Conclusion

Persian is the spoken language of present Iran and a common language of some countries in the Central Asia like Afghanistan, Tajikistan and others. It is one of the oldest languages that survive till date and it has a long history of recording human speeches in the world. It has an astounding capacity to influence other language for its simplicity and sweetness and an easy vehicle for carrying culture of its speakers. This language has come in India and influenced many Indian languages like Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Gujrati and others. On the other hand, Assam is one of the small provinces in Indian union and situated in the north-east region of the country, full of hills and forest within which the Barak valley is a region situated to its extreme southern part comprising of its three districts only.

Question may arise as how Persian language and Persian culture has come in such a place, but it is the credit of Muslim rule in Bengal for which Persian culture entered in Assam through their unsuccessful invasions in this land. Several Muslim expeditions towards Assam occurred from just 1206 A.D. up to 1682 A.D. and these Muslims were mainly belonging to Persian language and culture, as result a multipurpose effect fell upon the society and culture of Assamese people which may be termed as Persian culture.

 Muslims of Assam particularly of the Bark Valley are the sole agents for importing Persian culture, language and at least Persian influence in this region. In the Barak valley Muslim populations form a major component of the population demography of the valley who are responsible for infiltration of the Persian culture here.
The local Muslim culture and the local dialectal language of the Barak valley have been largely influenced by Persian language. A large numbers of Muslim cultural terminologies from Persian are found current in the Barak valley and other common Persian words are found current here. Sufistic activities which are also deemed as Persian culture in the circles of scholars are widely being exercised in the Barak valley.

Still Persian language is cultured by Muslims in their society and is being learnt and taught in the educational institutions of the valley—secular institutions like schools and colleges and in Islamic institutions like Madrassas.

Though the wide acceptance of Persian remained no longer in the valley as was in earlier, but still it is being exercised and cultured in the Barak valley which is a matter of appreciation, in spite that the British Govt. in India banned its use in long before. However, studies on Persian culture that prevailing in Assam particularly in the Barak valley is necessary for Muslims to know their legends. This matter needs a elaborate investigations, though the present one is little humble step.