun, Mibu appears and gives advice to the young men and women of Yame Mimbir.

They are also known as the ‘Abu’ pujapatal, which is performed by singing ‘Khri’ songs and chanting mantras. The rest of the two nights are spent playing games, dancing and singing. On the last night, the whole of Murang, Tali and the injured Tawi turned into mou-mel. No one can make a melodious melody in the area like kumung and parsley. They are equal in everything last night. The middle of the night passes with joy and happiness. Early in the morning. Everyone is red in their sleep. (‘Bishnu Prasad Rabha Rachanabali’, Vol. I, p. 230). Thus the Porag festival ended and the nine toothed pigs were finished.

Dabur Puja

Dabur Puja is a significant festival of the Mising people. In the novel, the village of Parchali celebrates the ‘Dabur’ Puja in the month of Bhad. They are worshiped to protect the crops from wind, rain, storms and earthquakes and to ensure the welfare of the villagers. There is no woman in this worship. Women who are disabled or aloof are not seen in the village. Removed the day before. In the morning, every household demands lao kumura, red lao,

Spinach, chicken, rice, etc. are prepared. At the other end of the village, two snake-like idols are placed with two eggs in the mouths of raw bamboo flowers made of coconut leaves. Chickens are sacrificed to the gods and worshiped and blessed.

CONCLUSION

After studying the paper, several conclusions can be reached. They are as follows:

1. Through the novel ‘Mising koneng’ the life-style of the contemporary mising people known in detail.
2. Apart from being a tribal novel, the novel ‘Mising koneng’ can also be traced to the lines of a social, political novel.
3. The novel describes how the vast Assamese culture can be formed by the combination of cultures of many ethnic groups.
4. The abundant use of metaphors and metaphors in the novel gives uniqueness to Bishnu prasad Rabha language.

Although ‘Mising koneng’ A novel of high in terms of art quality. Bishnu Rabha, who has studied the nature of language and culture in depth despite being omising, is revealed in the novel in a profound way.

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