

Best 10 Lines on Bihu Festival

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10 LINES ON BIHU FESTIVAL



Discover **10 lines on Bihu Festival**, Assam's vibrant celebration of culture, harvest, and tradition. Learn about its significance, rituals, and joy!

Have you ever seen a festival full of dance, music, and joy? The Bihu festival is one such celebration that fills the air with happiness. It is the most important festival of Assam, celebrated three times a year.

The festival marks different stages of the agricultural cycle and is deeply connected to farmers' lives. The three types of Bihu are **Rongali Bihu, Bhogali Bihu, and Kongali Bihu**. Among these, **Rongali Bihu is the most popular** and is celebrated in April. It welcomes the Assamese New Year and the beginning of the sowing season.

People wear traditional clothes, sing Bihu songs, and perform the Bihu dance. Special dishes like **pitha (rice cakes) and laru (sweets)** are prepared. The festival also includes games, feasts, and cultural programs.

Bihu brings people together, spreading love and unity. It is not just a festival but an emotion for the people of Assam. Schools, colleges, and offices remain closed, allowing everyone to enjoy the celebrations. Whether young or old, everyone takes part in the joy of Bihu.

Now, let's explore 10 lines on Bihu festival in English for different class levels.

10 Lines on Bihu Festival for Class 7

Bihu is the most famous festival of Assam. It is celebrated with great enthusiasm and joy. There are three types of Bihu – Rongali, Bhogali, and Kongali Bihu. Rongali Bihu is the most important and marks the Assamese New Year. People wear traditional clothes and perform the Bihu dance.

Special sweets and rice cakes are prepared in every home. Farmers celebrate Bihu to welcome a good harvest. Cultural programs and feasts are held everywhere. People exchange greetings and spread happiness. Bihu is a festival of unity, love, and togetherness.

10 Lines on Bihu Festival in English

Bihu is a traditional festival of Assam. It is celebrated three times a year. The most popular Bihu is Rongali Bihu, celebrated in April. People dance, sing, and wear traditional clothes. Farmers celebrate Bihu to thank nature for a good harvest.

Delicious food like pitha and laru is made. Bonfires and feasts are common during Bhogali Bihu. Kongali Bihu is a quiet celebration with prayers. Bihu brings people together in joy. It is a festival of happiness and culture.

- Bihu is the most important festival of Assam.
- It is celebrated three times a year – Rongali, Bhogali, and Kongali Bihu.
- Rongali Bihu, in April, marks the Assamese New Year and the arrival of spring.
- People sing traditional Bihu songs and perform the Bihu dance.
- Farmers celebrate Bihu to pray for a good harvest.
- Delicious sweets like pitha and laru are prepared in every home.
- Bonfires and community feasts are held during Bhogali Bihu.
- Kongali Bihu is a quiet festival with prayers for good crops.
- People wear traditional clothes and visit friends and family.
- Bihu is a festival of joy, unity, and Assamese culture

10 Lines on Bihu Festival for Class 6

Bihu is the most important festival of Assam. It is celebrated three times – Rongali, Bhogali, and Kongali Bihu. Rongali Bihu is the most famous and is celebrated in April. It marks the Assamese New Year and the arrival of spring. People dance and sing traditional Bihu songs.

Farmers celebrate Bihu for a good harvest. Families prepare delicious sweets and rice cakes. People visit each other and exchange gifts. Schools and offices remain closed during Bihu. It is a festival of joy and unity.

10 Lines on Bihu Festival for Class 4

Bihu is a famous festival of Assam. It is celebrated three times in a year. Rongali Bihu is the most popular and is in April. People wear new clothes and perform the Bihu dance. Traditional sweets like pitha and laru are made.

Farmers celebrate Bihu for a good harvest. People light bonfires and enjoy feasts. Cultural programs are organized everywhere. Friends and family come together to celebrate. Bihu spreads happiness and togetherness.

[See also 10 Lines On Buddha Purnima In English](#)

10 Lines on Bihu Festival for Class 3

Bihu is a festival of Assam. It is celebrated three times a year. Rongali Bihu is the most important. People dance and sing during Bihu. Farmers celebrate for a good harvest. Delicious sweets and rice cakes are made. People wear colorful traditional clothes. Friends and family enjoy together. Schools are closed during Bihu. It is a festival of happiness.

10 Lines on Bihu Festival for Class 5

Bihu is the biggest festival in Assam. It is celebrated in January, April, and October. Rongali Bihu is the grandest celebration. People dance the Bihu dance with joy. Special dishes like pitha and laru are made.

Farmers pray for a good harvest. People visit friends and exchange sweets. Cultural programs are held in villages and cities. Schools and offices close for celebrations. Bihu is a festival of love and happiness.

10 Lines on Bihu Festival in Assamese

- বিহু অসমৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ উৎসৱ।
- ই বছৰত তিনিবাৰ উদযাপন কৰা হয়।
- সৰ্বাধিক জনপ্ৰিয় বিহু হৈছে বঙালী বিহু।
- লোকসকলে পৰম্পৰাগত নৃত্য আৰু সংগীত উপভোগ কৰে।
- কৃষকসকলে ভাল ফলৰ বাবে বিহু উদযাপন কৰে।
- বিশেষ খাদ্য যেনে পিঠা আৰু লাৰু প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হয়।
- বন্ধুবৰ্গ আৰু পৰিয়ালৰ লোকসকলে আনন্দ কৰে।
- পৰম্পৰাগত পোছাক পৰিধান কৰা হয়।
- স্কুল-কলেজ বন্ধ থাকে।
- বিহু আনন্দ আৰু মিলনৰ উৎসৱ।

10 Lines on Bihu Festival for Class 1

- Bihu is a festival of Assam.
- It is celebrated three times.
- People sing and dance happily.
- Rongali Bihu is the biggest celebration.
- Farmers pray for a good harvest.
- People make sweets and rice cakes.
- Everyone wears new clothes.

- Friends and family enjoy together.
- Schools remain closed during Bihu.
- It is a festival of joy.

A Few Sentences About Bihu Festival

Bihu is the most important festival of Assam, celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Assamese people. It consists of three main types—Rongali (Bohag) Bihu, Kongali (Kati) Bihu, and Bhogali (Magh) Bihu—each marking different agricultural seasons. The festival is known for its vibrant dance, folk music, feasts, and rituals that honor nature and the changing seasons.

Important Facts About Bihu

- **Three Types:** Rongali Bihu (April), Kongali Bihu (October), Bhogali Bihu (January).
- **Agricultural Significance:** Celebrates the sowing, growing, and harvesting of crops.
- **Cultural Aspects:** Traditional Bihu dance, folk songs, and community feasts.
- **Unity in Diversity:** Celebrated by all communities in Assam, irrespective of religion or caste.
- **Feasting & Bonfires:** Bhogali Bihu includes feasting and the burning of “Meji” bonfires.

Why Do You Celebrate Bihu?

Bihu is celebrated to mark the different phases of the agricultural cycle and to express gratitude to nature for a good harvest. It is also a time for joy, community bonding, and cultural expression through dance, music, and traditional rituals.

How Do We Celebrate Bihu Festival?

Bihu is celebrated with traditional music and dance, feasting, and various rituals. During Rongali Bihu, people wear traditional attire, perform the Bihu dance, and exchange sweets.

Bhogali Bihu involves feasts, bonfires, and games, while Kongali Bihu is a time of prayer and simplicity, with earthen lamps lit in fields to protect crops.

100 Words Essay on Bihu

Bihu is the most important festival of Assam, celebrated with great enthusiasm. It has three types: **Rongali Bihu**, which marks the Assamese New Year in April; **Kongali Bihu**, observed in October with prayers for a good harvest; and **Bhogali Bihu**, celebrated in January with feasting and bonfires.

Rongali Bihu is the most vibrant, with traditional Bihu dance and songs. The festival is deeply connected to agriculture and nature, bringing people together in joy and harmony. Bihu is a symbol of Assamese culture, unity, and the celebration of nature’s bounty.

150 Words Essay on Bihu

Bihu is the most significant festival of Assam, celebrated by all communities irrespective of religion or caste. It has three types—**Rongali Bihu**, **Kongali Bihu**, and **Bhogali Bihu**, each representing different agricultural seasons.

Rongali Bihu, observed in April, marks the Assamese New Year and is the most vibrant, with traditional dance, songs, and feasts. **Kongali Bihu**, in October, is a solemn occasion with prayers for a good harvest, and people light earthen lamps in the fields. **Bhogali Bihu**, in January, is a time of feasting after a successful harvest, celebrated with community feasts and bonfires.

Bihu is not just a festival but a reflection of Assam's rich cultural heritage. People dress in traditional attire, perform Bihu dance, and enjoy special Assamese dishes. The festival strengthens social bonds and fosters unity, making it a cherished celebration for Assamese people.

200 Words Essay on Bihu

Bihu is the most popular and significant festival of Assam, celebrated by people of all backgrounds. It is a festival deeply rooted in agriculture and marks different stages of the farming cycle. There are three types of Bihu: **Rongali Bihu (Bohag Bihu)**, **Kongali Bihu (Kati Bihu)**, and **Bhogali Bihu (Magh Bihu)**.

[See also Easy & Best 10 Lines About Holi In English For Students](#)

Rongali Bihu, celebrated in mid-April, marks the Assamese New Year and the arrival of spring. It is the most joyful of the three Bihus, featuring traditional Bihu dance, songs, and feasts. Young boys and girls dress in traditional attire and perform the Bihu dance.

Kongali Bihu, observed in October, is a more solemn occasion where farmers pray for a good harvest. People light earthen lamps in fields and near homes. **Bhogali Bihu**, celebrated in January, is associated with the harvest season. It is known for grand feasts, bonfires (Meji), and community celebrations.

Bihu represents Assam's rich culture and traditions. It brings people together, promoting unity and happiness. The festival is not just about celebrations but also about expressing gratitude to nature and strengthening social bonds.

300 Words Essay on Bihu

Bihu is the most important festival of Assam and is celebrated with great enthusiasm and joy. It is an agricultural festival that marks different stages of the farming cycle. There are three types of Bihu: **Rongali Bihu**, **Kongali Bihu**, and **Bhogali Bihu**, each having its own significance.

Rongali Bihu, also known as **Bohag Bihu**, is the most widely celebrated and marks the Assamese New Year in mid-April. It is a time of joy, dance, and music. Young men and women wear traditional Assamese attire and perform the **Bihu dance**, which is a major attraction. People also prepare traditional sweets and dishes like **pitha, larus, and jolpan**.

Kongali Bihu, or **Kati Bihu**, falls in October and is a more solemn occasion. During this time, farmers pray for a good harvest and light earthen lamps (Diyas) in fields and homes to ward off evil spirits and insects.

Bhogali Bihu, also known as **Magh Bihu**, is celebrated in January after the harvesting season. It is a time of feasting and enjoyment. People gather around **Meji bonfires**, cook traditional food, and participate in community feasts. Traditional Assamese sports like buffalo fights and Tekeli Bhonga (pot-breaking games) are also part of the celebrations.

Bihu is more than just a festival; it represents Assam's rich cultural heritage, unity, and gratitude toward nature. It strengthens social bonds and brings people together in happiness and celebration.

500 Words Essay on Bihu

Bihu is the most prominent festival of Assam, celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Assamese people. It is an agricultural festival that marks different phases of the farming cycle. There are three main types of Bihu: **Rongali Bihu, Kongali Bihu, and Bhogali Bihu**.

Rongali Bihu (Bohag Bihu)

Rongali Bihu, celebrated in mid-April, marks the **Assamese New Year** and the arrival of spring. It is the most lively and vibrant Bihu, where people sing traditional **Bihu songs** and perform the **Bihu dance**.

Young men and women wear traditional Assamese attire—**mekhela sador** for women and **dhoti-gamosa** for men. People clean their homes, exchange greetings, and prepare delicious food like **pitha, larus, and jolpan**. Farmers start a new agricultural season with hopes for a good harvest.

Kongali Bihu (Kati Bihu)

Kongali Bihu, observed in October, is a more solemn occasion. It falls during the time when crops are still growing, and farmers pray for a good harvest. People light **earthen lamps (Diyas)** in the fields and around their homes to ward off evil spirits and insects. This Bihu symbolizes hard work, dedication, and faith in nature.

Bhogali Bihu (Magh Bihu)

Bhogali Bihu, celebrated in January, marks the end of the harvest season and is a festival of **feasting and merriment**. It is also called **Magh Bihu** because it falls in the Assamese month of **Magh**.

People build temporary huts called **Bhelaghars** and have a grand community feast. The next morning, **Meji bonfires** are lit, and people offer prayers. Traditional games like buffalo fights and pot-breaking competitions are also organized.

Significance of Bihu

Bihu is not just a festival but a **celebration of Assamese culture, tradition, and unity**. It connects people with nature and their agricultural roots. The festival promotes joy, social harmony, and gratitude toward nature. It is a time when families and friends come together to celebrate the spirit of life and prosperity.

1000 Words Essay on Bihu

Introduction

Bihu is the most important and widely celebrated festival of Assam. It is an agricultural festival that marks different stages of the farming cycle and holds great significance for the people of Assam. The festival is a reflection of Assam's rich culture, tradition, and the strong bond that people share with nature.

[See also Best 10 Lines on Lohri Festival in English](#)

Bihu is celebrated by all Assamese people, irrespective of religion or caste, and brings together communities in joyous celebrations. There are three main types of Bihu: **Rongali Bihu (Bohag Bihu)**, **Kongali Bihu (Kati Bihu)**, and **Bhogali Bihu (Magh Bihu)**.

Each of these Bihus has its own significance and is celebrated at different times of the year.

Rongali Bihu (Bohag Bihu)

Rongali Bihu is the most important and grandest of all Bihus. It is celebrated in **mid-April** and marks the **Assamese New Year** as well as the beginning of the **sowing season**. This festival is associated with joy, renewal, and prosperity. Rongali Bihu is celebrated for seven days, and each day has its own traditions and customs.

Traditions and Celebrations

- **Goru Bihu:** The first day of Rongali Bihu is dedicated to cattle. Farmers bathe and worship their cows, as they play a crucial role in agriculture.
- **Manuh Bihu:** This day is for humans. People wear new clothes, seek blessings from elders, and exchange gifts.
- **Husori and Bihu Dance:** Groups of young men and women visit households, singing Bihu songs and performing traditional dances.

- **Feasting and Delicacies:** People prepare special Assamese delicacies like **pitha (rice cakes), larus (sweet balls), and jolpan (traditional breakfast items)**.
- **Community Gatherings:** Families and friends come together to celebrate with music, dance, and feasting.

Kongali Bihu (Kati Bihu)

Kongali Bihu, celebrated in **October**, is a more solemn and spiritual occasion. It falls during the period when crops are still growing, and farmers eagerly wait for the harvest. Unlike Rongali Bihu, Kongali Bihu is not associated with feasting and dancing but rather with **prayers, rituals, and devotion**.

Traditions and Celebrations

- **Lighting of Lamps:** People light **earthen lamps (Diyas)** in fields, homes, and near the **Tulsi plant** to seek blessings for a good harvest.
- **Offering Prayers:** Farmers and villagers pray to gods and ancestors for protection against pests and natural calamities.
- **Simplicity:** There are no grand feasts, as this Bihu represents a period of waiting and hope.

Bhogali Bihu (Magh Bihu)

Bhogali Bihu, also known as **Magh Bihu**, is celebrated in **January** after the harvest season. It is a festival of feasting and merrymaking, as farmers enjoy the fruits of their hard work. This Bihu is filled with delicious food, community gatherings, and traditional games.

Traditions and Celebrations

- **Uruka Night:** The night before Magh Bihu is called **Uruka**, where people gather for a grand community feast.
- **Meji Bonfire:** On the morning of Bhogali Bihu, people light **Meji bonfires** and offer prayers to the gods.
- **Traditional Games:** Various sports and activities like buffalo fights, egg fights, and pot-breaking competitions take place.
- **Delicious Food:** People prepare traditional Assamese food like **sunga pitha (rice cake cooked in bamboo), til pitha (sesame rice cake), and laru (sweet balls made of coconut or sesame)**.

Significance of Bihu

Bihu is not just a festival; it is a symbol of Assamese identity and heritage. It has cultural, social, and agricultural significance:

- **Cultural Significance:** Bihu promotes Assamese dance, music, and traditions, keeping the cultural heritage alive.

- **Social Significance:** The festival fosters unity and strengthens bonds between people.
- **Agricultural Significance:** It marks different phases of farming and expresses gratitude to nature for a good harvest.

Conclusion

Bihu is a festival that embodies the spirit of Assam. It is a time of joy, togetherness, and appreciation for nature's blessings. Each type of Bihu has its own unique customs, but all share the common theme of gratitude and celebration.

Whether through the vibrant dance and music of Rongali Bihu, the prayers of Kongali Bihu, or the feasting of Bhogali Bihu, the festival unites people in happiness and hope for prosperity.

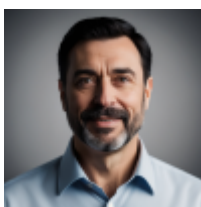
Conclusion – Why Bihu Festival is Important?

Bihu is not just a festival; it is the heart of Assam's culture. It connects people to their traditions and brings happiness to everyone. Farmers celebrate Bihu with prayers and feasts, hoping for a good harvest.

The festival spreads love, unity, and joy among people. Young and old, rich and poor, everyone comes together to celebrate. The Bihu dance and songs make the festival even more exciting. Families prepare special food, share sweets, and enjoy time together.

Bihu also teaches us the value of hard work, as it is linked to farming and nature. It reminds us to respect our traditions and enjoy life's little joys. The festival is not only famous in Assam but is now celebrated in many places across India. It keeps Assamese culture alive and brings people closer. Bihu is truly a festival of happiness, and its joyful spirit will always be cherished.

By celebrating Bihu, we learn the importance of togetherness, nature, and tradition. No matter where we are, Bihu fills our hearts with joy. It is a festival that brings smiles to everyone's faces.



Alberto Robino

Alberto Robino is a passionate content creator who specializes in sharing concise, insightful, and engaging 10-line facts on a variety of topics. With a love for simplifying complex ideas, he enjoys providing quick, digestible information to help people learn fast.