

## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. Khagendra Chandra Mahanta's *Kaibartta Jatir Eti Samiksha*, an article published in *Natun Dainik*, 30th June, 1994, focuses on the occupation of Kaibarttas. The author here remarks that 'Kaibartta' is one of the small scheduled caste communities of Assam. He also discusses here how the Indian constitution has tried to uplift them socially, economically and politically so that a sense of renaissance is felt among them.

Dr. Dambarudhar Nath in *Asomar Kaibartta Sakal* an article published in *Natun Dainik*, 30th June, 1994 discusses the social position, religious status etc of the Kaibarttas of Assam. Referring to the *Bishnu Purana* the author comments that the Kaibarttas are not inclusive to the Brahmins.

Surjya Das in his *Mas Aru Masmoria*, 1989, focuses on the hardship of the Kaibartta and their life style. The author here describes the painful life and day to day struggle for their livelihood. He also discusses briefly the culture and religion of the Kaibarttas here.

Hemanta Barman in *Ekhan Kaibartta Gaonor Sabi* an article published in *Sutradhar*, 1995, describes the pathetic and painful life of Kaibartta women who go door to door of the people for selling fishes.

Debendra Kr. Bezbaruah in his *Brahmaputra Upatyakar Kaibartta Jatir Ruprekha* mainly studies the socio-economic condition of the Kaibartta Community of Assam. He also throws light on some folk beliefs and tradition of the fishing community of Brahmaputra valley of Assam.

Dr. B.N Bordoloi in his *Socio-Economic condition of the Kaibarttas of Asam: A Case Study*, *Assam Institute Research for Tribals and Scheduled Caste*, 1994, has discussed the socio-economic aspects of the Kaibarttas.

Dr. Rama Kanta Das in his article *Fish in the Folk Culture of Barak Valley* studies about the influence of fish in the cultural and social life of the people of Barak valley [[http://www.academia.edu/1280164/FISH\\_IN\\_THE\\_FOLK\\_CULTURE\\_OF\\_BARAK\\_VALLEY](http://www.academia.edu/1280164/FISH_IN_THE_FOLK_CULTURE_OF_BARAK_VALLEY)].

Pinki Purkayastha and Susmita Gupta in their article *Traditional Fishing Gears used by the Fisher Folk of the Chatla Floodplain Area, Barak Valley, Assam* study the traditional fishing tools and fishing methods adopted in the Chatla floodplain area of Barak valley by the fisher folk of this area

[[http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/26017/1/IJTK%2013\[1\]%20181-186.pdf](http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/26017/1/IJTK%2013[1]%20181-186.pdf)].

Pranjal Chakravartty and Subrata Sharma in their article *Different Types of Fishing Gears Used by the Fishermen in Nalbari District of Assam* study the several types of fishing tools used by the fisher folk of Nalbari district of Assam

[<http://indianresearchjournals.com/pdf/IJSSIR/2013/March/20.pdf>].

Bhagavan Kalita et al in their article *Indigenous Technical Knowledge for Fish Harvesting in Karbi-Anglang District of Assam* study several kinds of traditional methods for harvesting fish in the Karbi-Anglang district of Assam

[[http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/8179/1/IJTK%209\[2\]%20252-255.pdf](http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/8179/1/IJTK%209[2]%20252-255.pdf)].

Chandana Sarma and A.N. M. Irshad Ali in their *Kaibarttas: A Fishing Community of Assam, their Society and Economy* study the social and economic life of the Kaibarttas of Assam

[<http://www.krepublishers.com/02-Journals/JHE/JHE-17-0-000-000-2005-Web/JHE-17-3-161-236-2005-Abst-PDF/JHE-17-3-205-209-2005-1222-Sarma-C/JHE-17-3-205-209-2005-1222-Sarma-C.pdf>].

Biman Lahkar and Lakshahira Datta in their article *Some Investigations on the Educational and Occupational Scenario of the Scheduled Caste Population of Assam: A Case Study of the Kaibartta [Fisherman] Community* study the educational and occupational life of the Kaibartta community of Assam

[<http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol9-issue5/R095113117.pdf>].

Ratan K. Saha and Dilip Nath in their article *Indigenous Technical Knowledge [ITK] of Fish Farmers at Dhalai District of Tripura, N.E. India* study several traditional methods of fish farming used by the fish farmers of the Dhalai district of Tripura

[[http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/15352/1/IJTK%2012\[1\]%2080-84.pdf](http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/15352/1/IJTK%2012[1]%2080-84.pdf)].

Dr. Nabin Chandra Suthar in his research work *A Socio-Cultural Study of the Hajongs of Assam, 2001* studies the socio-cultural life of the Hajongs of Assam.

Ruby Bharaty in her research work *The Kaibarttas of Palasbari Revenue Circle: A Socio-Economic Study* studies the socio-economic life of the Kaibarttas of Palasbari revenue circle in the Kamrup district of Assam.

Chandana Sarma in her article *Fishing and the Kaibarttas of Assam* studies fishing as the main occupation of the Kaibarttas of Assam

[<http://serialsjournals.com/serialjournalmanager/pdf/1428492041.pdf>].

P. V. Basavakumar et al in their article *A Study on Profile of Fishing Community of a Village in Karnataka* study on the socio-economic status of the fisherman community of a village in Dharwad of Karnataka. The study reveals that fishing and related activities are the domain of males

[<http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/ojs/index.php/KJAS/article/viewFile/1044/984>].

Society for Direct Initiative and Health Action [DISHA] supported by International Collective in Support of Fish Workers [ICFS] in the document *Asserting Rights, Defining Responsibilities: Small-Scale Fishing Communities and Coastal and Fisheries Management Perspectives in East Medinipur Coast in West Bengal, India* studies the rights of the fishing communities to fisheries and coastal resources and threats to livelihood practices of the fishing communities

[<http://www.dishaeath.org/Fishworkers'%20Rights%20Study%20E.%20Medinipur%20with%20Annexures.pdf>].

Pinki Purkayastha and Susmita Gupta in their article *Traditional Fishing Practices, Fisherman and Livelihood-A Case Study of Chatla Floodplain Area with Special*

*Reference to the Village Irongmara, Barak Valley* study the fishery resources, traditional methods of fishing and livelihood status of the fish farmers of the village Irongmara in Barak valley, Assam

[<http://serialsjournals.com/serialjournalmanager/pdf/1345288632.pdf>].

Dr. Kumkum Kasturi in her article *A Study on the Socio-Cultural Festivals of the Bodo Tribes of Assam* studies the main festivals observed by the Bodos of Assam [<http://www.researchjournals.in/QIMRJ/2015/4.7/4714.pdf>].

Dr. Madhurima Goswami in her article *The Bodos: Culture and Society* studies the ethnic background of the Bodos, their religious philosophy, economy, traditional institutions and their struggle since independence

[file:///C:/Users/acer/Downloads/128-1617-1-PB.pdf].

Prithwiraj Swargiary in his article *Growth of Fisheries and Its Significance-A Micro Level Study in Baska District of Assam State [India]* studies the growth of fisheries and its importance among the fish farmers of Baska district

[<http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jef/papers/Vol6-Issue6/Version-3/B06631217.pdf>].

Humayun Bokth in his article *Ecology, Economy and Social Transformation among Marginalised Communities: A Study of Muslim Fisherman in Barak Valley, Assam* studies how the socio-economic life of Muslim fisherman community is influenced by the habitat they live in

[<http://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol19-issue12/Version-1/H0191215357.pdf>].

Humayun Bokth in his article *Social Life in Char Area: A study of Neo-Assamese Muslim Village in Brahmaputra Valley of Assam* studies economy, ecology and politics of the immigrant Muslims of Char area

[<http://www.journalijdr.com/sites/default/files/2584.pdf>].

Phandindra Chandra Thakuria in his *Kamrupor Kaibartta Sompro dai: Samaj Aru Sanskriti*, published in *Kristi*, a research journal describes the society and culture of the Kaibartta community along with some other fishing communities of Assam. The author also narrates some of their customs related to marriage.

Craig T. Palmer in his work *Rituals Taboos of Fishermen* states about some ritual taboos of the fishermen. *Anxiety-ritual*, a concept developed by Bronislaw Malinowski is also discussed by the author

Raymond Firth in his *Malay Fishermen* has made references to the *Malay* customs and beliefs that prevail in the society of the *Malay* fishermen. Apart from this, the author has states about their economic condition and belief in spirit.

Peter F. Anson in his *Fishermen and Fishing Ways* describes about the folk beliefs of the fishing communities of British Isle and some other parts of the world. Fisher men of ancient Egypt, Palestine, Greece and Rome find place in this book.

A detailed study of the related literature i.e. newspapers, articles, books and documents show that the authors have already focused on socio-cultural life of several fishing communities in different states of India and outside. Some of them also narrate the folk beliefs and social customs of the fishing communities of Assam. Yet, there is hardly any book, dealing with the fish lore and fishing practices of the Kaibartta community relating to their fishing contraptions, waterbeds, folk deities, mythical origin, customs, folk narratives and oral songs. In absence of sufficient number of books and journals comprehensive and minute study regarding the social customs, material culture, performing art form and fish lore of the Kaibartta community living in Nalbari district is not found. So, Kaibarttas of this area and their socio-cultural life is lesser known due to the lack of comprehensive literature and studies of their cultural life. It is felt that there is still much necessity of in depth and systematic study on their socio-cultural life in terms of fish lore and fishing practices. Hence, this study aims at stating and discussing the socio-cultural life of the Kaibarttas in terms of fish lore and fishing practices taking Nalbari district as a study area.