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# CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME II

ANDHRA PRADESH

PART VI-VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPHS

SERIAL No. 7

A MONOGRAPH

on

**MOFUSBANDAR**

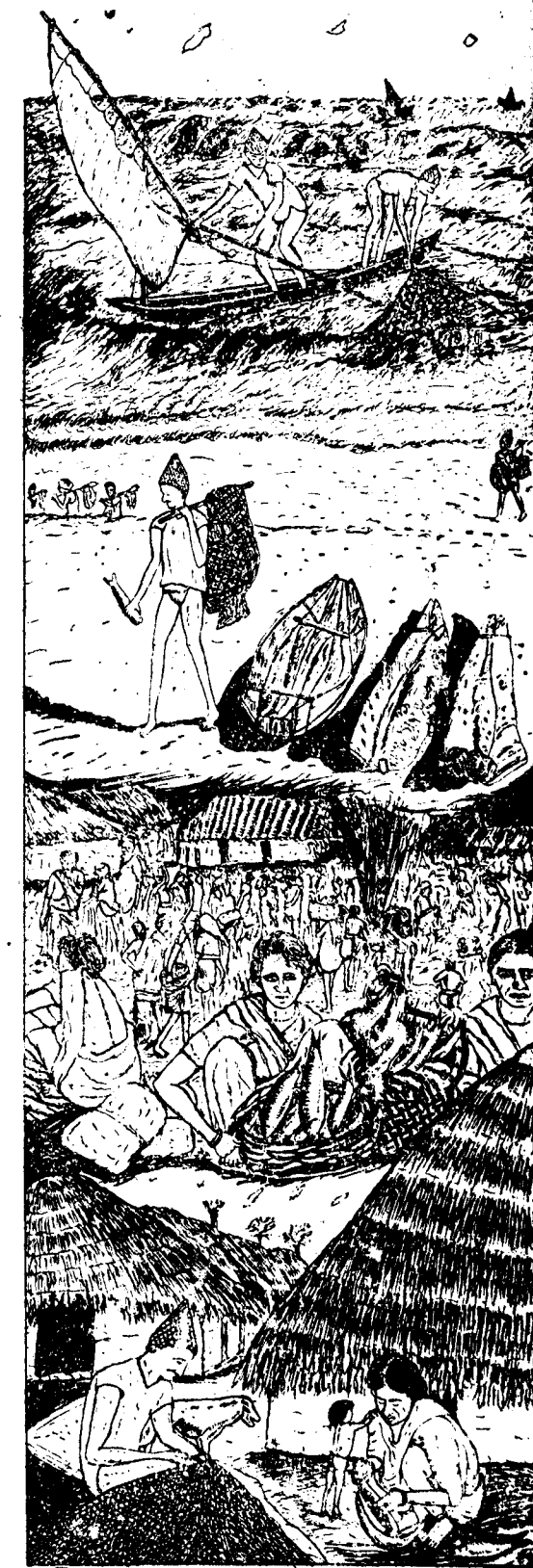
(SRIKAKULAM TALUK, SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT)

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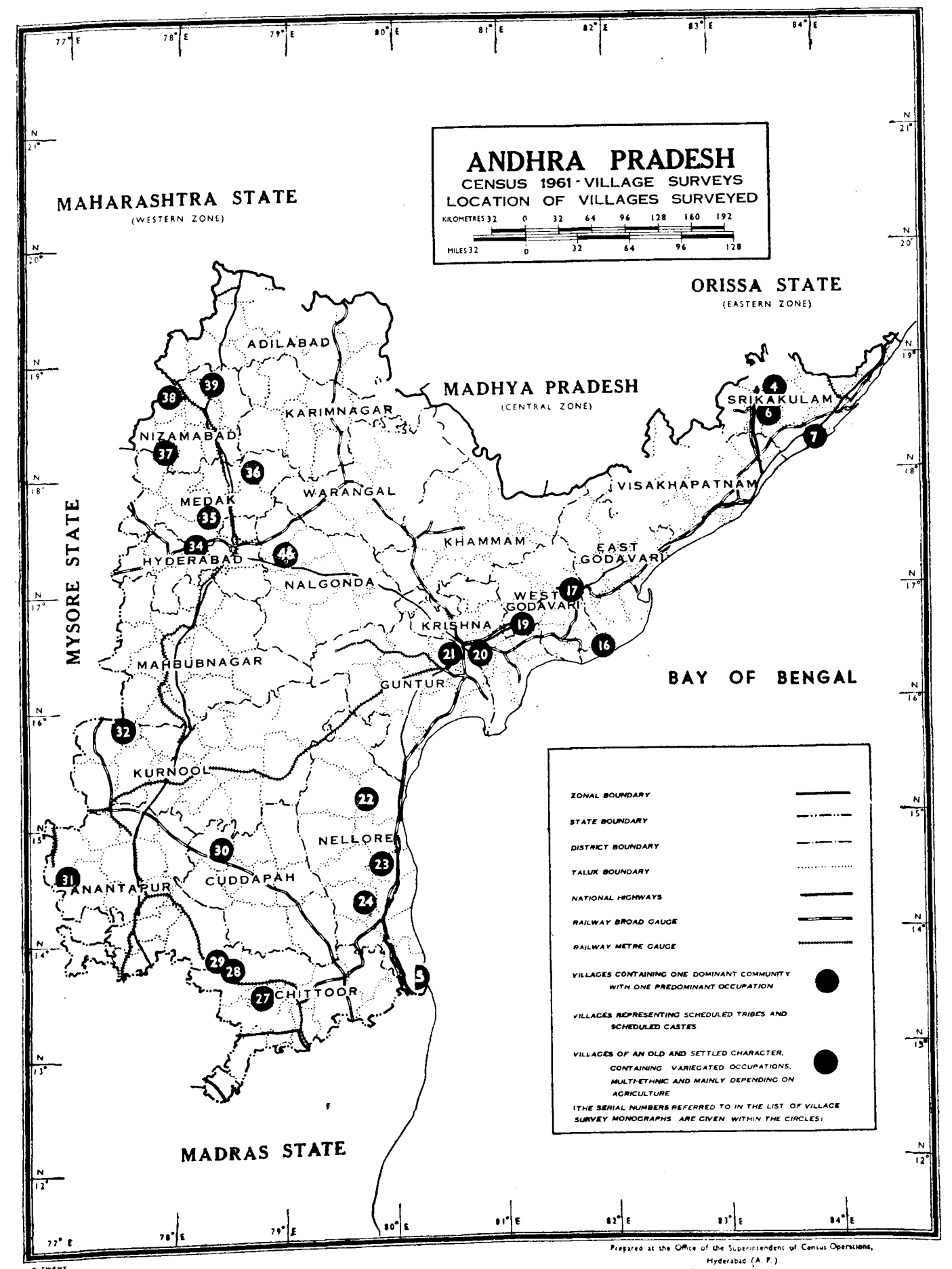
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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961—VOLUME II—PART VI—LIST OF VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPHS—ANDHRA PRADESH

| NAME OF       |                                 | SL. | NAME OF VILLAGE                   | BRIEF DETAILS OF WHAT THE VILLAGE REPRESENTS                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DISTRICT      | TALUK                           | NO. |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| (1)           | (2)                             | (3) | (4)                               | (5)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Srikakulam    | Pathapatnam<br>Parvathipuram    | 1   | Kallata                           | Kapu Savaras—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|               |                                 | 2   | Kalliti ‡                         | Savaras—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|               |                                 | 3   | Lakkaguda                         | Jatnas—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|               |                                 | 4   | Kannapudoravalasa                 | A village in jute growing area                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|               |                                 | 5   | Gadabayalasa, hamlet of Gumma     | Gadabas—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Visakhapatnam | Bobbili                         | 6   | Karada                            | A Bobbili Sanshanam village                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|               |                                 | 7   | Mofusbandar ‡                     | A fishermen's village                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|               | Srungavarapukota                | 8   | Kondiba ‡                         | Dombas—A Scheduled Caste                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|               |                                 | 9   | Gandha ‡                          | Konda Dhoras—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|               | Chintapalle                     | 10  | Lamhampadu ‡                      | Kondhs—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|               |                                 | 11  | Amavaram ‡                        | Samanthurs—A Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|               |                                 | 12  | Makavaram                         | Kannaras alias Ojas—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| East Godavari | Yellavaram                      | 13  | Jerrela ‡                         | Bagatas—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|               |                                 | 14  | Kondapalle                        | Koya Doras—A Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|               |                                 | 15  | Kovilapalem                       | Konda Reddis—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| West Godavari | Razole                          | 16  | Pasarlapudilanka ‡                | A typical East Godavari delta village                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|               | Kovvur                          | 17  | Unagatla* ‡                       | A dry agricultural village surveyed in 1917 & 1936 by the Department of Economics, University of Madras. A study of the progress made in the life of the people during 1936-62 is done                                                     |
| Krishna       | Polavaram                       | 18  | Puliramudagudem                   | Koyas—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|               | Eluru                           | 19  | Gudiyakalanka                     | A settled village in Kolleru lake bed area                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Guntur        | Vijayawada                      | 20  | Maredumaka                        | A settled Krishna delta village                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|               | Guntur                          | 21  | Malkapuram                        | A typical tobacco growing village                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Nellore       | Kandukur                        | 22  | Varipalle                         | A sheep and cattle rearing village                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|               | Kovur                           | 23  | Yellanchipadu                     | A settled wet agricultural village                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|               | Rapur                           | 24  | Devayemuru                        | Several workers in mica industry reside in this village                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|               | Sullurpet                       | 25  | Rettaigala                        | Noted for boat building industry. It also represents Yenadis, a Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                            |
| Chittoor      | Punganur                        | 26  | Palyampalle                       | Lambadis—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|               |                                 | 27  | Thettupalle, hamlet of Nellimanda | A village surveyed in 1916 by the Department of Economics, University of Madras. A study of the progress made in the life of the people during 1916-62 is done                                                                             |
|               | Maganapalle                     | 28  | Panchalamari                      | A village depending on tank and well irrigation                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|               |                                 | 29  | Gangireddipalle                   | A sheep and cattle rearing village                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Cuddapah      | Jamalamadugu                    | 30  | P. Sugamanchipalle                | Noted for Cuddapah slabs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Anantapur     | Kalyandurg                      | 31  | Bhairavanitippa                   | A dry village changing to wet cultivation under the Bhairavanitippa project                                                                                                                                                                |
| Kurnool       | Adoni                           | 32  | Mantsala (Mantralayam)            | A place of religious importance                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|               | Atmakur (Independent Sub-Taluk) | 33  | Byrlutigudem ‡                    | Chenchus—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Hyderabad     | Chevella                        | 34  | Peddamangalaram                   | Economy dependent on the supply of vegetables to Hyderabad city                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Medak         | Narsapur                        | 35  | Sivanagar                         | Tanning industry                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|               | Siddipet                        | 36  | Hubshipur                         | Handloom industry                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Nizamabad     | Banswada                        | 37  | Banjepalle                        | An agricultural village on the bank of Nizam Sagar lake                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|               | Bodhan                          | 38  | Pocharam                          | An agricultural village noted for sugarcane cultivation                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|               | Armur                           | 39  | Kotha Armur ‡                     | An agricultural village partly irrigated by Nizam Sagar Canal. A comparative study of the progress made in the life of the people between 1929 & 1962 with reference to the economic investigations made by Shri S. Kesava Iyengar is done |
| Adilabad      | Utnur                           | 40  | Bhurnur ‡                         | Gonds & Pradhans—Scheduled Tribes                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|               |                                 | 41  | Vemayakunta                       | Mathuras—A Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|               |                                 | 42  | Laindiguda                        | Kolams—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|               | Lakshettipet                    | 43  | Malkepalle                        | Thotis—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Karimnagar    | Manthani                        | 44  | Kishtaraopet                      | Naikpods—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Warangal      | Narasampet                      | 45  | Mattewada ‡                       | Koyas—A Scheduled Tribe                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Nalgonda      | Ramannapet                      | 46  | Tallasingaram                     | A toddy tappers' village                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |



\* Surveyed by the Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad-A.P. † Present Monograph. ‡ Monographs already published.



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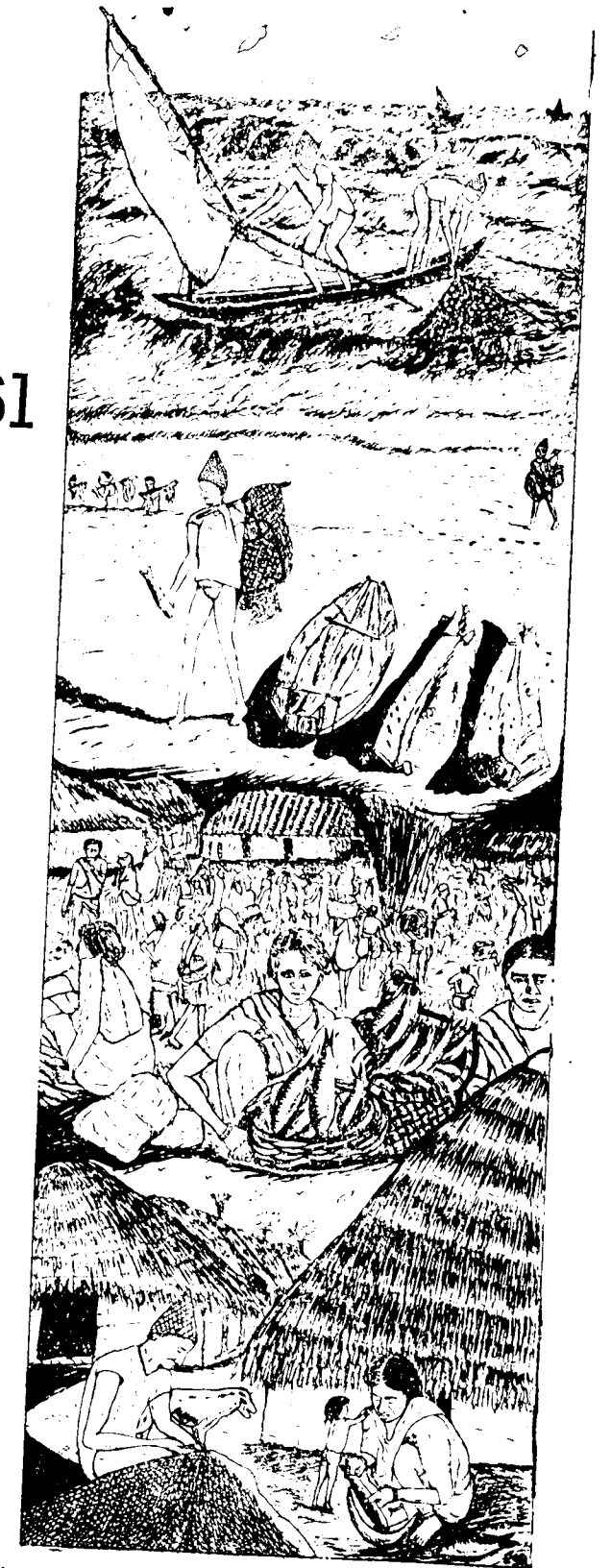
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## 1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, ANDHRA PRADESH

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|                      |    |                                                                |                           |
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| PART I-B             | .. | Report on Vital Statistics                                     |                           |
| PART I-C             | .. | Subsidiary Tables                                              |                           |
| PART II-A            | .. | General Population Tables                                      |                           |
| PART II-B (i)        | .. | Economic Tables [B-I to B-IV]                                  |                           |
| PART II-B (ii)       | .. | Economic Tables [B-V to B-IX]                                  |                           |
| PART II-C            | .. | Cultural and Migration Tables                                  |                           |
| PART III             | .. | Household Economic Tables                                      |                           |
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| PART IV-B            | .. | Housing and Establishment Tables                               |                           |
| PART V-A             | .. | Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes       |                           |
| PART V-B             | .. | Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes    |                           |
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| PART IX              | .. | State Atlas                                                    |                           |
| PART X               | .. | Special Report on Hyderabad City                               |                           |

District Census Handbooks (*Separate Volume for each District*)

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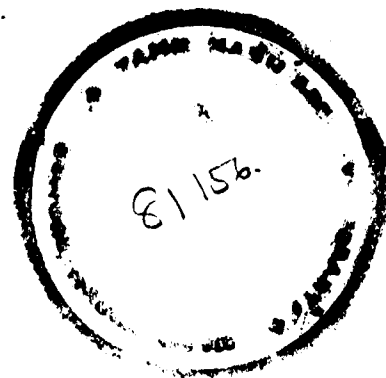
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## FOREWORD

Apart from laying the foundations of demography in this sub-continent, a hundred years of the Indian Census has also produced 'elaborate and scholarly accounts of the variegated phenomena of Indian life—sometimes with no statistics attached, but usually with just enough statistics to give empirical underpinning to their conclusions.' In a country, largely illiterate, where statistical or numerical comprehension of even such a simple thing as age was liable to be inaccurate, an understanding of the social structure was essential. It was more necessary to attain a broad understanding of what was happening around oneself than to wrap oneself up in 'statistical ingenuity' or 'mathematical manipulation'. This explains why the Indian Census came to be interested in 'many by-paths' and 'nearly every branch of scholarship, from anthropology and sociology to geography and religion'.

In the last few decades the Census has increasingly turned its efforts to the presentation of village statistics. This suits the temper of the times as well as our political and economic structure. For even as we have a great deal of centralisation on the one hand and decentralisation on the other, my colleagues thought it would be a welcome continuation of the Census tradition to try to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social change. It was accordingly decided to select a few villages in every State for special study, where personal observation would be brought to bear on the interpretation of statistics to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where.

Randomness of selection was, therefore, eschewed. There was no intention to build up a picture for the whole State in quantitative terms on the basis of villages selected statistically at random. The selection was avowedly purposive: the object being as much to find out what was happening and how fast to those villages which had fewer reasons to choose change and more to remain lodged in the past as to discover how the more 'normal' types of villages were changing. They were to be primarily type studies which, by virtue of their number and distribution, would also give the reader a 'feel' of what was going on and some kind of a map of the country.

A brief account of the tests of selection will help to explain. A minimum of thirty-five villages was to be chosen with great care to represent adequately geographical, occupational and even ethnic diversity. Of this minimum of thirty-five, the distribution was to be as follows :

(a) At least eight villages were to be so selected that each of them would contain one dominant community with one predominating occupation, *e.g.*, fishermen, forest workers, *jhum* cultivators, potters, weavers, salt-makers, quarry workers, etc. A village should have a minimum population of 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700.

(b) At least seven villages were to be of numerically prominent Scheduled Tribes of the State. Each village could represent a particular tribe. The minimum population should be 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700.

(c) The third group of villages should each be of fair size, of an old and settled character and contain variegated occupations and be, if possible, multi-ethnic in composition. By fair size was meant a population of 500-700 persons or more. The village should mainly depend on agriculture and be sufficiently away from the major sources of modern communications such as the district administrative headquarters and business centres. It should be roughly a day's journey from the above places. The villages were to be selected with an eye to variation in terms of size, proximity to city and other means of modern communications, nearness to hills, jungles and major rivers. Thus there was to be a regional distribution throughout the State of this category of villages. If, however, a particular district contained significant ecological variations within its area, more than one village in the district might be selected to study the special adjustments to them.

It is a unique feature of these village surveys that they rapidly outgrew their original terms of reference as my colleagues warmed up to their work. This proved for them an absorbing voyage of discovery and their infectious enthusiasm compelled me to enlarge the inquiry's scope again and again. It was just as well cautiously to feel one's way about at first and then venture further afield, and although it accounts to some extent for a certain unevenness in the quality and coverage of the monographs, it served to compensate the purely honorary and extra-mural rigours of the task. For, the Survey, along with its many ancillaries like the survey of fairs and festivals, of small and rural industry and others, was an 'extra', over and above the crushing load of the 1961 Census.

It might be of interest to recount briefly the stages by which the Survey enlarged its scope. At the first Census Conference in September 1959 the Survey set itself the task of what might be called a record *in situ* of material traits, like settlement patterns of the village; house types; diet; dress, ornaments and foot-wear; furniture and storing vessels; common means of transport of goods and passengers; domestication of animals and birds; markets attended; worship of deities, festivals and fairs. There were to be recordings, of course, of cultural and social traits and occupational mobility. This was followed up in March 1960 by two specimen schedules, one for each household, the other for the village as a whole, which, apart from spelling out the mode of inquiry suggested in the September 1959 conference, introduced groups of questions aimed at sensing changes in attitude and behaviour in such fields as marriage, inheritance, movable and immovable property, industry, indebtedness, education, community life and collective activity, social disabilities, forums of appeal over disputes, village leadership, and organisation of cultural life. It was now plainly the intention to provide adequate statistical support to empirical 'feel', to approach qualitative change through statistical quantities. It had been difficult to give thought to the importance of 'just enough statistics to give empirical underpinning to conclusions', at a time when my colleagues were straining themselves to the utmost for the success of the main Census operations, but once the census count itself was left behind in March 1961, a series of three regional seminars in Trivandrum (May 1961), Darjeeling and Srinagar (June 1961) restored their attention to this field and the importance of tracing social change through a number of well-devised statistical tables was once again recognised. This itself presupposed a fresh survey of villages already done; but it was worth the trouble in view of the possibilities that a close analysis of statistics offered, and also because the 'consanguinity' schedule remained to be canvassed. By November 1961, however, more was expected of these surveys than ever before. There was

dissatisfaction on the one hand with too many general statements and a growing desire on the other to draw conclusions from statistics, to regard social and economic data as interrelated processes, and finally to examine the social and economic processes set in motion through land reforms and other laws, legislative and administrative measures, technological and cultural change. Finally, a study camp was organised in the last week of December 1961 when the whole field was carefully gone through over again and a programme worked out closely knitting the various aims of the Survey together. The Social Studies Section of the Census Commission rendered assistance to State Superintendents by way of scrutiny and technical comment on the frame of Survey and presentation of results.

This gradual unfolding of the aims of the Survey prevented my colleagues from adopting as many villages as they had originally intended to. But I believe that what may have been lost in quantity has been more than made up for in quality. This is, perhaps, for the first time that such a Survey has been conducted in any country, and that purely as a labour of love. It has succeeded in attaining what it set out to achieve: to construct a map of village India's social structure. One hopes that the volumes of this Survey will help to retain for the Indian Census its title to 'the most fruitful single source of information about the country'. Apart from other features, it will perhaps be conceded that the Survey has set up a new Census standard in pictorial and graphic documentation. The schedules finally adopted for this monograph have been printed in Appendix III to Kotha Armur village monograph (Sl. No. 39).

NEW DELHI  
July 30, 1964.

ASOK MITRA  
Registrar General, India.

## *P R E F A C E*

In the Foreword, the Registrar General, India, has kindly explained the scope and philosophy of the Village Surveys taken up as one of the important ancillary studies to the 1961 Census. The purposive selection of villages for the survey and the scope of the survey have also been explained.

In this State 46 villages were selected for the survey, of which 9 villages fell under the category of villages each with one dominant community with one predominant occupation, 21 villages represented Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes (17 villages with Scheduled Tribes, 3 villages with Tribes not Scheduled *viz*, Samanthus, Koya Doras and Mathuras, and 1 village with a Scheduled Caste, Dombs) and 16 villages were villages of fair size of an old and well settled character containing variegated occupations and multiethnic in composition. The present village of Mofusbandar (No. 7 in the State Map before the Inner Title page gives the location of this village) covered by this monograph falls under the first category.

In this State we started off with the Village Surveys under the original scheme of things under which it was expected that one Investigator would be able to cover a village in about a week or 10 days time. A very simple skeleton schedule was therefore naturally adopted under which the social and religious customs and habits were mainly studied in a general sort of way. Quite a few villages had been covered under this old scheme. As explained in the Foreword, the field of enquiry went on enlarging in its scope from time to time and ultimately was evolved quite a formidable schedule which is given as an Appendix to *A Monograph on Kotha Armur*. Fortunately, Mofusbandar was the first of the villages surveyed by adopting this larger schedule which was undoubtedly very detailed but which also tested the patience of the Investigators as well as that of the informants. It was not possible for each Investigator to cover more than one schedule per day. Six Investigators took 26 days from 10-2-1962 to 7-3-1962 to cover this village. All the 78 households in the two hamlets (68 Vadabalija households of Pedagana-gallapeta and 10 Jalari households of Kasipeta) have been covered by the survey.

Certain limitations to our efforts to achieve this ambitious task may have to be recognised. While the Investigators who were put on the job of canvassing the schedules were not specialists in any particular field, they were carefully chosen for their academic qualifications, experience in Community Development Organisation or their ability and aptitude to move closely with the rural and tribal folk, to find out facts and record truthfully the first hand information. It is open to the specialists in a particular field to scan the material presented here and formulate their own hypotheses for further refined investigation.

It may be worthwhile recording very briefly the experiences of the Village Survey Investigators in this village. They covered the survey in 26 days. The work had to be carried on with great patience and understanding. The villagers did not take kindly to the survey in the initial stages. They had their own misgivings about the objects of the survey. It was only after the Investigators moved closely with the villagers, lived their life and became one amongst them and were able to convince the villagers of the purely academic interest of the survey and how it would help the planning for the country's welfare, was it possible to evoke their co-operation. Even so, due to ignorance, certain households did not answer the questions properly. It was not altogether easy to secure answers to certain delicate questions pertaining to marital customs and the like. It is, however, very gratifying that ultimately the Investigators were able to enlist the willing co-operation of the villagers and get the representatives of each household to answer patiently the questionnaire, which took more than a day for each household. Whatever success or failure that the survey achieved can be discerned from the report that follows.

Mofusbandar is fairly a large village, situated on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, 7 miles away to the east of Srikakulam town in the district and taluk of the same name. This village has been selected for a detailed study of the fishing community with fishing as its predominant occupation. Mofusbandar village is, however, not a unitary village in the sense of one contiguous habitation area. The plurality of habitats with a distinct individuality of each of the habitation areas by reasons of caste and ecology posed methodological problems in delimiting the survey. As the main focus of the survey was on the fishermen community, the area studied in this village was therefore limited to two typical fishermen hamlets, namely, Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta inhabited solely by Vadabaliya and Jalari castes respectively, as it was felt that a detailed study of these two hamlets would help us to assess and analyse correctly the social and economic life of the fishermen community.

The Village Survey Investigators who conducted the field survey are Sarvasri K. S. S. Raju, Ch. Purnachandra Rao, M. V. S. Rai, V. D. Chary, L. Narasimham, P. Rambabu and A. R. K. Murthy. If the present report has met with any measure of success in its aim, it is a tribute to the patience and perseverance with which the Investigators completed the survey.

We are much obliged to the Andhra Pradesh State Directorate of Fisheries for their valuable technical suggestions in improving the draft on crafts, tackles and fishing operations. Sri G. V. S. Mani, I. A. S., Director of Fisheries (1964), Sri I. Ram Mohan Rao, M. A., B. Sc. (Hons.), Director of Fisheries (1965), were kind enough to provide the necessary reference facilities in the library.

The shaping of the report and the preparation of Tables were attended to by an efficient team in my office led by the Tabulation Officer, Sri P. Pattayya, the Research Assistant, Sri V. Radhakrishna and the Statistical Assistant, Sri A. Chandrasekhara Reddy under the supervision and guidance of the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Sri K. V. N. Gowd. The credit for line drawings, maps etc., goes to Sri M. Krishnaswamy and Sri P. Subba Rao, Artists of my office. The printing was supervised by Sri P. A. Krupanandam, Supervisor.

A. CHANDRASEKHAR  
Superintendent of Census Operations,  
Andhra Pradesh.

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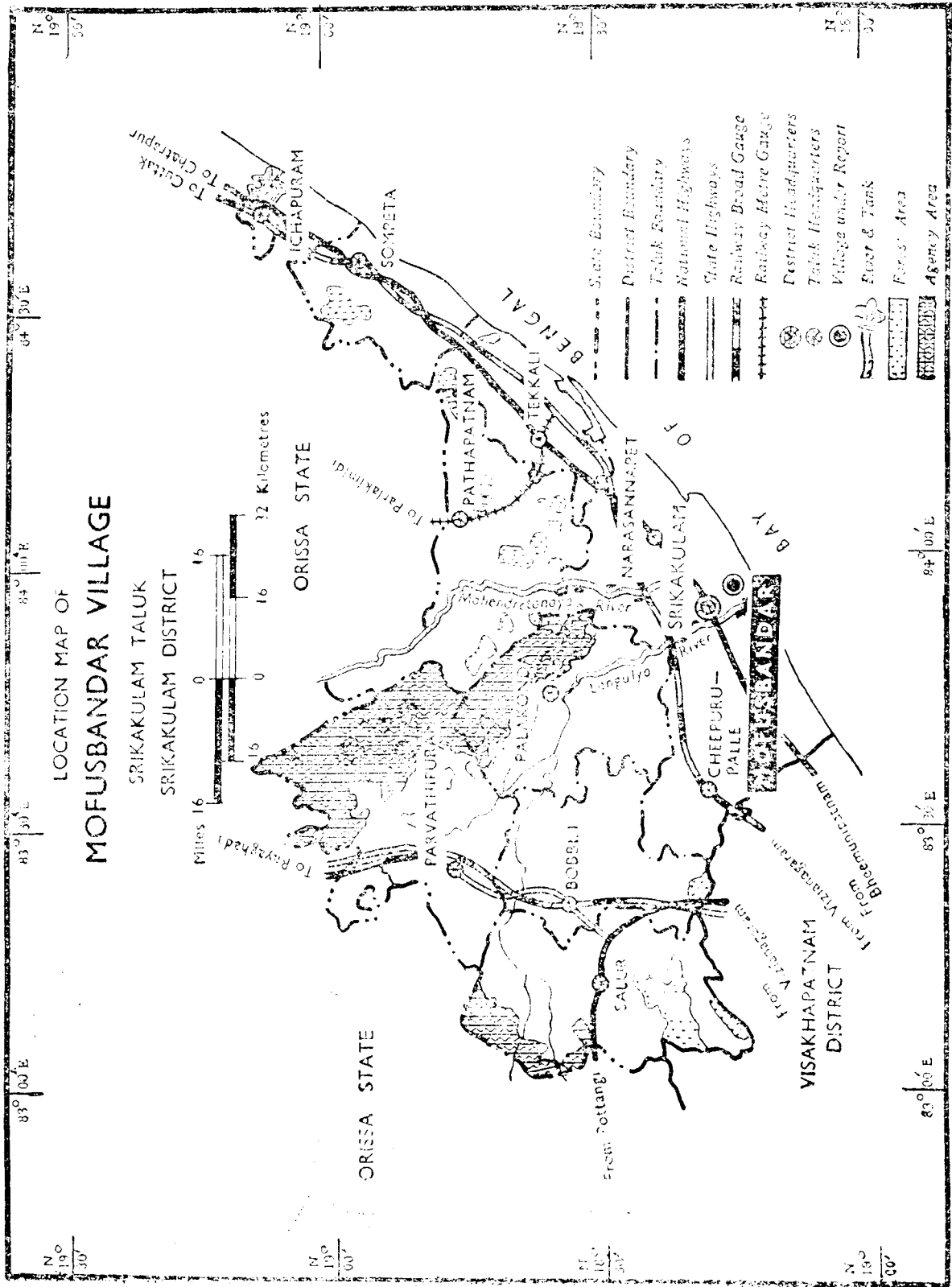
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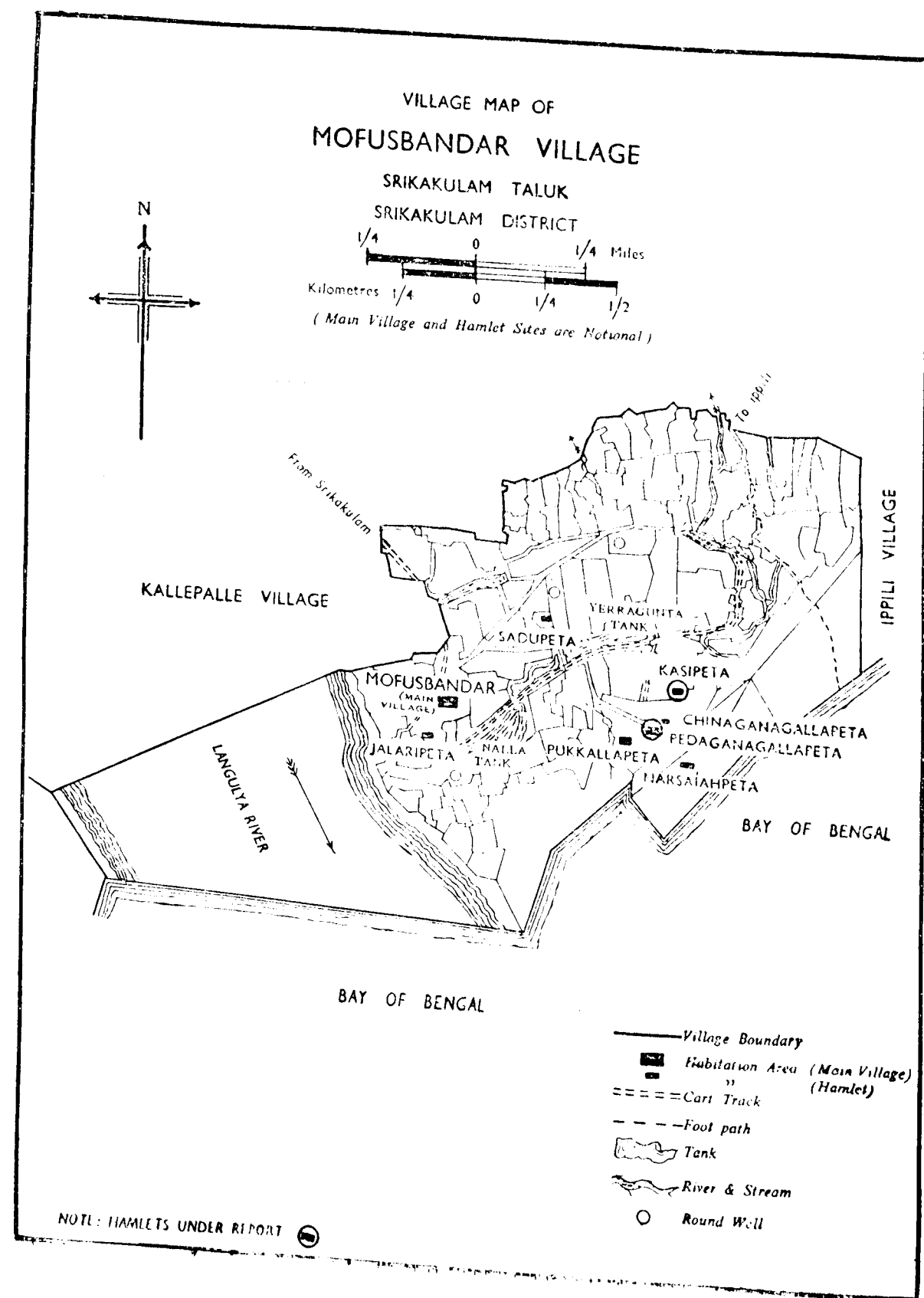
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| 84 | Co-operative Society Membership and Benefit by Caste . . . . .                                            | [39]    |
| 85 | Co-operative Society Membership by Caste and Literacy . . . . .                                           | [39]    |
| 86 | Marketing Facility . . . . .                                                                              | [39]    |

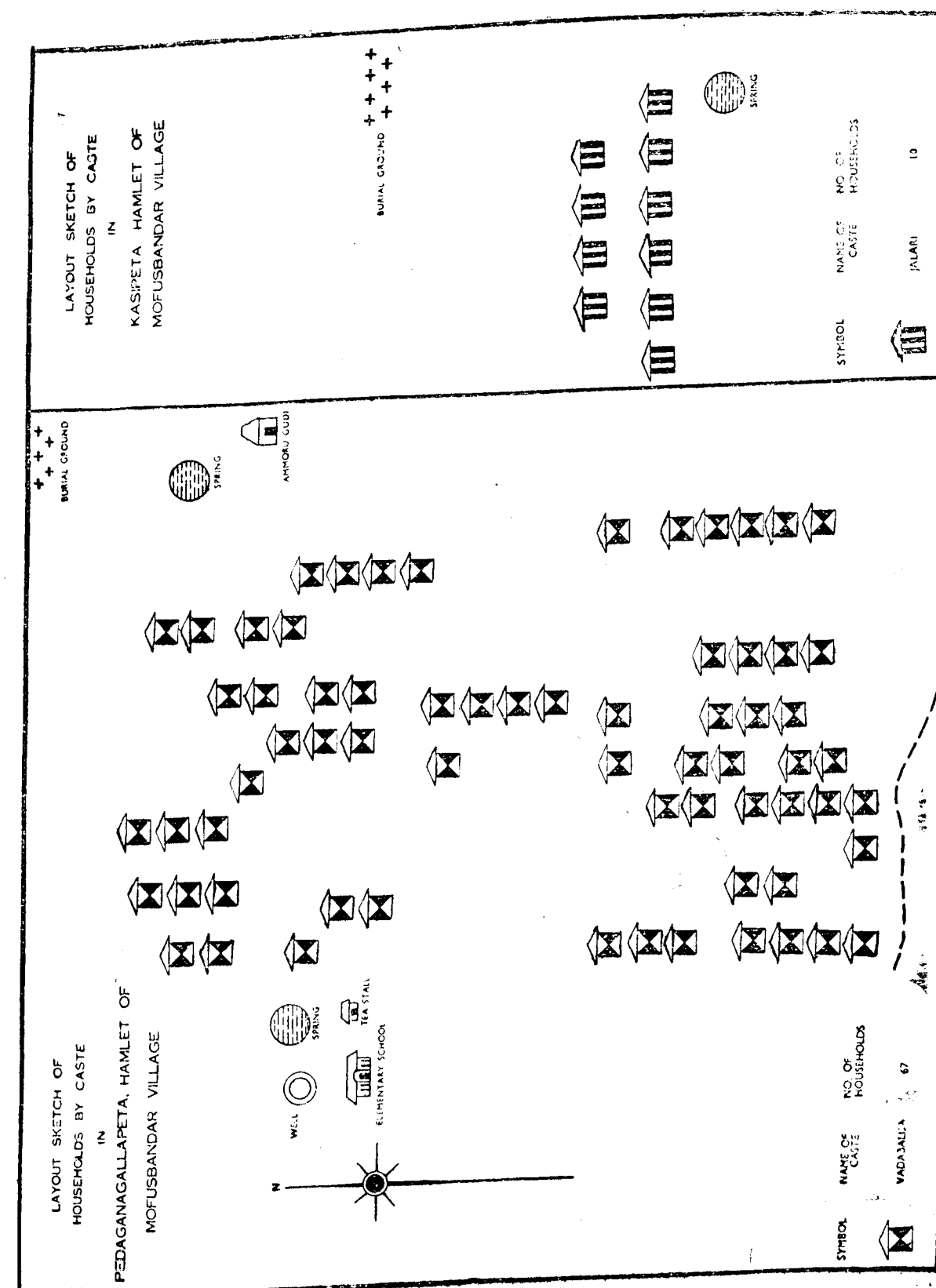
MAP I

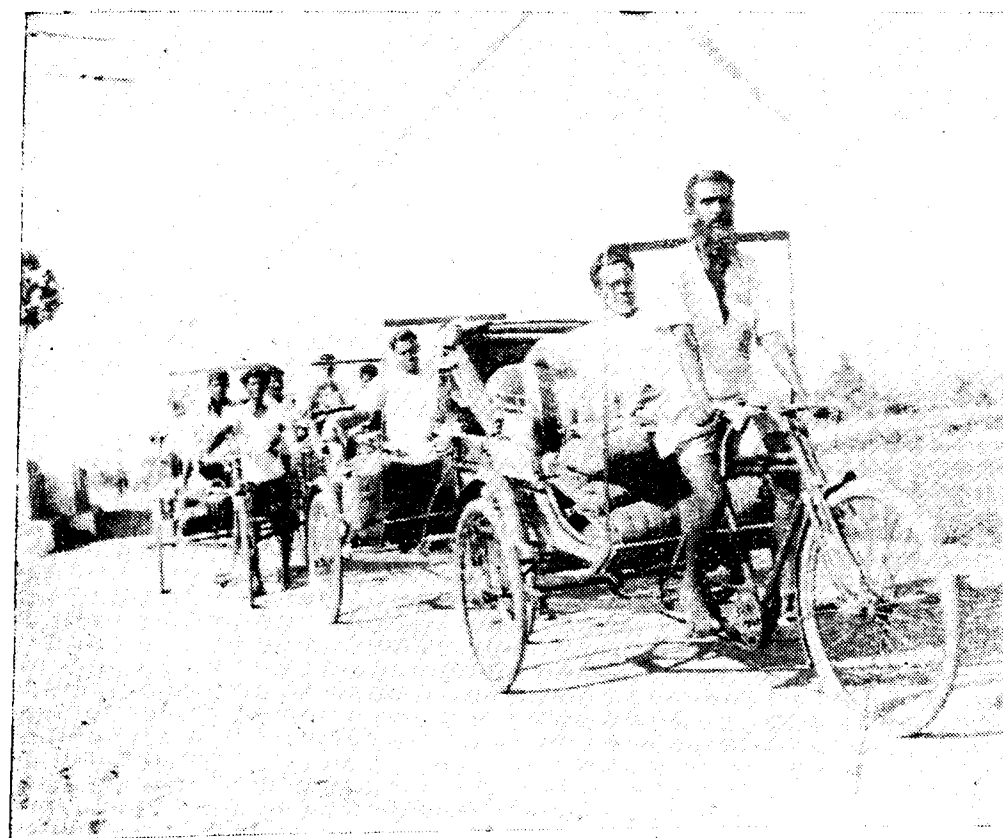


MAP II



MAP III





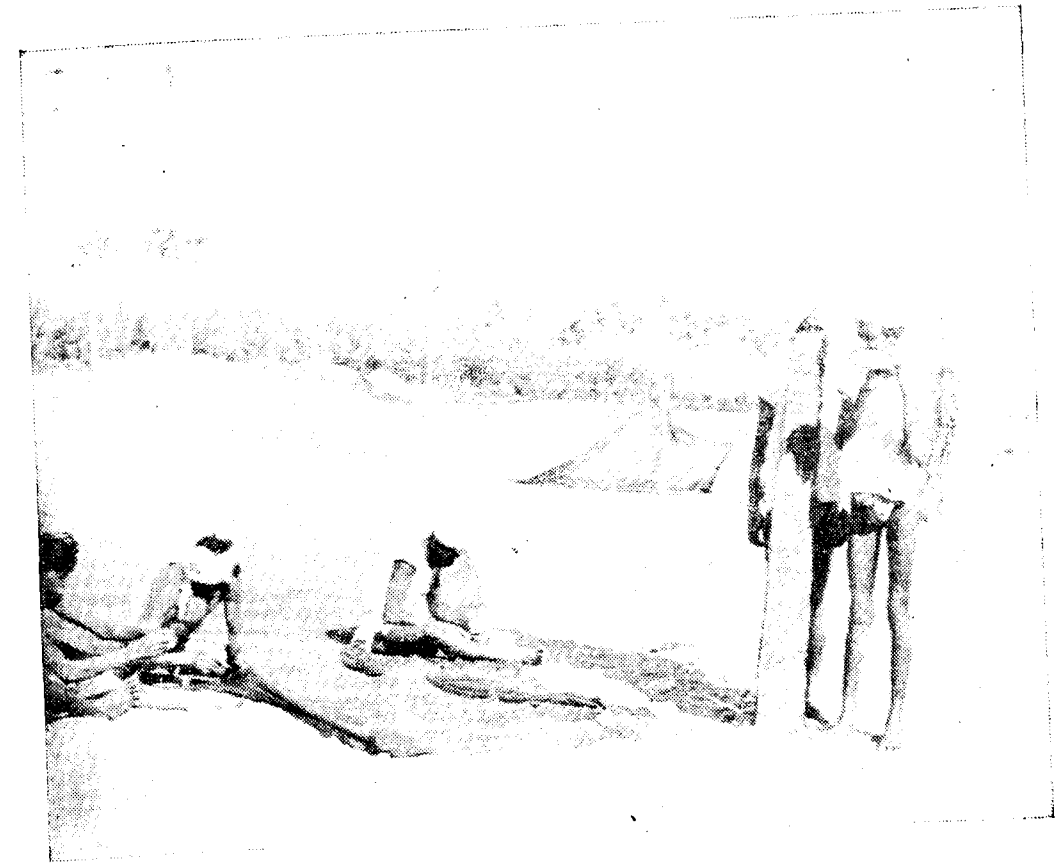
**Fig. 1 — Road to Mofusbandar.** (*Chapter I — Para 20*)

Mofusbandar village is fairly well connected to Srikakulam town (8 miles away) by a metalled road. There is a private motor bus service between Srikakulam town upto Kallepalle, the nearest bus terminus, a few furlongs away from Mofusbandar. Cycles and rickshaws are a common means of transport engaged by fish traders and general visitors to the village.



**Fig. 2 — Crossing the sea backwaters and a distant view of fishermen hamlets.** (Chapter I — Para 20)

To reach Mofusbandar main village by a bus or a rickshaw or a cart is one thing but to go to the fishermen hamlets which lie about a mile away scattered along the sand yards near the sea shore is another. One has no other go except to trek the distance on the sandy path. And it is not a straight path; one or two streams joining the backwaters of the sea separate the main land from the fishermen hamlets on the sea shore. These backwater sheets have to be crossed by walking through the thigh deep water if the water is shallow or by a *theppa* or a raft if the sea is in high tides. The first landmark that strikes the visitor from this point is a small temple of Bhoolokamma deity surrounded by palm trees. This shrine belongs to fishermen hamlet of Pukkallapeta which is just a few yards away to the west of Pedaganagallapeta, one of the hamlets under survey.



**Fig. 3 — Drying and repairing fishing nets.** (Chapter I — Para 4 & Chapter II — Para 64)

After crossing the Uppugedda by the side of Bhoolokamma shrine, it is a vast sand yard that one walks along. It is bordered with casuarina groves and palmyra trees as the sand yard folds into the sea. If it is an evening, one comes across a number of fishermen working in several groups drying the fishing net or making repairs. This is fishermen's afternoon job.



Fig. 4 — The *selama* — Drinking water source. (Chapter I - Para 16)

Coming nearer the hamlet one notices a well, by the side of the school shed near a tea shop. But only a few who can afford to have ropes and buckets, among fishermen make use of the well to draw drinking water. For the poor the source of drinking water is *selama*, a dug-out pit in the sand bed where sweet water springs up. One by one, women and girls get down to the *selama* and scoop out water by a cocoanut shell laddle into their pitchers while others wait on for their turn.



Fig. 5 — Fishermen huts.



Fig. 6 — Fishermen huts.

If it is 9 a. m., one sees only huts and front yards in the fishermen hamlets. Some rows are after wash for drying in the Sun. Near some houses the cured fish are spread out on hay bed for



Fig. 7 — Fishermen huts.

quiet and still. In some streets poultry peck about. The cooking pots are kept in the front yard drying in the Sun. Old women and children watch them from the onslaughts of eagles, dogs and thieves.



Fig. 8 — Fishermen huts.

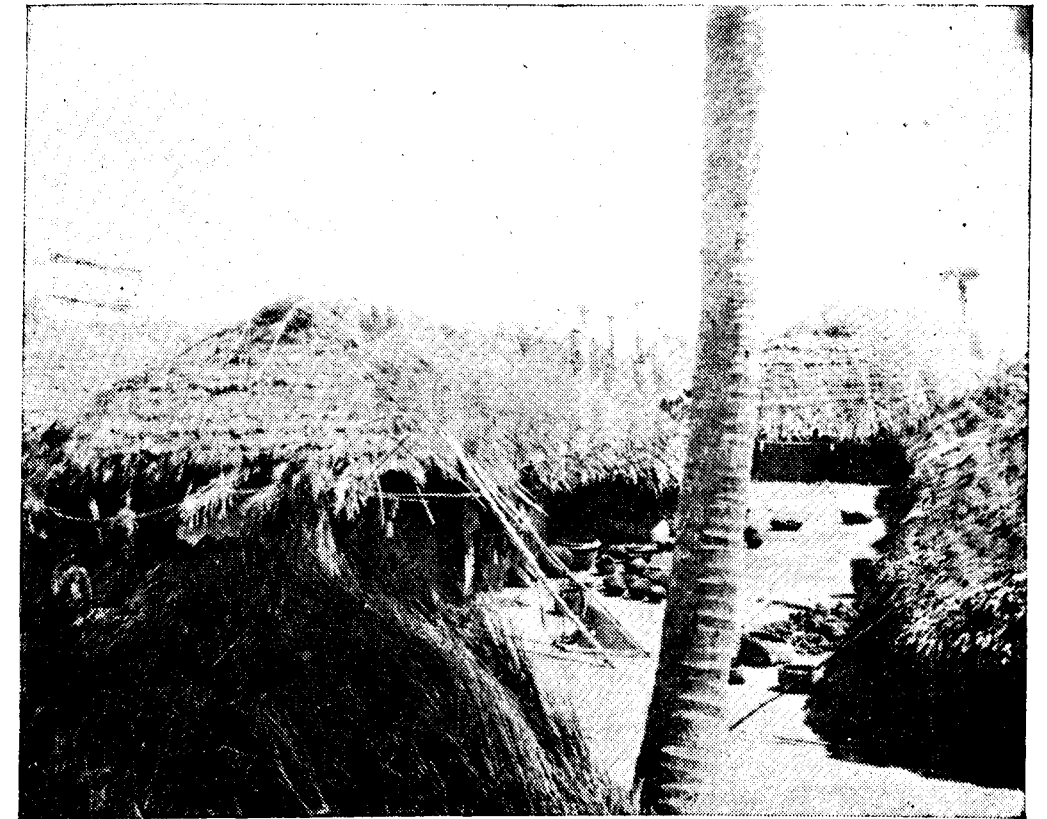


Fig. 9 — *Vasilla*. (Chapter II — Para 24)

The fishermen live in thatched houses called *vasilla*. The *vasilla* is very rarely an independent structure. Two or more houses are constructed contiguously under a long common roof. All the houses are two-sloped except the two houses at both ends which have one more slope. Fishing accessories like *teruchapa* and *topudola*, processing equipments like big earthen vessels are usually kept in the verandah.



Fig. 10 — Gudisillu. (Chapter II — Para 24)

This is a circular type of thatched house which goes by the local name *gudisillu*. The roof is of conical shape. This is invariably an independent and individual structure.

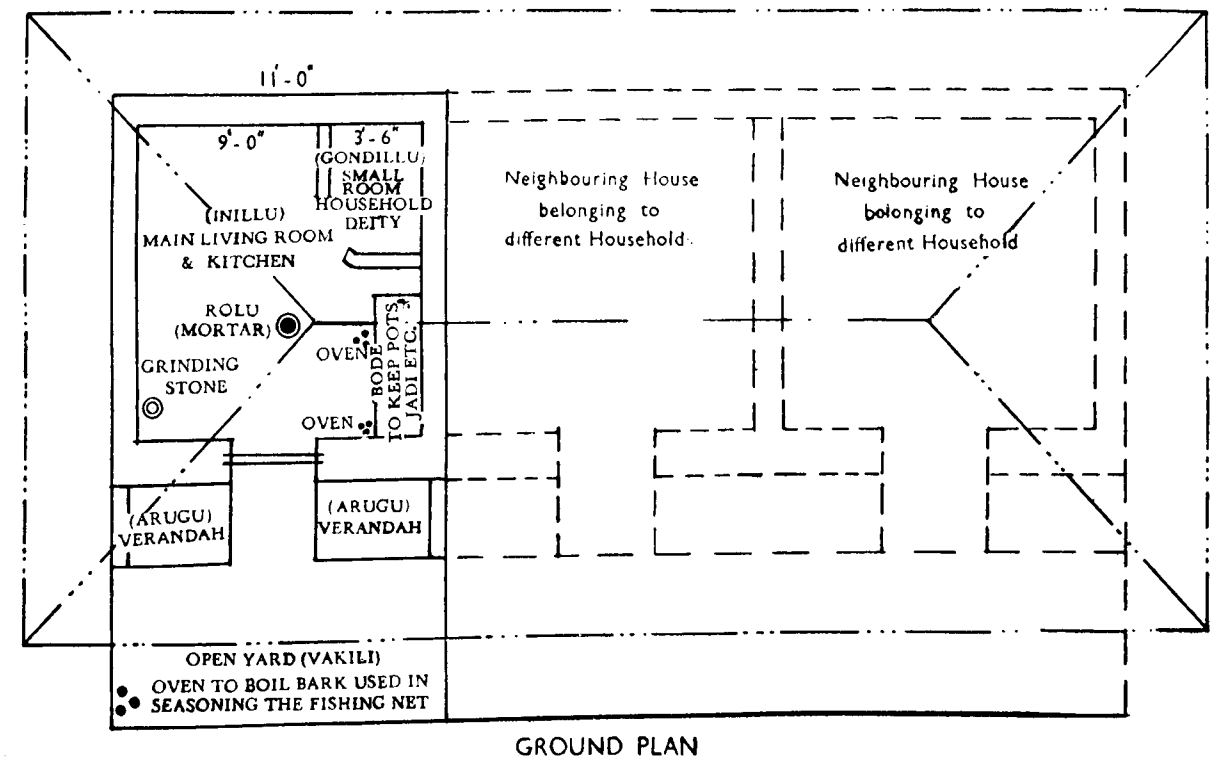
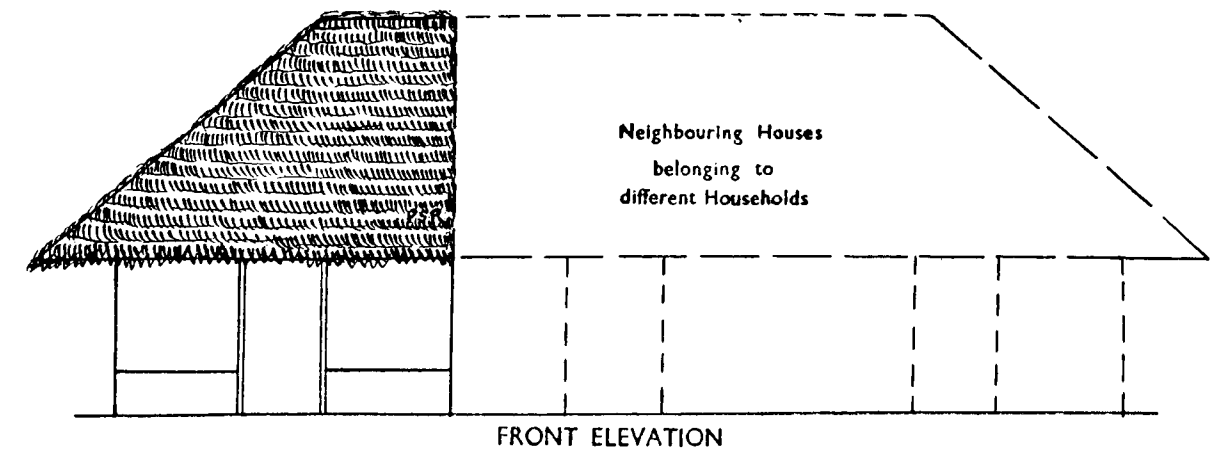
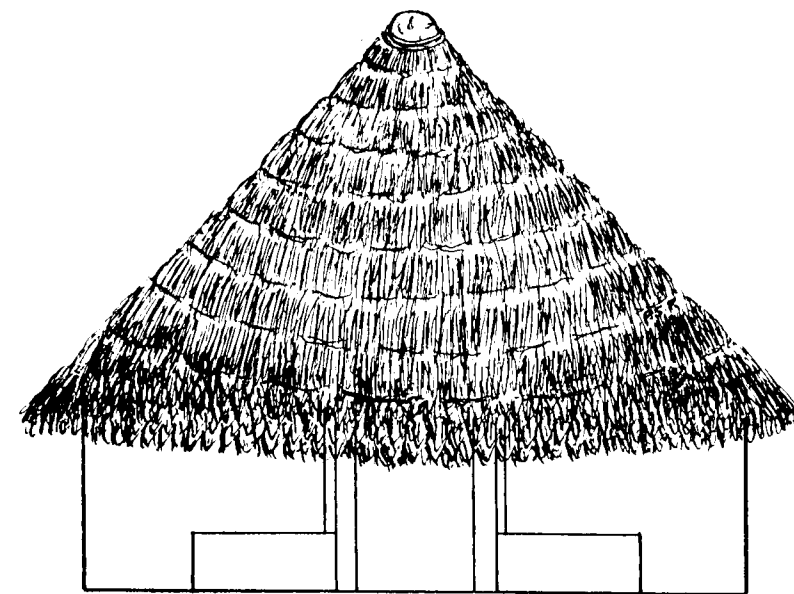


Fig. 11 — Vasillu — Ground plan and front elevation. (Chapter II — Para 25)



FRONT ELEVATION

GROUND PLAN

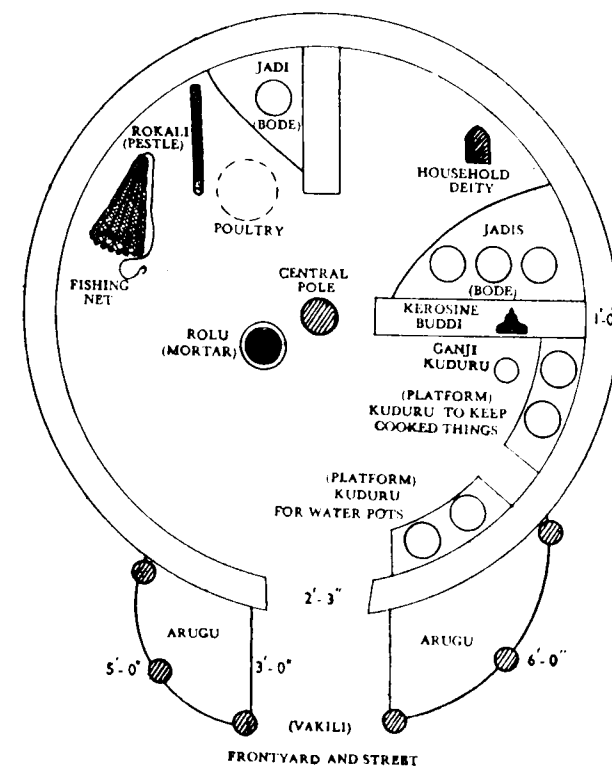


Fig. 12 — Gudisillu — Ground plan and front elevation. (Chapter II — Para 25)



Fig. 13 — Construction of roof. (Chapter II — Para 47)

The houses have mud walls. The roof material consists of palmyra beams, bamboos and paddy hay. They purchase the hay from the nearby agricultural villages of Kallepalle and Labbodipeta. The roof is skirted by the palmyra leaves to protect the roof hay being snatched away by the stray cattle.



Fig. 14 — Construction of roof. (*Chapter II — Para 47*)



Fig. 15 — The roof. (*Chapter II — Para 47*)



Fig. 16 — A typical Vadabalija woman. (Chapter II — Para 65)  
A Vadabalija woman typical in her look, hair style, ornaments and dress.



Fig. 17 — Ornaments of women. (Chapter II — Para 83)

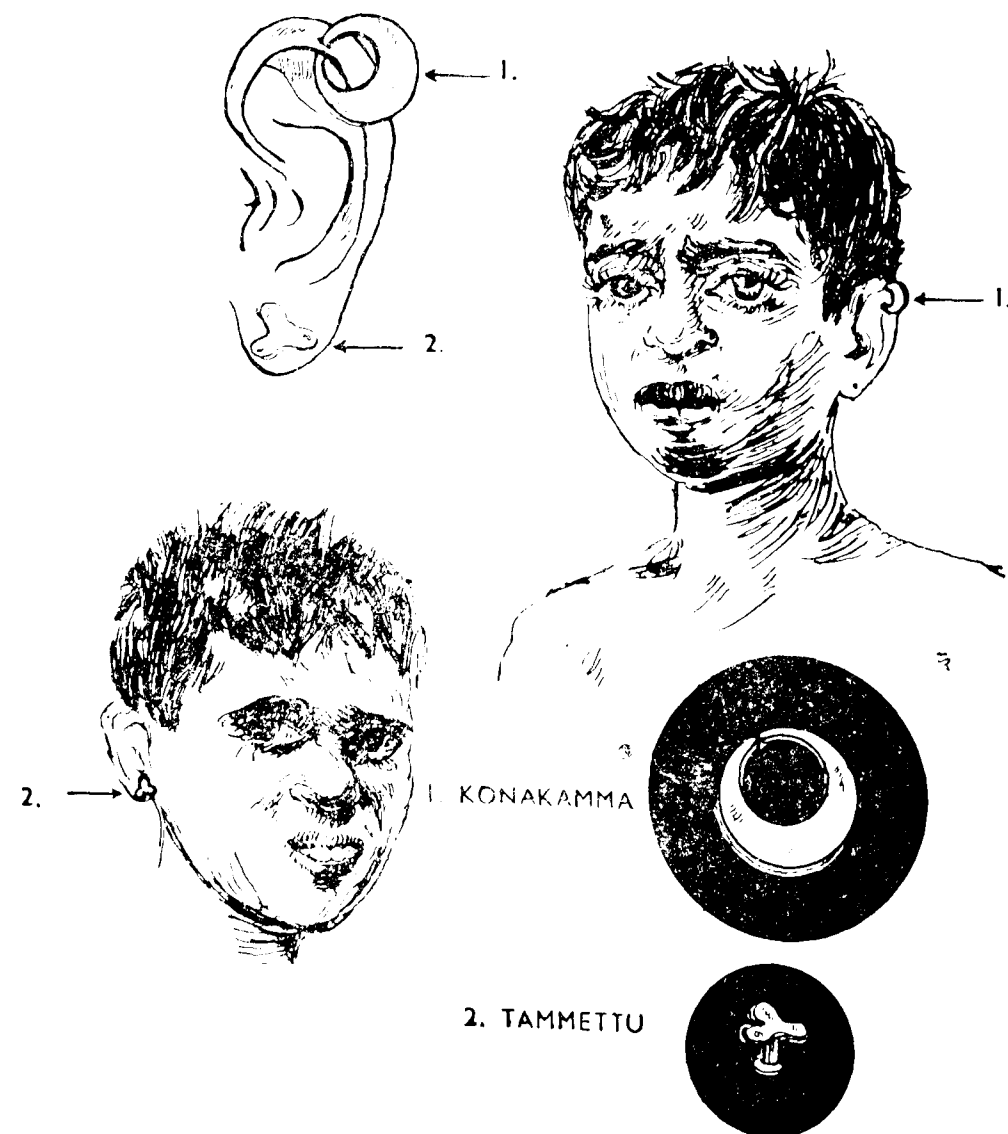


Fig. 18 Ornaments of boys. (Chapter II - Para 84)



Fig. 19 — Cleaning the cooking utensils. (Chapter II - Para 105)

She is essentially a housewife, though one among a few who are engaged as itinerant vendors of fish. The housewife's routine job in the morning is to go out for collecting fuel. After her return, she washes the cooking utensils in the frontyard of the house. The utensils are mostly earthenware.



Fig. 20 — Preparing *chutney*. (Chapter II — Para 112)  
With a puff of cheroot, she hurries up to prepare lunch as her husband returns from fishing expedition. The fresh fish from the sea is a must for every lunch. The woman is seen here grinding the ingredients for the fish curry.



Fig. 21 — Delicing and hair dressing (Chapter II — Para 100)  
In the afternoon, fisherwomen join with their neighbours for delicing and hair dressing.

Fig. 22 — Delicing and hair dressing. (Chapter II — Para 100)





Fig. 23—Relli grocers. (Chapter III—Para 68)



Fig. 24 — Relli grocers. (Chapter III—Para 68)

By 10 a.m. the itinerant fish traders and grocers keep coming to the fishermen hamlets for business. Sometimes they come early in the morning and go round the fishermen hamlets door-to-door or open their business by the side of a street in the hamlet. The fisherwomen who are anxious to go out of the house for fuel collecting or fish trading have to persuade the children to keep at home. The Relli and Komati traders' sweets and savouries help the mothers to pacify the children and enlist their co-operation. These traders having completed their business in the hamlets leave for sea-shore.

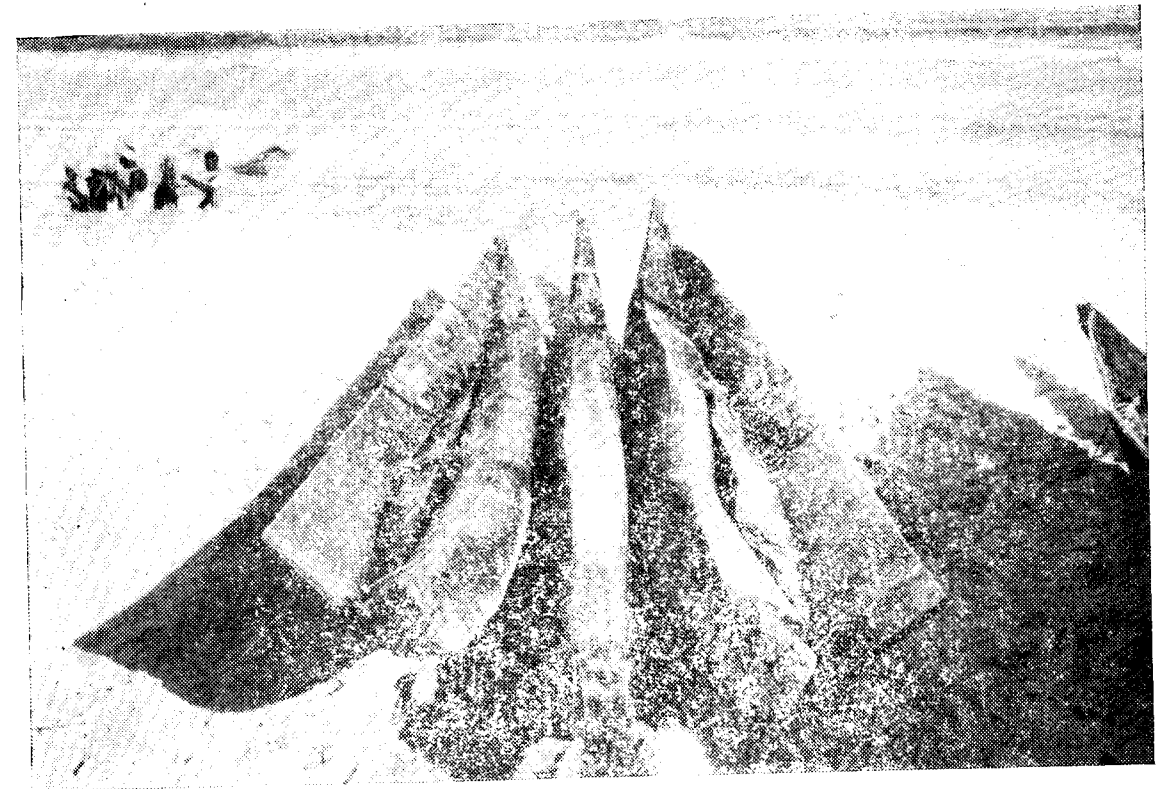


Fig. 25 — Parts of theppa. (Chapter III—Para 67 & Chapter IV—Para 30)

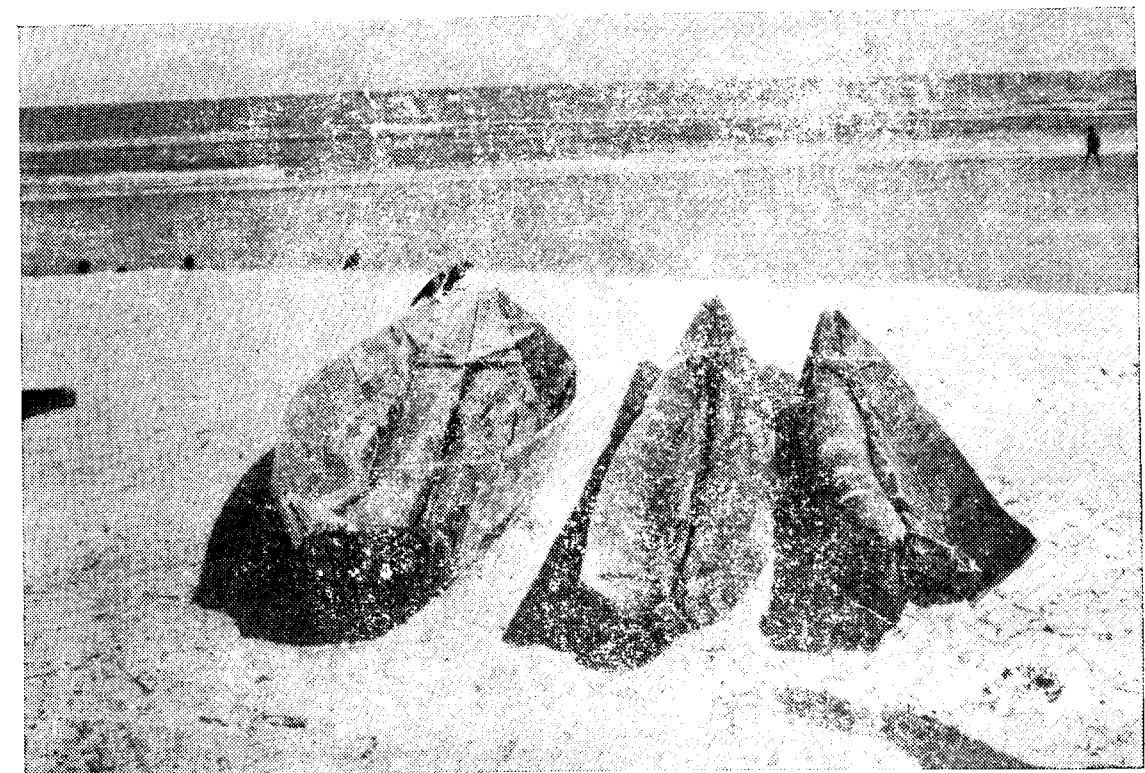


Fig. 26 — Theppa and its parts. (Chapter IV—Para 30)

—Courtesy: Directorate of Fisheries, A. P.

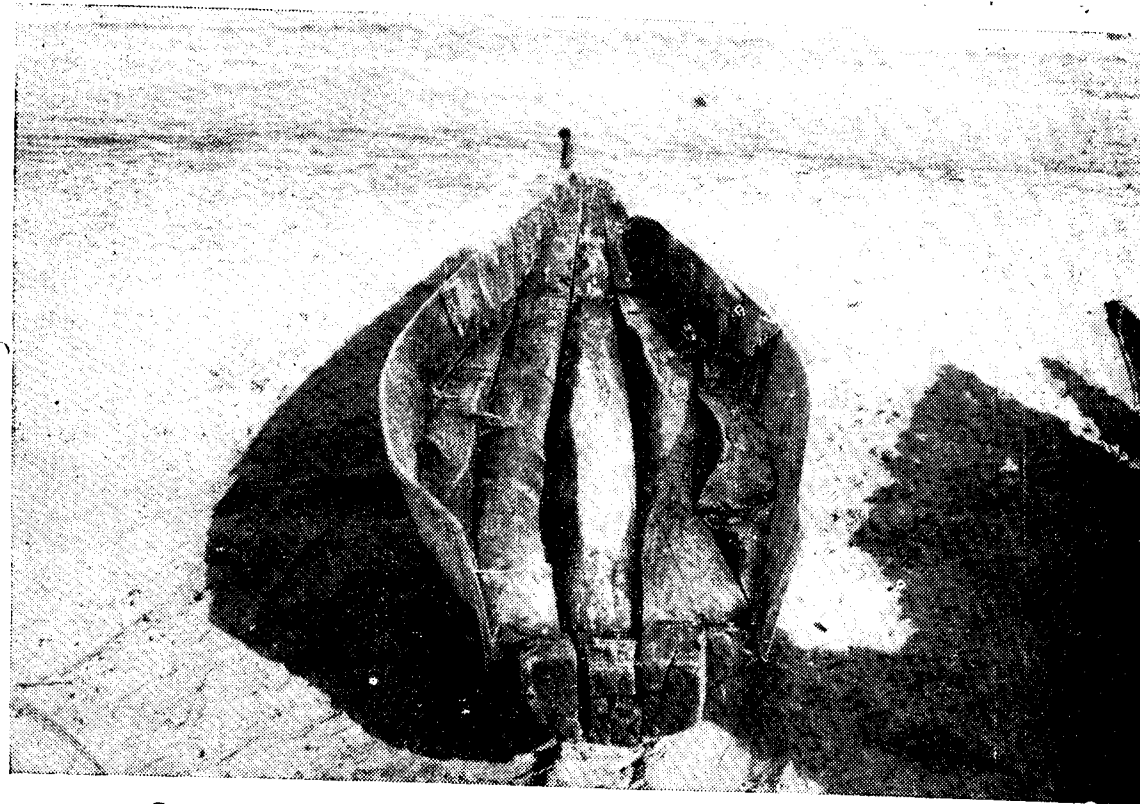


Fig. 27 — Theppa of 3 irikis. (Chapter IV — Para 30)

—Courtesy: Directorate of Fisheries, A.P.

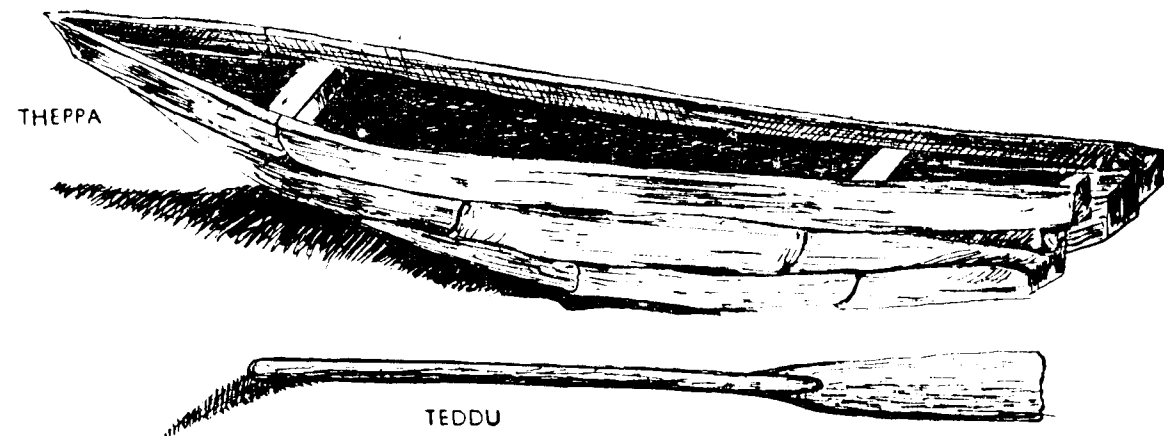


Fig. 28 — Theppa and teddu. (Chapter IV — Paras 28 & 31)

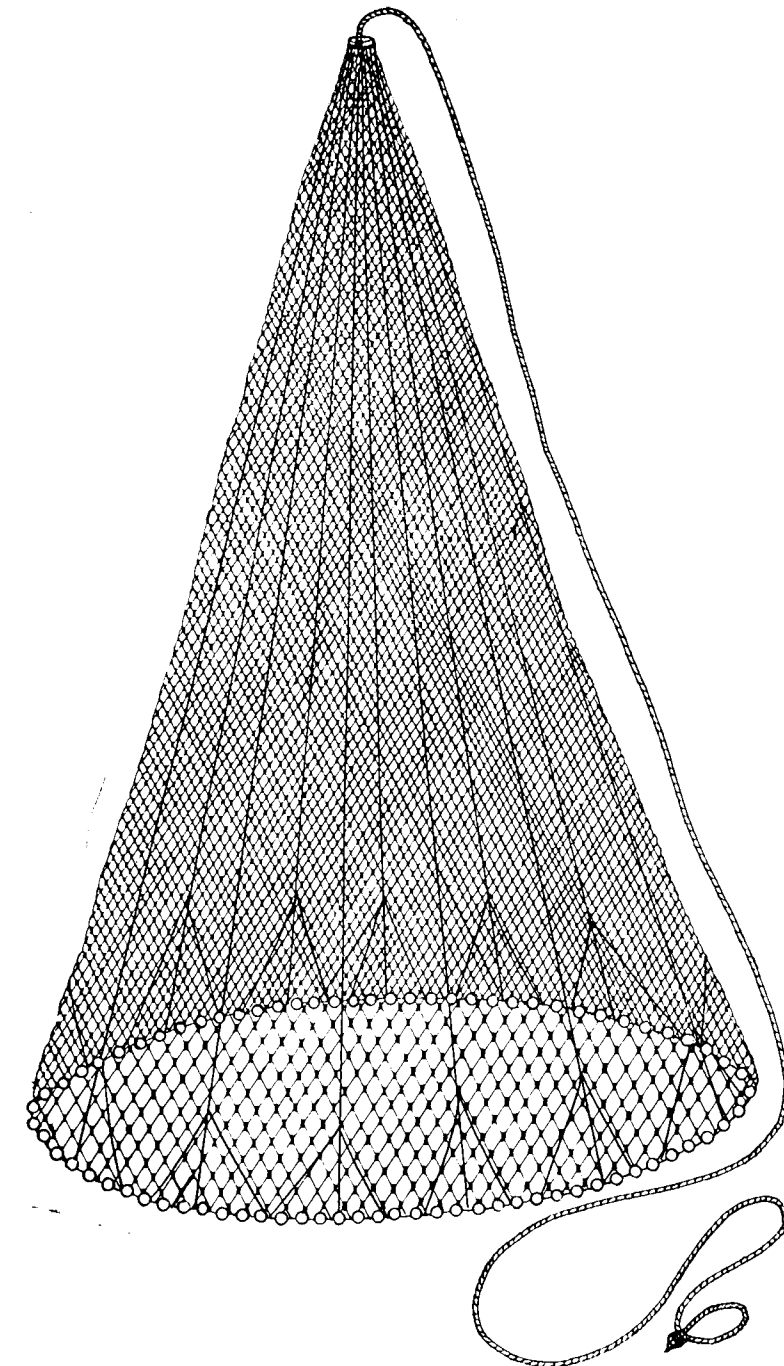


Fig. 29 — Isuola. (Chapter IV — Para 35)

—Based on a sketch in Bulletin No. 18, The Fishing methods of Madras Presidency—  
Part I Coromandel Coast, 1927.

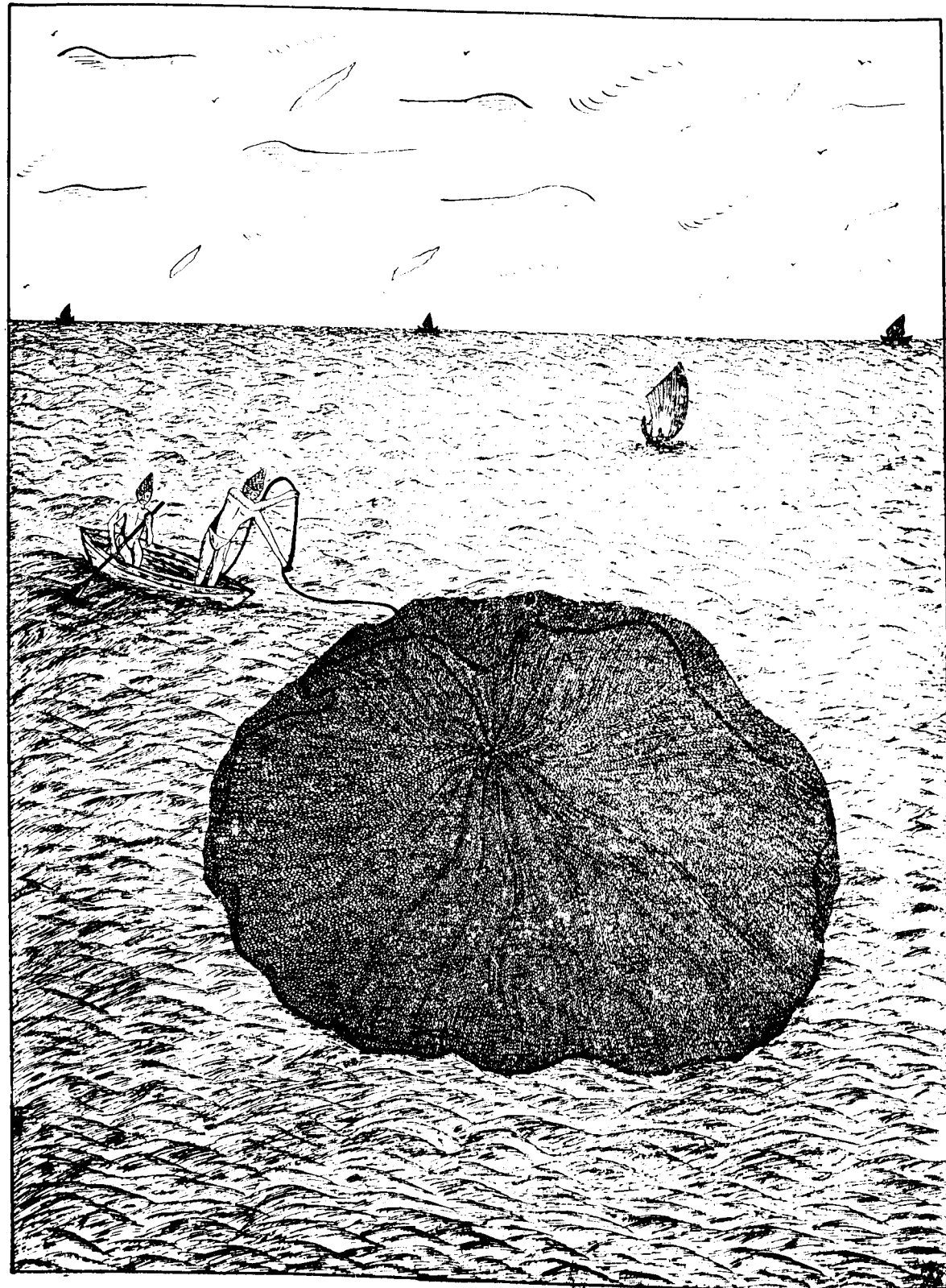
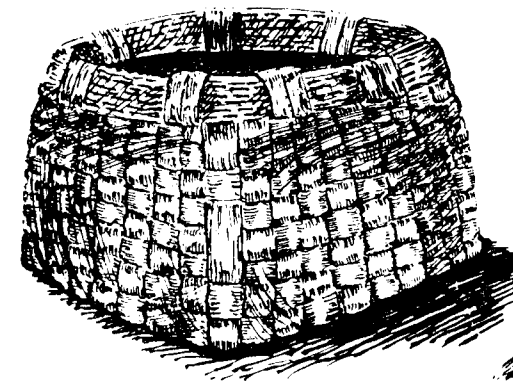
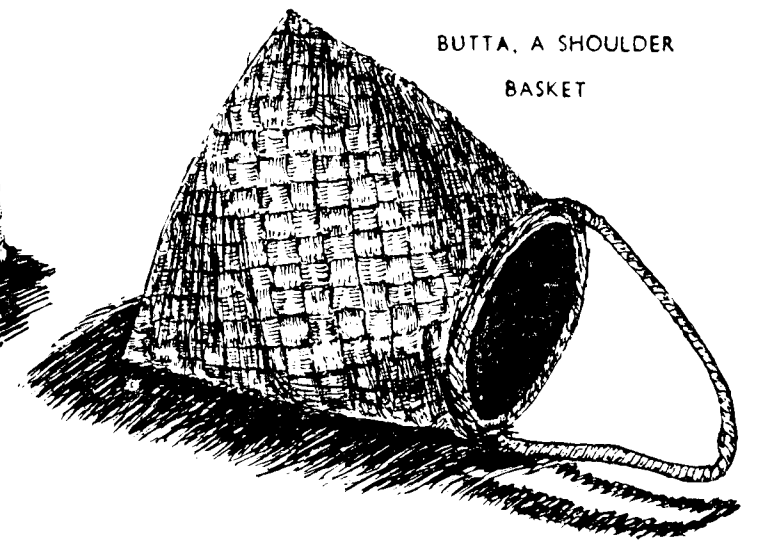


Fig. 30 — *Isuola* casting. (Chapter IV — Para 35)

BUTTA, A HEAD BASKET



BUTTA, A SHOULDER BASKET



GOLEM, AN EARTHEN BROAD MOUTHED VESSEL

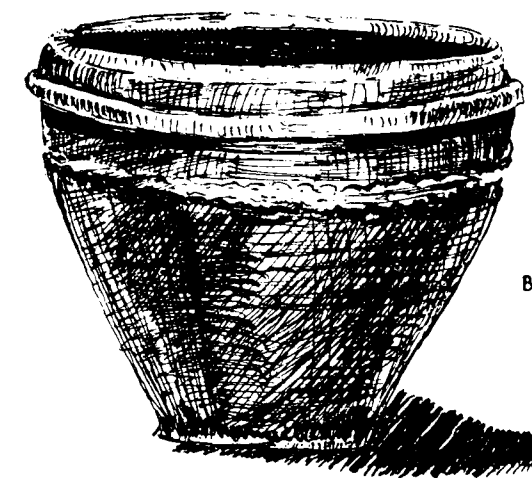


Fig. 31 — Baskets and *golem*. (Chapter IV — Para 27)

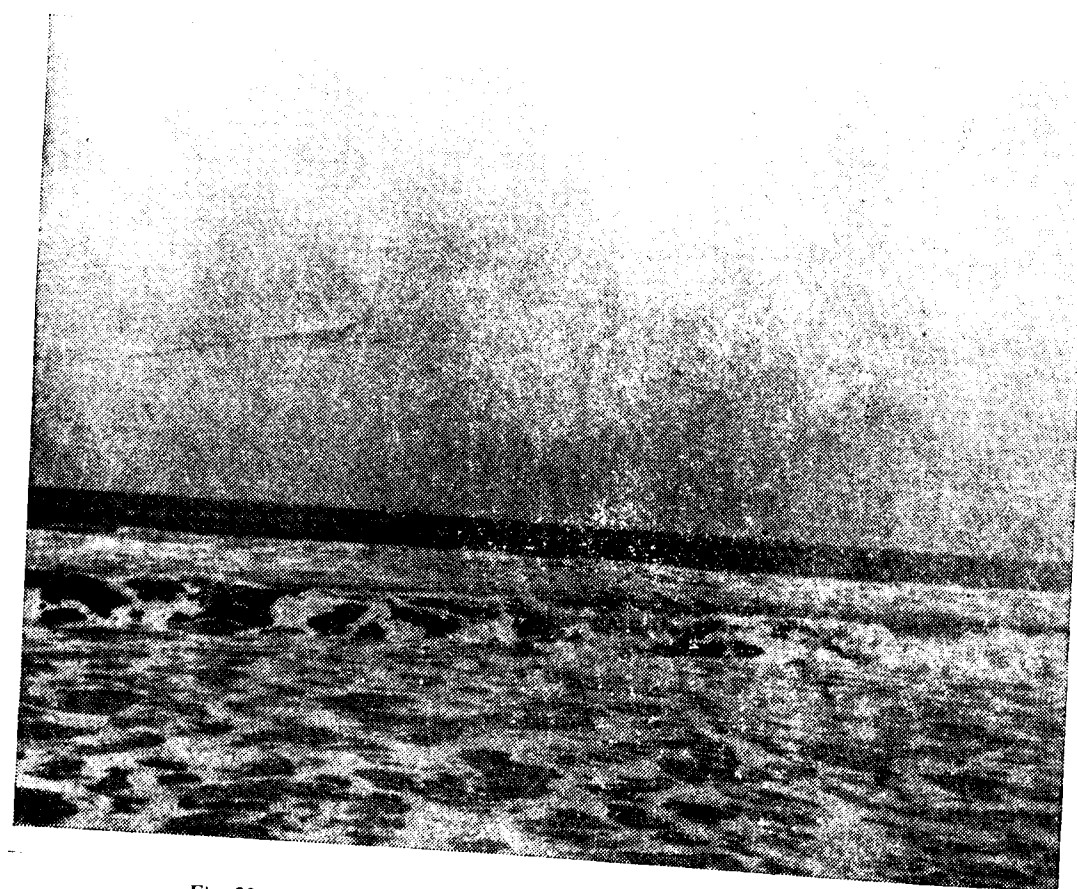


Fig. 32 — The Ganga — The fishermen's Mother. (Chapter III — Para 69)  
A fleet of *theppas* sails towards the shore. As they reach the fore-shore they very carefully steer their *theppas* lest the rough waves topple down the vessel.



Fig. 33 — Fishermen on the sea. (Chapter III — Para 70)

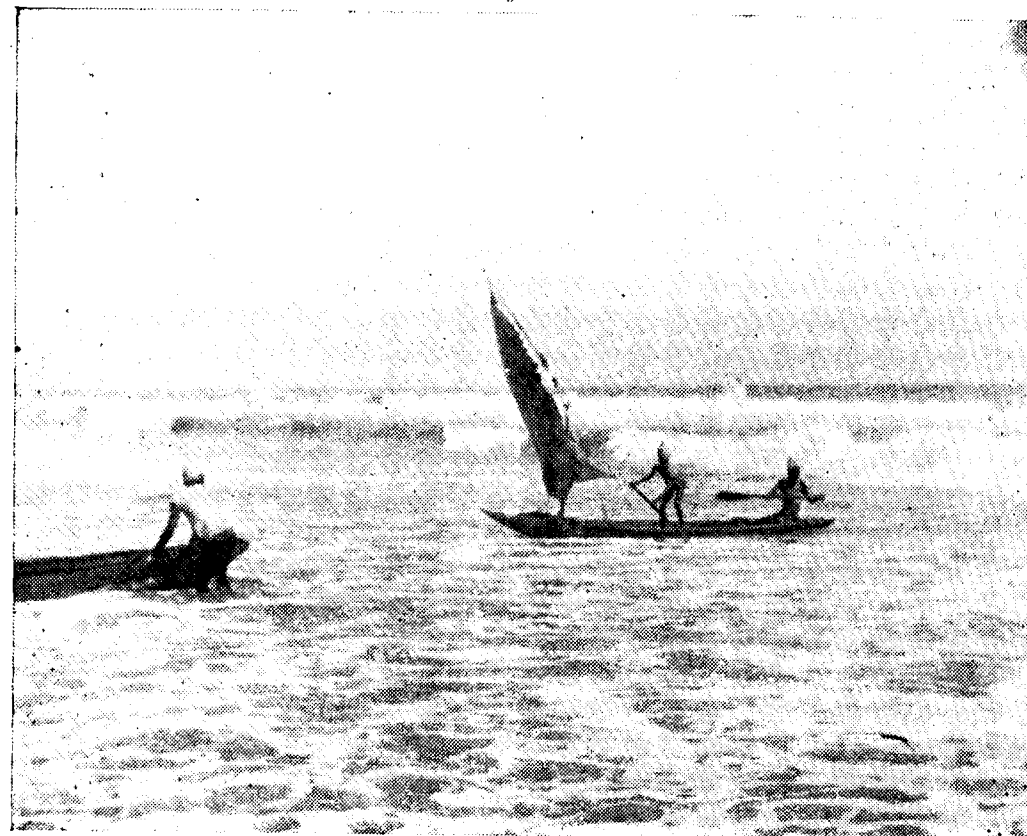


Fig. 34 — Bon voyage. (Chapter III — Para 70)



Figs. 35 — Fishermen with their craft. (Chapter III — Para 70)

Slowly they bring the *theppa* to the shore out of the stormy waters. The catch is bundled up in the net which is in turn tied down to the *theppa*. Actually the *theppa* has to be lifted on the shoulders by four people with the help of ropes and oars to transport it from sea to shore.



Fig. 36 — Fishermen with their crafts. (*Chapter III - Para 70*)  
O-K! You carried us all through the high sea. Now it is our turn to carry you to the shore.



Fig. 37 — The catch of fish. (*Chapter III - Para 70*)

The fishermen surprise the men on the sea shore by throwing on the sand their proud catch carefully sorted out into varieties of fish. Bargaining starts. The traders and others flock the catch. There is a scramble for alm collection. Some traders drag away the catch and bid for a favourable price.



**Fig. 38 — Fishermen and traders on the beach.** (*Chapter III — Para 70*)  
Now the tired fishermen after marketing the fish relax and refresh themselves on the sea-shore by purchasing sweets, tobacco, fruits, sugarcane pieces, etc.



**Fig. 39 — Fishing in backwaters.** (*Chapter IV — Para 37*)  
Fishing operations in the shallow backwaters and estuary of Langulya river are quiet and less sensational. It is done early in the morning or sometimes even in the night.



Fig. 40 — Fish curing. (Chapter IV — Para 63)



Fig. 41 — Laying out cured fish for drying. (Chapter IV — Para 63)

—Courtesy: Directorate of Fisheries, A. P.



Fig. 42 — A shandy (weekly market). (Chapter IV — Para 67)



Fig. 43 — Women fish traders in the shandy. (Chapter IV — Para 67)

—Courtesy: Directorate of Fisheries, A. P.



Fig. 44 — The Kula Panchayat in session. (Chapter V — Para 58)

The fishermen have a well organised Caste Panchayat. This is Vadabali Caste Panchayat in session. They generally meet in a shady grove of casuarina trees by the side of the hamlet. The case before them relates to the question of inter-hamlet relations between residents of Chinaganagallapeta, a nearby hamlet and Pedaganagallapeta. Both the hamlets for a long time have a common Caste Panchayat which has given a ruling that no fisherman should go for fishing on certain specific days like common community worship of Ammoru, some festivals, etc. It so happened that some residents of Chinaganagallapeta violated this rule and went for fishing. This case is under discussion in the Kula Panchayat.

#### Introductory

Mofusbandar, a typical fishermen village in the north-eastern coastal tract of Andhra Pradesh, where sea fishing is practised as one of the main flourishing basic economic activities, was selected for a study of the social and economic conditions of a village dominated by one occupation *viz.* fishing. Being fairly well connected to the upland tract, this is one of the centres regularly supplying sea fish to the neighbouring villages and towns. The field work was done from 11th February 1962 to 6th March 1962.

2. The village is located in Srikakulam Taluk of Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh. In the Panchayati Raj administrative set-up, the village comes under the jurisdiction of Srikakulam Zilla Parishad with its headquarters at Srikakulam town (7 miles away from Mofusbandar). Panchayat Samithi Block headquarters located at Gara village (about 4 miles away) and the Panchayat located at Kallepalle village (half-a-mile away) [Map I]. The Police Station having jurisdiction over this village is located at Srikakulam town which is also the nearest centre for urban amenities, medical services *etc.* The nearest industrial and commercial centres are Srikakulam and Amadalavalasa; the latter is 22 miles away and is also the railhead. For purchase of domestic requirements, the villagers mostly visit the shops in their own village, Mofusbandar or sometimes go to Kallepalle village or Srikakulam town.

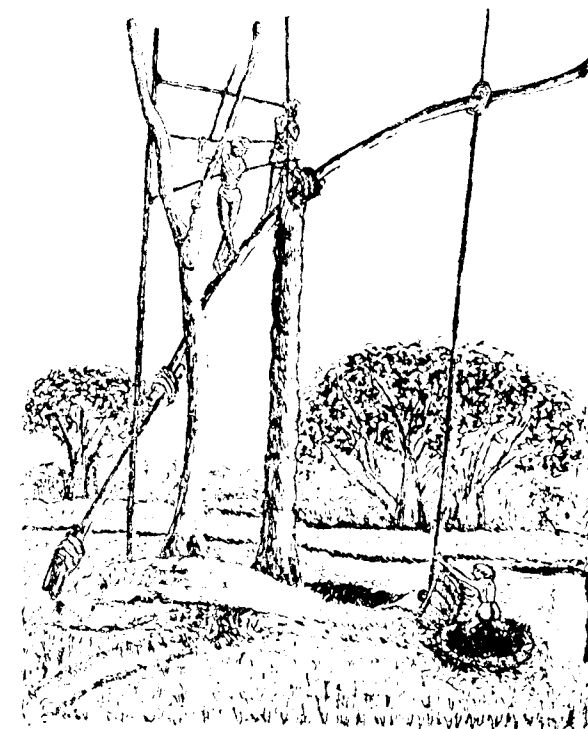
#### Situation and physical aspects

3. The village is situated on 18°-13'-45" north latitude and 83°-56'-28" east longitude by the shore of Bay of Bengal, scattered into several hamlets as a Revenue village. It has an area of 2.49 sq. miles bounded by Ippili village in the north-east, Bay of Bengal in the east and south, the Langulya\* river (also called Nagavali) in the south-west and Kallepalle village in the west and north-west (Map II). The land surface of the village gently slopes from west to east and south-east towards Uppugedda, a small stream joining the backwaters of the Bay of Bengal. The Uppugedda flowing from north-east to south before joining the backwaters of the Bay and the Langulya river in the south-west mark the end of arable land in the eastern and the south-western parts of the village. And to the further east of the Uppugedda stretches off a sandy tract in vast yards and tiny mounds. To the east of this sandy tract there is another sheet of backwaters of the Bay which one has to cross to reach the sea. Compared to the western and the northern areas of the village

the eastern and the south-eastern parts being arid and sandy as we reach nearer the sea shore are not fit for any agricultural use except for casuarina plantations.

#### Flora

4. Some thorny shrubs make the natural vegetation in this area†. Casuarina plantations border a portion of the sandy tract near the sea shore. In Pedaganagallapeta, one of the fishermen hamlets of this village, there are about a dozen coconut trees. They were planted about 26 years ago by Ganagalla Chinaramaiah, Ganagalla Ammoru and Ganagalla Kamaiah. The Langulya river in the south-west is bordered with *mogali* (screw-pine) trees which are planted, obviously, to prevent soil erosion. There is a small tank on the north-eastern corner of the main village besides a few irrigation wells here and there, surrounded by agricultural fields for raising vegetable and foodgrain crops. *Picotahs*\*\* the local irrigation appliances and their operation by the farmers of Mofusbandar and the neighbouring village Kallepalle make an impressive active life around the main village during summer months.



Picotah

\*The names Nagavali and Langulya are derived from words meaning 'plough' and the local legends say that the river was made by Balarama with that implement—Madras District Gazetteers, *Uzagaipattam*, Vol. I (Madras: 1907), p. 10.

† "On the sea coast we meet with the sand binders, such as *Spinifex squarrosus*, a thorny grass of great size, widely spreading over the beach, and whose ball-like flowering heads break off and roll before the wind dropping their seeds in favourable spots."—Madras District Gazetteers, *Uzagaipattam*, Vol. I, p. 17.

\*\* *Picotah* is a water lifting mechanism called *erham* which is swung and operated by two or three men, one or two walking up and down and to and fro on the horizontal beam fixed to the pole, and another person lifting the water from the well.

The argicultural fields in the eastern and the north-eastern parts of the village are banded into small convenient plots. The short-cut paths that radiate from the northern part of the village towards fishermen habitats along the tank bund and the field bunds attract the eyes of the visitor. To a distant view from the northern habitation area of the village which is about a mile away from the sea-shore, the fishermen hamlets, Pukkallapeta and Pedaganagalapeta are seen settled clustering on small sand mounds with vast sand yard around where the working fishermen spend their afternoons in drying and repairing the fishing nets (Fig. 3). The green groves of casuarina plantations and some stray palmyra trees on the small stretches towards the sea shore, the blue waters of the sea surging up the shore in foamy waves which recall to an onlooker the white horses referred to by Tennyson, the poet, a vast shallow sand bed of the Langulya river and its mouth as it merges into the sea make an exquisitely refreshing sight for a visitor from the inland parts (Figures 2 and 3).

#### Fauna

5. As for fauna, fox and jackal are the animals that roam about in the twilights and nights near the sea shore and in the casuarina plantations. Common birds found in this area are cuckoo, crow, parrot

and eagle. *Kallepitta* (sea-gull) is a common bird which is considered to be the fishermen's friend in tracing the movements of fish. The fishermen derive the clue from the visits of *kallepitta* on the seas and it is empirically true to say that the fishermen are sure to sport the shoal of fish if they hit upon the area where the *kallepitta* frequents mostly. In the fishermen hamlets there are no domesticated livestock except poultry and some dogs. The sand yard around the fishermen hamlets contains some interesting varieties of small shells for a curio collector. The sea shore makes a good resort for the nearby town-dwellers and villagers for a week-end visit but there are no amenities whatsoever for these visitors.

#### Climate and rainfall

6. The average annual rain fall and the average number of rainy days in a year in Srikakulam Taluk are 39.42" and 49.6 respectively according to 1951 Census Handbook of Srikakulam District. A statement showing the particulars of the monthly mean of daily maximum and daily minimum temperature, highest and lowest recorded temperature and mean monthly rainfall for the period 1906 to 1940, actual rainfall for the year 1951 and for the year 1960 as recorded at Kalingapatnam (13½ miles away from Mofusbandar as the crow flies), the nearest rain gauge station, is given on page 3. (Statement I-1) :

#### THE VILLAGE

Statement I-1  
TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

| Months    | 1906-1940*                 |                            |                               |                              |                                     | 1951*                      |                            |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|           | Temperature                |                            |                               |                              |                                     | Temperature                |                            |
|           | Mean of                    |                            | Highest recorded<br>(in 0° F) | Lowest recorded<br>(in 0° F) | Mean* of<br>rainfall (in<br>inches) | Mean of                    |                            |
|           | Daily maximum<br>(in 0° F) | Daily minimum<br>(in 0° F) |                               |                              |                                     | Daily maximum<br>(in 0° F) | Daily minimum<br>(in 0° F) |
| (1)       | (2)                        | (3)                        | (4)                           | (5)                          | (6)                                 | (7)                        | (8)                        |
| January   | 81.8                       | 63.5                       | 93.0                          | 54.0                         | 0.22                                | 79.4                       | 62.0                       |
| February  | 86.4                       | 67.8                       | 100.0                         | 55.0                         | 0.61                                | 84.7                       | 65.7                       |
| March     | 90.6                       | 72.8                       | 102.0                         | 63.0                         | 0.44                                | 88.5                       | 72.5                       |
| April     | 92.5                       | 78.2                       | 105.0                         | 65.0                         | 0.76                                | 90.3                       | 78.1                       |
| May       | 94.3                       | 80.7                       | 111.0                         | 69.0                         | 2.56                                | 92.6                       | 80.3                       |
| June      | 92.9                       | 80.4                       | 111.0                         | 72.0                         | 4.69                                | 91.9                       | 81.0                       |
| July      | 89.8                       | 78.9                       | 102.0                         | 71.0                         | 5.54                                | 88.2                       | 79.1                       |
| August    | 90.0                       | 78.6                       | 98.0                          | 72.0                         | 6.80                                | 89.5                       | 78.6                       |
| September | 89.8                       | 78.4                       | 98.0                          | 72.0                         | 6.93                                | 89.4                       | 79.2                       |
| October   | 88.1                       | 75.7                       | 96.0                          | 65.0                         | 7.87                                | 89.0                       | 77.7                       |
| November  | 83.5                       | 69.3                       | 93.0                          | 56.0                         | 3.39                                | 82.9                       | 69.5                       |
| December  | 80.3                       | 63.1                       | 89.0                          | 54.0                         | 0.54                                | 80.5                       | 63.7                       |
| Annual    | 88.3                       | 73.9                       | 111.0                         | 54.0                         | 40.35                               | 87.3                       | 73.9                       |

Statement I-1—Contd.  
TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

| 1951*     |                                  |                                 |                                   | 1960**                        |                               |                                  |                                 |                                     |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Months    | Temperature                      |                                 |                                   | Temperature                   |                               |                                  |                                 |                                     |
|           | Highest<br>recorded<br>(in 0° F) | Lowest<br>recorded<br>(in 0° F) | Actual<br>rainfall<br>(in inches) | Mean of                       |                               | Highest<br>recorded<br>(in 0° F) | Lowest<br>recorded<br>(in 0° F) | † Actual<br>rainfall<br>(in inches) |
|           |                                  |                                 |                                   | Daily<br>maximum<br>(in 0° F) | Daily<br>minimum<br>(in 0° F) |                                  |                                 |                                     |
| (1)       | (9)                              | (10)                            | (11)                              | (12)                          | (13)                          | (14)                             | (15)                            | (16)                                |
| January   | 84.0                             | 57.0                            | 0.00                              | Not available                 | Not available                 | 84.92                            | 57.02                           | ...                                 |
| February  | 91.0                             | 62.0                            | 0.00                              | ..                            | ..                            | 96.62                            | Not available                   | ...                                 |
| March     | 95.0                             | 65.0                            | 0.60                              | ..                            | ..                            | 92.12                            | ..                              | 1.65                                |
| April     | 94.0                             | 74.0                            | 0.40                              | ..                            | ..                            | 97.70                            | 71.24                           | ...                                 |
| May       | 97.0                             | 69.0                            | 1.45                              | ..                            | ..                            | 95.72                            | 73.94                           | 1.34                                |
| June      | 101.0                            | 73.0                            | 6.70                              | ..                            | ..                            | 109.40                           | 67.64                           | 3.53                                |
| July      | 91.0                             | 74.0                            | 12.36                             | ..                            | ..                            | 92.12                            | 73.94                           | 14.07                               |
| August    | 94.0                             | 76.0                            | 3.37                              | ..                            | ..                            | 95.00                            | 73.04                           | 7.00                                |
| September | 94.0                             | 76.0                            | 7.60                              | ..                            | ..                            | 93.92                            | 75.74                           | 9.49                                |
| October   | 95.0                             | 73.0                            | 3.30                              | ..                            | ..                            | 93.92                            | 70.34                           | 2.68                                |
| November  | 88.0                             | 65.0                            | 5.20                              | ..                            | ..                            | 101.04                           | 60.44                           | ...                                 |
| December  | 89.9                             | 59.0                            | 0.00                              | ..                            | ..                            | ...                              | 56.34                           | ...                                 |
| Annual    | 101.0                            | 57.0                            | 39.98                             | ..                            | ..                            | 88.52                            | ...                             | 39.76                               |

Source: \*Srikakulam District Census Handbook, 1951.

\*\*Director, Meteorological Department, Madras.

†Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

April to June are the hottest months. The sea breeze makes the nights cool and bearable. Both the north-east and south-west monsoon bring rains to this area. From the Statement I-1 it is clear that the maximum temperature varies from 100° F. to 111° F. during the months of February, July and the minimum is 54° F. during the month of December and January. The rainy season, setting in the last week of May extends upto the end of October

and sometimes into the middle of November. The average monthly maximum rainfall for the 34 years ending 1940 was 7·87" recorded in the month of November and the minimum rainfall was 0·22" in the month of January.

#### Coverage of households and population

7. The following Statement I-2 gives the composition of population and the habitation areas in the village.

Statement I-2

#### HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY CASTES AND HABITATION AREAS

| Item<br>(1) | Habitation area<br>(2)                           | Caste<br>(3)                                | Predominant occupational activity<br>(4) | No. of households<br>(5) | Population   |                |                         |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|
|             |                                                  |                                             |                                          |                          | Males<br>(6) | Females<br>(7) | Total population<br>(8) |
| (a)         | Mofusbandar (all hamlets including main village) | All castes in the village                   | All occupations                          | 287                      | 636          | 664            | 1,350                   |
| (b)         | Pukkallapeta                                     | Vadabalija                                  | Fishing                                  | 58                       | 140          | 137            | 277                     |
| (c)         | Pedaganagallapeta                                | Vadabalija                                  | do                                       | 73                       | 166          | 163            | 329                     |
| (d)         | Chinaganagallapeta                               | do                                          | do                                       | 34                       | 68           | 74             | 142                     |
| (e)         | Narasalipeta                                     | do                                          | do                                       | 6                        | 26           | 19             | 45                      |
|             | Total (Items b + c + d + e)                      |                                             |                                          | 171                      | 400          | 393            | 793                     |
| (f)         | Jalaripeta                                       | Jalari                                      | do                                       | 32                       | 69           | 59             | 128                     |
| (g)         | Kasipeta                                         | do                                          | do                                       | 11                       | 33           | 29             | 62                      |
|             | Total (Items f + g)                              |                                             |                                          | 43                       | 102          | 88             | 190                     |
| (h)         | Sadupeta                                         | Velamas and other castes                    | Cultivation                              | 26                       | 74           | 62             | 136                     |
| (i)         | Mofusbandar main village†                        | Chakali, Golla, Harijans, Telaga and Vaisya | Trade, cultivation and services          | 47                       | 110          | 121            | 231                     |
|             | Total (Items h + i)                              |                                             |                                          | 73                       | 184          | 183            | 367                     |
|             | Total of items (b) + (c) + (d) + (e) + (f) + (g) |                                             |                                          | 214                      | 502          | 481            | 983                     |

Source: Census 1961—Houselist of Mofusbandar village, dated 30-6-60

† By main village it is meant the habitation area which is habitually designated by the name of Revenue village as distinguished from the hamlets.

8. It is seen from the above that the fisherman community in Mofusbandar village is composed of two castes known as Vadabalija and Jalari residing in 6 separate hamlets viz, Vadabalijas in Chinaganagallapeta, Pedaganagallapeta, Pukkallapeta and Narasialipeta hamlets and Jalari in Kasipeta and Jalaripeta hamlets (Map II). As the main purpose of the survey was to study the social and economic

set-up of a village mainly dependent on fishing, the survey was confined to two hamlets viz, Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta, the former representing the Vadabalija caste and the latter, the Jalari caste. Before discussing exhaustively the two selected hamlets, a brief outline of the set-up of the total village in terms of layout, size and occupational pattern is given below.

#### The village layout and residential pattern

9. Even though for purposes of Revenue administration, Mofusbandar is considered as one village, from the point of view of residential pattern, occupational dispersion, topographic, sociographic and ecological traits, the village is not unitary in its composition and layout. The habitation areas are distributed among as many as eight distinct and spatially separated sites within a distance ranging from half-a-furlong to three-fourth mile and are conditioned by distinct and diverse factors. While the village as a whole is multi-ethnic and multi-occupational, the layout of the village in the eight distinct habitats has given to each hamlet an element of homogeneity and social solidarity for a unitary pattern of settlement. The sandy tract of the eastern part of the village is exclusively inhabited by the fisherman castes spread over 5 hamlets. In the local usage this area is designated as *matchyadesa* meaning fish tract and also as *karavaka*\* meaning sea shore. The northern and the south-western parts of the village are inhabited by the population dependent on cultivation, trade and services. Obviously, the factor influencing such a layout pattern seems to be the natural resource base favourable for the main economic activity pursued by them. Thus while the fisherman community finds the eastern and the south-western parts of the sandy tract nearer to the sea and the Langulya river as a highly congenial and convenient base for their residential purposes and for fishing activity, the population engaged in cultivation, trade and services has settled down in the arable tract in the western and north-eastern parts of the village which is connected to the neighbouring villages and towns by better transport and communication network.

#### Village population

10. Total population and households of the village (as a Revenue unit) including all hamlets and the main village according to 1961 Primary Census Abstract is 1,383 persons distributed over 289 households. The density of population in the village works out to 555·42 per square mile (Table I-3). The hamlet-wise distribution of the population is not available from the Primary Census Abstract data. An attempt has, however, been made to give a fair idea of the size of the respective habitation areas based on 1961, Census Houselist data collected in June 1960. It is to be noted that there is a discrepancy in the number of households and population

\* Locally the fisherman's occupation is figuratively called as *karavakapanti* meaning sea shore work or coastal fishing is very common to hear from people who go towards sea shore for buying fish telling that they are going to *karavaka* or *matchyadesa* while answering the inquiry as to where they are going.

† All Tables are given in the Appendix

figures between the Census Houselist data and 1961 Primary Census Abstract data as the following statement shows:

Statement I-3

#### VARIATION IN POPULATION, 1960-61

| Particulars<br>(1)     | No. of households<br>(2) | All persons<br>(3) | Males<br>(4) | Females<br>(5) |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1960 June Houselist    | 329                      | 1,351              | 636          | 654            |
| 1961 March             | 289                      | 1,383              | 714          | 669            |
| Variation for 8 months | (-40)                    | (+33)              | (+78)        | (+15)          |

This discrepancy is assumed to be due to the demographic changes occurring during the intervening period of eight months. Further, in the Houselists the actual counting of the individual members of the household is not resorted to but only the total approximate population is ascertained and recorded. Even so there is a large agreement between the Houselist population figures and those arrived at the actual Census count 8 months later.

#### Mofusbandar main village

11. The main village which goes by the local name Bandar is located in the western end of the village area nearer to the river Langulya and Kallepalle village. It is surrounded by agricultural fields where dry crops are raised, both in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The houses are arranged both in linear order and in clusters. In the main street there are houses belonging to Vaisya caste. Other castes residing in the main village are Chakali, Telaga and Golla whose houses are contiguously situated while the houses of Mala and Madiga castes are located a little away from the main street. This distance is maintained on account of the fact that the Mala and Madiga castes have been customarily considered as untouchable castes. Curiously, while these two castes are treated as untouchables by others, between themselves the Malas and Madigas practise untouchability. They do not live in one cluster; they do not draw water from the same well. They live a little away from each other maintaining some social distance. According to 1961 Census Houselist 47 households forming 14·28% of the total number of households and 231 persons forming 17·11% of the total village population live in this main village. There is a well situated towards the west of the village which is used by all the castes except Malas and Madigas who have a separate

well each. There is a Government Elementary School imparting primary education, and an experimental post office situated in the centre of the main village. The school caters to the needs of Mofusbandar main village and the nearby hamlets of Sadupeta and Jalaripeta.

#### Jalaripeta

12. Located at a distance of about a few yards away to the south of the Mofusbandar main village nearer the Langulya River, Jalaripeta is solely inhabited by Jalari caste. According to 1961 Census Houselist, 32 households forming 11.15% of the total village households and 128 persons forming 9.48% of the total village population are residing in this hamlet. The main occupation of the residents is fishing. Drinking water is brought from the well located in Mofusbandar main village, which is commonly used by the people excluding Malas and Madigas of the main village and this hamlet. Domestic requirements are purchased from the main village.

#### Sadupeta

13. Towards the north-eastern part of the main village at a distance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile this hamlet is situated surrounded by agricultural fields. The crops are raised both in *khari* and *rabi* seasons. According to 1961 Census Houselist 26 households forming 7.90% of the village households and 136 persons forming 10.07% of the village population are living in this hamlet. The main occupations of the residents are cultivation and agricultural labour.

#### Kasipeta

14. This hamlet is located on the slope of a small sand mound, to the east of the Mofusbandar main village at a distance of about  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a mile. It is surrounded by a sprawling sand yard and an array of casuarina groves. The sea laves the land in the east at a distance of about half a mile. The houses are laid out facing each other in one lane from north to south. According to 1961 Census Houselist 14 households forming 4.26% and 62 persons forming 4.59% of the village population are in this hamlet. The population wholly consists of Jalari caste whose main occupation is fishing. The source of drinking water is a spring known as *goyya* located at a distance of only a few yards. The elementary educational facilities are available near Pukkallapeta hamlet (half a mile away). For shopping purposes they visit Mofusbandar main village and Kallepalle village.

#### Chinaganagallapeta

15. Chinaganagallapeta hamlet is located at a distance of about half a mile to the east of the main village between Kasipeta and Pedaganagallapeta. The surroundings of this hamlet are the same as those of Kasipeta. The houses are laid out in a few lanes and clusters and are wholly inhabited by people belonging to Vadabaliya caste whose main occupation is fishing. According to 1961 Census Houselist, 54 households forming 16.47% of village households and 142 persons forming 10.52% of village population are living here. There is a drinking water well in this hamlet. The children attend the elementary school located at Pukkallapeta (3 furlongs). There is a *kirana* shop run by a Vaisya caste trader who is a resident of Mofusbandar main village.

#### Pedaganagallapeta

16. This hamlet is situated at a distance of half a mile from the main village on a slightly raised sand mound situated on the way to Mofusbandar *revu* (harbour) from the main village. The surroundings of this hamlet are the same as those of Kasipeta. The houses are arranged in lines besides a few being laid out in clusters and are wholly inhabited by Vadabaliya caste. According to 1961 Census Houselist, 90 households forming 27.35 % of village households and 329 persons forming 24.37 % of the village population are residing in this hamlet. The main occupation of the inhabitants of this hamlet is fishing. There is a drinking water well located between Pukkallapeta and Pedaganagallapeta, which is used by both the hamlets. But some households in Pedaganagallapeta use the spring *goyya* (also known as *selama*) water also. These springs are located both on the northern and the southern outskirts of the hamlet (Fig. 4). The children of this hamlet attend the nearby elementary school located between Pedaganagallapeta and Pukkallapeta in the west. There is a small retail shop and a tea shop run by the Vaisya caste traders who are residents of Mofusbandar main village. Both the shop-keeper and the hotel keeper daily visit the hamlet for their business.

#### Pukkallapeta

17. This hamlet is situated just by the side of Pedaganagallapeta on a raised sand bed by the eastern bank of the Uppugedda and nearer to the Langulya river. The houses are laid out in lines and clusters. According to 1961 Census Houselist 58 households forming 17.62% of village households

and 277 persons with 20.52% of the total village population are inhabiting this hamlet. The population wholly belongs to Vadabaliya caste, who depend mainly on fishing for their livelihood. As mentioned earlier it shares with Pedaganagallapeta the use of drinking water well. The elementary school is located in the eastern end of the hamlet. The hamlet has its own retail provisions shop run by a Vaisya caste man who daily visits the hamlet from Mofusbandar village.

#### Navasiahpetta

18. This tiny hamlet has recently sprung up very near the sea shore in the east about a mile away from the main village. It was reported that the residents of this hamlet migrated from Dibbaluru, a nearby coastal fishermen habitation area due to some tensions between fishermen and other groups. The houses are arranged in a small row. According to 1961 Census Houselist, 8 households forming 2.43% of village households and 45 persons forming 3.33 % of the village population are in this hamlet. The population belongs to Vadabaliya caste and the main occupation is fishing. A spring in the sand bed is the water source for drinking and other purposes. The elementary school facilities for this hamlet are available near Pukkallapeta. For shopping they have to go to the nearby hamlets or the main village and even to Kallepalle village.

#### Place of worship and crematorium

19. All the hamlets and the main village do not have a common place of worship or a common cremation or burial ground. On the contrary each has its own places of worship and deities as also its cremation or burial ground. As one proceeds towards the fishermen hamlets of Pedaganagallapeta and Pukkallapeta crossing the Uppugedda (Fig. 2) a shrine dedicated to Bhoolokamma (Goddess of the earth) is seen located near Pukkallapeta. Mostly, Pukkallapeta residents worship this deity. The intensive survey of the two hamlets *viz.* Kasipeta and Pedaganagallapeta, showed that on the northern side of Pedaganagallapeta there is in the casuarina grove a common place where the female deity commonly known as Ammoru or the Mother is worshipped by all the residents of the hamlet of Pedaganagallapeta only (Map III). There are of course, other spots also on the sand mounds on the outskirts of the hamlets where the Ammoru is worshipped. In Kasipeta there are some common *ad hoc* places

of worship in casuarina grove and on sand mounds where the inhabitants offer their worship on occasions like Danappa and Korlasatti *sambaram*. The cremation ground (Map III) is located towards the northern side of the hamlet separately at a distance of a few yards on the sandy yard.

#### Transport, communication, marketing and other facilities

20. The main village is connected by a metalled road from Srikakulam town (headquarters of the district and taluk of the same name and where higher educational facilities are available) upto Kallepalle village (Fig. 1). Srikakulam Road railway station (22 miles away) is the nearest railway station on the Calcutta (Howrah) - Madras railway line. From the railway station one has to pass through Srikakulam town by bus to reach Mofusbandar village. There are regular private motor transport services from Srikakulam upto Kallepalle village which is the bus terminus. From this terminus one has to walk along the road (about half a mile) upto Mofusbandar main village or go by a bullock cart. The cycle rickshaws are also available at Srikakulam and at Kallepalle which negotiate the distance upto Mofusbandar main village. As one travels along this route the sight of agricultural fields irrigated by the waters of the Langulya river and wells and the ubiquitous palmyra trees make the journey cheerful. Proceeding towards the fishermen hamlets, one has to cross the Uppugedda stream where the depth varies from 2 feet to 4 feet. There is a slender bridge made out of logs which allows only a single man with very light luggage to cross at a time. But men and women with heavy loads of fish on their heads cross Uppugedda wading through knee-deep and sometimes waist-deep water. If the casual visitor is reluctant for an awkward crossing in the thigh-deep water necessitating lifting up the clothes, a catamaran (*theppa*) has to be engaged (Fig. 2). Just after crossing the backwaters one has to plod his way through the sand yards to reach fishermen hamlets. From here, to reach the sea shore one has to walk a distance of about half a mile and cross a small sheet of sea backwaters in a catamaran (*theppa*) or a boat. To reach the places located beyond the Langulya River in the western and south-western direction transport problem arises during the heavy rainy season. For instance, the pupils attending the secondary school in Bonthaiahkoduru (a village on the western bank of the Langulya river) from Mofusbandar village have to

cross the river by a *theppa* (catamaran) or a boat when the river is in full spate or just cross the river by walk during late winter and summer.

21. The nearest post office is at Mofusbandar main village from where money orders are accepted and the nearest centre for telegraphic and telephone communications is Srikakulam town.

22. Day to day retail purchases of domestic requirements are made, as mentioned earlier in the shops at the hamlets or in the main village. For major purchases Kallepalle and Srikakulam are visited frequently. Fish traders among fishermen visit regularly weekly market centres (*shandies*) at Chinthada (12 miles away), Kollivalasa (12 miles away), Narasannapeta (16 miles away), Amadavalasa (22 miles away), Neridivalasa (12 miles away) for marketing dry fish. They engage bullock carts to cover the distance to go to some *shandies* and for other places connected by motor bus services, they go by bus. If it is a small quantity of luggage it is either carried on head loads by women or by *kavadi* loads on shoulders by men.

23. The village is not electrified.

#### Educational and cultural centres

24. As mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs there are two elementary schools viz, one in Mofusbandar main village (which serves the needs of the main village, Sadupeta and Jalaripeta hamlets) and another located near Pedaganagallapeta and Pukkallapeta (which serves the needs of Kasipeta, Chinaganagallapeta, Pedaganagallapeta, Pukkallapeta and Narasaiahpetta hamlets). For secondary education the nearest centre is Bonthaiakhoduru which is located on the western bank of the Langulya river (Map I). The nearest place for collegiate education is Srikakulam town. The pilgrim and cultural centres commonly visited by the residents of Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta hamlets are Arisevelli (in Srikakulam Municipal limits), Srikurmam (in Srikakulam Taluk), Srikakulam (7 miles away), Simhachalam (in Visakhapatnam District) and Kallepalle (half a mile away). At Kallepalle which is located by the side of the Nagavali river a temple dedicated to Maninageswara (an aspect of Lord Siva) deity is built. The shrine is largely attended by the neighbouring village residents on Sivaratri festival day.

\*\*At the mouth of the Nanguooloo was formerly a port called Mafoozbunlar, which now, as the entrance is completely choked up, is but a petty village. —Gazetteers of Southern India (Pharouh and Co., 1835), p. 11. Also see p. 21 *Ibid.*

#### History of the village

25. No reliable information is available on the history of the village. But there is an anecdote current among the villagers relating to the name of the village. The name Mofusbandar signifies that the village has been a small harbour for boats on the coast of the Bay of Bengal.\* The word 'bandar' means harbour; 'Mofus' is an epithet to the word 'bandar', which was added on later. 'Mofus' is a derivative of the Urdu word 'mah' or 'mufat' which indicates condonement or concession. Literally, Mofusbandar means a harbour that was condoned of some act. The story goes that some hundreds of years ago some residents of this 'bandar' (harbour) committed a murder. This case was tried and the whole village was convicted for the offence. But later on, on an appeal, the village was granted amnesty and was condoned of the offence. In other words, 'mah' was given to the residents of this 'bandar'. Thence-forward the village came to be recognised by the name Mofusbandar. Thus the story and the significance of the name of the village provide a clue to understand how in the past years, a village located on the shore of Bay of Bengal was used as a small port for trade and commerce and is also indicative of the straight forwardness and boldness combined with the emotional vigour of the people for action and their sense of law abiding nature as reflected in the above said story which tells how the charges made on the residents of the people came to be condoned. At present, this village is commonly referred to by the name Bandar among the villagers and the neighbourhood.

#### Specific names of hamlets

26. The specific names by which some hamlets of this village are known have an apparent reference to surname or *intiperu* whose households first settled down in the hamlet. Thus the hamlets, Pedaganagallapeta and Chinaganagallapeta are so named because the first settlers in these hamlets belonged to the surname or *intiperu*, 'Ganagalla'. 'Peta' is a suffix connoting an inhabited area. For instance, in the name Ganagallapeta (Ganagalla + peta), the former is the surname of the first settlers and the latter 'peta' means habitation area. Later on the prefixes 'chinnu' (meaning small or young) and 'pedda' (meaning large or older) were added to differentiate the settlements. Thus the habitation area of those Ganagalla households who came to be first settled are denoted by the name Pedaganagallapeta.

Another cluster which grew up later as a separate habitation area with possibly a little more freedom and individuality came to be named as Chinaganagallapeta. The name Pukkallapeta has also derived its name because its first settlers happened to be those belonging to the *intiperu* 'Pukkalla'. Similar explanation is given for the origin of the name 'Sadupeta' hamlet, where the reference is to the *intiperu* 'Sadu'. The explanation for the other three hamlets viz, Kasipeta, Jalaripeta and Narasaiahpetta is however different. Kasipeta derives its name because the first settlers in that area were a sort of wandering mendicants who had returned from Kasi or Benaras though none of those original settlers is found now in Kasipeta. Some people pronounce the name of this hamlet as Kazipeta also. Jalaripeta hamlet has its name derived from the caste name Jalari to which all the inhabitants belong. The hamlet Narasaiahpetta is named after a person, Narasaiah who was the first settler on that site.

#### Settlement history

27. Except the information elicited from the household heads no authentic recorded data are there to show the history of the settlement of the hamlets. An old woman of about 80 years in Pedaganagallapeta reported that two generations ago some five households migrated from a few furlongs away from the western side of the Uppugedda stream and settled down in the area which is presently known as Pedaganagallapeta. Possibly this was due to the nearness of their new site to the sea shore. A major number of these families belonged to Ganagalla *intiperu*, though one or two families belonging to Chodipalli *intiperu* did also migrate and settle down along with them. The circumstances that led to such migration were not known. As the first settlers, the caste headship has come to be retained by the Ganagalla *intiperu* family and even the habitation area is known by that *intiperu*.

28. Table 70 shows that in Pedaganagallapeta the settlement history of 32 households is 4 to 5 generations old, that of 18 households 2 to 3 generations old, of 11, one generation old whereas only 3 households belong to the present generation. In Kasipeta hamlet the settlement history of all the households is about 2 to 5 generations old excepting one whose history is more than 5 generations old.

29. As between the hamlets Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta, Pedaganagallapeta is growing by new immigration with its long settled population of 2 to 5

generations as its base, while Kasipeta has a population settled for 2 to 5 generations and has not grown by immigration in the subsequent generations.

#### Causes of immigration

30. The causes of immigration can be grouped under three categories viz, purely economic, social and socio-economic (Table 72). Opportunity for better prospects of fishing is the main economic cause of immigration for 15 households into Pedaganagallapeta hamlet. Another cause is purely social. This relates to the family disharmony and also kinship affinity. On this account 2 households have immigrated into this hamlet. The cause becomes socio-economic when both these factors induce immigration. All the 17 immigrant households, though they reported the predominant cause as either economic or social have also had the influence of social or economic factors as subsidiary ones.

#### Immigration by place

31. Table 72 also shows that all the 17 immigrant households belong to the same district, Srikakulam. They belong to villages like Dibbaluru, Ippili, Kochemarla and Koyyam situated at a distance ranging from 3 to 10 miles. Eight of these households belong to the same taluk (Srikakulam) while the other 9 belong to other taluks in the same district.

#### Occupation previous to immigration

32. Out of the 17 immigrant households all the households had fishing as their main occupation prior to immigration excepting one whose main occupation prior to immigration was agricultural labour (Table 72).

#### Emigration

33. The emigration particulars are available only for 21 months from the date of survey. The 1961 Census Houselist of June 1960 was the reference frame of households for the survey in February-March 1962. With the assistance of the Caste Heads in the hamlets, the emigration particulars were ascertained. But information from this source on the causes and place of emigration was not fully available. In terms of bare number, 4 households with a population of 25 persons (12 males and 13 females including children) had migrated during 21 months prior to March 1962. However, in one case it was reported that a person had migrated to Kharagpur. Table 73 gives the emigration particulars as reported by the households at the time of

survey. It is seen that only 4 persons, 3 of Vadabalija and one of Jalari, have emigrated from the hamlets under survey. Among them details of place of emigration are not known in the case of two persons and cause is not known in one case. With regard to two persons both of whom belong to Vadabalija caste, one has gone out of the State to Assam accompanying his relatives to eke out his livelihood in the tea estates and the other has gone to Anadalavalasa in the same district to work as a salaried employee with some *sahukar*. The occupation be-

fore emigration of the two Vadabalijas and one Jalari was fishing and one Vadabalija's occupation was not known. In summary the reasons for their emigration were marriage (1), employment (1), eking out livelihood (1) and unspecified (1).

34. One important feature that contrasts emigration from immigration is that while in immigration only individuals have had first come into the hamlets, in emigration the tendency is for the whole household consisting of husband, wife and children to move away from the village.

Chapter II

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR MATERIAL EQUIPMENT

Ethnic composition

Ethnically Vadabalija is the predominant caste which constitutes 59.58 % of the total village households and 58.74 % of the total village population followed by Jalari caste which constitutes 14.98 % of the village households and 14.07 % of the total village population. Both these two castes are mainly engaged in fishing occupation. Thus 74.56% of the total number of households of the village consisting of 72.81% of the total population of the village is engaged in fishing (Statement I-2). These socio-economic characteristics of the village admirably satisfy the purpose for which the village was selected viz, a village with a dominant community with a predominant occupation. As it was not possible to cover all the households in the village and not even all the fishermen households, two representative fishermen hamlets namely Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta, were selected for survey. Statement II-1 shows the frame of surveyed households and population in Mofusbandar village.

Statement II-1--(Contd.)

SURVEY FRAME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN MOFUSBANDAR VILLAGE, JUNE 1960

| Particulars                                                                     | Habitation area | No. of households | Population (Total persons) | Occupational activity |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                                                                             | (2)             | (3)               | (4)                        | (5)                   |
| % of Jalari caste population surveyed to total Jalari population in the village |                 | 25.58             | 32.63                      |                       |
| % of fishermen population surveyed to total fisherman population in the village |                 | 39.25             | 39.78                      |                       |

In terms of the fraction of the village households and population the total number of households and population covered by the survey are 29.27 % and 28.96 % respectively. In terms of the ethnic section studied, 42.69 % and 41.49 % of the total Vadabalija caste households and persons in the village and 25.58 % and 32.63 % of the Jalari caste households and persons in the village are covered respectively. In terms of the coverage representing fishing occupation 39.25 % and 39.78 % of the fishermen households and population in the village are covered for the detailed survey. Number of households and size of population according to the present survey are 68 households and 304 persons and 10 households and 58 persons respectively in Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipet hamlets.

2. Before entering into the details of the surveyed population of the hamlets, a few observations on the population trends of the Revenue village of Mofusbandar may be of some interest. The decennial census data as published in Village Statistics provide information on some characteristics of Mofusbandar village population as a whole. No hamlet-wise figures are available. The available population characteristics from these Census records from 1901 to 1961 relate to total number of persons classified by sex.

Statement II-1

SURVEY FRAME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN MOFUSBANDAR VILLAGE, JUNE 1960

| Particulars                                                                             | Habitation area    | No. of households | Population (Total persons) | Occupational activity |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                                                                                     | (2)                | (3)               | (4)                        | (5)                   |
| Caste                                                                                   |                    |                   |                            |                       |
| Vadabalija                                                                              | Pedaganagal-lapeta | 73                | 329                        | Fishing               |
| Jalari                                                                                  | Kasipeta           | 11                | 62                         | Fishing               |
|                                                                                         | Total              | 84                | 391                        | Fishing               |
| % to total village households and population                                            |                    | 29.27             | 28.96                      |                       |
| % of Vadabalija caste population surveyed to total Vadabalija population in the village |                    | 42.69             | 41.49                      |                       |

Statement II-2

## POPULATION OF MOFUSBANDAR VILLAGE, 1901 TO 1961

| Year | Population |     |     | Variation in population with reference to 1901 | Population growth index (Base 1901 = 100) | Sex ratio of females to 100 males | Population growth rate (% to previous census year) | Sex ratio per 100 males (% variation to previous census year) |
|------|------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)  | (2)        | (3) | (4) | (5)                                            | (6)                                       | (7)                               | (8)                                                | (9)                                                           |
| 1901 | 753        | 354 | 399 | ...                                            | 100.00                                    | 112.71                            | Not available                                      | Not available                                                 |
| 1911 | 821        | 369 | 452 | 68                                             | 109.03                                    | 122.49                            | + 9.03                                             | + 8.68                                                        |
| 1921 | 761        | 320 | 441 | 68                                             | 101.06                                    | 137.81                            | - 7.31                                             | + 12.51                                                       |
| 1931 | 995        | 480 | 515 | 242                                            | 132.14                                    | 107.29                            | + 30.75                                            | - 22.15                                                       |
| 1941 | 1,239      | 578 | 661 | 486                                            | 164.54                                    | 114.36                            | + 24.52                                            | + 6.59                                                        |
| 1951 | 1,228      | 612 | 616 | 475                                            | 163.03                                    | 100.65                            | - 0.88                                             | - 11.98                                                       |
| 1961 | 1,383      | 714 | 669 | 630                                            | 183.60                                    | 93.70                             | - 12.62                                            | - 12.64                                                       |

Statement II-2 shows that there has been an unmistakable upward trend in the growth of population in this village. During the 6 decades (1901 to 1961) the population has increased from 753 in 1901 to 1383 in 1961 i. e., an increase of 83.68% over these 60 years which means an average annual increase of 1.39%. The sex ratio of females to 100 males shows a decreasing trend touching a maximum of 137.81 in 1921 and a minimum of 93.70 in 1951. While the growth of population shows an increasing trend the rate of growth from decade to decade has varied from (-) 7.31% to (+) 30.75%. The war decades of 1911-1921 and 1941-51 show a decline in population. The fall in population has been (-) 7.31% in 1911-1921. This decreasing growth rate may probably be due to the general effect of influenza, which took a heavy toll of lives in the later years of the decade (1918). The decrease of (-) 0.88% between 1941 to 1951 may probably due to inter-village migration and probably the war scare also led to some people migrating into the interior from the coastal area. The rate of growth reached its maximum in the decade 1921 to 1931 when it was 30.75%. In the subsequent decade also the growth rate was relatively high being 24.52%.

3. Vadabalija and Jalari are the two fisherman castes inhabiting the two hamlets viz. Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta taken up for survey (Table 3). These two castes form an important segment of fishermen population in the north-eastern coastal tract of Andhra Pradesh who belong to different

castes and sometimes follow different religions as indicated against each of them below.

| Name of fisherman caste community (1) | Religion (2)           |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| B stha                                | Hindu                  |
| Bhadeia                               | Muslim                 |
| Boya                                  | Hindu/Muslim/Christian |
| Chepalvadu                            | Hindu                  |
| Gangamakulu                           | Hindu                  |
| Gongabonso                            | Hindu                  |
| Jalari                                | Hindu                  |
| Kevotu                                | Hindu                  |
| Palle                                 | Hindu                  |
| Pattapu                               | Hindu                  |
| Sembadavan                            | Hindu/Christian        |
| Vada                                  | Hindu                  |
| Valavadu                              | Hindu                  |

Among the above mentioned castes and communities Jalari and Vada are of interest to us in the village under survey. Though Vadabalija as such is not to be found in the foregoing list, there can be little doubt in Vadabalija being included under the generic name Vada; Jalari, it is clear, has been indexed as the main caste. A brief note on these two castes is presented below.

*Vadabalija*

4. Very little is known regarding the origin and history of the Vadabalija caste. The informants at the hamlet were totally ignorant of this aspect. E. Thurston mentions:

"The Vadas seem to be a section of the Palles, with whom they will inter-dine and intermarry. They call themselves Vadabalijas though they have no claims to be regarded as Balijas."

The first part of his observation does not seem to be true in any case, in the north-eastern coastal area of Srikakulam District. The Vadabalijas do not have any affinity or relation with the Palles as reported in the hamlet under survey.

5. An attempt to derive some meaning of the caste name and its etymological and eponymous evolution, though largely hypothetical, might be of some help in appreciating the socio-economic locus

of the caste. In the coastal Andhra State 'balija' is found to be a suffix for many castes and sub-castes. According to Caste Index 1891, there are as many as 79 sub-divisions under various main castes which have suffixed the word 'balija'.<sup>\*</sup> Possibly, the suffix 'balija' may be understood to mean business in the context of the Sanskrit word *vanik* or *vanija* which means a person belonging to a mercantile class, or a businessman; *vada* in Telugu language means a ship or any like water transport.

\* Some of the sub-caste names as given in the following statement may throw some light on the nature of economic activity and the social process by which each caste tried to improve its social status by virtue of such an activity. For instance, Chetti Balija or Chettu Balija means a section of people engaged in the economic activity whose main raw material base is tree. In other words Chettu Balija is a section of people who are engaged in tapping the juice from trees particularly palmyra and date-palms. Gajula Balija is another section of population engaged in manufacturing of and trading in bangles. Teli Balija denotes persons engaged in oil trading and so on. For instance, following are the sub-castes among Balijas. At the end of each sub-caste name the suffix 'Balija' is added as, for instance, Bommalata Balija, Bondili Balija, Boya Balija and so on:

|                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Bommalata       | 41 Mangala                    |
| 2 Bondili         | 42 Medara                     |
| 3 Boya            | 43 Muchchi                    |
| 4 Bogam           | 44 Nagalika                   |
| 5 Agamudaiyan     | 45 Naikkan                    |
| 6 Angadesi        | 46 Native Christian           |
| 7 Banda           | 47 Nattuva                    |
| 8 Chetti          | 48 Nayakulu                   |
| 9 Dasari          | 49 Odde                       |
| 10 Gentu          | 50 Palle                      |
| 11 Golla          | 51 Palli or Vaniyan           |
| 12 Holey          | 52 Pandaram                   |
| 13 Jakkula        | 53 Pariah                     |
| 14 Jalagadugulu   | 54 Pattapu                    |
| 15 Janappan       | 55 Pichigunta                 |
| 16 Jandra         | 56 Ratipativadu Desayi Balija |
| 17 Idiga          | 57 Saiva                      |
| 18 Indra          | 58 Sakala                     |
| 19 Jangam         | 59 Saluppan                   |
| 20 Kalayi         | 60 Sanyasi                    |
| 21 Jativarta      | 61 Satani                     |
| 22 Kaikolan       | 62 Sembadavan                 |
| 23 Kamma          | 63 Shanani                    |
| 24 Kammala        | 64 Sudra                      |
| 25 Kamsala        | 65 Telaga                     |
| 26 Kanchugara     | 66 Teli                       |
| 27 Kapu or Reddi  | 67 Telugu                     |
| 28 Karnam         | 68 Togata                     |
| 29 Kavadilinga    | 69 Tottiyani                  |
| 30 Komati         | 70 Uppara                     |
| 31 Kondadora      | 71 Vada                       |
| 32 Korava or Yeru | 72 Vadugan                    |
| 33 Kala           | 73 Vaishnava                  |
| 34 Kshatriya      | 74 Vaisiyan                   |
| 35 Kummara        | 75 Vannan                     |
| 36 Kuruban        | 76 Velama                     |
| 37 Kusavan        | 77 Vellala                    |
| 38 Lingayat       | 78 Veerasaiva                 |
| 39 Madiga         | 79 Yanadi                     |
| 40 Mala           |                               |

<sup>1</sup> E. Thurston, *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, Vol. VII (Madras: 1909), p. 264.

Accordingly the specific name Vadabalija denotes a section of people working with boats or ships. In other words Vadabalija refers to a shipping mercantile class in a special sense. Even if that class of workers did not own any ships but are merely engaged in those economic activities of water transport connected with shipping that may be considered as part and parcel of the shipping activities. The emergence of this class of workers may also be considered as quite natural owing to the oceanographic factor of the Bay of Bengal bordering Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts. The Bay of Bengal near about Kalingapatnam and Mofusbandar (See Location Map) is not very deep. Hence cargo ships plying between India and Burma (Rangoon) used to stop about a mile away from the sea shore in the deep waters of the sea in this coastal strip. Boats were engaged in transporting goods for transshipment purposes. As an evidence corroborating these conditions an old woman aged about 80 years, belonging to Vadabalija caste, by name Kari Satyamma of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet when interviewed, recollected how for instance, she, in her teenage days used to carry breakfast (*challantu* or *challandi*) on her head to the sea shore to serve her father who was engaged in the transshipment of goods by boat plying from the sea shore to the ship anchoring on the sea about a mile away. She also recollected that the following commodities were then exported: coriander, mustard, *sarasalu*, *kumkottu*, *inumukottu*, redgram, groundnut, pigs, goats, ducks and other poultry stock, cashew nuts, cloth, *moluwa* flower, turmeric, *ragi* and *jowar*. For each trip, the Vadabalija was paid Rs. 5. She also told about the then fears of bombardment and how after Rangoon was cut off from India in the war time, the prosperity of the Vadabaliyas of this part fell on evil days.<sup>1</sup> From this account it is not clear whether the Vadabalija caste people who must have been a seafaring class were engaged in fishing even before they were engaged in transshipment business or whether they took to this occupation later as a result of the decline of coastal and sea trade or whether they were carrying on fishing and transshipment activities side by side. However as the information on traditional occupation (Table 16) suggests it is possible to say that fishing was also an important main occupation for them in addition to the transshipment activity on

<sup>1</sup> "Vizagapatnam and Bhimadipatnam are regularly visited by the boats of the British India Steam Navigation Co., and Clan Line steamers call at intervals at the former place for the manganese from Garividi mines. Within recent memory, a regular fleet of schooners, owned and maintained by natives, used to ply from Vizagapatnam, and boats of this class were built in the backwaters there, but the steamers have now captured all the trade to Burma and the coasting traffic is monopolized by the railway."—Madras District Gazetteers, *Vizagapatnam*, Vol. I (Madras: 1907), p. 145.

the sea, at any rate, for over three generations.

#### Area of origin and regional distribution

6. There seems to be no specific area to which the Vadabaliyas originally belong. They are mostly distributed among the coastal villages of Srikakulam district and some parts of coastal Visakhapatnam and Godavari districts also. This has obviously been due to the nature of their occupation *viz.* marine fishing.

#### Status in the 1891 Census classification

7. According to 1891 Caste Index, Vadabalija caste was reported as a sub-caste under the following main castes: Vada, Chepalavadu, Palle, Balija and Satani. As for the numerical strength reported, it was predominant as Vadabalija under the main caste of Vada. Occupationally all these castes were grouped as D. 35 *viz.* the class of village artisans, fishermen, boatmen, paliki-bearers, cooks etc. It is of some interest to find that Palle, Jalari, Balija, Chepala are mentioned as sub-castes under the main caste of Vada. This helps to understand that the generic term Vada is used apparently, as a caste term which denoted in a broad way all those sections of the population who were directly or indirectly connected with shipping, boating, fishing and coastal trade.

#### Changes in status

8. In the hamlets of the village under survey the hierarchical or associational distinctions are not very much made between the main caste and the sub-caste. They are known only by the name of Vadabalija. This is not uncommon, as at the village level, the identification and individualisation of caste group is mostly made at the sub-caste or sub-group level. They are much more conscious of the sub-caste or sub-group than the main caste itself and consider it as an independent caste or *varna*. By the enquiry in the village, it is not very clear as to where the Vadabaliyas stand in the sub-caste hierarchy under the main caste or castes.

#### Language

9. The Vadabaliyas speak Telugu language which is also their mother tongue.

#### Traditional occupation and significant deviation

10. There has been very little change in the pattern of traditional occupation and the ownership of property among the Vadabaliyas of the hamlet under survey. This implies that they still continue to enjoy the traditional social status as fishermen by occupation.

#### Jalari

11. The Jalaris of Kasipeta hamlet did not report anything relating to their origin and history. In the absence of the first hand information from the field, the only alternative is the published source according to which

"The Jalaris are Telugu fishermen, palanquin bearers and cultivators in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The name is derived from *jala*, a net. Some are freshwater fishermen, while others fish with cast net (*visuruvatalu*) from the sea shore, or on the open sea. They bear the name *Ganga Vamsam* or people of *Ganga*."<sup>1</sup>

12. The Jalaris seem to have originally been an inland fishermen community, fishing only in fresh water, and to have afterwards gravitated to the sea-shore<sup>2</sup>.

13. According to 1891 Census Caste Index, Jalari caste has been reported both as a main caste and sub-caste as well. As a main caste it has as many as 32 sub-castes, of which Jalari was also noted as one of them. Again, the caste name Jalari is mentioned as a sub-caste under the following main castes: chepalavadu, Koli, Palle, Sembadavan, Sudra, Telaga and Vada. The numerical strength of Jalaris in 1891 is not available. As the Jalaris of the Kasipeta hamlet did not say anything about their sub-castes, it is assumed that this Jalari is one of the sub-castes under the main caste of Jalari.

#### Traditional occupation and significant deviation

14. There has been no change in the occupational pattern of Jalaris in the hamlet under survey. They continue to carry on their traditional occupation as fishermen and/or fish traders. It was observed

during the period of investigation that women among the Jalaris of the hamlet have been slowly taking to fish-net knitting also. This has been due to the skill of girls who have been given in marriage to the Jalari youths of this hamlet from Dowleswaram, a place situated in the culturally advanced tract on the left bank of the Godavari river near Rajahmundry town in the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

#### Other particulars

15. *intiperu*: The fishermen castes of Vadabalija and Jalari in the hamlets under survey are formed into exogamous groups wherein marriages within the same group are prohibited. These exogamous groups are known by the name *intiperu* or surname. The *intiperu* is an institution of patrilineal descent. The *intiperu* encloses in its social fold a number of families whether they are nuclear types or joint family types. For economic pursuits and day-to-day functioning each family is independent. This *intiperu* is a sort of an extended family of many generations, which has no common ownership of property but has a sense of belonging to one big 'house'. The members of the same *intiperu* are siblings. Sometimes two *intiperus* are considered as siblings (*annathamula yarasa*) and hence their members are prohibited to intermarry. Only those whose *intiperus* are not related in terms of sibling relation are eligible to enter into marital alliance. Thus every fisherman (of the two castes under survey) irrespective of the sex belongs to an *intiperu* by birth. This is irrevocable for the males and interchangeable in the case of females after marriage when the *intiperu* of the husband is substituted for her father's *intiperu*. The importance of *intiperu* is recognised both for purposes of marriage and also for other purposes of social and economic relations that go to determine the status that a family or a person enjoys. Even in the same caste, a person enjoys social respect and certain intangible privileges by virtue of belonging to a particular *intiperu*.

16. The following Statement shows the *intiperus* among the Vadabalija and the Jalari castes in the hamlets under survey and their population strength.

<sup>1</sup> E. Thurston, *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, Vol. VII (Madras: 1909) pp. 442-443.

<sup>2</sup> *Vizagapatam Gazetteer* Vol. I (Madras: 1907), p. 83.

<sup>3</sup> The sub-castes are:—(1) Arunatalu, (2) Chepala, (3) Chinna, (4) Desasta, (5) Edamatta, (6) Emmidiratha, (7) Ganga, (8) Jalari, (9) Jallamandlu, (10) Jari, (11) Kabbera, (12) Kapu, (13) Lolari, (14) Nalugunatala, (15) Nologagipe, (16) Noliya, (17) Odra, (18) Padiratta, (19) Paidimala, (20) Palleri, (21) Pallilu, (22) Pannandukottu, (23) Pannanjublu, (24) Pannenduratta, (25) Paraya, (26) Pattivam, (27) Pattu, (28) Pedde, (29) Sanku, (30) Telugu, (31) Vada, (32) Vanya.—Census of India, 1891 Vol. XV Madras, *Tables A to E, British Territory, Tables for Feudatory States and Caste Index*, p. 28.

Statement II-3

*Intiperus* AMONG THE VADABALIJAS AND THE JALARIS

| Name of caste<br>(1) | Name of <i>intiperu</i><br>(2) | Persons<br>(3) | Males<br>(4) | Females<br>(5) | No. of households<br>(6) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Vadabalija           | Barri                          | 64             | 24           | 30             | 14                       |
|                      | Chigati (Chekati)              | 19             | 9            | 10             | 5                        |
|                      | Chodipalli                     | 32             | 16           | 16             | 6                        |
|                      | Dasari                         | 25             | 13           | 12             | 5                        |
|                      | Ganagalla                      | 92             | 50           | 42             | 21                       |
|                      | Kari                           | 29             | 16           | 13             | 7                        |
|                      | Mylapalli                      | 10             | 4            | 6              | 3                        |
|                      | Pukkalla                       | 10             | 5            | 5              | 2                        |
|                      | Sorati                         | 3              | 1            | 2              | 1                        |
|                      | Surani                         | 7              | 4            | 3              | 2                        |
|                      | Suradu                         | 8              | 3            | 5              | 1                        |
|                      | Vasupathi                      | 5              | 3            | 2              | 1                        |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                   | <b>304</b>     | <b>158</b>   | <b>146</b>     | <b>68</b>                |
| Jalari               | Budagatla                      | 10             | 5            | 5              | 2                        |
|                      | Chindipalli                    | 21             | 12           | 9              | 3                        |
|                      | Yerripalli                     | 17             | 10           | 7              | 3                        |
|                      | Sapathala                      | 10             | 5            | 5              | 2                        |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                   | <b>58</b>      | <b>32</b>    | <b>26</b>      | <b>10</b>                |

Persons belonging to Ganagalla *intiperu* are predominant among the inhabitants of Pedaganagallapeta. They form 30.26% followed by Barri *intiperu* who form 21.05%, Chodipalli who constitute 10.53%, Kari and Dasari 9.54% and 8.22%. Among the Jalaris of Kasipeta, Chindipalli *intiperu* persons who constitute 36.21% of the hamlet population, predominate in number. This is followed by Yerripalli (29.31%), Sapathala (17.24%) and Budagatla (17.24%). No light could be thrown as to the origin of these *intiperus*.

**Household size**

17. All the 362 persons of the two hamlets under survey are Hindus and belong to Jalari (58 persons) and Vadabalija (304 persons) castes (Table 3). Among the Jalaris the average size of household is 5.8. There are 2 households with 2 to 3 member size, 5 households with 4 to 6 member size, 2 households with 7 to 9 member size while there is only one household with 11 members (Table 2). Among the Vadabalijas the average size of household is 4.47 and ranges from 2 to 3 member households with a frequency of 21 households, from 4 to 6 members with a frequency of 39 households, 7 households are found in the household size of 7 to 9 members, and only one household with a size of 13 members. There are no single member households. On the whole 67 households (85.9%) fall in the range of 2 to 6 members. Among the fishermen surveyed the average size of household for both the castes works at 4.64.

**Age structure and sex composition**

18. The distribution of population according to age and sex is given in Table 4. It shows that 44% or 159 of the total 362 persons are children of below 14 years of age. The next highest number of persons of 138 are found in the age group of 25-59. Among the remaining 65 persons 48 are recorded in the age group of 15-24 and 17 are aged 60 and above. The sex-wise break-up is that males outnumber females in all the age groups, except in 15-24, among the two castes. In the age group of 15-24, among Jalaris, there are 6 females and 5 males, whereas, among the Vadabalijas, in the same age group, there are 21 females as against 16 males. Taking both the hamlets together there are 189 male and 173 females. Statement II-2 shows that generally in all the previous decades the females outnumbered the males in the population of the village apparently due to the larger migration of males to places like Burma and Assam. This migration had almost ceased from 1941 and several migrants to Burma had returned, hence probably, the general fall in sex ratio and the preponderance of men at present.

**Literacy**

19. Out of the total population of 362, only 12 are literates. All the 123 females are illiterates. Among the 12 literate males, 9 are literates without any educational standards, while 3 have completed primary or junior basic course only and the latter 3

**HOUSING**

23. The fishermen houses give an appearance of hutments. They are built on the sandy mounds in continuous rows but compartmentalised into individual houses (Fig. 9). For living purposes, they have only one floor, that is ground floor. A narrow upper storey locally known as *atika* is used only as a storing place. All the fishermen houses are used as residences (Table 77). The size and plinth area depend on the size of the household and are very much conditioned by the close neighbourhood of fishermen who are closely related with kinship ties. The mode of construction is conditioned by the locally available housing raw material viz, mud for wall and paddy straw for roof. The necessity for a new house arises only when the old house has to be discarded or a new family is set up or the strength of the family increases.

**House types**

24. There are two types of houses found among the fishermen community of Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta hamlets. These house types are locally known as *vasillu* and *chuttillu* (also known as *gudisillu*) (Figs. 9 & 10). Both these types are found among the Vadabalija caste whereas only *vasillu* type has been built by the Jalari caste. Table 75 shows that there are 63 *vasillu* and 5 *chuttillu* belonging to Vadabalija caste in Pedaganagallapeta and all the 10 houses among Jalaris are of *vasillu* type.

**Structural details**

25. *Vasillu* is constructed either as an independent and separate structure or as a continuous structure in a row in an unbroken line. For instance, four to five houses may be under one common and continuous running roof. The independent apartment belonging to each household is separated by mud walls upto a limit of 6 or 7 feet and then a leaf or bamboo matted wall put up still higher to make the house separate from one another. The *chuttillu* is an independent and separate structure for each household. The *vasillu* is rectangular in its ground plan whereas *chuttillu* is circular (Figs. 11 and 12).

**Tenure and age of house**

26. The Statement II-4 on page 18 shows the houses in Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta, by tenure and the generations during which they were constructed.

are in the age group of 25-59 years. Among the 9 literates again 5 are school going children of below 14 years, 3 are aged more than 25 and less than 59 years while one is aged 60 years and above (Table 7). Among these literates except one male in the Jalari caste, all the remaining 11 belong to the Vadabalija caste only (Table 6). This proves the absolute backwardness of these communities, particularly the Jalaris.

**Marital status**

20. The proportion of the unmarried is 46.3% (168) in the total population of 362. The rest fall into the categories of the married, the widowed and the divorced or separated which form respectively 45.6%, 6.4% and 1.7% of the total. A further scrutiny of Table 5 reveals that among 58 Jalaris of Kasipeta 31 are married, 26 are not married and only one is a widow who is in the age group of 25-59 years. 22 out of 26 never married, are children of below 14 years and there are only 3 married females in the same age group and the rest of the 28 married are recorded against the two age groups i.e., 9 persons in the age group of 15-24 years and 19 persons in the age group of 25-59 years.

21. Now, considering the Vadabalijas of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet, it can be seen from the same Table that there are 142 never married, 134 married and 22 widowed and 6 divorced or separated. In this caste also there are only 3 married females in the age group of 0-14 years, while the rest are distributed among the remaining three age groups. As many as 131 out of 142 never married persons are aged 14 years and less. The only distinctive feature of this caste is that, there are 5 divorced or separated males and 1 divorced or separated female while there is none of that category in Jalari caste.

**Household heads**

22. The total number of household heads in both the hamlets is 78 comprising 68 Vadabalijas and 10 Jalaris. There is no male or female of below 14 years heading a household. In the immediate next age group of 15-24 years there are only three male heads of households. The maximum as usual in every village are found in the age group of 25-59 years i.e., 60 males and 7 females and the remaining 8 are aged 60 years and above. Only 7 out of 78 household heads are literates. Among these literates except one Jalari, the remaining 6 belong to Vadabalija caste (Table 8).

Statement II-4

## HOUSES BY TYPE, TENURE AND GENERATION OF CONSTRUCTION, 1961

| Caste      | No. of houses by type |           | No. of houses by tenure |        | No. of owned houses constructed by |        |             |                   |           |      | No. of houses purchased |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|------|-------------------------|
|            | Vasilla               | Chuttilla | Owned                   | Rented | Self                               | Father | Grandfather | Other forefathers | Not known |      |                         |
|            | (1)                   | (2)       | (3)                     | (4)    | (5)                                | (6)    | (7)         | (8)               | (9)       | (10) |                         |
| Vadabalija | 63                    | 5         | 67                      | 1      | 49                                 | 9      | 4           | 9                 | 4         | 1    |                         |
| Jalari     | 10                    | ...       | 10                      | ...    | 4                                  | 1      | 1           | 4                 | ...       | ...  |                         |
| Total      | 73                    | 5         | 77                      | 1      | 44                                 | 10     | 5           | 13                | 4         | 1    |                         |

Except one householder who has taken a house for rent, all the remaining 77 householders are residing in their own houses. This rented house is found among Vadabalija caste. One household head among the Vadabalijas has purchased the house whereas the other dwelling structures are built by their owners. Out of the total of 62 houses reporting construction during various generations among Vadabalijas, 40 houses (64.52%) were built by the present heads of households; 9 houses (14.52%) were built by the fathers of the present generation; 4 houses (6.45%) were built by the grandfathers and another 9 houses (14.52%) were built by other forefathers of the present heads of households. This shows that most of the houses were built during the present generation only. But among the Jalaris 60% or 6 households are living in houses built by their forefathers whereas 40% or 4 households are living in the houses built in the present generation. Summing up, it can be seen that about 61% of the households are staying in houses built by the present heads of households themselves.

27. From the Statement II-5 below it is evident that 12 houses (20%) were built during the course of 5 years.

Statement II-5

## NUMBER OF HOUSES BY AGE—PLDAGANAGALLAPETA AND KASIPETA, 1961

| Age group of houses<br>(in years) | Number of houses |            |        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|--------|
|                                   | Total            | Vadabalija | Jalari |
| (1)                               | (2)              | (3)        | (4)    |
| All ages                          | 78               | 68         | 10     |
| 0-5                               | 12               | 10         | 2      |
| 6-10                              | 15               | 14         | 1      |
| 11-15                             | 3                | 3          | ...    |
| 16-20                             | 8                | 8          | ...    |
| 21-30                             | 5                | 3          | 2      |
| 31-40                             | 4                | 2          | 2      |
| 41-50                             | 2                | 2          | ...    |
| 51-80                             | 3                | 3          | ...    |
| Unspecified                       | 26               | 23         | 3      |

\*Simple type: Husband, wife and unmarried children, if any.

Intermediate type: Married couple and unmarried brother/sister and one of the parents.

Joint type: Married couple with married sons/daughters or with married brother/sister.

Other type: Other than the above types.

Taking a broader period, it is found that 27 houses (46.55%) were built during the course of the last 10 years.

## Dwellings, size of household and income

28. It is found that each family invariably has a separate dwelling structure. 65% of the families are of simple type consisting of husband, wife and children, 8% are of joint family type and 27% are of intermediate and other types\*. They have either a separate dwelling structure or one or two separate rooms in the same house. Even a separate hut or dwelling structure attached to the main house is treated as a room by the Investigators while making house sketches. Hence in a narrow sense, the separate dwelling structures are to be viewed as a room. Table 74 gives the distribution of households by number of rooms. No household among fishermen ordinarily lived in an irregular room; the minimum was found to be at least one main room used for all purposes and a pial (*arugu*). The plinth area of the main living room varies from 95 sq. ft. to 156 sq. ft. The maximum number of rooms owned by a prosperous fisherman family is 4. Among the Vadabalija fishermen of Pedaganagallapeta, 46 (68%) of the households covering 194 (64%) of the persons live in single roomed houses. 13 (19%) households consisting of 52 (17%) of the persons live in two-roomed houses. 7 households with a population of 38 live in three-roomed houses. 2 households with 20 persons live in a four-roomed houses. Among the Jalaris 5 households with 27 persons live in single-roomed houses. 3 households with 14 persons live in two-roomed houses. One household with 6 persons lives in a 3 roomed house. One household with 11 persons, all belonging to the same household, lives in a four-roomed house. It is clear from the above that a little over 55% of the persons are

Statement II-7

## LIVING AREA IN TWO-ROOMED HOUSES

| Per capita area<br>in sq. ft. | Per capita income in<br>Rs. P. | Area-income<br>ratio |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                           | (2)                            | (3)                  |
| 19.75                         | 145.75                         | 0.14                 |
| 38.75                         | 329.00                         | 0.12                 |
| 78.00                         | 405.00                         | 0.19                 |
| 45.50                         | 290.00                         | 0.16                 |
| 64.00                         | 486.67                         | 0.13                 |
| 38.40                         | 228.00                         | 0.17                 |
| 50.25                         | 292.75                         | 0.17                 |
| 36.83                         | 213.33                         | 0.17                 |
| 47.60                         | 208.00                         | 0.12                 |
| 63.00                         | 213.75                         | 0.29                 |
| 57.60                         | 140.00                         | 0.41                 |
| 62.20                         | 170.00                         | 0.37                 |

Statement II-8

## LIVING AREA IN THREE-ROOMED HOUSES

| Per capita area<br>in sq. ft. | Per capita income in<br>Rs. P. | Area-income<br>ratio |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                           | (2)                            | (3)                  |
| 56.00                         | 214.00                         | 0.26                 |
| 88.00                         | 210.00                         | 0.42                 |
| 32.14                         | 295.71                         | 0.11                 |
| 39.00                         | 320.50                         | 0.12                 |
| 48.00                         | 116.00                         | 0.41                 |
| 40.50                         | 182.17                         | 0.22                 |
| 52.50                         | 208.33                         | 0.25                 |
| 50.00                         | 168.86                         | 0.30                 |

Statement II-9

## LIVING AREA IN FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES

| Per capita area<br>in sq. ft. | Per capita income in<br>Rs. P. | Area-income<br>ratio |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                           | (2)                            | (3)                  |
| 42.30                         | 130.71                         | 0.32                 |
| 125.00                        | 220.00                         | 0.57                 |
| 70.00                         | 151.55                         | 0.46                 |
| 85.40                         | 218.92                         | 0.44                 |

Statement II-10

## LIVING AREA BY NUMBER OF PERSONS, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS

| House type         | Total No.<br>of house-<br>holds<br>reporting | Total No.<br>of<br>members | Per<br>capita<br>area | Total<br>living<br>area (in<br>sq. ft.) |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| (1)                | (2)                                          | (3)                        | (4)                   | (5)                                     |
| One-roomed house   | 12                                           | 40                         | 39.63                 | 1,942                                   |
| Two-roomed house   | 12                                           | 50                         | 48.56                 | 2,423                                   |
| Three-roomed house | 8                                            | 42                         | 46.45                 | 1,951                                   |
| Four-roomed house  | 4                                            | 35                         | 80.17                 | 2,806                                   |
| Total              | 36                                           | 176                        | 51.86                 | 9,127                                   |

living in single-roomed houses only; 21% of the persons are living in two-roomed houses; 11% are living in three-roomed houses and 13% live in four-roomed houses.

29. Giving an idea of the accommodation in the houses merely in terms of the number of rooms and the persons may be misleading. This is because the size of rooms differs from house to house. A fair picture would emerge if we correlate the total living area with number of persons and household income. By total living area it is meant the total area which is available for use and is covered by roof. This area may be apportioned into one or more and an *arugu* (pial). Statement II-10 shows the results of an intensive housing study. For this purpose 46.15% of the total households covering 48.62% of the total population were surveyed recording details of house type, housing material, internal measurements and other constructional details. For the remaining houses the details of housing conditions were found to be aligning themselves under one or the other household which was intensively surveyed. Thus the following picture of housing conditions based on the 36 (46.15%) household studies, fairly represents the overall housing conditions of the Vadabalija and the Jalari, the fisherman castes of the village. Considering both the castes, the living area per household works at 253.53 sq. ft. and the per capita living area comes to 51.86 sq. ft. This is seen from Statement II-10. The variance from household to household depending on the number of rooms and the number of members can be seen in Statements II-6 to II-10.

Statement II-6

## LIVING AREA IN ONE-ROOMED HOUSES

| Per capita area<br>in sq. ft. | Per capita income in<br>Rs. P. | Area-income<br>ratio |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                           | (2)                            | (3)                  |
| 25.50                         | 210.25                         | 0.12                 |
| 32.00                         | 193.75                         | 0.16                 |
| 22.50                         | 115.67                         | 0.19                 |
| 35.00                         | 311.65                         | 0.11                 |
| 36.00                         | 314.00                         | 0.11                 |
| 75.00                         | 225.00                         | 0.33                 |
| 26.67                         | 182.50                         | 0.15                 |
| 38.40                         | 224.00                         | 0.17                 |
| 48.00                         | 232.25                         | 0.21                 |
| 64.00                         | 184.33                         | 0.35                 |
| 100.00                        | 355.00                         | 0.28                 |
| 41.40                         | 247.00                         | 0.17                 |

30. Statements II-6 to 9 show that the per capita area in the single-roomed house varies from 22.50 sq. ft. to 100.00 sq. ft.; in two-roomed houses it varies from 19.75 sq. ft. to 78.00 sq. ft.; in three-roomed houses it varies from 32.14 sq. ft. to 88 sq. ft.; in four-roomed houses it varies from 42.30 sq. ft. to 125 sq. ft. Statement II-10 shows that the average per capita living area is less (39.63 sq. ft.) in the one roomed house and it increases to 48.56 sq. ft. in two-roomed house and decreases to 46.45 sq. ft. in three-roomed house and again rises to as high as 80.17 sq. ft. in four-roomed houses. This implies that there is a trend for increase in total living area per household as the number of rooms increases. This is confirmed by the fact that the average living area per household in the single-roomed house is 161 sq. ft. and this increases to 701.50 sq. ft. per household in the four-roomed and three-roomed houses. But it is relevant to note that the same trend is not seen as measured by the per capita living area. This is because the average size of households also steadily increases from 4.08 persons in the single-roomed house to 8.75 persons in the four-roomed house. In the case of three-roomed houses the increase in the size of households is not proportionate to the increase in the living area. Hence the per capita area is less than that found in the two-roomed house. This factor of increase in the size of household has a dragging effect on the housing condition causing congestion. This degree of congestion is found to be greater in the two-roomed and three-roomed houses.

#### Per capita income and per capita living area

31. In the single-roomed house just as the highest per capita income households are also associated with the highest per capita living area, the lowest per capita income households are associated with the lowest per capita living area. But this kind of relation is reversed in the case of households with two-roomed houses, where it is found that households with higher per capita income are associated with lower per capita living area and households with lower per capita income are associated with higher per capita living area. The same trend continues in the case of three-roomed houses also. But in the case of four-roomed houses, the trend seems to be once again "the higher the per capita income, the greater the per capita area".

32. The above analysis highlights the following points. First, there are greater number of earning members in the two-roomed, three-roomed and four-roomed houses; this shows a tendency for the higher per capita income to the positively correlated with greater number of rooms. But in terms of the relation of per capita living area and per capita income, the correlation is not consistently positive. There seems to be a tendency for the fishermen to take to improvement in the per capita living area induced not merely by increased income but by other non-monetary factors which may be associated with the social status enjoyed and important roles played by the head of the household. Secondly, the fishermen build their houses in the initial stage suiting the needs of a simple family consisting of husband, wife and unmarried children. One-roomed house with a main living room-cum-kitchen (*inillu*) and pial (*arugu*) are typically suited for these elementary families. As a matter of fringe adjustment, the simple family may extend covering a widowed mother or a widowed father or an unmarried brother-in-law or a widowed sister or an unmarried sister and yet be accommodated in a one-roomed house. But with the extension of family into still more classificatory kinship relation composition which crosses through a joint family type, the one-roomed house emerges as a full-fledged two or more roomed house. The extension of the dwelling may take the form of building another room adjoining the present one. This practically satisfies the needs of all the requirements of an independent house and serves the needs of joint-family as well. In course of time if the extended family divides itself into two or more independent nucleus families, some of these families can continue as independent households in the newly built adjoining room. Illustrative of the above points, the following cases may be cited. By virtue of their fair income status, S. T.\* of Jalari caste in Kasipeta and G. K.\* of Vadabaliya caste in Pedaganagallapeta whose annual income is in the range of Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 have two-roomed houses in spite of their family being a simple type. K. P.\* who is a youth leader among the Vadabalijas in Pedaganagallapeta and K. T.\* who is a member of the Village Panchayat live in two-roomed houses. Here a mention need be made of the house type belonging

to the Vadabaliya caste head who is referred to as Pella. Even though he is the caste head he lives in a one-roomed house. This is because due to a fire accident a few years ago his house was burnt down as a result of which a heavy loss was suffered by him. As regards the cases illustrating the second point the two-roomed houses found in the two fishermen hamlets accommodate joint families consisting of parent-couple and one or two married sons. This is instanced by K. T.\* (Vadabaliya) who lives with his married son and E. A.\* (Jalari) who lives with his two married sons. There is a family composed of a maternal uncle, mother, sister and nephew, which lives in a two-roomed house. In some cases, there are simple families having grown-up sons ready for marriage as in the case of G. P.\* B. N.\* G. K.\* G. A.\* who live in two-roomed houses. The same factors persist in influencing the households building three-roomed and four-roomed houses also. For instance, among three or more-roomed house dwellers C. T.\* household consists of himself, a widowed father, a married son, a separated brother and widowed mother. G. A.\* household is composed of 3 married couples of whom one is a parent-couple and the remaining two are married sons. C. C.\* household consists of parent-couple and sons family. B. K.\* household comprises of the parent-couple and married children. C. G.\* household is composed of 3 married sons and a married daughter who together live with their families and widowed mother. There is one case wherein a man with two wives and children live in a four-roomed house. In addition to the sociological needs of family structure, the size of household, its another partial derivative enters as a demographic factor determining the number of rooms or dwelling structure of the fisherman households.

33. The above analysis and illustrations suggest that the evolution of the dwelling structure from one-roomed house to two or more-roomed house is consistently guided by the sociological factors of the extending family structure, the social status enjoyed by the family heads, an advance provision made for the grown-up sons who attain married status in the immediate future, necessity for the household heads to shelter the dislocated nearest kins, like the unmarried or widowed sister, maternal uncle or the nephew. Income earning capacity of the family head is also one of the determining factors of the

number of rooms or dwelling structure in which the household lives.

#### Comparison of the main elements of house by economic status, occupation of households and ethnic group

34. Irrespective of the economic and social status of the fisherman households, the minimum of a house consists of the main living room called *inillu*, a verandah called *arugu* and corner in the *inillu* called *gondi* where household deity or for that matter any deity is worshipped. The hearth is found either in the *inillu* or on the edge of the verandah or *arugu*. A portion aligning the side walls in the main living room is used to keep earthen jars permanently installed by reinforcing and pasting with mud. This portion is called *jadi* and also as *bode* or *midde*. Another significant common element in fisherman housing is *atika* or the loft. This is an upper storey in the house spaced between the ceiling of the roof and the improvised floor made by spreading palmyra rafters on the beams. These beams rest on the poles and side walls at a height of 5½ feet from the ground level. This loft is used for storing some domestic equipments, utensils and other accessories.

35. These elementary needs of housing are served by making their house into distinct apartments enclosed by thin mud walls and ceilings. Thus the *gondi* (corner) becomes a *gondillu* meaning corner room; *pancholi* an enclosed part of the verandah (*arugu*) becomes the kitchen. The *atika* continues to remain the same. Another *inillu* may also be constructed adjoining the present *inillu*. This new structure may be a contiguous one or one that is put up apart at a small distance of 4 to 5 feet.

#### Appearance of the house

36. The *vasillu* (house) type located in a continuous row of houses has two slopes one to the front and another to the back. If it is situated as a separate structure or as an attached structure at the end of a row it will have more than two slopes and upto a maximum of four. In *chuttillu* (house) type the roof is umbrella shaped supported by a central pole and resting on the circular side walls and poles as the roof slopes down (Fig. 10). The *vasillu* takes the name *middillu* when the ceiling of the roof is 5½ feet above the ground level. The top of this roof is thickly reinforced

\*These refer to the names of persons whose identification is kept confidential.

\*These refer to the names of persons whose identification is kept confidential.

with wood and mud, and softly plastered with dung and mud. This mud top which is exposed to the sun and rain is covered with thatch. This change in the technique of construction does not, for the outward appearance of the house, make any difference. The thatched roof is common both over the mud plastered roof of *middillu* and the ordinary non-mud plastered roof of *vasillu*.

#### Homestead and living area\*

37. The area of homestead for fisherman households of Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta ranges from 151 sq. ft. to 2,550 sq. ft. (Statement II-11). Out of the 75 households reporting, each one of 64 households is occupying an area of homestead ranging from 151 sq. ft. to 650 sq. ft.

Statement II-11

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TOTAL AREA OF HOMESTEAD

| Area in sq. ft.<br>(1) | No. of households † |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 151 to 250             | 14                  |
| 251 to 350             | 14                  |
| 351 to 450             | 13                  |
| 451 to 550             | 15                  |
| 551 to 650             | 8                   |
| 651 to 750             | 4                   |
| 751 to 850             | 1                   |
| 851 to 950             | 2                   |
| 951 to 1,550           | 2                   |
| 1,551 to 2,000         | 1                   |
| 2,001 to 2,550         | 1                   |

The arithmetic mean of area of homestead thus works out to 459.44 sq. ft. The average size of the household is 4.47. This gives a per capita homestead area ‡ of 102.8 sq. ft. The living area per household and per capita are still less. As noted earlier based on the representative 36 household studies, the living area per household is 253.53 sq. ft. and per person it is 51.86 sq. ft.

#### Internal lay-out of the house

38. Hardly a few steps away from the threshold is the street, locally known as *bazaru*. The area which approaches the *bazaru* locally known as *rakili* is both private and public. The roof slopes down at the entrance to a height of 3½ to 4 feet from the ground level. The passage under the roof that leads

to the main entrance of the house is called *gadapa* or threshold. It may be generally either of the same level as the street's or a little higher. The size of the *gadapa* varies from 6 sq. ft. (3' x 2') to 15 sq. ft. (5' x 3'). On either side of the *gadapa* is *arugu* or verandah or pial. The size of *arugu* ranges from 7.5 sq. ft. (2.5' x 3') to 128 sq. ft. (32' x 4'). In some cases the *arugu* is a continuous floor and a portion of it in the middle acts as a passage to the main door. The *arugu* is a convenient place to welcome any visitor and offer him seat. It is used for neighbourhood talks, for any sort of domestic work, for processing foodgrain and other provisions and curing fish. It is also used as a resting place. In some cases one end of the *arugu* is used as a kitchen screened by a mud wall. Then this is called as *pancholi*. From the *gadapa* one enters through the main door into the main living room, called *inillu* or *illu*. The size of *inillu* varies from 74.25 sq. ft. (13.5' x 5.5') to 180 sq. ft. (15' x 12'). In the one-roomed houses the *inillu* is used for all living purposes. In most of the houses the main living room is screened off by a *rekka goda* (a thin fly wall) of a height of 4' to 5½', length of 3½' and thickness of ½ foot. This screened portion is called *gondillu* or *gondi*. It is a small corner room (the size varying between 5½' x 3½' and 4' x 3') with a narrow entrance. It is used as a sacred corner for worship and propitiation of the household and other special purpose deities and also to keep some storing mud pots and small steel trunks. It is very commonly used for invoking a deity which informs (or possesses) a person named *dasudu* who in a trance is consulted by the suppliants in resolving some of their difficulties and finding cures for diseases and sufferings. Some prescriptions are given by him. The proceedings of the *dasudu* and the institution of consulting him when the deity informs him is locally known as *katha*. This *katha* †† takes place in the *gondillu*.

39. Sometimes quite attached to the *gondillu*, there is a mud platform of the size 4½' x 4½' x 3½'. This is called *bode* or *midde* forming the granary corner of the house. *Bode* is a device of keeping earthen storing vessels i. e. *jadilu* fixed in a mud platform. Here 3 or 4 earthen jars (*jadi*) of a size of 2½' height, 1' diameter at the base, 2' in the middle and 1 foot at the mouth, are buried neck

deep. The capacity of the jar is 70 *kunchams* (about 224 Kgs.)

40. Attached to the *bode* or *midde* is a small platform called *kuduru* of the size ranging from 4½' x 1' x 10" to 6½' x 1' x 10" lined up to the wall till it touches the *poyyi* (oven). It is used for several purposes like keeping water pots and keeping cooked food prepared in metal or any mud vessels. The portion between the *bode* or *midde* and the side wall is occupied by *kuduru*, oven, and in some cases, another platform behind the oven. In some houses there are two ovens one in the front verandah or *arugu* and another in the main living room or *inillu*. One or the other of these two ovens are made use of depending on the weather conditions and needs of special occasions. The house-wives make ovens out of the locally available sticky mud. There is no built-in arrangement in the house to emit the smoke out. Just in the middle of the *inillu* there is a mortar (*rolu*) 5" in diameter. This is made of wood or stone fixed to the ground and is used to pound paddy, jowar and other material.

41. In most of the houses there is a contrivance called *gudu* a sort of a crude niche made in the mud wall at a height of 3½' from the ground level of a size 3/4' x 1' x 1½' to keep photos, combs and caskets having vermilion and turmeric powder and sometimes kerosene *buddi* (lighting) during night. Bamboo and wooden pegs are fixed in the walls. Over these pegs are kept tin sheets to make a shelf which is used to keep some sundry domestic things. Nets are hung to the bamboo pegs or placed horizontally hanging on bamboo staffs. The kerosene *buddi* is sometimes kept on a wooden rack in the *rekka goda* or the wall that makes the *gondillu*. A loft (*ataka*) is a characteristic structural feature of the Vadabaliya and Jalari caste-houses. This is constructed in the *inillu* or the main living room. The *ataka* is a floor made as an upper storey by setting wooden planks and/or casuarina rafters and twigs putting them on and across resting on the beams and walls at a height of about 6 feet from the ground level. The size of loft varies from 6' x 12' to 4' x 10' and is used to keep fuel, mats, palmyra umbrella and other

material equipments which are not required regularly for day to day use.

#### Privacy

42. Except in three cases, there are no separate rooms as such provided for the grown-up unmarried sons or daughters. The unmarried grown up sons sleep on the *arugu* (pial) while the married couple and younger children sleep inside the house i. e., *inillu*.

#### Technique of house construction

43. Fishermen have adopted the techniques of house construction suitably adjusted to the needs of locally available housing material and their own capacity to pay for the housing material and construction labour. The house construction operations are very simple and need no highly skilled labour. The house construction involves the job of fetching suitable mud for constructing the walls, getting poles, beams, bamboos, palmyra leaves or paddy hay and fastening fibres and tying them up properly for making roof. When the house builder wants to make a door frame or door with locking arrangements or fitting it properly or making the roof by weaving the roofing material, he goes out to hire the services of *sarabulu* (the carpenters) of the neighbouring village Kallepalle (1 mile away) and the trained roof-weaving labourers locally known as *netavallu* belonging to Velama caste of the neighbouring hamlets like Sadupeta or villages like Kallepalle or Labbavanipeta-all within a radius of 2 miles.

#### Manpower organisation in house construction

44. House construction among fishermen is not purely an individual affair. It is an area of economic activity where there is large scope for their kinship and caste men to participate and contribute towards the well-being of the kith and kin. The number of households constructing the houses purely by employing family or hired labour is relatively less. The Statement II-12 on page 24 shows that 3 households and 4 households of the total 78 households built their houses purely employing family labour and hired labour, respectively.

\* By living area it is meant the area covered by roof whether enclosed or open belonging to the household.

† 3 households have not reported

‡ Homestead area includes the living area and the open yard surrounding the house used by the household.

†† For more details see Chapter V *infra*.

Statement II-12

## MANPOWER ORGANISATION IN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

| Caste<br>(1) | Number of houses constructed with |                                    |                                           |                                       |                                   | Number of houses    |                     |                  |               |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
|              | Family labour<br>(2)              | Family and community labour<br>(3) | Family, community and hired labour<br>(4) | Family labour and hired labour<br>(5) | Community and hired labour<br>(6) | Hired labour<br>(7) | Not reported<br>(8) | Purchased<br>(9) | Total<br>(10) |
| Vadabalija   | 3                                 | 10                                 | 21                                        | 7                                     | 2                                 | 4                   | 20                  | 1                | 68            |
| Jalari       | ...                               | 3                                  | 4                                         | 1                                     | ...                               | ...                 | 2                   | ...              | 10            |
| Total        | 3                                 | 13                                 | 25                                        | 8                                     | 2                                 | 4                   | 22                  | 1                | 78            |

House-builders who were assisted by the services of family labour and caste labour were 13 households whereas those who engaged all the three categories of labour namely, family, caste and hired labour were 25 households. Among the Jalari caste, house construction out of purely family labour or caste labour was not found. This shows that they engage hired labour for jobs which require trained manpower as in the case of roof making, door making and fitting work.

45. The caste labour (either Jalari or Vadabalija) consists of the close kinship relations like the paternal and maternal uncles, cousins and brothers. They assist in wall construction, getting palmyra leaves and other twigs and fetching bamboos from Srikakulam. Hired labour supplements the caste labour and family labour in wall construction and roofing work. The caste labour is given at least one time meal whenever they attend to the house construction work. Sometimes the house builder does not incur even this cost. But a hired labourer is paid Rs. 1.25 per day.

## Housing material

46. *The wall*: All the houses in Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta hamlets are built of mud walls (Table 76). This mud is prepared by mixing the sticky earth brought from the nearby Uppugedda (back water stream) located at a distance of about a furlong in the northern side of the hamlets and the sandy earth dug up just near the proposed house site. The sticky mud locally known as *seru* is brought both by men and women from the Uppugedda in *kavadi* and/or on head loads respectively. Some bring the mud from the nearby casuarina grove or from the fields across the *gedda* (hill stream) also. This dry earth is mixed in water and is used to build the wall right from the foundation, the depth of which ranges from 1½' to 3' from the

ground level. As the ground is a sort of sand hill no attempts are made to lay a substantial stone foundation. The mud wall is raised layer by layer by one foot with an interval of a fortnight for one layer to dry up. The thickness of side wall at the base is about 2'-4" and is about 1'-7" at the top. The height of the side wall varies from 6 feet to 7 feet. The wall making the *gondillu* is of 4' to 5½' height and ½' thickness. It is found that the height of the *gondillu* wall is higher in the houses built by the Jalari than those among the Vadabalija caste.

47. *The roof*: The skeleton frame of the roof is constructed with palmyra rafters and bamboos. Sometimes casuarina twigs are also used. It is covered with paddy straw which is the substantial roofing material and tucked at the end with palmyra leaves to protect the paddy straw roof from being eaten away by the stray cattle (Figs 13, 14 and 15) and facilitate rain water to drain off at a distance from the pial. The grass thatched roof is tied with small ropes so that the roof may not get disturbed in gales. In the case of *vasillu*, the roof slopes on either side of a ridge piece or a central beam at the top. This ridge piece rests on two small pillars called *komarakoyyalu* which stand on two palmyra beams placed at a distance of 2½' from side walls. In between the two beams, there is one wooden pillar known as *saripi patti* standing. On either side of the ridge piece the palmyra rafters are spread out to make the roof. The roof end is very low levelled i. e., at a height of 3½' from the ground level at the first entrance into the house and covers the *gadapa* (threshold). The roof which is 6 feet high at the main door raises to a height of 12 feet at the centre of the house. Outwardly, the roof looks as one running commonly and continuously covering 4 to 10 houses. This continuity in roof is made possible because every new comer aligns the new roof structure in such a way that

either it saves a pole for the central beam or a wall for the side or both. Both the parties viz., the new house builder and the old house owner reap the advantages by such conjunctive construction.

48. The residents of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet purchase straw for roofing purposes from Kallepalle (1 mile away) and the residents of Kasipeta purchase the same from Labbodipeta (1 mile away). Palmyra leaves (*kamma*) are brought from Dharmavaram (4 miles away). The price of paddy straw ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per 1,000 *kattalu* (*katta* means bundle). The price of palmyra leaves ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.25 P. per 100 leaves. 1,500 bundles of paddy straw or 500 palmyra leaves suffice as roofing material for a typical house in these two hamlets. Bamboo is bought at a price ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per 300. A typical house requires 500 bamboos. The palmyra rafters are made out of the locally available trees owned by the cultivators of the neighbouring hamlets and villages. 100 rafters cost Rs. 25.

## Doors, windows and ventilators

49. Except one or two houses among the Jalaris all the remaining houses in the two hamlets have got only one main front entrance. The door frame and the door are made of *guggilam* (*boswellia glabra*), *kanuga* (*pongamia glabra*), casuarina, teak, mango, *neredi* (*eugenia jambolane*) and *devadaru* (*erythroxylon monogynum*) wood. These are purchased at Kallepalle or Srikakulam or Arasavilli or Amadalavalasa or Chintada *shandy*. Out of the 17 households reporting the sources of supply nearly 8 households (50%) have purchased the wood from Srikakulam. Next in order comes Kallepalle village. The services of the carpenters-cum-blacksmiths, locally known as Sarabulu or Kamsali belonging to neighbouring village Kallepalle are engaged for door

making work. The cost of the door material (including carpenter charges) are as follows:

Statement II-13

## COST OF DOOR MATERIAL

| Range<br>(1)     | No. of households purchased<br>(2) |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Rs. 20 and below | 6                                  |
| Rs. 21 to 40     | 10                                 |
| Rs. 41 to 60     | 1                                  |

The size of the door frame ranges from 6' x 3' to 4'-9" x 2'-3". Out of 19 households reporting 16 households (84.21%) have a door frame the size of which ranges from 5'-0" x 2'-6" to 5'-6" x 2'-6". The door is made of wooden planks and in a few cases made of casuarina twigs also. For the doors they have locking and bolting arrangements too. None of the houses has windows or ventilators as such. Many of the households run their kitchen in the *pancholi*, a portion of the verandah, from where smoke can easily escape. But those houses where the kitchen is inside the *inillu* the smoke spreads inside the living room.

## Floor

50. The floor is invariably of mud and is dung-plastered (preferably cow dung). Out of the 10 reporting households 6 households (60%) have the floor level of the house above the street level, the height ranging between 2" to 1 foot. The remaining 4 households have the floor more or less equal to the street level.

## Cost of house construction

51. Statement II-14 below shows that during the last 10 years the house construction expenditure for 50% of the houses has ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 399.

Statement II-14  
EXPENDITURE ON HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

|                               | No. of houses with the present age range of (in years) |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |                  |       |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|
| Expenditure range<br>(in Rs.) | 0-5                                                    | 6-10 | 11-15 | 16-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-80 | Unspeci-<br>fied | Total |
| (1)                           | (2)                                                    | (3)  | (4)   | (5)   | (6)   | (7)   | (8)   | (9)   | (10)             | (11)  |
| 20-39 .                       | ...                                                    | 1    | ...   | 1     | ...   | ...   | ...   | 1     | ...              | 3     |
| 40-59 .                       | 1                                                      | 2    | 1     | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 1                | 5     |
| 60-79 .                       | 2                                                      | ...  | ...   | 1     | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...              | 3     |
| 80-99 .                       | 1                                                      | 1    | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...              | 2     |
| 100-149 .                     | 3                                                      | 3    | 1     | 2     | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...              | 9     |
| 150-199 .                     | 1                                                      | 3    | ...   | ...   | 2     | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...              | 6     |
| 200-299 .                     | 1                                                      | 3    | ...   | 2     | 1     | ...   | 1     | ...   | ...              | 8     |
| 300-399 .                     | ...                                                    | 2    | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...              | 2     |
| 400-599 .                     | 1                                                      | 1    | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...              | 2     |
| 600-899 .                     | 1                                                      | ...  | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...              | 1     |
| Total .                       | 11                                                     | 16   | 2     | 6     | 1     | 2     | 1     | 1     | 1                | 41    |

## Decorations and embellishments

52. Fishermen houses do not exhibit any elaborate or impressive decorations or drawings on the doors, walls and floor. In some houses, however, the door frames and doors carry one or two lotus flowers carved on them. The threshold and the walls upto a height of 1 foot from the ground level are bordered with red earth for decorative purposes. On special occasions, after smearing the floor with thin cow dung water, *muggu* (*rangavalli* drawings made on the floor with lime powder) is drawn. The *muggu* designs are very simple and crude. Common among them are *sankhu* (the conch shell) *chakra* (the wheel)--accessories and weapons associated with Lord Vishnu. Walls are white washed 2 to 5 times in a year, generally on the festival days like Sankranti, Sivaratri, Gandhamasi, Chavithiamasi and Aviti Dasami. The cost of white washing varies from 0.25 P. to Rs. 1.50 P. In a large number of cases it is 0.60 P.

## Hygienic condition, upkeep of house and repairs

53. Around the fishermen houses, there are no shade giving or fruit-bearing trees or flower plants. As it is a sandy tract coupled with scarcity of water that is free from salinity, the environment is not favourable for kitchen gardens and growth of trees. One or two coconut trees planted by the forefathers of the present generation are found on the outskirts of the habitation area.

54. Fish processing and drying operations, seasoning the fishing net are the occupational activities that create problems of insanitation. Smoke problem in the houses is another element of unhygienic condition. Indiscriminate spitting habit associated with tobacco smoking is rampant in the habitation area. The poultry are kept in the main living room itself during nights covered under a basket. In the day time the poultry move about around the house pecking from the garbage. The rubbish and sweepings of the household are thrown either in the back of the house called *peradu* or on the outskirts of the village called *dibba* or *gummantu* at a distance ranging from 20 to 100 yards from the house. There is no habit of each house making a separate manure pit and using this manure either for sale or for use. However, at the time of house repair the large rubbish and garbage of the old roof is taken away by the peasants (belonging to Velama and Kapu caste) of Sadupeta.

55. The hearth and the kitchen, the *gadapa* and the *vakili* are swept daily 2 to 5 times in a day. The floor is plastered with dung three times in a week very commonly on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This practice is common both among the Vadabaliya and the Jalari castes. Seven households among the Vadabalijas, consider Friday (locally known as *ammoru roju*) meaning (mother deity's day) and Thursday (locally known as Lakshmivaram associated with deity Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth) as auspicious. On these days after bedaubing the floor with thin cow dung water, *muggu* is drawn.

56. The houses are repaired once in a year. The nature of repair mainly consists of changing the roof grass and replacing some palmyra rafters. The costliest repair or renovation involves getting a better door or a door frame.

Statement II-15

## HOUSING REPAIRS

| Period<br>(1)  | No. of households undertaking repair<br>(2) | No. of houses under repair with<br>(3) (4) (5) |           |             | Total cost<br>(6) |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|
|                |                                             | One room                                       | Two rooms | Three rooms |                   |
| March, 1961    | 32                                          | 27                                             | 5         | ...         | Rs. P.<br>719.50  |
| April, 1961    | 16                                          | 15                                             | ...       | 1           | 260.00            |
| May, 1961      | 11                                          | 9                                              | 2         | ...         | 253.50            |
| June, 1961     | 3                                           | 3                                              | ...       | ...         | 116.00            |
| July, 1961     | 4                                           | 4                                              | ...       | ...         | 49.00             |
| October, 1961  | 1                                           | 1                                              | ...       | ...         | 15.00             |
| January, 1962  | 2                                           | 2                                              | ...       | ...         | 9.00              |
| February, 1962 | 2                                           | 2                                              | ...       | ...         | 45.00             |
| Not known      | 5                                           | 4                                              | ...       | 1           | 191.00            |
| Not reported   | 2                                           | ...                                            | ...       | ...         | ...               |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>78</b>                                   | <b>67</b>                                      | <b>7</b>  | <b>2</b>    | <b>1,658.00</b>   |

From the above Statement II-15, it is evident that the repairs are usually undertaken during summer i.e., March to May before the south-west monsoon sets in. The total annual expenditure of the 76 households on housing repairs is estimated at Rs. 1,658 i.e., Rs. 21.81 per household. According to Statement II-16, 64 households or 84.21% incurred an annual house repair expenditure ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 30.

Statement II-16

## ANNUAL HOUSE REPAIRING COST

| Range of costs<br>(in Rs.)<br>(1) | No. of houses repaired |                   |                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
|                                   | All houses<br>(2)      | One-roomed<br>(3) | Two-roomed<br>(4) | Three-roomed<br>(5) |
| 1 to 10                           | 28                     | 27                | 1                 | ...                 |
| 11 to 20                          | 30                     | 26                | 3                 | 1                   |
| 21 to 30                          | 6                      | 4                 | 2                 | ...                 |
| 31 to 40                          | 3                      | 3                 | ...               | ...                 |
| 41 to 50                          | 5                      | 4                 | 1                 | ...                 |
| 51 to 60                          | 1                      | 1                 | ...               | ...                 |
| 61 to 100                         | 2                      | 1                 | ...               | 1                   |
| 101 to 150                        | 1                      | 1                 | ...               | ...                 |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>76</b>              | <b>67*</b>        | <b>7</b>          | <b>2</b>            |

\* 2 households have not reported

Statement II-17

## NUMBER OF ANNUAL HOUSE REPAIRS CLASSIFIED BY ITEMS OF HOUSE REPAIR COST

| Particulars<br>(1) | All items                                                     |             | Palmyra leaves              |             | Ropes                       |             | Bamboo                      |             | Hired labour                 |              | Paddy straw                  |              |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|
|                    | No. of households reporting house repairs by all items<br>(2) | Cost<br>(3) | No. of house repairs<br>(4) | Cost<br>(5) | No. of house repairs<br>(6) | Cost<br>(7) | No. of house repairs<br>(8) | Cost<br>(9) | No. of house repairs<br>(10) | Cost<br>(11) | No. of house repairs<br>(12) | Cost<br>(13) |
|                    |                                                               | Rs. P.      |                             | Rs. P.      |                             | Rs. P.      |                             | Rs. P.      |                              | Rs. P.       |                              | Rs. P.       |
| Total              | 14                                                            | 166.87      | 4                           | 7.25        | 5                           | 7.50        | 2                           | 3.12        | 13                           | 36.50        | 13                           | 112.50       |
| % to total cost    |                                                               | 100.00      |                             | 4.35        |                             | 4.49        |                             | 1.87        |                              | 21.87        |                              | 67.42        |

According to Statement II-17, 67.42% of the annual expenditure on house repairs goes towards the purchase of paddy straw. The next item of expenditure is on hired labour for roof making and allied repairs, which forms 21.87%. Expenditure on palmyra leaves and ropes form 4.35% and 4.49% respectively. As the sources of housing material and roof repairing labour are outside the hamlets, about 93.64% of the total expenditure goes to the neighbouring villages like Kallepalle, Labbodipeta, Mofusbandar main village and Sadupeta hamlet.

## Selection of house site and connected ceremonies

57. The fishermen both of the Vadabaliya and Jalari castes attach much importance to the selection of a house site. They believe that the prosperity and well-being of the family, profitable and steady progress in their enterprise in sea fishing is irrevocably tied up with the auspicious practices connected with house construction. Out of 78 households surveyed expect one (who did not know about the details connected with house construction) all the other households attach importance to the selection of house site. This is so whether the house construction was undertaken by the present informants themselves or by their fathers and forefathers.

According to statement II-17, of the total of 76 households, 14 households have reported the house repairs with details relating to cost and housing material, the total expenditure being Rs. 166.87. It is not that at each time a house repair involves purchase of all items. For example, of these 14 households 13 have incurred expenditure on hired labour and paddy straw; 5 households have incurred expenditure on ropes and 4 households have spent money on palmyra leaves. Only 2 households have incurred expenditure on bamboo.

58. The house builder usually chooses the site very near the houses of his own caste men. If, on the other hand, due to inter-household quarrels or disharmonious relations or due to the unwillingness on the part of the householder to accept the leadership of the habitual caste head, the housebuilder wants to get away from the habitual fold of the established habitation area, he chooses a house site tolerably distant to give him freedom from the authority of the caste-head but at the same time sufficiently near to his kinsmen. Another important factor for the location of the house is the nearness to the sea or the river where he goes for fishing. Within this socio-economic and ecological frame work, he inspects alternative sites where he proposes to construct the house and picks up a fistful of soil from each site and having tied the soil separately in a piece of cloth goes to a consultant who is locally known as Pantulu or Bapanollu or Muhurthagadu. The consultant is a person fairly well informed in astrology and belongs to Brahmin or Komati or Kamsali caste. The Brahmin consultant is known by the common name Pantulu or Bapanollu whereas Muhurthagadu is a more general term denoting all the consultants for selection of house site and for other stages in house construction and entrance ceremonies. These Muhurthagallu

are residents of the neighbouring hamlets or villages like Mofusbandar main village (3/4 mile away), Kallepalie (1 mile away), Ippili (2 miles away), Koyyamu, Korlama, Labhodipeta, and Arasavilli (6 miles away). Out of 61 households reporting on the selection of house site 53 households consulted persons belonging to Brahmin caste, 6 households consulted persons belonging to Komati caste, 2 households consulted a person belonging to Kamsali (Viswabrahmin) caste. The consultant is asked to place a copper coin in a random way in a table of numbers. The advice is given taking into consideration the significance of the number interpreted in terms of the suitability and welfare of the house builder based on the calculations and postulates of astrology and Vasthu Sastra (building technology). In return for his services, the Muhurthagadu is given a formal fee varying from 15 P. to 60 P. This mode of consultation is common. However, there is a single case reported among the consultants wherein no soil was taken while going for consultation.

#### House construction and connected ceremonies

59. An auspicious day is fixed after consultation with the astrologer for laying the foundation to begin house construction. This ceremony is known as a *liveyadam* and also as *rataveyadam* or *nihuvapelli*. In the early hours of the day selected for the ceremony the house builder takes bath and keeps on fasting till the ceremony is over. The selected house site is cleaned. The central portion of the house site is either sprinkled or plastered with lime powder drawings called *muggu* or *rangavalli*. Puja articles like turmeric powder, vermillion, flowers like *bantlipootu*, banana fruits, coconut, betel leaves and arecanut and in some cases cooked rice are got ready for the occasion. At the auspicious time, in the presence of caste elders the house builder digs a pit or two to fix the poles of either bamboo or of some wood. There is no special kind of wood ritualistically prescribed for the occasion. The pole is known as *rata* or *stamba* or *nishani* which symbolises the stable establishment of the house. The relatives and caste elders present on the occasion sprinkle *akshintalu* (turmeric coloured rice) in the pit. A copper coin is also placed into it. Then the pole is fixed and decorated with turmeric powder, vermillion and flowers. In a piece of white cloth or turmeric coloured cloth, a copper coin and *akshintalu* are tied and in turn this bundle

is tied to the pole. *Gariki poosa* (grass) *neredu* (eugenia jambolane) leaves and *tulsi* are tied either at the top or in the middle of the pole. Frankincense is burnt. Fruits and cooked rice are offered to the deities like Garidi devudu, Simhadri Appanna (i.e., the presiding deity Lakshminarasimhaswamy) at Simhachalam and also in the name of *peddalu* (ancestors). Prayers are offered for the successful construction of the house and for the prosperity of the family. The old married couple among the caste people are requested to bless the occasion by touching the main poles erected with the belief that their touch will accord sanctity. Then the head of household digs out two or three spades of soil to inaugurate the house construction. In some cases two poles and a beam are used in such a way that two stand on the ground and the beam is tied to them horizontally.

60. There is no ceremony commonly observed on such occasion as putting up the beams, fixing door frames. Only in one case, at the time of raising beams and fixing door frames, *akshintalu*, 2 copper coins and a little grass were however tied to them after consulting the Brahmin.

61. The next and final ceremony is house-warming which is locally known as *intlodigalanu*. An auspicious day is fixed with the consultation of the astrologer. Generally, it is considered that Tuesday (*annamora roju*) meaning the mother goddess day, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are good and auspicious. On that day, the householder and his wife take bath and attend to the ceremony. Three old married females called *panyastrilu* or *perantalla* (women in married status) are invited to bring three new pots from their houses which contain *taramani* (or *pulupu ganji* meaning cooked rice water tasting sour because of fermentation), drinking water and paddy. These three pots are respectively known as *pindi kunda* or *taramani kunda*, *dhatyam kunda* (paddy pot) and *neela kunda* (water pot). The *taramani kunda* is called as *inti lachmi* (meaning goddess of the wealth of the house). These pots are kept near the stone mortar (*ralu*) in the main living room of the newly built house. Then the hearth is lit. *Java*, a sweet dish is cooked by boiling rice, greengram, jaggery and milk. This sweet called, *prasadan*, is distributed only among the children of the hamlet marking the formal entrance into the new house. In some cases milk is boiled to overflow (*ralu ponginchadam*) signifying abundant prosperity

for the house builder and the same is used to cook *java*. The three married women who bring the pots are entertained to lunch. A general feast is given to relatives and selected invitees. Only one household has reported that a feast was given on this occasion by inviting one person from each household of his caste.

62. Such practices as tying a cow for a night prior to the first entry into the new house was reported by only one household. Only one household

has reported that no house-warming ceremony was performed.

#### Dress

63. For an unaccustomed land-locked dweller the fashion of fishermen's dress in the coastal tract makes a characteristic impression. But the dress pattern of adult women and children does not make such an impression of sharp distinction. Statement II-18 gives an idea of the dress particulars of a typical fisherman household.

Statement II-18

#### DRESS PARTICULARS OF A TYPICAL FISHERMAN'S HOUSEHOLD

| Details<br>(1) | Description of the garment<br>(2)                   | No. in possession<br>(3) | Value of each garment<br>(4) | Length of quantity of cloth used<br>(5) | Stitching charges<br>(6) | Home made<br>(7) |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Men</b>     |                                                     |                          |                              |                                         |                          |                  |
| Upper garment  | Banian                                              | 3                        | 1.09                         | 1 1/2 yards                             | 0.31                     | ...              |
|                | Shirt                                               | 2                        | 3.50                         | 2 1/2 "                                 | 0.50                     | ...              |
| Lower garment  | Dhoti                                               | 1                        | 3.50                         | 3 "                                     | ...                      | ...              |
|                | Gochi                                               | 2                        | ...                          | 1 yard                                  | ...                      | ...              |
| Headgear       | Thalaguda made of palm leaves                       | 1                        | 0.31                         | ...                                     | ...                      | ...              |
| Umbrella       | Cloth                                               | 1                        | 5.00                         | ...                                     | ...                      | ...              |
| <b>Women</b>   |                                                     |                          |                              |                                         |                          |                  |
| Lower garment  | Saree (also known as <i>koka</i> or <i>cheera</i> ) | 3                        | 5.00                         | 7 yards                                 | ...                      | ...              |
| <b>Boys</b>    |                                                     |                          |                              |                                         |                          |                  |
| Upper garment  | Banian                                              | 2                        | 0.50                         | 1 yard                                  | Bought                   | Readymade        |
|                | Shirt                                               | 1                        | 0.75                         | 1 1/2 yards                             | "                        | "                |
| Lower garment  | Drawer                                              | 1                        | 0.37                         | 1 yard                                  | "                        | "                |
| <b>Girls</b>   |                                                     |                          |                              |                                         |                          |                  |
| Upper garment  | Gownu                                               | 1                        | 0.37                         | 1/2 yard                                | Bought                   | Readymade        |

Statement II-18—Contd.

#### DRESS PARTICULARS OF A TYPICAL FISHERMAN'S HOUSEHOLD

| Details<br>(1) | Description of the garment<br>(2)                   | Mill/Khadi/etc.<br>(8) | Cotton/<br>Silk/<br>Wool<br>(9) | Using season<br>(10)          | Average life of a garment<br>(11) | No. acquiring in the year<br>(12) |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Men</b>     |                                                     |                        |                                 |                               |                                   |                                   |
| Upper garment  | Banian                                              | Handloom               | Cotton                          | All seasons                   | 4 months                          | 3                                 |
|                | Shirt                                               | "                      | "                               | "                             | 6 "                               | 2                                 |
| Lower garment  | Dhoti                                               | "                      | "                               | "                             | 6 "                               | 2                                 |
|                | Gochi                                               | "                      | "                               | "                             | 2 "                               | 6                                 |
| Headgear       | Thalaguda made of palm leaves                       | ...                    | ...                             | Used when they go for fishing | 1 year                            | 1                                 |
| Umbrella       | Cloth                                               | ...                    | Cotton                          | Summer and rainy              | ...                               | ...                               |
| <b>Women</b>   |                                                     |                        |                                 |                               |                                   |                                   |
| Lower garment  | Saree (also known as <i>koka</i> or <i>cheera</i> ) | Handloom               | Cotton                          | All seasons                   | 6 months                          | 2                                 |
| <b>Boys</b>    |                                                     |                        |                                 |                               |                                   |                                   |
| Upper garment  | Banian                                              | Handloom               | Cotton                          | All seasons                   | 6 "                               | 2                                 |
|                | Shirt                                               | "                      | "                               | "                             | "                                 | 2                                 |
| Lower garment  | Drawer                                              | "                      | "                               | "                             | "                                 | 2                                 |
| <b>Girls</b>   |                                                     |                        |                                 |                               |                                   |                                   |
| Upper garment  | Gownu                                               | Handloom               | Cotton                          | All seasons                   | 6 months                          | 2                                 |

*Adult males*

64. Near the sea-shore, when we watch the fishermen swiftly moving about and minding their business with nets and crafts whether in the dawn or in the hot sun with conical palmyra caps as headgear and simple *gochis* as their only wear, with a tight banian sometimes, they look like the wizards of the sea against the background of the deafening roar of the Bay of Bengal. At the first sight they look like a species by themselves. The possessions and actions make his caste name *jalari* (net man) literally meaningful. In the afternoon one finds them squatting on the sand bed either singly or in a group near about their dwellings for mending their nets; they sit on the *arugu* (pial) knitting the net or stroll in the lanes and neighbourhood of hamlets spinning the thread for the net using a *thakali*. While spinning, the rod of the *thakali* is wound by rolling it off against the thigh and is hurled off lifting the hand up the head as the *thakali* hangs down near the leg turning. Still another picture of the fishermen is when they visit the nearby market town or the nearby villages for kinship and courtesy visit. On all these occasions they put on the dress suitable to the occasion. Thus the dress of an adult male may be typified into three kinds. One, the working dress, two, ordinary dress at home, and three, the dress worn on festival and other social occasions. The working dress consists of a *gochi* (also called as *tuduva gudda* or *gavancha*) as a lower garment, a banian or a *badi* as an upper garment and *thalaguda* (also called as *kammaguda* or *thatiguda* as a headgear (Fig. 3). The *gochi* measures about 2' x 3' made out of the old dhoti or sari cloth. While wearing *gochi* one end is tucked in front of the waist thread allowing 3/4 feet of it to hang in the front and the other end is taken between the two thighs and tucked in the back to the waist thread. The banian or the *ba-li* is put on as an upper garment. The *thalaguda*, a cap of conical shape, is made by the fishermen themselves using the locally available palmyra leaves. Sometimes a towel or a *rumalu* cloth is tied round the head as a headgear. It is very common to see the fishermen in a simple *gochi* in the waist and a *thalaguda* on the head when he goes out on fishing expedition. He keeps tobacco or *bidi* and matches required for his day's smoking in the conical cap and just puts it on his head thus keeping the material safe from the

slashes of the waves. After his return from the day's catch, he changes his *gochi* and the banian and wears a new set after bath. Some also wear a shirt or an half-arm shirt as an upper garment and wrap a *dhoti* round the waist as a lower garment. Whenever he goes out of the village on business or on a social visit, he wears a dhoti of 3½ yards x 1½ yards simply wrapping round the waist in the style of a *lungi* or wrapping round the waist allowing a little more than half the length hanging down in two separate sides and one hanging outward in front is folded up into pleats and tucked in front and the inward piece is taken to the back in between the legs and tucked in the back. As an upper garment a *kamiju* also known as *lalchi* (shirt or an half-arm shirt pronounced as *aparam*) is worn. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention some changes in dress habits and related interaction pattern.

E. Thurston records :

"In the presence of a superior, they (Vadabaliya) remove their lion-cloth and place it round their neck and shoulders as a mark of respect. Among many other castes, this would, on the contrary, be regarded as an act of impertinence."<sup>1</sup>

This kind of interaction pattern of the Vadabaliya with reference to dress habit, is not found to be in practice at present.

*Adult females*

65. Fisherwomen including girls aged 10 and above wear saree. Saree wearing marks off her growth from girlhood to womanhood. Saree is locally known as *koka* or *cheera*. Sarees are locally distinguished by such names which have reference to colour and border designs. The names are *erranchu koka*, *bottanchu koka*, *goranchu koka*. Its size varies between 6 yards x 1½ yards and 7 yards x 1½ yards. Small 'women' wear sarees known as *madi jamaralu*. A larger portion of the saree is used as a lower garment which takes the form of drapping round the waist with pleats in front. A small portion of the upper end of the saree is taken round the shoulders covering breasts. They wear no blouse or *choli* as an upper garment. This dress of the adult female continues to be the same in style on all occasions (Fig. 16). On festival occasions women wear a new saree which is called *peda koka* (meaning big or important saree) and is valued at a price a little higher than that of ordinary saree.

*Boys and girls*

66. Ordinarily the boys wear a simple *gochi*. On festival and other special occasions, some of them wear *cheddi* (shorts) as a lower garment and a *badi* (banian) or a *chokka* (shirt) as an upper garment. Girls below the age of 10 years wear *gochi* or *cheddi* (short) or *julu* as a lower garment and occasionally a frock as an upper garment. As one investigator notes, "There are no clothes except a *gochi* to the girl and boy. The small kids are exposed to rain and sun."

*Footwear*

67. The fishermen are not habituated to wear foot-wear. However, Pella, the caste head among the Vadabalijas is the only person using footwear. Some of them believe that the local deities frown on persons who wear footwear. Some others say that as they have to work on the sea in the small *theppas* from dawn to dusk and walk in the sands, they do not feel the necessity for it.

*Other particulars and items*

68. The type of dress does not vary from season to season. New kinds of dresses like waist coat and mufflers are slowly being introduced. The clothes are purchased on festival days, the common festivals being Sankramana, Chavithiamasi and Kothamasi. The purchase of ordinary dress is so timed that it serves both the needs of festival and ordinary days thereafter. Generally, no special dresses are purchased solely for the festivals. New cotton fabrics are worn without fail either on Sankramana festival or Kothamasi after offering them to their ancestors. It is not an uncommon habit among them belonging to the same household to wear a dress used by other members.

69. They usually purchase handloom dhotis and sarees either at Srikakulam town or from the itinerant cloth traders who come from the villages and town area of the same Srikakulam Taluk which lie at a distance ranging from 5 to 32 miles.

70. In the rainy season they use cloth umbrellas and palm-leaf umbrellas locally known as *thatiguda* (bigger variety) and *eidugu* (a smaller type). Sometimes the raw palm-leaf is held over the head while walking in the rain. The use of old jute bag or old clothes to cover the body while walking in the rain is also in vogue.

*Dress habits on special occasions**Marriage*

71. The bridegroom wears a set of new dhoti called *chapu*, a shoulder-wear and headgear. Additionally, he wears a new banian and a shirt. The ceremonial dress consists of *kayi batta* (a pair of new dhotis), *voiboyyada*, (an upper garment consisting of two pieces of cloth (red and white) of the size of 3 yards valued between Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 and a white *paga* (a white piece of cloth) used as headgear. This *paga* is of the size of 3½ yards x 1½ yards, sometimes with a *jari* border valued at Rs. 30. The *kayi batta* is worn as a lower garment wrapping the dhoti round the waist, tucking one end of the dhoti, taking it in between the thighs and tucking it up behind and wearing the other end in front making them into smart folds.

72. The *voiboyyada* made of two pieces of new clothes, red and white, joined together worn as a shoulder wear in such a way that both the ends are taken each from one end of the waist and is brought in front and taken in a cross way, across the chest and thrown on both the shoulders.

73. The bride is presented with two ceremonial clothing called *pasupukattu koka* and *tallikattu koka* (also known as *tellakattu koka*). The *pasupukattu koka* is a white sari dyed in turmeric colour. It is of the size of 6½ yards x 1½ yards priced at Rs. 5-00. *Tallikattu koka* or *tellakattu koka* is the white saree presented to the bride by her mother.

*Dress of mourning widow and widower*

74. On the 12th day after the death of his wife, the widower wears a new dhoti after taking bath at Langulya river. In the case of a widow a new saree called *musumu cheera* costing Rs. 6 is presented to her on the 12th day by her parents.

*Dress for special worship*

75. A few households have a habit of maintaining the holy robes called *dyabani battalu* which are kept in a sanctified way in a wooden box. They are touched only after bath and are worn on each Saturday, after bath when they worship the deity Simhadriappa and Lachmidevi. These clothes are made of *nara* and are called as *pattupancha* (sacred dhoti) and *dyabani koka* (sacred saree). The size of *pattupancha* is 1½ yards x 2 feet, and that of *dyabani koka* is 6 yards x 1½ yards. These garments are specially bought on Sivaratri festival day (February) and offered to Simhadri deity and Lachmidevi and thus used as a wear during weekly worship.

<sup>1</sup> E. Thurston, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, pp. 258-259

*Some economic aspects of dress*

76. The pattern of expenditure on dress and the proportionate share consumed by males and females

and also by age grades are indicated by a study of 9 households that were selected at random (Statement II-19).

Statement II-19

## ANNUAL CLOTH CONSUMPTION BY QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DRESS

| Sl. No. of sample household (1) | No. of persons (2) | Adult male         |                       | No. of persons (5) | Adult female       |                       | No. of persons (8) | Boy                |                        | No. of persons (11) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
|                                 |                    | Value of dress (3) | Quantity of cloth (4) |                    | Value of dress (6) | Quantity of cloth (7) |                    | Value of dress (9) | Quantity of cloth (10) |                     |
|                                 |                    | Rs. P.             | Yards                 |                    | Rs. P.             | Yards                 |                    | Rs. P.             | Yards                  |                     |
| Vadabatija                      |                    |                    |                       |                    |                    |                       |                    |                    |                        |                     |
| 1                               | 1                  | 16.00              | 11.00                 | 1                  | 20.50              | 21.00                 | Nil                | Nil                | Nil                    | 1                   |
| 2                               | 1                  | 6.50               | 7.50                  | 1                  | 21.00              | 21.00                 | 1                  | ...                | ...                    | 1                   |
| 3                               | 1                  | 46.00              | 26.00                 | 1                  | 18.00              | 18.00                 | 1                  | 13.50              | 10.50                  | Nil                 |
| 4                               | 1                  | 43.00              | 27.00                 | 1                  | 18.00              | 21.00                 | 2                  | 11.00              | 12.00                  | 1                   |
| 5                               | 1                  | 32.00              | 23.00                 | 1                  | 18.00              | 21.00                 | 2                  | 10.62              | 4.50                   | Nil                 |
| 6                               | 1                  | 23.75              | 11.66                 | 1                  | 28.00              | 26.00                 | 1                  | 10.00              | 6.00                   | Nil                 |
| 7                               | 1                  | 21.50              | 17.00                 | 1                  | 8.00               | 14.00                 | Nil                | ...                | ...                    | Nil                 |
| Jalari                          |                    |                    |                       |                    |                    |                       |                    |                    |                        |                     |
| 8                               | 4                  | 74.12              | 42.50                 | 5                  | 83.50              | 106.00                | 1                  | 4.56               | 2.00                   | 1                   |
| 9                               | 1                  | 27.00              | 24.50                 | 1                  | 14.00              | 14.00                 | 2                  | 5.00               | 6.00                   | 1                   |
| Total                           | 12                 | 289.87             | 190.16                | 13                 | 229.00             | 262.00                | 10                 | 54.68              | 41.00                  | 5                   |
| Average per person              |                    | 24.16              | 15.85                 |                    | 17.62              | 20.15                 |                    | 5.47               | 4.10                   |                     |

Statement II-19—Concl.

## ANNUAL CLOTH CONSUMPTION BY QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DRESS

| Sl. No. of sample household (1) | Girl—Contd.         |                        | No. of persons (14) | Baby                |                        | No. of persons (17) | Total               |                        | Remarks (20)                      | Household per capita |                        |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|                                 | Value of dress (12) | Quantity of cloth (13) |                     | Value of dress (15) | Quantity of cloth (16) |                     | Value of dress (18) | Quantity of cloth (19) |                                   | Value of dress (21)  | Quantity of cloth (22) |
|                                 | Rs. P.              | Yards                  |                     | Rs. P.              | Yards                  |                     | Rs. P.              | Yards                  |                                   | Rs. P.               | Yards                  |
| Vadabalja                       |                     |                        |                     |                     |                        |                     |                     |                        |                                   |                      |                        |
| 1                               | 3.50                | 5.00                   | Nil                 | Nil                 | Nil                    | 3                   | 49.00               | 37.00                  | ...                               | 13.33                | 12.33                  |
| 2                               | ...                 | ...                    | ...                 | ...                 | ...                    | 4                   | 27.50               | 28.50                  | No clothing for children          | 6.88                 | 7.12                   |
| 3                               | ...                 | ...                    | 1                   | ...                 | ...                    | 4                   | 77.50               | 54.50                  | No special clothing for the child | 19.38                | 13.62                  |
| 4                               | 7.50                | 7.00                   | Nil                 | ...                 | ...                    | 5                   | 79.50               | 67.00                  | ..                                | 15.90                | 13.40                  |
| 5                               | ...                 | ...                    | Nil                 | ...                 | ...                    | 4                   | 60.62               | 48.50                  | ..                                | 15.16                | 12.12                  |
| 6                               | ...                 | ...                    | 1                   | 2.50                | 2.00                   | 4                   | 64.25               | 45.66                  | ..                                | 16.06                | 11.42                  |
| 7                               | ...                 | ...                    | 1                   | 3.00                | 2.00                   | 3                   | 32.50               | 33.00                  | ..                                | 10.83                | 11.00                  |
| Jalari                          |                     |                        |                     |                     |                        |                     |                     |                        |                                   |                      |                        |
| 8                               | 5.00                | 4.00                   | Nil                 | ...                 | ...                    | 11                  | 167.18              | 154.50                 | ..                                | 15.20                | 14.04                  |
| 9                               | 2.00                | 1.00                   | Nil                 | ...                 | ...                    | 5                   | 48.00               | 45.50                  | ..                                | 9.60                 | 9.10                   |
| Total                           | 18.00               | 17.00                  | 3                   | 5.50                | 4.00                   | 43                  | 597.05              | 514.16                 |                                   |                      |                        |
| Average per person              | 3.60                | 3.40                   |                     | 1.83                | 1.33                   |                     | 13.88               | 11.96                  |                                   |                      |                        |

77. In these 9 sample households, on an average, 7.26% of the annual household income goes for purchase of clothing. This percentage varies from Rs. 3.98 to 11.80. In absolute terms, the annual expenditure per household on clothing is Rs. 66.34. The range is from Rs. 27.50 to Rs. 167.18. Thus the average annual per capita expenditure on clothing among the 9 households comes to Rs. 13.88.

78. In terms of age and sex the data show that the annual expenditure per adult male and adult female is Rs. 24.16 and Rs. 17.62 respectively. For boys of the age group of above 1 year and below 18 years, it is Rs. 5.47 and for the girls of the age group of above 1 year and below 13 years, it is Rs. 3.60. For the baby it is Rs. 1.83. This shows that the proportion of expenditure for men aged above 18 years is higher than that of the expenditure incurred on the women's dress in the age group of above 13 years. Among boys and girls also, the same pattern is seen.

79. The overall per capita cloth consumption among these sample households is 11.96 yards and ranges from 7.12 yards to 14.04 yards. In terms of age and sex the per capita cloth consumption among adult women is 20.15 yards, among adult men 15.85 yards, among the boys 4.10 yards, among girls 3.4 yards and for baby 1.33 yards. This shows that women consume proportionately a larger quantity of cloth. Both in terms of value and quantity, the pattern of cloth consumption among Jalaris and Vadabalijas is found to be same. In terms of sex, while consumption of cloth by men is greater in terms of monetary value, the consumption of cloth by quantity is greater in the case of women. Perhaps the reason may be found in the item of stitching cost involved in the case of men's dress while women's dress does not involve any expenditure on that account. In terms of age, the adults stand first followed by the younger age group in both the cases of quantity and value of cloth consumed.

**Cloth traders**

80. Itinerant traders in clothes visit fishermen hamlets and sell dhotis (a set of 2 dhotis is called *chapu*), sarees, *madipancha* (smaller dhotis), *gavan-cha* (*kaupina*) etc., most of which are handloom products. These traders come from several villages and towns of the same taluk (Srikakulam) which lie at a distance ranging from 5 to 32 miles. Some of these traders are handloom weavers themselves.

The neighbouring places as mentioned by one of the itinerant cloth traders, Shri M. A., who belongs to Padmasali caste are Srikurmam, Jonnalapadu, Sannivada, Voppangi, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram. He visits these fishermen hamlets twice a week. A saree measuring 24' x 3½' was sold for Rs. 16 on 24-2-62.

**Ornaments and body decoration**

81. Both men and women are not in the habit of wearing rich and varied ornaments. They are quite simple. There is no wide difference in the use of ornaments as between groups of different economic status and the two fishermen castes. The following gives an idea of the kind of ornaments worn by the inhabitants of the Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta hamlets.

*Adult males*

82. Adult males do not wear any ornaments on head or hair. Very commonly, they wear one or the other ornaments like *dantegullu*, *alaka kammi*, *kammi*, *tammettu*, *narukulu* or *gundlu* in the ear. They wear *sarama kammi* or *kamma* in the nose, finger rings to the finger and *molatradu* in the waist.

*Adult females*

83. Adult females are not in the habit of wearing any ornaments on the head. They use hair pins and plastic broaches occasionally. In the ear lobes *nagulu* or *kammalu* are worn. On the upper part of the ear they wear smaller ornaments like *kona kammulu*, *kona chevalu*, *talukalu* or *kona kattu* or *duddulu*. *Sarama kammalu* are worn on the two nostrils and *adda kammi* or *gundlu kammi* is worn below the tip of the nose hanging on the lips. Necklaces of black beads strung in a thread are worn in the neck while the waist is decorated with *billa*. *Mattelu* or *bondillu* are worn on the toes. Fig. 17 shows ornaments worn by women.

*Boys*

84. The ornaments of children are also simple. The boys wear in the ears *tammettu* or *kada* in the lobe of the ear and *kona kamma* in the upper part of the ear and *attikarra* in the neck. In the waist they wear *molatradu* which contains *muvalu* and *kasula*. Fig. 18 shows ornaments worn by the boys.

*Girls*

85. Girls wear *kona kammalu* or *malugula kada* in the lobe of the ear. In the nose, they wear *sarama kammalu*, *adda kammi* and *besari*. In the

neck they wear *poosalu*, on the wrist glass bangles and to the leg *patti*.

Material and price of ornaments

86. Gold, rolled gold, silver and brass are the

metals used in preparing these ornaments. The following Statement II-20 gives some idea relating to the ornaments, the material that is made use of and the price.

Statement II-20  
ORNAMENTS OF FISHERFOLK

| Name of ornament<br>(1)              | Where worn<br>(2) | Who wears<br>(3) | Material used and brief<br>description<br>(4)                                                                                                                                                                          | Price<br>(5)         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|                                      |                   |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Rs. P.               |
| <i>Molatrada</i> with <i>muvvalu</i> | Waist             | Boy              | To the waist thread tiny silver<br>crafts like mango, vegetables<br>like <i>beerakaya</i> , small ginging<br>bells and coils are hung<br>or<br>the whole waist thread is strewn<br>with ginging bells numbering<br>200 | 4.00<br>5.00         |
| <i>Mulugulu kada</i>                 | Ear               | Girl             | Brass                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0.25 per pair        |
| <i>Talukulu</i>                      | "                 | "                | "                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 3.00 "               |
| <i>Kona kammalu</i>                  | "                 | "                | "                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 0.19 "               |
| <i>Busalu</i>                        | Nose              | "                | Gold                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 15.00 "              |
| <i>Sarama kammalu</i>                | "                 | "                | "                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 15.00 "              |
| <i>Sarama kammalu</i>                | "                 | "                | Brass                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2.00 "               |
| <i>Adda kammi</i>                    | "                 | "                | Gold                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 5.00 "               |
| <i>Adda kammi</i>                    | "                 | "                | Brass                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2.00 "               |
| <i>Besari</i>                        | "                 | "                | Gold                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 22.00 "              |
| <i>Mukku pudakalu</i>                | "                 | "                | "                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 4.00 "               |
| <i>Kada</i>                          | "                 | "                | "                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 6.00 "               |
| <i>Poosalu</i> (beads)               | "                 | "                | Beads strung in a thread                                                                                                                                                                                               | 0.25 "               |
| Glass bangles                        | Wrist             | "                | Glass                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0.25 "               |
| <i>Patti</i>                         | Leg               | "                | It is a silver chain round the leg<br>hanging down the anklet                                                                                                                                                          | 12.00                |
| <i>Sarama kammi</i>                  | Nose              | Adult female     | Made of brass or <i>sirigulle</i> with<br>gold polish                                                                                                                                                                  | 6.00 to 8.00         |
| <i>Gundlu kammi</i>                  | "                 | "                | Made of mixed gold studded<br>with stones                                                                                                                                                                              | 8.00 per one         |
| <i>Kada</i>                          | "                 | "                | Made of rolled gold                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1.50 "               |
| <i>Nalla poosalu</i>                 | Neck              | "                | Black beads                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0.25                 |
| <i>Billa</i>                         | Waist             | "                | Made of silver                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 4.00                 |
| Glass bangles                        | Wrist             | "                | Glass bangles                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 0.25 worth at a time |
| <i>Matte</i>                         | Toe               | "                | Made of brass or silver                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1.25 per pair        |
| <i>Bondilu</i>                       | "                 | "                | Made of silver                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Not known            |
| <i>Tammettu</i>                      | Ear               | Boy              | Made of gold worn in the ear<br>lobe                                                                                                                                                                                   | 11.00 per pair       |
| <i>Talukulu</i>                      | "                 | "                | Not known. Worn in the ear<br>lobe                                                                                                                                                                                     | 3.00 "               |
| <i>Kona kammalu</i>                  | "                 | "                | Brass. Worn in the ear lobe                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0.50 "               |
| <i>Kada</i>                          | "                 | "                | "                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 0.20 "               |
| <i>Attikara</i>                      | Neck              | "                | Silver                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 4.00 per one         |

-Contd.

Statement II-20—Concl'd.

ORNAMENTS OF FISHERFOLK

| Name of ornament<br>(1)          | Where worn<br>(2) | Who wears<br>(3) | Material used and brief<br>description<br>(4)                                                                                       | Price<br>(5)                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                  |                   |                  |                                                                                                                                     | Rs. P.                               |
| <i>Talukulu</i>                  | Ear               | Adult female     | Gold coated copper. This is<br>worn in the ear                                                                                      | 10.00 per pair                       |
| <i>Kona chevulu</i>              | "                 | "                | Brass. Worn two in each ear<br>in the upper part                                                                                    | 2.00 "                               |
| <i>Kona kammalu</i>              | "                 | "                | Brass. Worn two in each ear                                                                                                         | 2.00 "                               |
| <i>Kona kutla</i>                | "                 | "                | Brass. Worn two in each ear<br>on the upper part                                                                                    | 0.25 "                               |
| <i>Govakutlu</i>                 | "                 | "                | Gold. Worn one in each ear                                                                                                          | 4.00 "                               |
| <i>Adda kammi</i>                | Nose              | "                | Made of gold. It hangs under<br>the nose on tip of the central<br>lip. This is in some cases<br>studded with precious stone<br>also | 30.00 per one which<br>weighs ½ tola |
|                                  |                   |                  | It is made of brass or of<br>silver coated with gold or<br>with <i>lakka</i>                                                        | 10.00 15.00 per each                 |
| <i>Sarama kammi</i>              | "                 | "                | Made of gold. It is worn on<br>the two nostrils in such a<br>way it sits on the side tip of<br>the nose                             | 70.00 per pair                       |
| <i>Dantagulla</i>                | Ear               | Adult male       | Gold. This is worn one in<br>each ear                                                                                               | 20.00 "                              |
| <i>Kammalu</i>                   | "                 | "                | Gold. This is worn one in the<br>lobe of each ear                                                                                   | 130.00 "                             |
| <i>Alaka kammi</i>               | "                 | "                | Gold. This is worn in the<br>upper part of each ear. Both<br>weigh ½ a tola                                                         | 10.00 "                              |
| <i>Tammettu</i>                  | "                 | "                | Brass. Worn in the ear lobe                                                                                                         | 1.00 "                               |
| <i>Narukulu</i> or <i>gundlu</i> | "                 | "                | Gold. Worn as rings in the<br>ear lobe                                                                                              | 73.00 "                              |
| <i>Sarama kammi</i>              | Nose              | "                | Gold. Worn on the nostril                                                                                                           | 20.00 per one                        |
| <i>Ungaram</i>                   | Finger            | "                | Rolled gold. Worn on the<br>fingers                                                                                                 | 1.00 per pair                        |
| <i>Molatrada</i>                 | Waist             | "                | Silver. Tied round the waist                                                                                                        | 30.00 per one                        |
| <i>Nagulu</i>                    | Ear               | Adult female     | Gold. Worn in the lobe of<br>each ear                                                                                               | 70.00 per pair                       |
| <i>Kammalu</i>                   | "                 | "                | Gold. Worn in the lobe of each<br>ear. It is also made of gold<br>coated copper                                                     | 8.00 "                               |

Tattooing

87. Tattooing, locally known as *pachchabottu* is a very common habit among the *Vadabalija* and the *Jalari* castes. Both men and women go in for it with great liking and faith. It has a great appeal to their aesthetic sense and has been considered as a beauty aid in decorating the person. Also, a good many among them believe in the healing powers of tattooing and some have reported to have got relief from *vatham* (rheumatic pains) and sprain by taking to tattooing on the joints or shoulders and knees. As between men and women, the latter go in for

tattooing in greater number. Very generally tattooing marks are done after the age of 10 years.

88. The motifs and designs of tattooing have great affinity to the flora and fauna which make the natural environment of the fishermen villages, and their religious beliefs. These designs are tattooed on appropriate parts of the body. Common among them are forehead (between the eye brows and upwards), the upper middle of the back just below the hind neck, shoulders, forearms and back of the palm.

89. *Forehead*: A long thick line or small three lines diverging out upon the forehead from a common point and sometimes a dot below it are drawn upwards in the middle of the forehead. This long thick vertical line is called *namam* and the dot below it or a bare one unaccompanied by *namam* is called a *bottu*. Some women put on these tattooing marks in the name of some deity so that they feel protected from evil spirits and untoward happenings. For instance, the wife of S., has a *pachchabottu* of the design of a dot, called *bottu* and an upward line called *namam* on the forehead. Both of these are combined and put in one design. While she was not yet married, the custom in her father's house influenced her in putting on the vertical line called *namam* in the name of Srirama while after her marriage the custom at her husband's house made her take to the *bottu* mark in the name of Goddess Lakshmi.

90. *Cheek and chin*: Some women have a spot *chukka bottu* on the cheek and chin. This, as a beauty spot, they fancy, enhances the beauty of the face.

91. *Back*: On the back of the neck, a design of *kudakalapuru* is put as a cure for pain.

92. *Shoulders*: Some men and women in very few cases, have tattooing marks on their shoulders both as a curative and decorative measure. One man has a flower on his left shoulder. He reported that he used to have severe pains in that portion and after tattooing, he has been relieved of such pains. In another case, a picture of the deity, Hanuman, a devotee *par excellence* of Srirama was also found as a tattooing mark. Some women have the figure of scorpion on the joint between forearm and back-arm. Some men have tattooing marks on chest also.

93. *Forearms*: Mostly women bear the tattooing marks on the forearms. The decorative designs consist of floral designs like *pounangi chettu* (a kind of tree), geometrical designs patterned in *muggu* (*rangavalli*), planets like moon and other designs called *mithayi matlankatta*. These are tattooed on the forearms of the right hand. Some men and women bear the name 'Sriramulu' tattooed in Telugu alphabets as 'శ్రీరాములు' on the left hand forearm. There is a general belief that such tattooing of names protects them from infectious diseases. *Rekka'a Rambha* is another design tattooed on the right hand forearm. In certain cases one may have

more than one design also. For instance, the design of Hanuman, a bird, on the left hand, two flowers and the inscriptions 'శ్రీరామునిపాద నిక్షేప' meaning, 'Srirama's feet is the only refuge' are tattooed on the right hand. Among men the design of Hanuman is very common and liked on the left forearm. Other designs are *lavangi moggalu*—a kind of flower buds and *puligoru* (tiger's nail). Some women also have the marks of *PELLI HASHIKALU* (marital symbols). Some have *vankipachcha* on the forearm of the right hand. Some women have the design of *chakram* (wheel) on the right hand forearm. There are some men and women having the designs of locomotive engine and bogies (locally known as *railu bandi*), and *PELLI HASHIKALU* on the middle of the arms.

94. *Backside of palm*: Some women have *muggu* (*rangavalli*) on the back of the palm. This is both for decorative and curative purposes. Women bear the tattooing mark of Seetha's feet (Seetha, the ideal woman of epic Ramayana).

95. *Forelegs*: Some men and women have tattooing marks on backside of forelegs also.

#### Belief and significance associated with tattooing

96. The belief associated with tattooing among the Jalari and Vadabalija castes is that when a person bears *pachchabottu* (tattooing marks) on the body, the marks follow even upto God to provide evidence of his *papa* and *punya* (the sinful and the meritorious acts). In some cases tattooing has a psychological effect also. For instance, in order that a person should get out of the fear complex for such animals and reptiles like tiger, snake and scorpion, some of these designs are tattooed on the body. For instance, the picture of a scorpion was found to be tattooed on the shoulder joints. Some women and men do not take to tattooing because of sheer fear of pain and some others consider it old fashioned. Some women go in for tattooing in the name of God. They believe that inauspicious influences and infectious diseases and ill-luck are warded off as the deity whose name is inscribed protects them from such evil influences. There is no social sanctity or significance marking out, as for example, the age group or the attainment of a specified status like puberty, marriage and motherhood etc., associated with tattooing. They also believe that when they die, wealth and ornaments won't follow them but *pachchabottu* (tattooing

marks) only follow them as they become part and parcel of the body and indelible in their marking.

#### Tattooers

97. Tattooing is done by women who periodically visit the village. They hail from different communities like Pamulavallu or Pamulallu (meaning snake-charmers), Eramusti or Veeramusti, Mandulavandlu (indigenous medicine men), Mala Masthi and Vadabalija. In most of the cases the fishermen do not bother to know about the who's who and whereabouts of the tattooers. It is enough if the tattooers do their job alright. Irrespective of the communities or place to which they belong, general functional term, namely, *pachchabottollu* (meaning tattooers) is used to denote the class of tattooing women. These women come from places at a distance of 9 to 400 miles. The places vary from the village Kalin-gapatnam (13½ miles) and other coastal villages in Srikakulam District to the Agency areas like Bhadrachalam and towns like Rajahmundry in East Godavari District and some places located in Guntur District (400 miles).

#### Tattooing costs

98. The payment for tattooing is made depending on the design. For instance 37 P. are charged for engraving Seetha's feet on the back of the palm; 60 P. are charged for tattooing *PELLI HASHIKALU*; 6 P. are charged for putting on a *bottu* on the forehead; 25 P. for a floral design. For Hanuman an amount of Re. 1 is charged. Thus the payment made to the tattooer ranges from 6 P. for a simple verticle line or a dot on the forehead to 37 P. for engraving an intricate design of Seetha's feet on the back of the palm. For a still more complicated and delicate design of *PELLI HASHIKALU* and a pictorial design of Hanuman, the rate goes up from 6 P. to Re. 1.

#### Taboos in ornaments and decorations

99. A married woman wears *poosalu* (bead strings) and *shathamam* or *pusthe* (the marriage locket) round her neck. These two and also *mattealu*, (toe rings), bangles and *kumkum* (vermilion) have ornamental as well as social significance i. e., they are the index of the marital status of a woman. Only those women whose husbands are living or remain customarily separated are eligible to wear the above ornaments and decorations. The unmarried girls do not wear *shathamam* (*mangalyam* or *pusthe*) and *mattealu* (the toe rings). There is no objection to wear vermilion mark and glass bangles.

#### Hair styles

100. Men have their hair cropped. Women arrange their hairs in a style called *koppu* (Fig. 16). At their leisure time in the afternoon fisherwomen join with their neighbours for dressing hair and delicing (Figs. 21 and 22).

#### Bedding articles

101. A typical fisherman family uses a *mancham* (cot) and *thathi chapa* (palm leaf mat) for seating and for sleeping purposes. A cotton blanket (locally known as *duppati*) is used for covering in the night. Each *duppati* costs about Rs. 3 to Rs. 7-50. There were 37 *duppatis* among the surveyed households totally valued at Rs. 196. Seventeen households were using these cotton blankets. Forty-nine households were using cots numbering 52 totally valued at Rs. 302. Fifty-one households were using mats. It is estimated that annually 4 palm leaf mats were used in each household. This gives an annual expenditure of Rs. 75 on palm leaf mats among the households in the two hamlets under survey. Three households were using pillows made out of paddy grass or old clothes stuffed in a cloth cover. Only one household possessed anything like a bed made of soft cotton. There were 8 households who had neither cot nor mat (Table 30). The bare cot and mat are used for sleeping purposes. The bedding materials are supplemented by old gunny bag sheets locally known as *gori sanchi* and by discarded old dhotis and sarees. Usually the elderly male (in the case of simple family, the husband) sleeps on the cot, while the women and children use the mat. It is not always that some sheet of cloth or any sort of a quilt (even the *bontha*, a home-made quilt) is spread over the cot or the mat. A single cotton blanket (*duppati*) is shared by the family supplemented by the saree and dhoti of the parents which are used as garments in the day time. Most of the households convert the small wooden sitting plank (called *peetham*) or fishing net, as pillow. In some of the households in distress there is nothing like a cotton blanket for covering or even a sheet to spread on the ground and sleep. The floor of the house, the unventilated room and the impoverished bedding material are themselves the warm comfort in the rainy and winter season.

102. None in the village possesses a mosquito net. Thirty-five out of 78 households are found using toilet/washing soap. The income-wise distribution of these 35 households is that 13 are in the annual

income group of Rs. 601-900, 9 are earning more than Rs. 901 and less than Rs. 1,200 and 7 are in the highest income group of Rs. 1,200 and above. In the lower income groups *i. e.*, with an annual income of Rs. 300 and less there is none using any soap while only 6 are there in the income groups of Rs. 301-600, using soap. All the 78 households in various income groups are in the habit of sending their clothes to washermen (Table 34).

#### Household goods

103. The fishermen of both the castes use simple and scanty furniture. A small wooden plank called *peetham* and a *thathi chapa* (mat) made of palm leaves are very commonly seen in most of the households. Other kinds of furniture used by them are *mancham* (cot), wooden and steel trunks, rough wooden wall racks locally known as *eduru balla* and *bhoshanam* (an oblong wooden box). *Peetham* is a small wooden plank of 1½' x 1' x 3' used for sitting purposes while taking lunch or dinner. This is made by the carpenter of Kallepalle village. The price is not reported. Mat is a sort of ground sheet of the size of about 6' x 3' made of palm leaves. This is used for sleeping purposes. This is purchased once in three months from the Srikakulam market or from itinerant traders who come from Roppeta village (2 miles away), Kongaravada (3 miles away) and Dharmavaram village. The price varies from 0.25 P. to 0.37 P. At the time of survey 51 households were possessing mats. The cot is a wooden frame of the size of 1½' x 2½' x 5½' made of the wood like casuarina, *guggilam*, teak, *devadaru*, *neredu*, mango, *billa* and bamboo. Nearly 50% of the cots are made of casuarina wood. This is obviously because of the vast casuarina groves located near the fishermen hamlets and the easy availability of wood. Coir-twisted thread or jute or *gogu mulaka* is used to make a knitted binding to the wooden frame. A rupee worth of *mulaka* is purchased annually to replace the old one. The total value of cots owned by the fishermen at the time of survey was Rs. 302. The range of cost per cot varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. The following Statement II-21 gives particulars about the cost and type of wood used in making cots.

Statement II-21

DISTRIBUTION OF COTS OWNED BY FISHERMEN BY PRICE PER UNIT AND TYPE OF WOOD, MARCH 1962

| Range<br>(in Rs.) | No. of<br>cots | Type of wood | No. of<br>cots |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| (1)               | (2)            | (3)          | (4)            |
| 0 - 10.9          | 47             | Casuarina    | 19             |
| 11 - 20.9         | 4              | Guggilam     | 6              |

- Contd.

Statement II-21—Contd.

| (1)       | (2) | (3)                                      | (4)       |
|-----------|-----|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 21 - 30.9 | 1   | Teak                                     | 4         |
|           |     | <i>Devadaru</i> (also known as Devarasi) | 2         |
|           |     | <i>Neredi</i>                            | 2         |
|           |     | Mango                                    | 1         |
|           |     | <i>Billa karra</i>                       | 1         |
|           |     | Bamboo                                   | 1         |
|           |     | Unspecified wood                         | 16        |
|           |     | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>52</b> |

The use of cots is not a new habit among the fishermen. They have been using it for many generations. Even so the data on purchase of cots show that 78.84% of the cots were purchased during the last five years. This need not mean that previous to that they were not owning any cots. The following Statement II-22 shows that a large number of cots (36.53%) were purchased from Srikakulam.

Statement II-22

PURCHASE OF COTS

| Where purchased<br>(1)       | No. of cots<br>purchased<br>(2) | No. of<br>households<br>(3) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Srikakulam                   | 19                              | 18                          |
| Visakhapatnam                | 1                               | 1                           |
| Kallepalle                   | 9                               | 8                           |
| Dowlaiswaram                 | 3                               | 3                           |
| Amadalavalasa                | 5                               | 4                           |
| Ippili                       | 1                               | 1                           |
| Rangoon                      | 1                               | 1                           |
| Home made                    | 1                               | 1                           |
| Locally made (in the hamlet) | 10                              | 10                          |
| Picked up from flood         | 1                               | 1                           |
| Not recorded                 | 1                               | 1                           |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>52</b>                       | <b>49</b>                   |

The common purchasing centres next to Srikakulam are Kallepalle and other neighbouring villages. There is one case of a cot

having been bought from Rangoon. This was because some families from Pedaganagallapeta hamlet migrated to Rangoon for employment. Among the Jalari caste, 3 cots have been bought from Dowlaiswaram of East Godavari District, when they visited the place to see their relatives. The wooden and steel trunks are purchased at Srikakulam or at Visakhapatnam when any of them visits these centres. The price of steel trunks varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8. In some cases the trunks have been brought by the daughters-in-law as presents from their mothers' home. Table 30 shows that among the Vadabaliya caste of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet there are cots in 44 households, mats in 49 households, steel trunks in 7 households, *bhoshanams* (oblong wooden boxes) in 5 households, and wall-shelf, locally known as *eduru balla* in 4 households. Among the 10 households of the Jalari caste of Kasipeta 5 households possess cot, 2 households possess mat, 2 possess wall-shelf. During the last five years, among the Vadabaliya caste, steel trunks and cots have been acquired by 4 households and 3 households respectively for the first time. Among the Jalari caste steel trunks and a cot have been purchased by 2 households and one household respectively for the first time during the last five years (Table 31). Also 5 households have purchased 5 *buddis* (chimneyless kerosene oil lamp). Torchlight and hurricane lantern are purchased by one household each (Table 33).

#### Other consumer goods

104. For domestic lighting, they use *buddi*, a chimneyless lamp. Every household possesses a *buddi*. Kerosene oil is used for lighting purposes. Only two houses out of the total of 78 households possess hurricane lanterns and only one Vadabaliya household uses a torchlight (Table 32). Thirty-four out of the total number of 78 fishermen households possess either a cloth umbrella or a *thatiguda* or *gidugu* (palmyra leaf umbrella). There are 14 umbrellas whose price varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 with 14 households of whom two are Jalari and 12 are Vadabaliya. There are 25 *thatiguda* or *gidugu* whose price ranges from 0.19 P. to Rs. 1.25 P. These are possessed by 24 households of the Vadabaliya and one household of the Jalari. Five households own both the cloth umbrella and *thatiguda* or *gidugu*. All these 5 households belong to the Vadabaliya caste.

#### Utensils

105. Use of earthenware for cooking and other domestic purposes is common among the fishermen. Utensils made of aluminium, brass and bell metal

are also in use in a subsidiary way (Fig. 19). *Annam kunda*: This is an earthenware called by several synonyms like *annapa kunda*, *kudu kunda*, *kuti kunda* and *buva kunda*. The cooking capacity of this vessel varies from one to 3 kilograms. *Kunda* means pot. The epithets *a mam kudu*, *annapa*, *kuti* and *buva* mean cooked rice. The price per pot varies from 0.25 P. to 0.60 P. *Ambali kunda* also known as *ambali daka* is a little smaller in capacity than *annam kunda*. This is used for preparing gruel out of *chodi* flour. Its price is 0.25 P. only. In an earthen vessel known as *charu daka* soups like *chintapandu charu* or *lachmi charu* are prepared. Its price is 0.25 P. *Kura daka* is a small earthen vessel in which fish or mutton curry is prepared. Its price varies from 0.12 P. to 0.37 P. *Neelapa daka* also known as *neeti kunda* or *nerola daka* or *nera daka* is an earthen vessel and is used to prepare only vegetable curry. The price varies from 0.19 P. to 0.25 P. *Ganji daka* also known as *ganjarapa kunda* is an earthen vessel and is used to keep fresh cooked rice water. The price of this varies from 0.25 P. to 0.31 P. *Kali kunda* is a small pot used to store cooked rice water for over a period of 3 to 4 days. This fermented rice water or *ganji* is used in preparing a kind of soup called *lachmi charu*. Hence this is also known as *lachmi kunda*. The cost of this vessel varies from 0.25 P. to 0.31 P. Other kitchen accessories like the following are in use: *Teddu*, a long laddle made of wood is used to stir the mixtures and solutions and to serve the liquid and solid food and curries. Mouth lids for pots made of earthenware called *paiesaru daka* are widely used. *Paiesaru daka* serves both as a container of a little capacity and also as a mouth lid. *Jibbi* made of bamboo splits is used to filter the cooked rice water as well as a cover on the earthen pots.

#### Dinner vessels

106. A round shaped bowl locally known as *ginne* is used as an eating vessel. Depending on the kind of metal, the *ginne* is known as *sattu ginne* (if it is made of white metal or *sattu*), *kancha ginne* or *kancha* (if it is made of bell metal), *silver ginne* (if it is made of aluminium as aluminium by its colour is likened to silver). No household uses earthenwares as dinner plates. On special and ceremonious occasions, plantain leaves are used as leaf plates. Bell metal *ginne* is one of the valuable and durable consumer article *par excellence*. As a matter of habit, the same eating vessel is used after wash by other members of the family. Hence even

a family of seven can smoothly manage with one or two eating vessels. The price of this vessel varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. Next to bell metal *gimne*, *sattu gimne* is preferred by them as it is less costly. Aluminium *gimne* is common in every household. Its cost which is lower than the other two varies from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 3.00.

#### Drinking vessel

107. *Gilasu*, *chembu* and *muntha* are the vessels used for drinking water. These are made of the metals like brass, aluminium, bell metal or German silver. In a few cases earthenware is also used. Coconut shell ladle locally called as *chippa* or *doki* is used to serve water. The metallised one costs Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 5.00.

#### Vessel for fetching and storing water

108. *Kadava*, an earthen pot or *binde*, a brass vessel is used to fetch and store water. Drinking water is brought from *seluma* or *goyya* (small spring) made in the sand bed. A small vessel like an aluminium *gimne* or *chembu* or a *doki* (coconut shell ladle) is used for scooping out the water to fill the vessel. This vessel costs about 0.50 P. and the brass *binde* is priced between Rs. 15 and Rs. 18.

#### Storing vessels

109. *Jadi* also known as *jallu* is an earthenware used for storing foodgrain. It is a common practice among them to fix these jars side by side in a corner in the main living room. They are plastered with mud, neck deep. This arrangement protects the jars from any accidental breakages. The size of each is 2½' in height with 2' bulge in the middle and 1' wide at the mouth. Its capacity varies from 1 *putti* to 4 *puttis* and price varies from 0.50 P. to Rs. 2.00. In some cases, small pots are also fixed and used for storing pulses, chillies and other domestic requirements. The whole platform wherein the *jadis* are fixed is known as *bode*. Use of baskets made of bamboo and palm leaf is also very common for purposes of storing foodgrains and dry fish.

#### Storing vessels for condiments and oil

110. Small earthen pots are used to keep salt, chilly powder and other spices. Edible oil and kerosene oil are stored in small bottles.

#### Domestic equipments for processing food articles

111. Use of winnowing fan to clean the foodgrain, large squares of flat containers made of

bamboo splits to dry the corn, bamboo baskets to keep foodgrain for day-to-day use are very common. For pounding paddy or jowar or *bajra* every household has a set of *rolu* (mortar) dug in the floor and plastered with dung from time-to-time if it is a mud one or fixed in the ground if it is a wooden one, and *rokali* (pestle) one end of which is fixed with an iron ring is used in pounding the grain. *Tirugali* or grinding stone is owned by a few households only and is commonly used by the neighbouring households also. In many a case grinding stone is not fixed in any one place. It is portable and hence taken by the households to their own houses whenever they need it.

112. *Karam* or chilli grinding stone: This is a flat stone set up by the side of the house. Even though owned by one household it is used in common by a group of houses. On this, chilly, onion, turmeric pieces are spread out for kneading and pounding it with a small soft stone (Fig. 20).

#### Where the utensils are purchased

113. All the earthen utensils are purchased periodically once in a month or two from the nearby villages like Ponnada (3 to 4 miles away), Bonthalakoduru (2 miles away), Chinthada (12 miles away), Gara, Kollivalasa, Narasannapeta and Srikakulam town. Invariably, in these places purchases are made on the *shandy* day. Metalwares are purchased usually at Srikakulam where an annual fair is held on the occasion of *Dola Purnima* (in March).

114. While earthenwares are an essential component of cooking utensils, water and storing vessels, metalwares are equally so as dinner and drinking vessels. The earthenwares are bought several times in a year while metalwares are purchased over a longer period of time, say, 3 to 5 years or 6 years. The total value of domestic utensils in each of the 78 households varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 115. Detailed information regarding the number, price and frequency of purchases of utensils was available for 23 out of 78 households surveyed. According to these data, the average value of the domestic utensils in use works at Rs. 40.65 per household among both the castes viz, Vadabali and Jalari. The average value per household among the Jalaris works at Rs. 64.51 while for the Vadabalijas it works at Rs. 34.02. This indicates that people of the Jalari caste have a comparatively higher level of material culture. The ratio of metalware ranges from 15 P. to 92 P. The ratio is higher

in the case of the Jalaris than among the Vadabalijas. While the monetary value of metalware makes a large portion in the total value of domestic utensils, earthenwares occupy an important place numerically and also from utility point of view.

#### Food

115. All the households in both the castes take vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian diet. But this general dietary habit has some restrictive mores. They have a convention of observing vegetarian day once in a week, i.e., either a Monday or a Saturday which are associated with the worship of Simhadri Appanna and Sri Rama deities.

#### Prohibited food

116. There are no prohibitions and scruples in the use of cereals, pulses, vegetables and spices. Among meat, beef is strictly prohibited and that has been their habit through ages. There is a partial prohibition of pork. Only a section of the fishermen among both the castes is in the habit of taking pork while others look scornfully at it as they consider pig to be a mean and nasty animal that lives on all sorts of rubbish and night soil. Among mutton eaters some avoid the mutton of ewe and she-goat, as they say, it has unbearable odour. They are in the habit of taking the flesh of ram and he-goat only. Among birds, except fowls and ducks, *dakava*, *surlava*, *konga*, *komati bathu*, *guda bathu*, all other birds are not eaten either because they are not available or they are not in the habit of eating them. Fish and tortoise find common place in their menu. Eggs of duck and hen are usually taken. Table 47 shows the number of households reporting prohibited food and drink.

#### Staple food and other important items of food

117. *Chodi* (ragi), *vari* (paddy), *jonna* (jowar), *uda* (barnyard millet), *sama* (little millet), *ganti* (*bajra* or spiked millet) are the staple cereals. Redgram dhal, greengram dhal, blackgram dhal, horsegram are the pulses used as important items of food. Vegetables like *koyyigura*, *gongura*, *sottukura* and other vegetables like *beerakaya* (ridge gourd), *vankaya* (brinjal), tomato, *anapakaya* (bottle gourd), *puchakaya* (water melon), *gunmadikaya* are used. Mutton, pork and fish form a substantial part of the food. Garlic, onion, turmeric pieces, chillies form important ingredients for curries and other condimental dishes. Ordinarily groundnut oil is used for cooking purposes. On

special occasions, gingelly oil is made use of. For instance, when women are in confinement, groundnut oil is avoided. These items of food have some seasonal variation in the case of foodgrains and vegetables depending on the crop harvested in the season. Rice is used chiefly by 77 households, and 76 households use coarser grain like *bajra*, millet or jowar or maize also (Table 45). Except two households which exclusively take rice and one household which exclusively takes coarser grain all the remaining households take both rice and coarser grains.

118. Their staple diet is cooked rice called *annam*, and *ambali* i.e., gruel prepared by boiling ragi or jowar (*jonna*) flour. Normally, the dietary routine of fishermen consists of three meals in a day. The standard timings for these meals are the early hours of the morning before 8 a.m. when menfolk go for fishing, noon and early hours of the afternoon when they return home from fishing expedition and dinner in between 7-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. before they retire to bed. The morning meal is locally known as *saldannam* or *challandi* or *challantu* or *saldi*. As it happens they find it convenient to keep previous night's cooked rice or previous afternoon's *ambali* for the early morning meal. Apparently, the fisherman's wife finds it difficult to go about her domestic chore if a hot meal preparation is taken up in the early morning. For instance it so happens that washing dishes several times may also take much of her time. Hence she finds it convenient to cook a little more quantity of rice or *ambali* in the night itself and preserve it for the next day's breakfast. This rice and/or *ambali* is taken with fish curry or raw onion or jaggery or *telaga pindi* (also called as *vadalu* or *odiyam*) or simple dried red chilly and a little of salt. By noon when the fisherman returns from his expedition and by the time he finishes his odd jobs of spreading the net and taking bath, the housewife makes a fresh, hot and delicious lunch ready. The fresh fish caught on the day is invariably the substantial curry for the lunch which is known as *madhyahna bhojanam*. The items in this meal are *ambali*, *chapalakura* (fish curry) and/or boiled vegetables. Redgram dhal or greengram dhal or horsegram is used occasionally twice or thrice in a week. The night meal known as *buvva* or *kudu* or *ratri bhojanam* is taken between 7-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. For this meal, rice is cooked fresh. The curry is either prepared afresh for dinner or the one prepared for lunch and left over is used. *Chapalakura* (fish curry) or *chintapandu charu* (tamarind

soup) or *lachmi charu* is prepared. Very few households use buttermilk or curds or ghee. Even those that use them do so once in a week or fortnight or on some special occasions like festivals. Table 44 says that 58 households take breakfast, mid-day meal and supper while the remaining 20 households alone are in the habit of taking coffee or tea at one time besides breakfast, midday meal and lunch.

#### Food habits among children

119. No special items of food are served for the children. Even from the age of 2 months onwards (in extreme case where the mother does not have sufficient milk) the children are given *ambali*. As they grow older they begin taking solid rice and fish. The difference between the food habit of the adults and that of children is that while the former take their food three times or two times in a day there is no such fixed timings for the children. Whenever they feel hungry they are given food. The snacks and savouries like *burelu*, *laddu* and *vada* are bought from the itinerant Komati merchants and at weekly *shandies* for the children.

#### Food taken on festive and special occasions

120. On special occasions like festivals, entertaining kinship relations, marriage, birth and death ceremonies, in addition to the routine item like cooked rice, other special food items, like sweets and curries are prepared. *Ariselu*, *boorelu*, *pongadalu*, *paramannam* or *java* are the sweets prepared on Dola Poornima (in March), Kottamasi (in March-April), Gandhamasi (in April-May), Aviti Dasami (in June-July), Nagula Chavithi (in October-November), Karthika Punnam (in October-November), Sankranti (in January), Sivaratri (in February), and Ammoru Panduga (in March-April) festivals. Mutton, fowl and pork dishes are also prepared. Special vegetables like fresh and newly harvested beans, brinjals and pulses like special varieties of redgram are used on some of those days. Statement II-23 gives particulars of menu typically associated with some festivals celebrated among them.

Statement II-23

#### FESTIVALS AND FOOD ITEMS AMONG FISHERMEN

| Name of festival           |                        | Calendar month |             | Time of principal meal | Items of food                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Remarks                                   |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| As the fishermen pronounce | Standard pronunciation | Lunar          | Gregorian   |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                           |
| (1)                        | (2)                    | (3)            | (4)         | (5)                    | (6)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | (7)                                       |
| Kottamasi                  | Kottamavasya           | Chaitra—II*-15 | March-April | Night                  | <i>Annam</i> (rice), <i>pappu</i> (redgram or greengram dhal), <i>charu</i> (soup), <i>ariselu</i> or <i>pongadalu</i> or <i>java</i> (sweets) or <i>topu</i> (sweets), <i>kayaguralu</i> (vegetables), <i>kodi mamsam</i> (chicken), <i>meka</i> or <i>gorre pothu mamsam</i> (mutton) |                                           |
| Gandhamasi                 | Gandhamavasya          | Chaitra—II-15  | April-May   | Afternoon              | <i>Annam</i> (cooked rice), <i>pappu</i> (red or greengram dhal), <i>chinthapandu charu</i> (tamarind soup), <i>kayaguralu</i> (vegetables), fruits like bananas, <i>paramannam</i> or <i>varipindi attumukkulu</i> (sweets), <i>pulgam</i> (rice cooked with greengram dhal)           | Only vegetarian food is taken on this day |
| Aviti Dasami               | Aviti Dasami           | Ashadha—I*     | June-July   | Noon                   | <i>Salividi</i> , <i>vadapappu</i> , <i>annam</i> , <i>pappu</i> , <i>chinthapandu charu</i>                                                                                                                                                                                            | Only vegetarian food is taken             |

—Contd.

Statement II-23—Contd.

#### FESTIVALS AND FOOD ITEMS AMONG FISHERMEN

| Name of festival                       |                                        | Calendar month          |                  | Time of principal meal | Items of food                                                                                                                                                | Remarks                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| As the fishermen pronounce             | Standard pronunciation                 | Lunar                   | Gregorian        |                        |                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                  |
| (1)                                    | (2)                                    | (3)                     | (4)              | (5)                    | (6)                                                                                                                                                          | (7)                                                                                                                                                              |
| Nagula Chavathi                        | Nagula Chaviti                         | Karthika—I-4            | October-November | Forenoon               | <i>Nuvvu muddalu</i> , (gingelly + jaggery), <i>annam</i> (rice), <i>pappu</i>                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Karthika Punnam                        | Karthika Poornima                      | Karthika—I-15           | October-November | Noon                   | <i>Annam</i> , <i>pappu</i> , <i>kuragayalu</i> , <i>chinthapandu</i> , <i>charu</i> , <i>ariselu</i> or <i>java</i> or <i>boorelu</i> or <i>attumukkulu</i> |                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Chavithi Amasi                         | Not known                              | Karthika Amavasya—II-15 | October-November | Afternoon              | <i>Annam</i> , <i>pappu</i> , <i>chinthapandu charu</i> , <i>ariselu</i> or <i>pongadalu</i>                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Sankranti (also called as Sankramanam) | Makara Sankramanam or Makara Sankranti | Pushya—II               | January          | Noon                   | <i>Annam</i> , <i>pappu</i> , <i>kayagoorlu</i> (vegetable beans and brinjals), <i>ariselu</i> , mutton, chicken                                             | Sankranti festival is spread over 3 days. The first day is known as <i>Bhogi</i> , the second day, <i>Peddapanduga</i> and third, <i>Kanuvu</i> or <i>Kalugu</i> |
| Sivaratri                              | Sivaratri                              | Magha—II-13             | January-February | Afternoon              | <i>Annam</i> , <i>pappu</i> , <i>varipindi attu</i> (sweet rice bread)                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ammoru Panduga                         | Ammavari Panduga                       | Chaitra—II              | March-April      | Afternoon or night     | <i>Annam</i> , <i>pappu</i> , mutton, chicken                                                                                                                | Ammoru Panduga is celebrated once in three or five years                                                                                                         |

\*I = Bright fortnight II = Dark fortnight

#### Methods of food preparation

121. *Annam* (also called as *kudu* or *boova*): *Annam* is prepared by boiling rice in water. Rice is not necessarily paddy rice, it may also be jowar rice or sama rice. Some of the fishermen prefer to buy paddy and process it into rice as this would give them rice for their food and brawn for feeding poultry. Only on some unavoidable occasions like the non-availability of paddy and pressure of time they go in for milled rice and buy it from the Komati shop. While pounding jowar to make rice, a little water is added so that the rough outer layer of the corn is peeled off by the strokes of pounding, leaving the polished grain. This polished grain after being cleaned and washed in water twice or thrice is boiled in a pot called *kuti kunda*. It is cooked either to make *attesaru* or two separate

items, like *annam* and *ganji*. If the proportion of water to rice is just sufficient to cook the rice and no more than that then the cooked rice is called *attesaru*. If, on the other hand, the proportion of water is more than that required to cook the rice then *ganji* (gruel) can be made out of it. In making *ganji*, the excess water from the boiling pot is distilled out when the rice is more or less well cooked. This liquid which contains the essence of rice is called *ganji* (gruel). A separate earthen pot known as *ganji daka* is used to keep the *ganji*. The solid cooked rice known as *burva* or *kudu* or *annam* or *methukulu* is left in the *kuti kunda* itself. With a little salt added to the *ganji*, it is taken as a substantial drink at breakfast or other times. Sometimes a little quantity of cooked rice is also mixed in this. While eating this mixture of cooked rice

and *ganji* lifting it up from the bottom of the *annam ginne*, the fisherman bites a piece of onion or chilly or a roasted salted fish or *telaga pindi*. Occasionally, when he feels like drinking some water, he lifts up the *ginne* and drinks the *ganji*.

*Ambali*: This is a semi-liquid food item prepared out of *chodi* (ragi) or *jonna* (jowar) flour. Ragi or jowar is grinded into flour. In a pot called *ambali kunda* sufficient quantity of water is kept on the oven and boiled. The ragi or jowar flour is slowly poured into it and the mixture is stirred properly. When it is properly cooked a little salt is added to it and made ready for the meal. By diluting it with water and making it thinner, in times of scarcity of provisions in the houses, the *ambali* leaves none to starve for want of food. As a staple diet, it is a built-in-stabilizer through thick and thin of the fishermen's household economy.

*Telaga pindi* (also called as *vadalu* or *odiyam*): This is a pounded mixture of gingelly, chillies and salt. This makes an excellent side condiment dish for *ambali* or *annam*.

*Lachmi charu* (also known as *taramani charu*): This is a kind of soup prepared out of fermented *ganji* (gruel). The *ganji* when preserved over two days makes some sour taste. Red chillies grinded with turmeric piece and salt are added on to the sour *ganji* water and boiled. How has the word *lachmi* (orthodox pronunciation is Lakshmi) come to be associated with this dish of *charu*? Perhaps, because of the facility with which the housewife can put her hand readily on the stock of *ganji* and make ready the *charu* within no time as a side dish for cooked rice, it might have been looked upon as a sacred asset of the home and might have come to be associated with Lachmi (Lakshmi) who as a Hindu Goddess symbolises power and prosperity. The pot containing this *ganji* is washed daily or once in three days but the *ganji* continues to be stored for 3 to 4 days. Fresh *ganji* is added to the old stock and a portion of this used for daily consumption. Thus, it is possible that this stock is kept reimbursed and renewed for several months in a special pot kept near the oven. The pot containing the *ganji* is considered to be very sacred and is associated with Lakshmi deity. Perhaps this may also be considered as a parallel habit comparable to the worship of Annapurna, the Goddess of Food.

*Chinthapandu charu*: This is a kind of soup prepared out of tamarind water. The tamarind fruit after being soaked in water for a while is squeezed out to make a squash of tamarind. Chillies (*vorra*) are grinded together with a piece of turmeric, onion and/or garlic and some salt is added. Sometimes, this whole mixture is fried in oil with mustard also. This frying process is known as *popuveyadam*.

*Chapala kura*: Raw fish is washed in water thoroughly after dressing up. This is fried in oil. *Masala* which consists of chilly grinded with turmeric piece and rarely with other condiments like poppy, clove and pepper is added to this. Sometimes salted fish is roasted in the fire and taken as a side dish.

*Kayagooralu*: This is a word denoting all types and varieties of vegetables. Vegetables are cooked in water. They are fried and a little salt is added before consumption.

*Salividi*: This sweet item is prepared out of rice and jaggery. Rice is soaked for a night and then pounded to make a soft powder. To this is added some jaggery and again this mixture is pounded. This sweet rice flour which becomes solid and a little pasty is called *salividi*. No frying or roasting is done. This is offered to the deities like Serpent-God on Nagula Chavithi day and Simhadri Appanna on Gandhamsi day.

*Vadapappu*: This is greengram dhal or Bengalgram dhal soaked in water and used as an offering to the diety.

*Boorelu* and *Pongadalu*: These are items of sweet whose ingredients consist of rice flour and jaggery. These are fried in edible oil.

*Ariselu*: This is a sweet item very commonly prepared. Over night soaked rice is pounded with jaggery. This pasty mixture is made into thin round flat cakes of 5 cm. to 7 cm. diameter with about a centimeter's thickness. These are fried in groundnut oil. These can be preserved over several days.

*Paramannam* or *Java*: *Paramannam* literally means cooked rice *par excellence*. As a sweet dish it is cooked rice boiled with jaggery. Sometimes some milk is added to this. Very often this is in a liquid or semi-liquid form.

*Thopa*: This is a sweet preparation made by boiling ragi flour and jaggery in water.

*Fowl, mutton and pork*: These are dressed up and fried in oil. Each one of these items is boiled in water, sometimes tamarind juice is added. Red chilly is ground and added together with a little of salt. On special occasions they use *masala* (spices) ingredients like clove, pepper, cinnamon, poppy and ginger.

### Drinks and drinking habits

122. As a traditional and customary intoxicating drink, toddy and *sara* (country liquor) still continue as indispensable items of enjoyment and refreshment. Tea and coffee are slowly being introduced into drinking habit of fishermen.

### Tea and coffee

123. They do not prepare coffee or tea in their houses. They depend on the Komati caste man's tea shop which is located at a central place to the fisherman hamlets of Chinaganagallapeta, Pedaganagallapeta and Pukkallapeta. This tea shop not only caters tea or coffee but also sometimes caters cooked Bengalgram, *dosa* (rice cake), *pesarattu* (greengram flour's cake) and other snacks like *vada* and *khara* kinds of savouries. Some fishermen as they return from their expedition are in the habit of taking tea at the tea shop which is kept open from 12-30 noon to 3 p.m. It is also not uncommon for the fishermen to take tea or coffee after their lunch. It was observed that one or two fishermen who do not go regularly for fishing but live on the rents received from leasing out their fishing equipment go to the nearby village Kallepalle to take tea in the morning hours regularly. Of the total of 68 households interviewed among the Vadabaliyas 35 households of them are in the habit of taking tea or coffee at one time or another. Among the Jalaris, out of 10 households, 4 households drink tea or coffee. On the whole it is found that 48.97% of the household heads drink tea or coffee. This habit is more among men than women. Out of the 7 household heads who are literates 5 are in the habit of drinking tea. The income-wise distribution of the households taking tea shows that 15 persons are in the annual income group of Rs. 601 to Rs. 900 (Table 46). As the tea vendor himself was mentioning, the regular tea drinking habit in the fishermen hamlets is only about 2 to 3 years old. It is only on

the insistence of some fishermen that he was conducting the tea shop for the last 3 years. As regards the distribution of the tea drinkers by age-group, it was found that a greater proportion was in the age-group of 21 to 30 years and decreased with higher age-groups. Monthly expenditure per household head on tea or coffee varies from Rs. 6.15 in the case of persons who take tea twice a day to Rs. 3.15 per household in the case of persons taking tea once in a way during a month. Among the 35 Vadabaliyas who have reported in detail on tea drinking habit, there are 13 persons who drink tea once or more in a day and the remaining persons drink occasionally either at the hamlet or when they visit Srikakulam town.

### Intoxicants

124. Both the fishermen castes have been habituated to take drinks like *etha kallu* (toddy) and *sara* (arrack). Normally, only men are in the habit of drinking these intoxicants. Laborious and tiresome jobs which constitute an everyday drudgery connected with fishing, according to them, need a drink that keeps them warmly relaxed and refreshed after the day's hard work. Sometimes, drinking, in addition to being an intoxicant refreshment has also an added value in entertaining guests on social occasions and gatherings as for instance, festivals, marriages and obsequies. Liquor, on such occasions, is one of the potent items of consumption motivated to produce concrete effects on the pattern of personal and group behaviour. Presentation and drinking of liquor on such occasions symbolises respect for elders, regard for sentiments, confession of errors, compensation for the aggrieved and conformity to community norms—all towards recognising dynamic social forces promoting harmony in social relation and settlement pattern. These implications are seen in detail later in the section on social beliefs and practices. In spite of the enforcement of the Prohibition Act and its awareness among the fishermen, illicit selling of liquor is going on unabated and has a popular consumption support in these hamlets. There is a licensed *neera* seller who visits these hamlets daily between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. But their preference is to a strong drink of toddy or *sara* which is jokingly referred to as *pedda* coffee (meaning grand coffee and implying that the demarcating line between coffee and liquor is faint and meaningless as a matter of drinking habit). This *pedda* coffee is sold to fishermen in yonder sand yard near the trees

and bushes clandestinely in dusk and night. It is not that all fishermen are habituated to drink regularly even though among the older age group, it has become, as they say, a second nature. Undoubtedly there are a few who drink regularly on every day and many more who regularly drink twice or thrice in a week or on special occasions. However, some abstain from drinking liquor on Mondays and Saturdays as these week days are considered to be days associated with the worship of deities like Simhadri Appanna and Sri Rama. They believe that drinking on these days mars the sanctity of the day. Liquor is purchased on cash payment and only a very few are having credit facilities with the liquor sellers. As the limiting factor for drinking habit is purchasing power it is invariably tagged up with the slack and busy months of fishing. Thus, during the busy months from October to May, the desire to drink and their capacity to pay gain an effective combination as their earning power turns out to be sufficiently elastic and steady. Taking both the fishermen castes into account it is found that 84 males or 44.44% are in the habit of drinking. Considering the Vadabaliya and Jalari castes separately, the percentage of addicts is 42.68 or 67 persons and 53.13 or 17 persons respectively. Taking the adult males of the age of 15 and above into consideration, 79 persons or 77.45% of them are in the habit of drinking. Here again, it is seen that a greater proportion of adult males among the Jalaris (88.89%) i.e., 16 out of 18 persons when compared to that of Vadabaliya 75% i.e., 63 out of 84 persons are in the habit of drinking. As exceptional cases, two women among the Vadabaliya caste are found to have taken to drink. Five cases are found where boys aged between 6 and 12 years are in the habit of drinking. These boys are among both the Vadabalijas and the Jalaris.

#### Expenditure on drinking

125. Of the total 78 households surveyed only 25 households forming 33.47% have reported in detail on their drinking expenses. Out of these 25 households, 64% or 16 households have incurred a weekly expenditure ranging from 25 P. to 50 P. per person habituated to drink. Taking into account only the persons that are habituated to drink regularly, the weekly per capita expenditure is 56 P.

#### Smoking habit

126. Both the Vadabaliya and the Jalari fishermen are in the habit of smoking tobacco and its products.

They assert that they can easily forego eating for a time or two but a break in smoking at the habituated time breaks the very springs of their activity. It is considered a 'must' both for men and women alike as a means of relaxation and fatigue-breaker. The usual items for smoking are *chutta* (cheroot), *beedi* and cigarette. Some fishermen when they migrated to Rangoon were in the habit of eating opium (locally known as *nallamandu*). But after their return from Rangoon they have given up that habit.

127. The fisherman as and when he wants to smoke makes his own *chutta*. He buys a leaf or two of tobacco from the itinerant Komati trader who frequents these hamlets daily. *Beedi* and cigarettes are also purchased from him. A piece of broad tobacco leaf is separated from the stalk and the stem of the leaf and their other sundry pieces are kept in the long tobacco leaf which is then rolled up tidily to make it a cheroot or *chutta* whose length varies from 10 cm. to 13 cm. The broader end of it is lit up and the *chutta* is sucked and puffed from the narrower end. It is very common to see the people keeping the burning broader end inside the mouth to inhale the smoke. This is perhaps, because, the smoke sucked from the narrower end may not be sufficient to produce the strong smoking effect and they say they resort to this mode of smoking to have more *nisha* (intoxication).

128. Smoking habit starts at a very early age among fishermen. The influence and the lead from the elders have much to cause this precocious habit among boys and girls. It so happens at home that the parents or the elders of the child when they are otherwise engaged in their domestic chore send the child to lit the tobacco at the hearth. When the child lits the tobacco, it is natural for it to test whether the *chutta* is properly lit or not, lest the father or the mother or the other elders may upbraid it. Added to this, very often the parents and elders have the habit of pacifying and hushing up the children when they cry or do not properly conform to the needs of domestic assistance by enticing the boy or the girl to a *chutta*. Thus these kinds of early tasting and tempting habits introduce the child to the fun of smoking which later develops as an essential habit.

Statement II-24 shows that 256 persons among the fishermen of both the castes and both the sexes are in the habit of smoking every day. 149 persons

among males and 107 persons among females are in the habit of smoking.

Statement II-24  
SMOKING HABIT OF FISHERMEN 1962

| Name of caste | Smoking  |     |         |     |           |     |         |     |          |      |
|---------------|----------|-----|---------|-----|-----------|-----|---------|-----|----------|------|
|               | Beedi    |     |         |     | Cigarette |     |         |     | Tobacco  |      |
|               | Everyday |     | Festive |     | Everyday  |     | Festive |     | Everyday |      |
|               | M        | F   | M       | F   | M         | F   | M       | F   | M        | F    |
| (1)           | (2)      | (3) | (4)     | (5) | (6)       | (7) | (8)     | (9) | (10)     | (11) |
| Vadabaliya    | 43       | 3   | 23      | 2   | 13        | ... | 7       | ... | 61       | 90   |
| Jalari        | 6        | ... | 3       | 1   | ...       | ... | ...     | ... | 26       | 14   |
|               | 49       | 3   | 26      | 3   | 13        | ... | 7       | ... | 87       | 104  |

—Contd.

Statement II-24—Concl'd.  
SMOKING HABIT OF FISHERMEN, 1962

| Name of caste | Chewing         |      |          |      |         |      |          |      |         |      |
|---------------|-----------------|------|----------|------|---------|------|----------|------|---------|------|
|               | Smoking Tobacco |      | Pan      |      |         |      | Tobacco  |      |         |      |
|               | Festive         |      | Everyday |      | Festive |      | Everyday |      | Festive |      |
|               | M               | F    | M        | F    | M       | F    | M        | F    | M       | F    |
| (1)           | (12)            | (13) | (14)     | (15) | (16)    | (17) | (18)     | (19) | (20)    | (21) |
| Vadabaliya    | 28              | 31   | 5        | ...  | 4       | 1    | 33       | 6    | ...     | ...  |
| Jalari        | 13              | 9    | ...      | ...  | 1       | ...  | 7        | 7    | ...     | ...  |
|               | 41              | 40   | 5        | ...  | 5       | 1    | 40       | 13   | ...     | ...  |

M: Males F: Females

Considering the castes separately it is found that among the Vadabalijas 210 persons are in the habit of smoking. The percentage of male and female smokers works at 74.52% or 117 and 63.26% or 93 respectively. Among the Jalaris, 79.31% or 46 persons are in the habit of smoking. Sex-wise break-up shows that 81.25% or 26 persons among males and 53.85% or 14 persons among females are in the habit of smoking. This shows, though there is proportionately a greater overall number of smokers among the Jalaris the percentage of women smokers are proportionately less among the Jalaris.

129. Of the total number of 264 persons who smoke every day 153 are males and 111 are females. 195 persons of the smokers use tobacco leaf. 50 persons smoke *beedi*; 15 persons smoke cigarettes. Speaking of women only, 103 smoke tobacco leaf. In fact, of the total number of smokers, 54.45% of them are women. Only 3 women of Vadabaliya caste smoke *beedis* (Table 48).

130. The average annual expenditure per household on tobacco is Rs. 60.80 and average per capita

annual expenditure is Rs. 15.53. This pattern of expenditure does not vary very much as between the Vadabaliya and the Jalari castes. Among the Vadabaliya, the average annual household expenditure and annual per capita expenditure on tobacco is Rs. 60.14 and Rs. 15.78 and among the Jalari they are Rs. 63.92 and 14.29 respectively.

#### Chewing habit

131. Chewing of betel nut and betel leaves is not common among them though chewing tobacco is in vogue on a small scale. 58 persons are in the habit of chewing tobacco. This habit is found in greater number, among males who number 45 as against 13 females. Only 5 men chew *pan* who form only 1.38% of the total population under survey. Considering this habit in terms of two castes it is found that among the Vadabalijas 38 males (24.20%) and 6 females (4.08%) are in the habit of chewing tobacco whereas among the Jalaris the percentage for male and female works at 21.88% and 26.92% respectively. This means that while the tobacco chewing habit is more or less of

of the same degree among men of both the castes, a greater proportion of females among the Jalaris are in the habit of chewing tobacco.

132. Smoking cigarettes and chewing of pan on festival occasions and occasions when they make a trip to Srikakulam town are quite common among the Vadabaliyas. But in this respect the Jalaris seem to be a little more conservative in the case of cigarettes and *pans*. It is difficult to find out exactly how many persons are in the habit of smoking and chewing on festival and special occasions. Very roughly it may be estimated that only 3% of the total population are having such occasional habits.

133. The general atmosphere and the habits of elders do not even profess to look upon younger folks, sons or daughters smoking before the elders as something of a disrespect or misbehaviour.

134. There seems to be no built-in moral checks or scruples at the family or the caste level regarding smoking. But it is considered to be a bad social etiquette to smoke before persons who are consider-

ed superior either by virtue of caste or by virtue of official status. Thus when such differentiated persons are met with, the fishermen do not smoke openly. Either they keep away the *chutta* from the mouth in the hand concealed behind the back or in the fist or throw it away. When once such persons disappear from the scene, they resume smoking. When they are left alone or in the group of their own castemen and neighbours they freely smoke and converse even while putting the *chutta* in their mouths. Men and women while at work, inside and outside the house, smoke abundantly. Thus the housewife while attending to cooking or pounding the corn or grinding *chodi* or *kharam* (chilly and salt) is seen intermittently smoking and keeping aside for a while the burning *chutta* or putting the *chutta* in the mouth. Spitting habit, a close concomitant of tobacco leaf smoking is prevalent in such an indiscreet way that the persons do not mind spitting near the oven, let alone near about the pial or the front yard. Use of match sticks at the hamlet to lit the tobacco is not very common. As far as possible they go in to lit their *chutta* with another person or ask for the fire from the hearth.

### Chapter III

#### SOCIAL CUSTOMS

##### Pregnancy and prenatal practices

Method of ascertaining pregnancy is associated with the stopping of the monthly menstrual course. Local expression for this phenomenon is *neia thapputa*. With this they begin to expect that the woman is in the family way. During the course of the second and third months, her tastes and likings for food and other items of consumption show a characteristic change. It may be that she longs to eat more sweets and savouries or expresses her preference and fondness for four fruits or a kind of company or a visit to shrines. In addition to these symptoms she feels vomiting sensation now and then. These are the common signs and symptoms by which the fishermen infer about a woman becoming pregnant.

##### Food for the pregnant mother

2. No special prescriptions or taboos or regulations are associated with the dietary habits of the expectant mother. Though she takes the ordinary and usual food items, still preference is shown to her likes within the limits of the household income. Her desires are as far as possible fulfilled. There are 6 cases reported where special mention is made that the expectant mother is entertained by the relatives and friends when she is in her husband's house, by inviting her to dine with them. Special preparations like *paramannam* (sweet rice), *ariselu* (a sweet item), *pongadalu*, chicken or mutton preparations, fruits like banana are served. These rounds of invitations take place one after another for about 5 or 6 times till the parents (in the case of first and second pregnancy) take the expectant mother to their house for delivery. During this period the pregnant woman attends to all types of household work. As the days pass on, she is allowed to do only light household work.

##### Celebrations on attaining expectant motherhood

3. When the woman is in the family way, invariably in the case of the first child birth (*tholipurudu*) and the subsequent one (*marupurudu*) the happy news is communicated to her parents by a personal visit of an elderly member, preferably a woman of the household or of the nearest kinship relation like the husband's father's sister or elder brother's wife. While communicating the news,

*pasupu* (turmeric) *kunkum*, (vermillion) and sweets, are given as presents. In turn, her parents visit the daughter during the 3rd or 5th or 7th month of pregnancy. They bring turmeric powder and vermillion, sweets, new saree and bangles as presents to the daughter. An auspicious day is fixed in consultation with a Brahmin for celebrating the occasion of the expectant motherhood when she is dressed in new clothes and decorated with new bangles. The Dasudu (magico-religious priest hailing from Vadabaliya caste) is invited for propitiating the deities and praying for the happy days for the expectant mother. He takes turmeric powder, vermillion, incense and coconut for worshipping the deities near the sea shore. For his service he is offered Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. A small feast is arranged for the selected invitees to celebrate the occasion.

##### Birth and post-natal practices

4. It is a usual custom that the first and second delivery should take place in the house of the parents of the expectant mother (*i.e.*, *kannorilla*). In any case the first birth (*tholipurudu*) at least takes place in mother's house. Table 71 bears out this social custom. But in cases where her parents are too poor to afford to discharge this obligation the first and the subsequent births also take place in the husband's house. There is a strict taboo for the third birth to take place in the parent's house of the expectant mother. This is on account of a belief (expressed by 3 households) that the own brother of the expectant mother will die if he hears the first cry of the child. This belief is waived when for instance for some reason, the maternal uncle (*menamama*) of the new born child is absent when the child birth takes place.

5. No birth is reported in the hamlets under survey to have taken place in the hospital. They do not go to the hospital (which is located at Srikakulam, 7 miles away) for the maternity services except in difficult cases. Their sole dependance for the maternity services had been on the *manthrasani*, the local midwife and continues to be so even now. Srimati Mysamma, an old woman belonging to the Vadabaliya caste of Pedaganagallapeta is a well-known *manthrasani* to the inhabitants of the 2 hamlets under survey. Though she did not have any formal training, she is

a woman of rich experience handed down from her mother who was also a *manthrasani*. Her services are sought both by the Jalaris and the Vadabaliyas of the hamlets under survey and also by the inhabitants of the other neighbouring fishermen hamlets. In a few cases the services of *manthrasani*, a resident of Pukkallapeta hamlet are also called for.

6. For purposes of conducting the delivery, a separate apartment in the house is set aside. If the *gondillu* is present in the house, where household deity is worshipped and the Dasudu sits for *katha*, care is taken not to pollute it by means of either setting apart some place screened off from the *gondillu* or a separate hut belonging to the household or the nearest kinship relation, for the purpose. The pregnant woman attends to the household duties till she complains of the labour pains. She is made to rest on a cot in the room set apart for child birth. The *manthrasani* is immediately summoned to attend on her. The mother of the expectant mother, other nearest kinsfolk like sister or sister-in-law stays with her for necessary assistance. As soon as the child is born the umbilical cord is cut with *keelakatti*, a local crude knife and oven ash is applied to the umbilical cord. The child and the mother are given bath with hot water in which is mixed turmeric powder. On this day some nearest relatives visit the mother and the baby. Pollution lasts for 9 days. Till three days she is not allowed to go out of the house even to attend nature's call. *Manthrasani* attends on her till three days. A *kumpati* which is an earthen pot containing cinders of dung cakes is kept in her room for warmth. Fomentation is given to the mother and the child to relieve the bodily pains as also to keep the body warm. During these three days her diet solely consists of a medicinal preparation known as *vorra* or *kayam*. This is administered three times in a day. In some cases this diet is given only for a day and half. *Vorra* is prepared at home by boiling *pippallu* or *pippala gaddi*, garlic, jaggery and asafoetida in gingili oil till it is reduced to a solid form. Three small balls are made out of this and given to her for swallowing.

7. On the third day she is given bath with hot water boiled with *rovili* (*vitex trifolia*) leaves. The nearest relatives including the parents-in-law and husband are invited and the baby is shown to them. The baby is put to mother's breast from this day. The mother's food from this day consists of boiled rice, *charu* and fish curry. She is kept on one-time meal till a month,

8. On the 9th day is held *kappaku makkadam* ceremony which marks the end of the pollution associated with birth. On this day, the room where the delivery had taken place is cleaned, white washed and the floor is plastered with cow dung. The mother and the child are given bath in the hot water into which are placed some *rovili* (*vitex trifolia*) leaves. The *manthrasani* brands the child's abdomen with red hot needle. Gingili oil is applied on this branded spot. The branding is locally known as *churukaleyuta* and is said to prevent and cure any complaints of indigestion to the child. She is paid Re. 0.50 for this service. In the evening the mother is taken by the *muttaidulu* (woman in married status) to the nearby well or *selama* (also pronounced as *chelama*) (spring) to perform *kappaku makkadam* ceremony. She wears new sari and bangles on this occasion and carries a brass or an earthen pot with her. Turmeric powder, jaggery, some edible oil and incense are taken as ritual goods for this ceremony. Near the well or the *chelama* they make a doll of *kappa* (frog) made out of rice flour or sand, which is propitiated by applying turmeric and vermilion powder. The significance of worshipping *kappa* (frog) was not clearly made out by the informants in the hamlets. In other villages of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts also the performance of this ceremony among many castes and tribes is in vogue. A general version of the significance of worshipping *kappa* (frog) is that the mother symbolically wishes that her child should jump like a frog and come up without confining to narrow limits, unlike it. The mother crosses the *kappa* and reaches the well or the *chelama*. She goes round the well or the *chelama* three times and propitiates the presiding water deity by throwing into it the ritual goods and the doll. Afterwards she draws a potful of water and returns home accompanied by the *muttaidulu*, carrying the potful of water on her head. Till she performs this ceremony neither she touches the water pot, nor visits the water source. At home either on this day or 11th day or 27th day they prepare a cloth cradle for the child. The *muttaidulu* and girls are invited on this occasion. They place the child in the cradle singing some songs. Afterwards they are served with *atukulu* (beaten rice), fruits, and cocoanut pieces; the totality of all these eatables is called *palaharamu*. If the household can afford they are treated to a sumptuous dinner. From the 9th day onwards, the new mother attends to light household work and even attends to fetching of water. After one month she attends to her normal work,

#### Expenditure incidental to child birth

9. There is a local adage *puritiki puttedu chaladu* which means a *putti* (10 bags) of grain is insufficient to meet the expenditure incidental to child birth. It consists of payments to *manthrasani*, washerman both in the form of cash and kind, expenditure on purchases of spices and medicinal herbs and on ceremonies and feasts.

#### Statement III-1

#### EXPENDITURE PATTERN INCIDENTAL TO BIRTH AMONG FISHERMEN, 1962

| S. No. | Items of expenditure                                                  | Amount<br>(Range in Rs.)                                                                                         | No. of<br>house-<br>holds              |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| (1)    | (2)                                                                   | (3)                                                                                                              | (4)                                    |
| 1      | Payments to <i>manthrasani</i><br>(local midwife)                     | 1 to 3.99<br>4 to 5.99                                                                                           | 55<br>6                                |
| 2      | Payments to <i>chakali</i><br>(washerman)                             | 1 to 3.99<br>4 to 5.99                                                                                           | 31<br>2                                |
| 3      | <i>Vorra</i> (indigenous<br>medicine)                                 | 4 to 15.99<br>16 to 27.99                                                                                        | 17<br>12                               |
| 4      | All items (including the<br>above expenses, ceremonies<br>and feasts) | 1 to 4.99<br>5 to 9.99<br>10 to 14.99<br>15 to 19.99<br>20 to 24.99<br>25 to 29.99<br>30 to 34.99<br>35 to 44.99 | 1<br>12<br>17<br>8<br>9<br>5<br>2<br>1 |

It is seen from the above Statement III-1 that payments to *manthrasani* range from Re. 1 upto Rs. 6. The custom seems to be that in the case of the birth of a male child, she is paid a higher amount. In addition to this cash payment, she is offered one-time meal for three days, and on the 9th day an *adda* (a unit of local measure) of rice (valued at Re. 0.50). Payments to washerman ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 in the form of cash and 3 *addas* of rice (valued at Rs. 1.50) also. The overall expenditure per child birth which includes these items and expenses connected with ceremonies and feasts ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 145 and a majority of households spend an amount ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. Table 71 shows that the number of births in the two hamlets has increased from 16 in 1957-58 to 21 in 1960-61 and has decreased to 12 in the year 1961-62.

#### Naming ceremony

10. Naming ceremony takes place on the 9th or 11th or 27th day from the child birth. If it is on

the 9th day, naming ceremony is combined with *kappaku makkadam* ceremony. For naming ceremony the Dasudu (magico-religious person), a well known person in Pedaganagallapeta, one Sri Kari Appaiah is invited and asked to give the name to the child. The child and the mother are given bath. The Dasudu sits for *suvaileyadam* or *kathaveyadam* in the *gondillu* which is the name for the proceedings when the Dasudu goes into trance by making such spells and sounds like *hale*, *hule* which is locally known as *devudu punadam* and tells about the ancestor or deity that is either associated with the new child or reborn in that form. Accordingly a name either of the ancestor or of the deity is prescribed and the child is called after the same name. Sometimes even a boy is named Kish-tamma which ordinarily sounds as a female name. This happens because in some rare cases a female ancestor is believed to have been reborn as the new male child.

#### Male names

11. In the grand father's generation common and typical proper names found among the Vadabaliyas are Musalayya (literally meaning old man), Appaiah (signifying the presiding deity Lord Narsimha at Simhachalam shrine, which is popularly known as Simhadryappa and this is shortened into Appaiah), Sattaiah (signifying the diety Satyanarayana, shortened into Sattaiah), Ammoru (meaning the Mother Goddess), Ramaiah (referring to Sri Rama), Phakiru (referring to Muslim saints) and other names like Neelaiah, Kamaiah, Palleti and Valisaiah whose significance is not known. Among the Jalaris, in the grandfather's generation, the typical male names are Haraiah (referring to Vishnu), Danaiah (literally meaning donator), Krishnamma (referring to Sri Krishna) and Ayyanna (significance not known). In the second generation i.e., the father's generation among the Vadabaliyas new modes of names like Krishnamurthy are found; among Jalaris names like Appaiah, Yerraiah and Ankulu continue. In the present generation among both the fishermen castes the old generation's names are modified by adding suffixes like 'Rao' 'Murthy' 'Swamy' and 'Raju'. The typical form of these names are Ramarao, Nageswararao, Apparao, Kameswararao, Appalaswamy, Kamaraju and so on. Some smart ending names like Satyam, Krishnam are also coming into vogue. Side by side with these names, ancestral names like Korlaiah, Appayya, Lachmudu, Gurayya and Daneshu continue to be in vogue. In day-to-

day accostings and callings they pronounce the names in full like Neelaiah, Appaiah and Ramulu. But some names like Krishnam or Krishnamurthy take the form of Kishtudu and Satyam becomes Sattodu.

#### Female names

12. In the grandmother's generation typical proper names for women among the Vadabaliyas and the Jalaris are Lachamma, Syamalamma, Ankamma, Yenamma, Thotamma, Polamma, Neelamma, Appamma, Rajamma, Garamma, Bangaramma, Danamma and Karremma. In the mother's generation i.e., the second generation in addition to the ancestral names other names like Achamma, Sattamma, Kuddenma, Narasamma, Yerramma, Kamamma, Bhoolokamma are in vogue. In the present generation new names like Tulasamma, Kausalya, Sanyasamma and Nookamma are added to the list of typical female names among the fisherfolk.

#### First feeding and baby food

13. Generally, the child lives exclusively on mother's milk till about 6 months. Thereafter, soft *ambali* is given as a supplementary food and the child continues to suckle mother's milk in some cases upto 3rd year. No special ceremony is observed regarding the first feeding of the solid food for the child.

#### Tonsure ceremony

14. The tonsure ceremony is called *koppu theeyuta*. This takes place both in the case of male and female children after the completion of the third month and before attainment of one year or in the third year of the child. Third, ninth and eleventh months are preferred among both the fisherman castes; however, among the Jalaris, this ceremony takes place in the sixth month also. An auspicious day is fixed in consultation with the Dasudu. If the parents had taken a *mokkubadi* (vow) in the name of the deity like Simhadrayappanna of Simhachalam, Suryanarayana of Arasavilli or the presiding deity at Rameswaram or Ammoru, the local deity, to ward off evil effects and diseases, they fix the venue of tonsure ceremony in the respective shrines. Otherwise, it takes place at the house itself. Festivals and fairs associated with these deities are considered as auspicious days for this ceremony. Sivarathri, Sankramana, Gandhamasi, Aviti Dasami, and Karthika Purnima are such festival days. On other days, either a Tuesday or a Saturday is considered

auspicious. When the ceremony takes place in the shrine of a deity, the parents reach the shrine with the child accompanied by a few relatives who also join them in the pilgrimage. In many cases, it was reported that it is a meritorious act to visit the shrine by walk. For instance, to reach Simhachalam they walk along taking *pramida* or *jyothi* i.e., a kind of light to be lit before Simhadryappa. The hair of the child is removed in the name of the deity by engaging a barber. After bath they have the *darshan* of God and make offerings to the deity and return home by bus. When conducted at home, the tonsure ceremony takes a little ritualistic form. On an auspicious day the barber, locally known as *manthri* is called in. Pedaganagallapeta hamleters invite the barber from Kallepalle while Kasipeta residents invite him from Labbodipeta. Generally, this takes place in the afternoon. On the *arugu* (plal) or in the *vakili* (threshold) a *peetham* (plank) is placed. Preferably the grandmother or father's sister sits on the plank facing east keeping the child on her lap. A part of her sari is spread in front so that when the hair is removed it falls on that and not on the ground. About a seer of rice, a seer of paddy and some turmeric pieces are kept in *kanchuginne* (a kind of vessel made of bronze or bell metal) which is placed near the barber as presents to him. A *mantha* (a small vessel) is also placed filled with water. Relatives and friends present on the occasion offer a *kani* (a copper coin) by taking it round the head of the child and putting it in the water vessel. In addition some offer grain also. The hair of the child is disposed off in the sea or at the confluence of the Nagavali river and the sea. In cases where some vows are taken in the name of some deity the hair is preserved till such time as they visit the shrine and dispose it off there. After the bath the child is dressed in new clothes. The paternal aunt is suitably honoured by some cash presents. The barber takes the foodgrain kept in the *kanchuginne*; in addition, an amount ranging from Re. 0.25 to Re. 1 is also paid to him. After one month, the hair is removed for the second time both for the boy and the girl. Subsequently, only the boy's hair is cut.

#### Initiating the child to learning

15. Many fisherman households have no custom of initiating the child to learning. Only two households among the Vadabaliyas and none among the Jalaris have observed initiation of child to learning. On an auspicious day fixed in consultation with the local school teacher or the

Brahmin, the child is taken to the school with a cocoanut and a *terva* (local measure) of rice as presents to the teacher. The teacher thereupon initiates the child by making him write the alphabets on a slate.

#### Attainment of puberty

16. The girl who attains puberty is kept in a separate apartment set apart for her lodging. Till this arrangement is made she spends her time near the *uppegaddu* or by the side of groves on the outskirts of the village. It is a custom that the maternal uncle should bring the cocoanut leaves for making a mat on which the girl sits for the puberty ceremony. On the *arugu* (plal) a separate apartment is enclosed by putting a *dadi* of cocoanut leaves. The father or the mother of the girl approaches a Brahmin or some other caste man at Kallepalle village or at Gara village to know the auspicious or inauspicious implication of the time at which the daughter attained puberty and also to fix the *muhurtham* (an auspicious time) to perform puberty ceremony. If the girl has already been married the news is sent to her husband's house through a brother or sister or maternal uncle or paternal aunt. A dhoti or a sari is presented to the messenger by the in-laws. The women in married status among their own kinsmen are invited for the ceremony. At the auspicious time she is brought into the separate apartment couched in a cloth and seated on the cocoanut mat prepared by the maternal uncle or in his absence any person belonging to that classificatory kinship relation. A *bondam* (cocoanut) and *pasupu mudda* (turmeric paste) are placed by her side. If the household can afford to engage musical instruments, they do so on this occasion. The women in the hamlet and other women who are near and dear visit the girl and present about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a seer of rice or paddy, fruits, dry cocoanuts, and sweets called *arisela*, *paramannam*, *pongadalu* etc. These visits are spread over 5 to 7 days till which time pollution lasts. They sprinkle *akshantalu* (sacred rice) on the girl and bless her. The visitors are offered *thambulam* (betel leaves and nuts). In the case of married girl the kinswoman from the side of parents-in-law bring her presents of cloth, turmeric and vermilion, fruits and sweets. In addition they bring presents of 3 or 5 pots known as *amritakundam* containing rice, *atukulu* (beaten rice) and other grains. Brass and bell metal plates are also presented to the girl on this occasion. All these presents are collectively known as *sari*. These

presents are placed on a *mancham* (cot) and exhibited before the kinsfolk. Sweets and fruits are distributed among all the households in the hamlet and among the near relatives. Till the final bath on the 5th day or 7th day the girl does not move out. Some associates and friends always keep company with her. Daily she is anointed with turmeric paste to her body and oil to the hair. She is served soft and sweet food like *java*, rice cooked with green gram-dhal and jaggery in an earthen plate (*madaka*) or in *sattuginne* separately. On the 5th or the 7th day final bath is given to the girl. Five pots of water are used for bathing her. The apartment and the utensils used by her are purified by plastering and sprinkling cow dung and cow urine. The washerman attends to the washing of clothes used by her. The saree worn by the girl during the period of pollution and a portion of the presents of grain and fruits made at the ceremony are offered to the washerman. In the case of married girl, if the time at which the girl attained puberty is inauspicious some *shanti* (propitiation) ceremony is performed. The Brahmin attends to this ceremony. The husband and wife do not see each other till this ceremony is over. After bath the husband and wife are made to stand on both sides of a cloth curtain and below it on the floor a dry cocoanut cup containing edible oil is placed. The husband is asked to see the image of vermilion mark put on the forehead of his wife reflected in the oil cup while the *manthras* are recited. The celebration attending on puberty comes to an end by the girl stepping into each house in the hamlet and receiving the blessings of the elders. There is a belief if she does not make this first visit to any house in the hamlet on this day subsequently some *keedu* (untoward thing) happens to her.

#### MARRIAGE

##### Types of marriage

17. There are two types of marriages among the fishermen of both the castes: arranged marriage by the elders through negotiation, and marriage by elopement. Arranged marriages take three forms. One, *kanne pelli* which means marriage between a girl (before or after puberty) and a boy, for the first time; two, subsequently arranged marriage to a widow or a widower is known as *marumanuvu*; three, if it is a marriage between a man and a woman who got separated or divorced it is known as *edupupelli*. Marriage by elopement goes by the local name *techchukonuta* which means bringing a girl without sanction or the knowledge of the social

machinery but later being ratified sometimes by suitable payments and compensation to the parties concerned and the community people.

#### Permissible partners for marriage

18. *Menarikam* (marrying mother's brother's daughter), *eduru menarikam* (marrying father's sister's daughter) and marrying sister's daughter are common though the former two are preferred. Some people do not like the marital union between a boy and his sister's daughter as it involves a delicate emotional situation wherein the husband, when he gets wild with his wife on certain occasions cannot scold her in all sorts of foul language which when done, reflects on his own parents and sister. Marrying wife's sister or younger brother's widow is in vogue. In any case a man and a woman belonging to the same *intiperu* are considered as classificatory brother and sister because of the same patrilineal descent. As mentioned in the previous Chapter not only do the members of the same *intiperu* are considered as classificatory brothers and sisters but marital relationship between one *intiperu* and a few other specified *intiperus* is tabooed as they are considered classificatory siblings which is locally referred to as *annathammula varasa*. This means that marriage is contracted between persons belonging to such *intiperus* (surnames) the relationship between whom is considered as one of non-sibling nature. This permissible *intiperu* relationship is locally known as *bandhuvula varasa*. There is no taboo for marital relations between persons belonging to the same village or hamlet. Marriages are endogamous within the same caste and exogamous with reference to *intiperu*. Polygyny is in vogue while polyandrous marriages are unknown. The foregoing customs are same both among the Jalaris and the Vadabaliyas.

#### Age at first marriage

19. Table 53 gives the number of persons by sex and age at first marriage. The data are based on the consanguineous marriage survey schedule. The information has been obtained for 90 males and 104 females. There are 37 males in the age group of 20-24 years, 31 males in the age group of 15-19 years, 11 in the age group of 25-29 years, 7 in the age group of 10-14 years and one in the age group of 30-34 at the time of first marriage. This means that by the time the males reach the 24th year about 90% of the males get married. Late marriages

are rare. Among females only one marriage in the age group of 0-4 years has taken place among the Jalaris. Twelve persons were in the age group of 5-9 years at the time of their first marriage. The most common age group for marriage seems to be 10-14 years for girls at which age 54 females were married for the first time. In the age group of 15-19 years, 32 females got married for the first time. As a general practice 98 females were between 5 to 19 years at the time of their first marriage. Late marriages above 19 years of age are very rare among females.

#### Marriage payments

20. Marriage payments among the Jalaris and the Vadabaliyas consist of bride price, ornaments to the bride, clothes to the bride and the bridegroom. Among the Vadabaliyas *voli* (bride price) ranges from Rs. 3.62 to Rs. 5. It is customary among them that if they contract marriage with persons of villages lying west of Nagavali river, an amount of Rs. 5 is to be given. On the other hand, if they contract marriage with persons of villages located to the east of Nagavali river, only an amount of Rs. 3.62 is to be paid. Among the Jalaris, the bride price ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. The bride price is the same both in the case of virgin and widow marriage among both the castes. However, in cases of close kinship relations the bride price payment is waived. There is no custom of payment of bridegroom price (*katnam*) among the Vadabaliyas but among the Jalaris an amount of Rs. 20 is paid as bridegroom price. The bride is given 2 sarees and in some cases *ravikas* (blouses) also. One saree is known as *pasupukattukoka* (turmeric coloured saree) which is put on by the bride at the time of marriage. The other saree is known as *tellakattukoka* (white saree) which is worn after marriage. The value of cloth for the bride ranges upto Rs. 25. The ornaments presented to the bride are *nagulu*, *teege*, *kammalu* and *mattelu* which all together cost between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. For the bridegroom, 2 *dhotis*, one *voihayyada* (a red bordered shoulder wear) and a shirt, a silver toe ring costing Rs. 5 are given. The cost of dress goes upto Rs. 30.

#### Consanguineous marriages

21. Out of 138 marriages surveyed in 77 households of both the castes 65 marriages investigated among 46 households were contracted within the consanguineous relationship. There are 2 cases of polygynous marriages among the Vadabaliya caste

of Pedaganagallapeta. 118 marriages of 68 households are monogamous (Table 51). Among the 65 consanguineous marriages 21 are with mother's own brother's daughter, 19 are with own sister's daughter, 12 are with father's sister's daughter, and the rest are with other blood relations (Table 49).

22. Out of the total number of 138 marriages 50% or 69 are contracted within the village. Among the remaining 70 marriages 54 are contracted within the taluk—43 with the residents living within a distance of less than 10 miles and 11 living at a distance ranging between 11 to 25 miles. Further 12 marriages are contracted outside the taluk but within the district—8 marriages below 10 miles and 4 between 11 to 25 miles. Only two marriages are contracted outside the district at a distance of 101 miles or more. As the Srikakulam district is bordering Orissa State one marriage contracted in a border village has been returned as outside the State (Table 52).

23. No marriages among the Vadabaliya and the Jalari castes have taken place in contravention of caste rules and custom.

#### Objection to inter-caste marriages

24. Ten persons among the Vadabaliya caste have expressed no objection to contract marriages, with castes other than their own (Table 50).

#### MARRIAGE PROCEEDINGS

##### Virgin marriage

25. Virgin marriage is locally known as *kannepelli*. A brief description of the marriage practices among the Vadabaliyas and the Jalaris is given below.

26. Among Vadabaliyas the initiative for negotiating marriage is taken customarily from the boy's side. Usually as the boy reaches the age of 18 years, the parents begin looking out for a suitable girl for marriage in the permissible consanguineous relation or some other permissible non-consanguineous relation. In any case the marriages are contracted within their own caste. Unilaterally they make up their mind on a suitable girl. Then on a good day fixed in consultation with Dasudu they start from their place with one or two close relatives to explore the possibilities for a bilateral talk with the parents of the girl. This preliminary visit

to the girl's place is locally known as *pendlikuthuruku velluta* (going in search of a bride). These preliminaries mark the first stage in arranged marriages.

27. The preliminary meeting and talks are extremely delicate and suggestive in their form, content and expression. Generally, the groom's party does not directly go and sit for talks in the girl's house except in such cases where they have already had a close consanguineous relations and intimate and informal relations. It is customary to halt in the house of another relative or friend or an acquaintance. Through these persons the boy's people pay a courtesy visit to the girl's house and make kind enquiries of their welfare. Slowly, the purpose of the visit is revealed by saying '*pappu kudiki vachchamu*' (we have come for a sumptuous meal). No sooner did the girl's father hear that expression than he would grasp its conventional import which is obviously a reference to the offering of his daughter. The subsequent reactions and interaction pattern are watched by the boy's people with great interest and expectations. If the girl's parents offer them water, seat and tobacco, the boy's people see an assurance and hope and feel encouraged to open the talks more directly and less figuratively. When the girl's parents extend further courtesies to them and invite them for lunch or dinner saying '*pappu annam tinavachchu*' (you can have the meal by all means), the boy's people are more than assured of the offer. Then ensue some talks relating to such issues as the kind and quantity of gold ornaments, clothes that the boy's party can present to the bride. Caste elders of both the villages to which the parties belong arbitrate to reconcile some issues of marginal nature in marriage payments; when all these are agreed upon, the boy's people and a few caste elders are given a hearty meal. As they leave the girl's place, the girl's parents express their wish to visit the boy's house which is gladly welcomed by the boy's party. These talks asking for the girl by the boy's parents are known as *pillani aduguta*. When the girl's father accepts the offer and offers them courtesy this is known as '*kallaku neelu ichchuta*', (giving water for washing the feet). The boy's people return to the village and prepare to receive the visitors from the girl's people. If the girl's parents do not offer water it is an indication of the rejection of the proposal and the boy's party retreats.

28. On an auspicious day the girl's parents, one or two caste elders and close kinship relations make a visit to the boy's house and satisfy themselves regarding the future home for their daughter. This visit is known as *illu chupulu*.

29. When both the parties are satisfied of the family background, mutual likings of the boy and the girl and marriage payments, the boy's party starts formalising the marital relations. An auspicious day is fixed after consulting a Brahmin or any other person who knows the elements of astrology. On this day the boy's party consisting of five women in married status (may be the mother or sister-in-law or father's sister) known as (*pette perantalu* because they carry a box full of presents) to perform a ceremony known as *pradhanam*. This is also known as *pasupu-kankuma* ceremony. The following articles are taken as presents to the girl's house: five or nine cocoanuts, three bunches (*pedas*) i.e., three dozens of bananas, twelve paise of *pongadalu* (sweets),  $\frac{1}{2}$  a seer of turmeric, one *sola* of gingili oil, two *addas* of *arukulu*, 2 visses of sweet potato, a pot of jaggery (*bhallapennadu*), sugar-cane pieces, a saree and a *ravika*, and gold ornaments. After their arrival, they wash their feet and enter into the girl's house. A wooden seat (*pasanam*) is placed over the mortar (*rolu*) and the girl is brought to sit on it facing east. One of the *pette perantalu* applies oil to the head of the girl, turmeric to limbs and face and vermilion mark on the forehead. Fruits, sweets and cocoanuts are placed in the *kongu* (hem) and tied. This ceremonious offering and tying in the hem is known as *radihalu*. Then the bride is taken round the mortar thrice which concludes the ceremony. The boy's party and some local caste elders are suitably entertained. They are given a non-vegetarian dinner on the next day. The boy's party returns to their place after agreeing for the marriage.

30. Then they consult an astrologer for an auspicious day for marriage. He is paid 6 P. for this consultation generally the *muhurtham* (time) for marriage is fixed for the night. The venue of marriage is customarily the bride's house. However, if the bride's father is poor, celebrations take place at the bridegroom's house. A man from the bridegroom's house goes round the relatives residing in the village and outside and invites them to attend the marriage. No printing of wedding cards has yet been taken up by the fishermen. At an auspicious time, the boy is 'made' the bridegroom. He

is seated on a wooden seat facing east. The barber attends to the removal of his finger nails and toe nails. This ceremony is known as *kallagollasambaram*. Then he is anointed with turmeric and oil by women in married status (*petti perantalu*) and given bath. He is decorated with gold chain, flower garlands, finger rings and dressed in a new dhoti, shirt and a *voibayyada* (the shoulder wear). A little of paddy is put in a *jangili* (a winnow like basket) and pounded with *rokali* (pestle) by the women in married status. The *rokali* is touched on the shoulders and to the knees of the bridegroom. The paddy is given away to the barber. In the same way, the bride is also 'prepared' at the bride's residence. The bridegroom's party starts from their place at an auspicious time so as to reach the bride's village in the evening. The party customarily consists of the following persons.

*Pellikoduku* (bridegroom),

*Todipellikoduku* (a companion to the bridegroom),

12 *Kulapeddalu* (9 caste elders and Kularaju, Pella and Samena),

*Petteperantalu* (women in married status who carry a box containing presents like ornaments, *sathamnam*, 2 sarees, turmeric, vermilion, oil to the bride) and

*Lalli thandralu* and *bandhuvulu* (parents and relatives).

Before they start they first visit the house of the Kularaju, the Pella and the Samena, the functionaries of the caste council and offer them an amount ranging from Re. 1-25 to Re. 1-62, turmeric and vermilion as a mark of paying customary respect. The Kularaju keeps a headwear on the bridegroom's head. All of them join the bridegroom's party together with other caste elders to proceed to the bride's house accompanied by musical instruments. The Samena leads the party. After reaching the bride's village they stop on the outskirts near a temple. The Samena goes to the bride's house and informs them about the bridegroom's arrival. The bride's party receives them with drums and trumpets and entertains them with drinks.

31. At the bride's place on the day of marriage, a pandal consisting of 12 posts is erected. The significance of this number is not known. An earthen *peena* (dais) is constructed in the pandal straight in front of the main entrance of the house. This dais is decorated with rice flour and turmeric powder. A wooden seat made of *maddi* wood is kept on the *peena* and covered with washed sarees.

Sometimes in the absence of pandal, marriage celebrations take place in the main living room of the house itself. A plank is placed in the main room on the mortar. The bridegroom dressed in new dhoti, shirt and *voibayyada* as an upper garment, accompanied by his party is taken to the pandal. He is taken round the *petti peena* three times and seated on it facing east. Likewise the bride is brought duly decked with ornaments and *pasupukattukoka* (turmeric coloured sarce) and seated by the left side of the groom. Through the Kularaju, the *voli* of Rs. 3-62 is paid to the bride's father. *Akshintalu* (rice coloured with turmeric powder considered sacred) are distributed to all the persons assembled there. The *sathamnam* (marriage locket) is sent round the whole assembly so that all the elders touch it. The belief is that this touch sanctifies the marriage. The Kularaju gives the *sathamnam* to the bridegroom, who ties it round the neck of the bride, and all the elders assembled sprinkle the *akshintalu*. The musical instruments are played. The relatives and friends present gifts in the form of cash or kind. This is locally known as *katnalu chadivinchadam*. The end of bridegroom's *voibayyada* and the hem of the bride's *pasupukattu koka* are knotted and then the newly wedded couple is taken in procession round the village. Crackers are burnt adding festivity to the occasion. They enter into each house of their caste men during the procession. This visit to each house is known as *gadapa thokkuta* (touching the threshold) or *illu muttuta* (stepping into the house). All the caste invitees are entertained to a vegetarian dinner. The bridegroom and his party would stay for another day and night. On the following morning the groom's party along with newly wedded couple depart for the groom's village accompanied by bride's parents and other elders. At the bridegroom's place they are entertained with non-vegetarian dinner and liquor. They stay there for 3 to 5 days. The newly wedded couple are again taken to the bride's house where they spend 3 to 5 days and return.

#### Consummation

32. If the girl has already attained puberty, on an auspicious day the girl is brought to the groom's house, and nuptials, locally referred to as *gadi muhurtham* is performed. A separate room is prepared for this purpose. The elderly women advice the girl regarding her conduct. No elaborate rituals and entertainments are done in connection with this ceremony.

#### Widow marriage

33. Widow marriage otherwise known as *marumanuvu* is a simple affair with no detailed formalities of a virgin marriage. The man's relatives and well wishers make a preliminary visit to the village where a widow is available for *marumanuvu*. If the preliminary talks are favourable they again make a visit on an auspicious day to the widow's house with *pette* (box) containing *puste* (marriage locket), two sarees,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers of edible oil, turmeric, betel leaves and nut and *voli* (bride price) of Rs. 3-63. The party consists of the Kularaju, the Pella and the Samena, and also one or two women in married status called *pette perantalu*. This visit is known as *pasupunooone teesukupovuta* (literally meaning taking turmeric and oil). They present these things and *voli* of Rs. 3-63 to the widow's parents or guardian. After meals they come back to the man's village taking along with them, the woman and her party of five women and men. After their arrival the groom and the bride are seated on a plank in front of the *rolu* (mortar) in the main living room facing south. Twelve caste elders and other relatives and friends are invited. They touch the *sathamnam* (marriage locket) which is given to the man who ties it round the neck of the bride. *Akshintalu* are thrown on the couple solemnising the wedding as the couple go round the mortar. Then they are taken in a procession to the houses of their caste men. The caste elders and relatives are treated to a meal. Rs. 5 is paid to the caste elders as a customary payment which they spend on drinking liquor. Consummation takes place on the same night. After five days the newly wedded couple go to the bride's house and return 3 days later.

#### Marriage by elopement

34. This kind of marriage occurs very rarely when either parents and a large number of close relatives are against the marriage alliance but the boy and the girl and a few friends and relatives like the match. Both the boy and the girl disappear from the village, meet at an appointed place near the *gedda* (stream) or grove and run away to a neighbouring village where they take shelter with some sympathetic relatives or friends. After some days, this gradually leads to a dispute brought before the caste council by the girl's parents, which decides the case and ratifies the marital union after levying a suitable fine for this social offence.

### Differences in marriage practices between Vadabalijas and Jalaris

35. In respect of arranged virgin marriages there are no major differences between the proceedings observed among the Jalaris except that the Jalaris engage a Brahmin priest and celebrate the marriage at the bridegroom's house. The Vadabalijas ordinarily do not engage the Brahmin priest except in rare cases where one can afford to pay for his services and celebrate the marriage in the bride's house. However a brief description of virgin marriage celebration among Jalari caste is given below. In widow marriage and marriage by elopement there are practically no differences.

36. Among Jalaris, after preliminary enquiries regarding the inclinations of the girl's parents for the approval of the match, the boy's party consisting of caste elders, women and men in close kinship relations like the father's sister, sister-in-law, maternal uncle, sister and brother-in-law visit the girl's house for betrothal ceremony. They take with them one *adda* (local measure) of oil, one *adda* of turmeric, six rupees, one *vendikadiyam* (silver wristlet) and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a tola of gold ornaments, and present them to the girl. After this ceremony a suitable *muhurtham* is fixed by consulting the Brahmin. The marriage takes place at the bridegroom's house.

37. A day or two before the actual date of marriage two women in married status accompanied by a male member of the boy's party proceed to the girl's house to bring the bride for marriage at the groom's house. They take five seers of oil, five seers of turmeric, vermilion, betel leaves and betel nuts, two sarees and in some cases *ravikas* also, *voli* of Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 keeping them in a bamboo woven basket which is given to the bride's parents. They distribute betel leaves and nuts first to the Pella and then to other relatives and invitees. On the day of taking *pette*, the Samena and the Pella of their village follow them. They arrive at the groom's village with the bride and her party. The Samena goes in advance and informs them of the bride's arrival. The bride accompanied by musical instruments, is taken to the pandal which is erected with 12 posts. The roof is covered with cocoanut leaves. A *gadde* (dais) of 3' x 2' is constructed in the front yard of the house. *Muggu* (drawings) is drawn with *pasupu* (turmeric powder), lime and black charcoal powder. This drawing is considered

*shubham* (auspicious). Locally this is known as *Kangenshadam*. *Perantalu* (women in married status) bring water in three new pots and keep them in *gondillu* on the day the bride is brought to the house for marriage. Two *kadavalu* and three *munthalu* are applied with turmeric and lime. On the next day again two *kadavas* of water brought by two women in married status are kept in the pandal. The bride and the bridegroom are brought into the pandal and seated on the *pendli peena* (a wooden plank) facing east. The nails of fingers and toes of the bride and bridegroom are removed by the barber. This ceremony is known as *kallagollu theeyuta* or *kallagollu sambaram*. After this the bridal pair are given bath and dressed in new clothes. *Kankanam* is tied to their wrist by the *perantalu*. *Kankanam* consists of *neridi aku* and a turmeric root tied into one with cotton thread. The *kankanam* is tied to the right hand of the man and to the left hand of the woman. All the relatives and friends invited for the occasion sit in the pandal after washing their feet. Two *kanchu ginnes* (a type of small bell metal vessels) are placed before the bridal couple, being filled with 5 seers of rice in each. The sacred rice (*akshintalu*) are given to all those assembled who will sprinkle them on the couple with their blessings. A Brahmin is invited to conduct the ceremonies. The *shatamanam* (marriage locket) after being touched by all the elders assembled on the occasion is given by the Brahmin to the bridegroom who ties it in the neck of the bride as the Brahmin recites *manthras*. Soon after this the relatives and friends from nearby villages give presents to the newly wedded couple. Afterwards they are taken round the village visiting every house and the village deity accompanied by musical instruments. The caste elders are offered betel leaf and betel nut. A vegetarian feast is arranged. On the third day *nagalli* ceremony follows. The bride and the groom are given bath seating them on the *peena*. *Kankanalu* are removed and placed under *pandirata*, a pole in the pandal. Again they are given bath. One *muntha* (pot) of water is kept on the top of the house in the name of the ancestors and in some cases it is kept in the *gondillu*. In some households it is kept for over a year and later on the pot is used for household purposes. After the conclusion of this ceremony the bride and the bridegroom go over to the house of the bride on the fourth day accompanied by the sister of the young man or the nearest woman relative. He stays there for about 3 to 6 days and

returns along with his wife. Some relatives accompany her with *sari* i.e., sweets, turmeric, vermilion, fruits, etc.

38. The consummation ceremony is generally held on the same day. In some cases it is postponed to some other day. No elaborate ceremonies or observances are held for this function.

### Marriage expenditure

39. Among the Vadabalijas the expenditure on marriage ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 545 for both the girl's side and the boy's side. Among the Jalaris it varies between Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 for the boy's side and little less for the girl's side.

### Separation and divorce

40. Separation and divorce are accepted among fishermen of both the castes. A case of separation eventually results in divorce if any of the party moves the caste panchayat for proper sanction. There are 4 cases of separation. One was caused due to the husband being dumb, and the remaining three were due to the wife deserting the husband at her will without assigning any specific reasons. There are 13 cases of divorce of which one is among the Jalaris and 12 are among the Vadabalijas (Table 55). All of them have been tried by their respective caste panchayats. In legitimate cases, a sanction for divorce has been awarded by asking the husband to pay a compensation in the form of cash (which ranges from Rs. 15 to Rs. 130) to the wife, and wife to return the ornaments given by the husband to him. The children stay with the father except in the case of infants who stay with the mother till they are grown up. Some studies relating to the cases of divorce that came up before the caste councils in the hamlets under study are dealt with in Chapter V.

### Death

41. During the five years (1957-58 to 1961-62) 17 deaths have occurred due to smallpox. All these deaths have occurred in the age group of 0-14 years. This formed 51.51% of the total number of 33 deaths during the five-year period ending 1961-62. Smallpox disease which is locally known as *ammoru* took a heavy toll of the children's lives in 1959. The next cause accounting for 4 (12.12%) deaths was old age. Fever and stomach diseases have caused 4 (12.12%) deaths. Other causes of death can be read off from Table 65.

42. It is of interest to note that no death has been reported due to direct occupational hazards on the sea among fishermen during the last 5 years. The percentage of deaths in the age group 15 to 59 years among male fishermen forms 25% (1) to the total in this age group. It may be inferred from Table 65 that women are exposed to the risks of mortality more than men among the Vadabalija caste. This tendency is seen in all the age groups. Probably one reason may be bad sanitation and housing conditions whose influence relatively tells on the health of women more than on men who spend most of their time outside the house. In terms of deaths during the last 5 years classified by marital status (Table 9) 23 deaths out of 33 occurred to persons who were never married and were below 14 years. Of them 14 were females and 9 were males. Six persons that were dead were in married status, of whom 4 were females and 2 were males. Of them 2 women were in the age group, 25-59 years and the remaining were aged 60 years and over. 2 women were widows and one was a widower all of them in the age group of 60 years and over. The marital status of one person was unspecified.

### Death customs of Vadabalijas

43. Vadabalijas, when they know that the man is going to die he is slowly removed from the cot and placed on a mat of palmyra leaves. The nearest relatives who are at his side pour some drops of water in his mouth. Relatives and friends begin making the mourning group. The elderly men make preparations for the last journey of the deceased. The body is taken outside the house and seated on a cot with some support. In case the deceased is a married man his head and chin are shaved. The corpse is given bath and smeared with turmeric powder and oil. In case the deceased is a woman with husband living, the husband first pours water on the corpse and applies turmeric and oil and others do the same afterwards. The floor on which the person breathed his last is cleaned and plastered with cowdung and a wooden plank is placed. After bath the corpse is dressed with new clothes (dhoti for male and saree for female) and brought and made to sit on the plank facing south or east by giving some support. Turmeric, vermilion and flowers are profusely used for adorning the body. An earthen oil lamp is lit before the body. Freshly cooked rice mixed with jaggery and oil is offered in the name of the deceased in a green leaf.

Some near relative touches this food to the mouth of the corpse thrice. As these ceremonious preparations for the last journey are under way inside the house, a group of people who specially attend to the bearing of the body to the funeral ground gather in front of the house. These people numbering 4 to 10 belong to the same caste (Vadabaliya) and not necessarily to any hereditary group or families. These persons are collectively known in local parlance as *moparlu* (meaning corpse bearers). They attend to the preparation of a bier. Two or three bamboos are drawn out of the roof of the deceased person's house and a frame to carry the corpse is prepared by cutting the bamboos into ribs and tying them with locally available coir. Some grass from the roof is pulled down and spread on the bier to make it soft. The body is then slowly borne out and placed on the bier pointing the head forwards and the face upwards. A pall is spread over the bier and closely tied. The funeral procession starts accompanied by the musical instruments—*lappulu*, *sonnai* and *talam* which together are known as *mangali melam*—led by a chief mourner (may be any elderly person in kinship relation) carrying the fire and another person who carries popcorn (i.e., paddy fried in ghee) in an earthen pan throwing it over the corpse as the *moparlu* follow him bearing the corpse. If the person who goes on throwing the popcorn exhausts his stock in the midway he shall return home without looking at the funeral procession after taking bath in the nearby water source. Otherwise he continues to lead the procession. Friends and relatives follow the funeral procession upto the funeral ground. On reaching the funeral ground the corpse is taken round the pyre three times and placed down. It is untied from the bier, lifted up and placed by the *moparlu* on the pyre. If it is male the head is pointed towards east and if it is female the head is pointed towards west. It was also reported by some that in the case of males the body is kept facing upwards and in the case of females the face is made downwards towards the ground. The man who carried the fire or anyone of the *moparlu* lits the pyre beginning with the point where the head lies.

44. In other cases, the persons who joined the funeral procession offer their *pranams* to the corpse, and place the wood on the pyre. As the pyre flames up the chief mourner goes round the pyre 3 times carrying a potful of water. At the finish of each round one of the *moparlu* strikes against the pot and makes a hole. The water oozes out through the

hole as he walks round the pyre. In the last round the water pot on his shoulders is completely broken by the last stroke and the chief mourner goes forward without looking back and all the participants in the procession disperse and take bath at the well or in the *uppugadda*. At home, the light is lit at the place where the man breathed his last and the people who return after bath see this and retire. The *moparlu* are offered liquor and money ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. The light is kept on burning till the 12th day.

45. In case death occurs on Tuesday or Thursday, the corpse is not directly taken to the funeral ground. It is kept down on the outskirts of village for a while. The persons following the corpse come with a *muntha* (a tumbler) of water in their hands. They pour this water over the corpse and do *pranams* and return home. Nobody except the *moparlu* follows the corpse hereafterwards to the cremation ground.

46. Death pollution (*myla*) lasts in the case of adults for 11 days. 12th day is the purification day. In the case of children below six years, pollution lasts from 3 to 5 days. All the persons belonging to the *intiperu* in which the death has occurred observe pollution. Till the completion of the mourning day the person in pollution does not take a shave nor head bath. During this pollution period they can touch other people and even they give and take meals. On the subsequent days of the cremation a visit is made to the funeral ground to see whether the whole pyre has been completely burnt.

#### Obsequies

47. On the third day an obsequies ceremony known as *munnalapuram* (also known as *chinnaroju* or *chinnadivasam*), is observed. All the members of the household in which death occurred take bath. The priest known as Sathani (also as *Ayyavaru*, *Guruvulu*, *Vaishnavulu*) is invited to officiate in the obsequies ceremony. The chief mourner (called as *telagaru*), the Sathani and the *moparlu* proceed to the cremation ground taking with them one omlette (*kodiguddu attu*) and *pongadalu* (a sweet preparation), cooked rice, rice flour bread (*biyyapu pindi attu*) and *palakayalu* (prepared out of rice flour, gingelly, salt, chilly; made into small balls and fried in oil). After reaching the cremation ground the *moparlu* extinguish the fire where the body was cremated by pouring water and all of them together

collect the ash. Three bones are taken out and bundled in a cloth and tied to the branch of a tree. These bones are used for obsequial purposes on the 12th day. The remaining ash is divided into three equal portions. One part is first taken in a winnow and given to the chief mourner who places it at a separate spot saying, '*Ayya, neevu kasilo kaluvu*' (meaning 'oh! my dear, you join in Kasi', a holy pilgrimage centre made holier by the river Ganga that flows past this place). Then the second portion is given to the chief mourner's hand. This is placed in a separate spot saying, '*Ayya! neevu Bhadrachalamlo kaluvu*' (meaning 'oh! my dear, join in Bhadrachalam', another sacred shrine where the river Godavari flows). The third and the last portion of ash is placed in a separate place saying, '*Ayya, neevu Jagannatham lo kaluvu*' (meaning, 'oh! my dear, join in Jagannatham'—a sacred place on the bank of the Mahanadi river). In this way three heaps of ashes are formed. Afterwards edible offerings brought by the chief mourner are served in front of these three ash heaps in the name of the deceased. Later, one of these offerings is taken and placed in a small pit dug in the cremation ground and covered. The remaining two offerings are eaten by the *moparlu*. During these operations and offerings the Sathani will be reciting *manthras* or *slokas*. These being over all of them return home. The members of the family and the *moparlu* take their meals.

48. As mentioned earlier, the pollution ends on the 12th day after the final obsequies are performed. All the friends and relatives including the *moparlu* are invited on this occasion. The Sathani conducts the ceremonies on this day. In the evening hours, non-vegetarian (mutton, chicken and fish) food is prepared for offering in the name of the deceased. The obsequies start with the visit of the chief mourner to the nearby river bank or sea shore or any water source which is locally known as *revukupuvuta*. The chief mourner, if it was his wife that died, is taken by the priest and the *moparlu* to the tank where he takes bath and removes his waistthread (*molathradu*). If it is the woman, whose husband had died, she is accompanied by a widow; her bangles and *puste* (marriage locket) are removed by the *moparlu*. After her bath she is dressed in a new white sarree known as *mundamopi cheera* or *musumu cheera*. The old sarree is given away to the washerman. After this ceremony the mourner is brought to the house covered with a cloth and without being seen by anybody. He/she is seated near

the place where the Sathani keeps the deities symbolised in small copper or brass idols (of lord Venkateswara) on a thick spread of uncooked rice. A vessel filled with turmeric water is placed before the person. The relatives who come to meet the bereaved take a copper coin, turn round her/his head and look her/his face as reflected in water and then directly keep the coin in the tumbler and see the deity and return after. Thus all the relatives and friends meet him/her. She/he changes the clothes. All the persons present are entertained to a non-vegetarian dinner. Throughout the night those who are assembled in the house do *bhajan*. Liquor and toddy are served. With this function the obsequies on the 12th day come to an end. The expenditure on this day comes to about Rs. 60.

49. After a month another ceremony known as *nelavaram* is observed. On this day, they serve vegetarian meals and offer a coconut in the name of the deceased. This is done only in the first month. No ceremonies are performed in the subsequent months. No *sharaddha* (annual ceremony) as such is performed each year. But on every Sankramana festival they observe a festival known as *peddala panduga* (festival in honour of the ancestors). On this day they offer a *mudda* (morsel) of rice in the name of each deceased and do *pranams*. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian meal is served. On this day all the household members purchase new clothes, 'show' them to their ancestors and use the clothes throughout the year.

#### Customs connected with death due to smallpox

50. In the case of persons who die of smallpox locally referred to as *ammoru* the fishermen do not cremate or bury the corpse. The method of disposing of such a corpse locally goes by the name *vanamulo pettuta* (which literally means keeping in the forest). This method consists in erecting a small pandal of coconut leaves under a tree in the casuarina grove located at a distance of a mile away in the south-east direction of the village. The corpse of a person who has died due to smallpox is taken to this pandal and kept there in the sitting posture with some support. Some incense is burnt before the corpse. Subsequently for three days some vegetarian meals are offered to the corpse in the name of *ammoru*. After a month they observe a group festival known as *palakala panduga*. On this day only those households in which the death due to smallpox occurred join in for worship and celebrations. All the participant households visit those places where their dead kith and kin were

kept in the pandal. They take along with them a saree in the case of a female child death and dhoti in the case of a male child death. These clothes and fruits (cocoanuts and bananas) are offered in the name of *ammoru*. The fruits are distributed among those that are present. The saree or dhoti is first given to a girl or boy or an adult whose age is more or less the same as that of the deceased on whose account the ceremonies are being conducted. These clothes are taken back from them after they wear them for three days; they are washed and used subsequently. This *palakala panduga* is done once in a year.

#### Death expenditure

51. On the day of cremation the expenditure items are fuel, liquor, cloth, and cash payments to *moparlu* and *mangali melam* (musical instrument players). On the 3rd day obsequies, the items of expenditure are food and liquor. On the final obsequies day i.e., 12th day the expenditure items are cloth, food and liquor. Among the Vadabali-jas expenditure connected with death ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 97.

#### Death customs of Jalaris

52. Jalaris also cremate all the dead, except the children below 6 years. The treatment of the corpse before taking it to the funeral ground is akin to that of the Vadabali as already described. Musical instruments are also engaged. But the difference is that the Jalaris carry the corpse in their hands and after a stage in the funeral procession only the *moparlu* and the chief mourner make the procession and no other person follows. The son of the deceased or the nearest relative carries the fire. He is known as *talagaru* (chief mourner). While placing the corpse on the pyre, in the case of male the head is pointed towards east and face upwards. But in the case of female, the body is turned downwards facing the ground.

53. On the 3rd day which is known as *munnalapuram* or *chinnadivasam* bones and ashes are collected by the chief mourner assisted by the *moparlu*. They are placed in three portions. A few bones are tied to the tree till the 12th day when final obsequies take place. In some cases it was reported that a few bones are kept in the verandah till the final obsequies. The *munnalapuram* comes to a close with offering food in the name of the deceased and feeding the *moparlu*.

54. The pollution lasts for 11 days. On the 12th day, the Ayyavaru (also called as Vaishnava) is

invited to officiate as priest in the final obsequies which is known as *peddadiivasamu*. The bones and ashes are taken to the Nagavali river for immersion. In some cases it is reported that they also take to Srikurmam, the nearest holy place for immersion. On this day *sathamamam*, black beads and bangles are removed in the case of a widow and *molathradu* (waist thread) in the case of a widower. In other respects the procedure among the Jalaris does not differ from that described in the case of the Vadabali-jas, earlier. Non-vegetarian food is offered in the name of the deceased at the cremation ground. Relatives and friends are served with meals.

55. The disposal of the dead in the case of death due to smallpox is also the same i.e. *vanamuloveyadam*, as described in the case of the Vadabali-jas.

#### Death expenditure

56. The expenditure items on the day when the corpse is cremated consists of new cloth, fuel, liquor, cash payments to *moparlu* and *mangali melam* (musical instrument players.) On the obsequies day the items of expenditure consists of new cloth, liquor and food articles. Among the Jalaris the total amount of expenditure connected with death varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

#### Some superstitious beliefs

57. 60 persons out of the 78 informants interviewed believe in superstitions of one kind or another. The remaining do not have any such beliefs.

#### Hearing

58. Crowing of *bandu guvva*, a local bird, and cry of an old fox are unlucky to hear. The sound made by a lizard in the east is considered lucky whereas the one in the west is said to be unlucky. If *varada* (old fox) cries *ammoru* disease is believed to break out in the village. If *tithuva* cries in the night at a time when somebody is suffering from illness it is believed that he dies. The cry of *goodlagooba* (owl) is regarded as most unlucky. If an eagle sits on the roof of the house and cries it is then considered to portend *daridram* (misery). If an old jackal howls it is believed that something untoward happens in the village. The howling of a young jackal is however believed to bring good luck. Sorrowful and elongated bark of a dog is regarded as a bad omen. If *banduva* bird cries it is said to bring ill luck to the village. If the crow caws

sitting on the roof of the house a guest is expected and is welcome. The hissing sound of the hearth (*poyyi arupu*) is an indication of an expected loss and trouble. Repeated crow crying is also considered bad.

#### Seeing

59. As a first sight in the morning, a cat or a widow is a bad omen. Seeing a cow, a jackal, a woman in married status, are good. While on a journey, coming across a pregnant woman, a woman carrying a potful of water, a *dhobi* with soiled clothes, white cow and bull, a fox crossing from left to right are good omens. A widow, black animals like buffalo, a Vaisya caste man or woman, a cat, a empty pot, a Relli caste man or woman, a cat, a woman carrying wood, a crow crossing from right to left are considered bad. Some fishermen believe that if they come across particular women in the village it is considered a sign of good luck while it is a bad omen with others. There are some two women in the village whose very sight on an important occasion is regarded inauspicious and hence they believe that they must be avoided.

#### Action

60. After Gandhamasi festival when they inaugurate their fishing expedition, if they catch fish *chanduva* (pomfret) it is considered to bring good luck throughout the year. Sneezing is associated both with good and bad omens. For some persons sneezing is good luck and for others bad. At the time of discussing some important topic one-time sneezing implies unfavourable results. If a female sneezes when a woman's problems are at stake then it is unlucky; on the other hand if a male sneezes once, it is lucky, twice it is unlucky, and thrice it is again lucky. When the males are in trouble, if a female sneezes once troubles will be solved easily, if it is twice or thrice it is bad. Sneezing just before a person when he starts going out on a business is an indication of loss or failure of mission. A girl's sneezing brings good luck. Where children sneeze they say *noorellu ayushshu* (live for hundred years), *break-veyellu ayushshu* (live for thousand years). Breaking a pot on a Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday is bad. If pots are broken one after another continuously in a day or two it is believed that something bad will happen and ominous. If a thing falls down when proceeding on any work it is considered a bad omen and they cancel the programme and start afresh. Crossing a small baby while it is

lying is considered bad. Also if one sits in a winnow or on a grinding stone or the threshold or on a broomstick it brings misery to him.

#### Evil eye

61. There are even now a few people who still believe in the effects of the evil eye. Out of 78 persons interviewed 20 persons expressed belief in the effects of the evil eye and the methods of warding it off. When a person comes under the spell of an evil eye he is said to be affected with *dishti* in local parlance. Sometimes the *dasudu* who is consulted advises them to prepare a doll with mud, apply turmeric *bottu* etc., to it, take it round the village and finally throw it away on the pathway. They have some clear ideas of the persons with evil eye. Such persons are either avoided or sometimes bluntly told not to come on certain occasions. Another method of warding off evil eye is to take a pot of water and wave before the person affected, which is locally referred to as *digatuduvadam* and the water is disposed off far away from the habitation area where three paths meet. Another method is to take 3 morsels of food and wave it before and behind the body of a person. Then these morsels are taken out and thrown at a nearby place. While coming back they wash their feet and enter into the house. Still another method is to soak a cotton wick in oil lighting it up waving it down from head to foot 3 times and throwing it outside the house and closing the door afterwards. Some people will mark the forehead and chin of the child with some black spots - *bottu* - as a preventive measure to ward off the effects of evil eye. Some people take some cowdung, a piece of cloth and a piece of charcoal and wave them down before the child and throw them away on some paths or again, in an earthen plate they keep chillies *dhanyam* and *guggilam* and place some fire in it. This is taken round the boy and then thrown on the pathway in front of the house. Further, to prevent the effects of evil eye the housewife takes a little hair, salt, rice and chillies and keeps them in a *penku* (tile piece); they are waved from head to foot and later disposed off outside. Mascots are worn by a few. They are purchased from their *guru* who resides in Kuppili or Cheepurupalle. These mascots are in the form of *thaiitha* or *tavijee* in some cases tied to the waist thread.

#### Days and months

62. Regarding lucky month for marriage they do not believe in any such calendar month. They

consult the astrologer for any *muhurtham* and do according to his advice. In a general way Sivarami and Sankramana months are considered as lucky. Gandhamasi and Aviti Dasami are unlucky. For marriage the period March to June is considered convenient and good.

63. Except one or two persons who do not cut their hair on Tuesday and Friday, others do not have any such scruples. Even for those who believe in such things it differs from person to person. For one person Friday is auspicious and for another it is most inauspicious. For some person Sunday, Monday, Thursday and Friday are not good while the same are auspicious for others for hair cutting.

64. For journey also only a few have any such belief attached to week days considering them good or bad. According to one person excepting Saturday every day is a good day for journey or business. For another Wednesdays and Sundays are good. However for important journeys and business generally they take the advice of the astrologer.

#### Dreams

65. Some people believe that in their dreams if they see a motor bus coming towards the village or a Police official entering the village, such diseases as smallpox, cholera and plague will break out.

#### Medical care

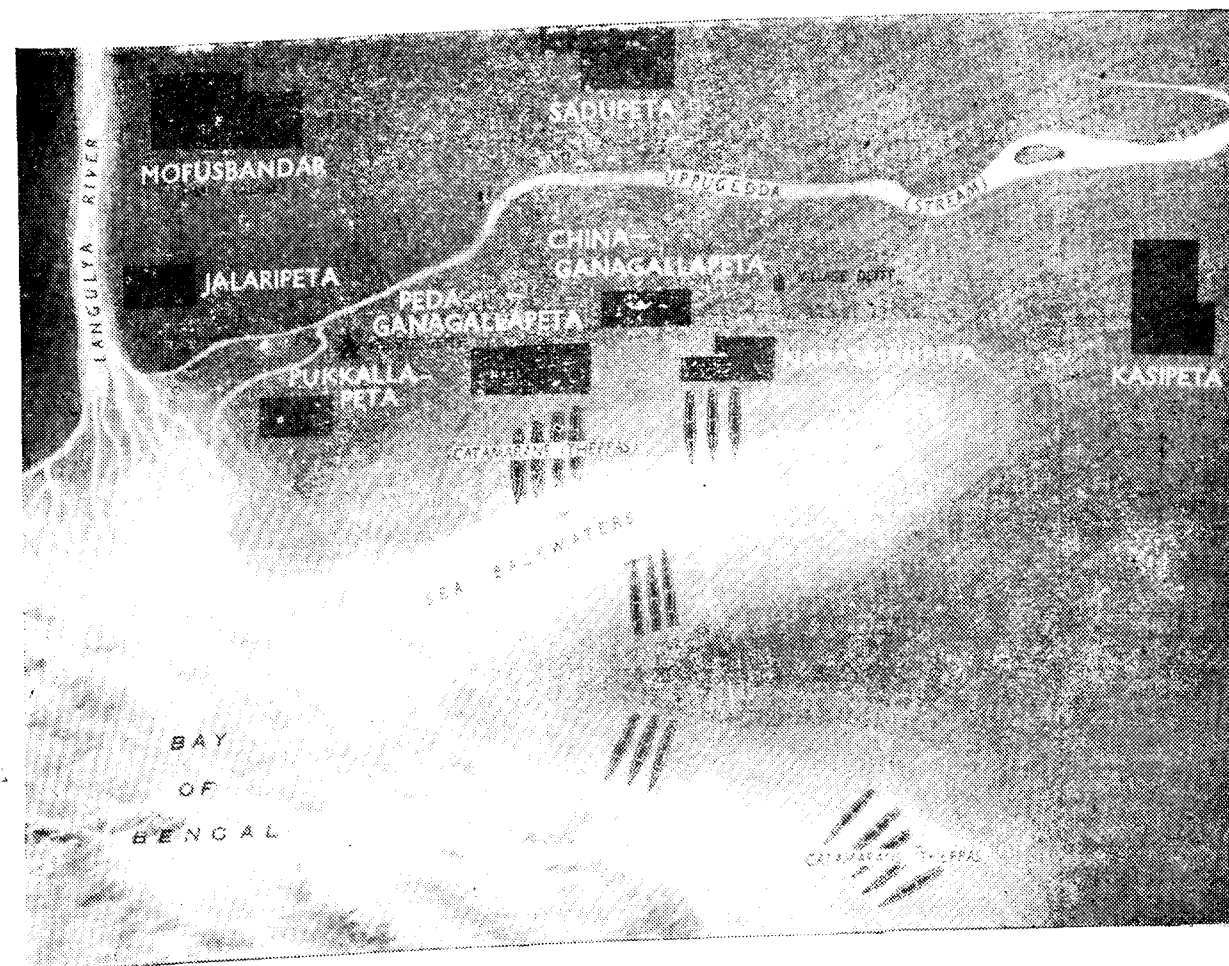
66. Though fishermen do not have any beliefs against the use of modern medicines, they do not make use of the hospital services for maternity cases. They continue to depend on their local experienced womenfolk. However, in the case of major ailments they avail allopathic, ayurvedic or the combination of both these treatments. Table 64 shows that a larger number of fishermen (26 out of 36 men) availed allopathic system of treatment. The nearest place for allopathic treatment is available at Sriakulam; Ayurvedic treatment is availed at Labbodipeta village.

#### A day in the fisherman hamlet

67. Fishermen's life and activities are very close to and conditioned by the weather. And yet the very vagaries of the weather have given a rhythm to their daily routine. They have realised the play of chance and luck in their lives. This hard reality has moulded their outlook on life into

a curious blending of bold and fearless optimism and helplessness verging on superstitious fatalism. Both these socio-psychic traits have deeply influenced their religious beliefs and practices which have given them a stable frame for their social and economic activities. Fundamentally, they believe in *Ammavaru* (the Mother). This word *Ammavaru* has in their day-to-day use become *Ammoru* and has many names depending on the occasion and the type of distress when the *Ammoru* is to be worshipped. In any case, Thursday\* or Tuesday is reserved for the routine weekly worship of *Ammoru*. Except on these days the fishermen keep themselves busy with their work from early in the morning till night fall. In the early hours of the morning from about 4 a.m., to 6 a.m., the fishermen start leaving the hamlet in groups of two and three towards the sea shore trekking the sand yards after breakfast which consists of the previous day's *ambali* (jowar or ragi gruel) of previous night's cooked rice (*challantu*). They smoke the *chutta* (tobacco) or *beedi* as they go along and carry the load of nets and the oar on their shoulders. This act of leaving the house for fishing is spoken in Telugu local idiomatic expression as *valaku povadam* (literally meaning going for the net and idiomatically meaning going on a fishing expedition). It is thus very common to hear fishermen in the neighbourhood using such expressions as '*epoddu valaku vellaleda*' (meaning did you not go for fishing to-day) or '*appude valaku vellinaru*' (meaning they have already gone for fishing). It is the usual practice among fishermen not to carry drinking water or lunch with them. But no fisherman forgets to take tobacco or *beedi* and matches which are safely kept in the conical palmyra cap that form the fisherman's typical headwear. The tobacco is the only fatigue breaker for them till they return in the afternoon from their expedition. On reaching the backwaters of the sea from the hamlet the fishermen ease themselves and get ready to cross the stretch of sea backwaters. At this stage a brief sketch given on page 65 of the physical layout of the area of sea backwaters, sea shore and the surrounding sandy tract in relation to fishermen hamlets helps to understand their operational activities. Except the fishermen of Kasipeta hamlet, the residents of all the other hamlets do not have direct access to the sea shore. The Kasipeta residents can have direct access to sea as the stretch of sea backwaters does not come in their way. This topographical

\*Thursday is locally known as *Lachmivaram* (orthodoxly pronounced as Lakshmivaram) meaning the day of Goddess of Wealth, Lakshmi. Both Thursday and Tuesday are known as *Ammoru Roju* (meaning the Mother diety's day)



Physical layout of Mofusbandar and its hamlets

feature has resulted in a distinct pattern of habits and daily chores for the fishermen in their job activities. After arriving at the sea backwaters they take their *theppa* which they had left there on the sand in the previous day. It is a common habit among them to leave their *theppas* lying on the sea shore or the sands of the sea backwaters with no fear of loss. There is very little difficulty for them in identifying their *theppas*. If anyone asks them as to how they identify their *theppas*, they say, 'we know our *theppas* and we can easily identify them', like the shepherds identifying the sheep. It is not that the *theppa* is lying readily on the sand bed only to be put on the waters and rowed. It has to be made ready by assembling and fastening its parts with ropes and coirs. A typical *theppa* consists of three or four separable wooden parts. The smallest *theppa* will have at least three separable wooden parts (Fig. 25). Every time the *theppa* is made ready for plying in the waters, all its parts are suitably adjusted, arranged and firmly fastened

by the coir ropes. The net and other equipments like wooden pieces and stones are collected and kept on the *theppa*. Then the next job is to lift the *theppa* and float it on water. Four fishermen attend to this job. They carry it hanging in the rope hanger on the shoulders with the help of the long oars, two each in the front and rear (Figs. 35 and 36). In this task, the fishermen help each other irrespective of the crew to which they belong. For a four member crew two *theppas* are engaged, each *theppa* being managed by two. Having crossed the sea backwaters the crew makes ready another *theppa* which is usually left on the shore nearer the sea. Great care is taken to load it with the nets and other accessories like stones and wooden blocks tied to the net and these are fastened to the *theppa*. Then both these have to be carried on the shoulders again, for a length of about a few yards till they reach the sea waters and thence launch on the expedition. Now begins the struggle. If the early morning wind is very mild the fishermen's job of

getting into the sea is not very difficult. Sometimes when the sea is very rough, the situation becomes a little difficult. For about half an hour the crew have to struggle hard with the rough waves at the sea shore to make their way forward on to the sea, smooth and safe. The young and mirthful fishermen are put to a challenging test when the surging waves toss the *theppa* which sometimes gets capsized too. In this amusing struggle, the fishermen having lost their oars make a search for them and try again with them to sail into the sea hoping for another fair chance of getting the better of waves. The tactful fishing-folk know how to steer clear of these initial reverses and sail off safely. In some cases encounters with the rough waves become easily manageable when the fishermen sail on the backwaters to the high seas through and through. But this voyage is however a little round about. In any case from early morning till about 7 a.m., the sea shore looks very busy pulsating with the swift movements of the fishermen preparing for the expedition. By 7 a.m., the sea shore becomes cleared off. One can only see some stray fishermen here and there fishing single-handed in the sea backwaters or in the estuary of the Langulya river.

68. By this time, in the hamlet where no working fishermen are to be seen, only women make the life active in the houses and in the neighbourhoods. They serve breakfast to the children and get themselves ready for activities like fish curing, fish drying in the hamlet or vending of fish in the nearby villages. Some women and children after their breakfast go out to collect fuel in the nearby casurina plantations. By this time the Elementary School bell rings. But the bell is answered unencouragingly. Only a very few boys but no girls run up to the school. Neither the mothers nor the fathers are anxious to send their children to the school. A poor fisherman household when it cannot hire the services of other men and women to lighten the burdens of household economic activity looks upon a growing child, be it a girl or a boy as a welcome addition to the family labour force. For the parents the burden is only of feeding the child till its 5th year. Then onwards, if it is a boy the father feels in him the presence of a third hand and if it is a girl, the mother feels the girl as a great support for her in attending to domestic chores. These children rolling and roaming in the sand along with old persons guard the salted fish spread out in the frontyard for drying in the sun. By about 10-30 a.m., the housewives return to their

home with fuel. By this time the breakfast of all the members would have been over. The cooking and eating utensils are washed in the frontyard of the house. Water is brought from the well or the spring nearby. Teen-aged girls help their mothers in these tasks. Near the spring, one need sit for a while in the queue and when her chance comes the water has to be filled in cup by cup. The housewife then gets ready for preparing lunch. In the meanwhile she has to attend to grinding of *chodi* or *jowar* or pounding of paddy or attending to her children. Some women who trade in dry fish get ready going to the seashore by 12 O'clock in the noon. The Relli caste (untouchable) women traders (in fruits and sugarcane pieces) and the itinerant traders from the neighbouring hamlets and villages start visiting the hamlet between 9 a.m., and 11 a.m. (Figs. 23 and 24). Their visit helps many fishermen to have some refreshments. Occasionally and on a very small scale the traders sell their goods on credit also. This helps the fishermen households to stabilise themselves even when they do not have cash income on a particular day. The traders' visit helps the mothers and grandmothers to comfort and pacify their children by buying some sweets and other edibles for them. Now, by 12 O'clock in the noon having finished their round of visits to fishermen households in the surrounding hamlets, the itinerant traders start flocking the sea shore expecting the fishermen back from their day's expedition. The toddy seller brings the drink to the hamlet; the tea shop owner opens his business. The private traders in fish—men and women belonging to Kevati and Relli castes mostly from Srikakulam start arriving. Some come by walk, some by bicycle and some by rickshaw. But all the vehicles are only upto Mofusbandar main village or Jalaripeta fishermen hamlet (Map II). From these places on account of the absence of metalled road and the bridge to cross the backwaters, all the fish traders have to tread along the sandy path till they reach the backwaters and engage a boat plied by a Jalari who customarily charges one anna per head and extra money for fish loads to cross the backwaters and reach the sea shore. Those (mostly non-traders) who cannot afford to pay cross the backwaters in a little round about way where the waters are shallow or by swimming if the waters are deep. In addition to these traders some disabled people, like the caste head of Pedaganagallapeta and those who do not go to fishing on account of some reasons like ill-health or some other cause, also go to the sea shore. The

blind fishermen go to the sea shore with the help of young boys with a typical palmyra leaf bag on their back.

69. With such a gathering of traders and fishermen awaiting on the seashore, the pageant of *theppas* appear on the horizon sailing towards the shore (Fig. 22). Everybody on the shore looks eagerly to the surprise catch that each crew might bring. The market gossip starts floating. Everybody who gets into the boat to cross the backwaters towards the shore enquires the rowing boatman about this, who will be in touch with the latest supply position of fish. '*Chepalu vachchinaya?*' (Have the fish come?) is the common question put. The typical answer depends on the day's luck. Having set their sails shorewards, the fishermen wait upon the favourable wind. They are familiar with the topographical details of the areas. In the absence of any light house and tower they are able to identify the location of Mofusbandar *revu* with the associated hills and the background landscape. Very rarely they miss this watch mark. But it is not uncommon, though, very rare, for fishermen to be driven out of their normal lines of return when, for instance, stormy winds set in, forcing them to land a few miles away along the shore. Within the living memory of the fishermen, no cases of hazards of death and missing of the fishermen crew were reported to have occurred in the two hamlets. But in one or two cases some fishermen have lost their nets due to encounters against rocks. Some fishermen believe that many hills are drowned in the sea. However they are well conversant with the places of hazards as a result of their long acquaintance with the sea upto some distance far on the sea from the shore with the result such accidents are very rare.

70. As the *theppas* arrive nearer the shore, the sail is lowered and the fisherman carefully steers his *theppa* riding on the heaving waves. Sometimes, as in the case of entering the sea, the *theppa* is toppled down and sometimes the nets and the catch if not properly and firmly tied, get lost in the waters (Figs. 33, 34, 35 and 36). They swim and search to recover these things. Slowly the *theppa* lands on the sea shore. The catch kept in separate nets broadly grouped into several types of fish is untied. It is lifted up by one of the crew and brought to the shore. As he throws open his proud catch on the sand, the fish traders, the disabled persons, the boys and other fishermen—all in a rush—flock round the catch (Fig. 37). He stands in his *gochi*

(underwear) with his conical palmyra cap on his head in an air of victory and a sense of fulfilment. The saline water trickles down his body. The fisherman quotes his own price. There is no weighing of the catch; it is all by crude eye estimation. The fish traders quote half of the expected price of the fisherman. When the fisherman does not come down the traders offer 2 annas more. But the fisherman does not accept. In the meanwhile scanning and scrutiny of the catch take place; some comments are made regarding the catch; price paid on the previous day and the market conditions at Srikakulam and Amadalavalasa are described. In the meanwhile more and more fishermen return from their expedition and increase the supply of catch on the shore. Now the fish traders move on from one catch to another bidding and bargaining. The situation affects the fishermen's psychology and they settle the transactions at an agreeable price which is usually a little more than half of what they quoted in the beginning. In some cases where the fishermen are in the habit of curing their own fish catch they effectively bargain with the fish traders to secure a profitable price. As one of the crew member attends to the marketing, the remaining members lift the *theppas* on to the sand bed. In the meanwhile, they watch the bargaining process and will have a word or two of advice regarding the prices. After the fish is marketed, the fishermen again join the crew carrying some quantity of fish for home consumption. Having left one *theppa* on the sea sand, the crew lifts another to the sea backwaters (a distance of about a few yards) and load it with nets and other fishing equipment. In the meanwhile, the tired fishermen buy some sweets, savouries, fruits and sugarcane pieces from the traders paying them in fish (Fig. 38). Having refreshed and rested for a while they cross the sea backwaters. The *theppa* is again lifted up and placed on the sand bed near the sea backwaters. The nets and other equipments are unfastened and unloaded from the *theppa*. The fresh fish is shared among the crew for the day's use at their homes. Money receipts from selling of the catch are shared among the crew either at the sea shore itself or in the hamlet. The heavy load of net fixed to the oar is carried by two fishermen to the hamlet. By this time it is about 2 p.m. The wet net is spread out on the sand to dry up. They return to their home with some fresh fish for the day. The housewife, having cooked the rice, eagerly expects the fresh fish to make curry for the lunch hour. She receives fish and serves water to her husband for bathing. By the time he finishes

the bath, the lunch is made ready. He along with his children finishes the lunch and relaxes on the pial, smoking a *chutta*. The fish traders return to their places. They engage the services of Vadabaliya or Jalari caste men to carry the fish loads either in the *kavadi* on the shoulders or in baskets carried on their heads. By 3-30 p.m., the fisherman goes to the sand yard to attend to repair and mend his net. All the crew members join in this job. Some fishermen whose lunch is not yet ready visit the village tea shop for a cup of tea and some fried gram. Toddy seller also expects to sell his drink to fisherman at this hour. Some do take this drink also. Throughout the evening the sand yard will be very busy with groups of fishermen who squat down to repair the nets. Some fisherwomen having finished lunch and related domestic chores leave

for another round of fish vending in the nearby villages. In some households fish curing is undertaken. By the evening men and women of the household participate in this job which consists of making small cuts at the middle of the fish and filling it with salt (Fig. 40). As the night falls, the fishermen wind up the nets and go into their houses. The illicit liquor (arrack) seller opens his shop at a little distance under a tree. Some visit this shop also. Either in potation or otherwise they spend their time talking to each other near their houses. Sometimes petty quarrels and disputes regarding money payments or neighbourhood and family relations break out which engage the attention of some fisher-folk. They finish their dinner by about 8-30 p.m. By 9 or 10 p.m., the whole hamlet goes to sleep.

## Chapter IV

### ECONOMY

As mentioned in Chapter I, some of the households residing in Mofusbandar main village and other hamlets like Sadupeta are engaged in agriculture and livestock raising. But the hamlets located in the sandy tract nearer the sea shore inhabited by fishermen are solely dependent on fishing. As the scope of the survey was confined to fishermen hamlets, the economy of fisher-folk as found in Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta hamlets is described in this Chapter.

#### Livelihood classes and pattern of economic activity

2. As Table 10 shows the residents of both the hamlets derive their livelihood by pursuing fishing. In the local usage, several Telugu terms are used to designate fisherman occupational activity: *vyata pani* (expedition + work), *karavaka pani* (sea shore + work), *chepalapattupani* (fish catching + work), *gangalo pani* (in-water + work), *va'a pani* (net + work). In the hamlets under survey fishing is the sole economic activity. Poultry keeping is taken up only by a very few households and that too only for home consumption. Only 7 households, one among the Jalaris and 6 among the Vadabaliyas are keeping fowls (Table 23).

#### Traditional occupation

3. Except one Vadabaliya household who is reported to have been engaged both in agriculture and fishing as traditional occupation the remaining 77 have been traditionally solely fishermen by occupation (Table 16). This has been a way of life, a means of livelihood and an enterprise in traditional industry (Table 26).

#### Occupational mobility

4. It is evident from Table 18 that the mobility of occupation has been very little among the Vadabaliyas and absolutely nil among the Jalaris. Among the Vadabaliya caste 7 households have changed their traditional occupation of fishing to different contemporary occupations viz., 3 to trading of fish and one each to casual labour, selling of eatables and begging. One household with agriculture and fishing as traditional occupational activity has changed over to customary collection of fish from his caste people as he happens to be the caste head. All these

7 households have changed their traditional occupation due to some unspecified reasons.

#### Nature of occupational aspiration

5. Among the 10 Jalari households of Kasipeta hamlet 8 wanted their sons to continue their present occupation i.e., fishing while only one desired that his son should become an agriculturist and one could not specify any. Out of the 68 households of Vadabaliya caste inhabiting Pedaganagallapeta 10 have no sons and three could not specify any occupation for their sons. Among the remaining 55 households about 50% or 29 household heads wanted their sons to remain in the same occupation as theirs i.e., fishing and 6 households with different main occupations i.e., 3 in fish trading and one each in casual labour, alms collection and edible selling also wanted their sons to take up fishing as main occupation. Among the remaining 20 households with fishing as main occupation, 15 aspired their sons to become Government employees, three opted for Navy Service, one to Police and one wanted his son to become an Engineer.

6. From the above analysis it is clear that still a good majority of them wanted their sons to continue their main occupation of fishing while it is encouraging to find some of them with really appreciable ambitious lines for their sons to take up such services as Navy, Engineering, Government service and Police. This means they are also slowly realising the importance of education and occupational diversification (Table 19).

#### Main occupation

7. All the 10 households of the Jalaris are engaged in fishing whereas among the 68 households of Vadabaliyas, 61 are actually engaged in fishing. Among the remaining 7 households 3 are mainly occupied in fish trading and one household each is engaged in customary collection of fish from caste people (as he is a caste head), casual labour, selling of eatables and collection of alms (Table 20).

#### Combination of occupations

8. 29 out of the total 78 households have taken up some subsidiary occupation or other besides the

main occupation. Three among 10 Jalari households have taken to selling of dry fish (2 households) and net weaving (one household). Fishing is the main occupational activity for all these 3 households.

9. Among the 26 households of the Vadabalijas who have taken up some subsidiary occupation, a majority *i.e.*, 17 are agricultural labourers, 8 are net weavers and one is a liquor seller. Among these 26 households fishing is the main occupational activity for 24 of them. One household with fish trading and another with catable selling as the main occupational activity have also taken up agricultural labour as subsidiary occupational activity (Table 21).

10. As the fishing operations are intensively conducted only for 5 months in a year, certain households who neither possess any fishing equipment nor have any other activity relating to fishing usually go in for any seasonal occupation like agricultural labour to supplement their earnings.

#### Place of occupation

11. Place of occupation for the fishermen is spread over within a radius of 16 miles (Table 17). Fishing operations are carried in the estuary of Langulya river in the south-west of the fishermen hamlets and along the shores of the Bay of Bengal covering a distance of about 2 miles. The range of distance of this fishing area (which is locally known as Chandratam) from the hamlets is about 1 mile. Some fishermen go towards the north upto Kothapeta *revu* (2 miles away) for fishing purposes. Fish sellers visit Chintada (6 miles away), Kollesikadu (12 miles away), Killipalem (2 miles away), Labbodipeta (1 mile away), Srikakulam (6 miles away), Mofusbandar main village, Arasavilli (7 miles away) and Amadalavalasa (16 miles away). Places like Kallepalle, Chinthada, Kollesikadu and Labbodipeta are very frequently visited for selling fish. Agricultural labourers are employed mostly by the cultivators of Sadupeta (2 furlongs away) and Kallepalle (1 mile away) and Mofusbandar main village. Work places for these agricultural labourers are sometimes in the casurina plantations near the sea shore and near about Pedaganagallapeta. While the residents of Pedaganagallapeta are attracted more towards Kallepalle and Sadupeta, the residents of Kasipeta go to Labbodipeta and Balivada.

12. It is now clear that while the main economic base of the two hamlets under survey is marine

fishing, the subsidiary occupational pattern has a base attached to agriculture and trade. The proximity of the agricultural community living by the side of the hamlets spread over some hamlets and villages like Sadupeta, Kallepalle, Labbavanipeta (Labbodipeta). Ippili offers employment opportunity in agricultural operations. Likewise, there is a fishing retail market for fish among these villages. Some important weekly *shandy* centres like Saturday *shandy* at Chinthada village (10 miles) and Tuesday *shandy* at Rajampeta (30 miles) are fairly well connected with motor bus service connections offering good opportunities for wholesale marketing of fish. Off season activities of fishermen, mainly centre round making nets. Statement IV-13 shows that while the main occupation of the hamleters is fishing and trade activities, the source of income for the households lies in such means as wage-earning activity, making nets, leasing out craft and tackle to the working fishermen for a rental share and retail business relating to marketing of fish.

#### Workers

13. All the working men except two, one among whom collects fish from his caste men of Pedaganagallapeta in virtue of his caste headship and another who leases out his craft and tackle are exclusively engaged as working fishermen. It is the women workers that have caused the diversification of occupations along the lines of wage labour in agricultural operation, wholesale and retail selling of fish, and selling of eatables.

14. As Table 11 shows, out of the total number of 362 persons, 142 are workers comprising 98 males and 44 females and the remaining 220 are non-workers comprising 91 males and 129 females. An analysis of workers by age group shows that almost half (70) of the 142 persons are in the age group of 15-34 years. There are 59 workers in the next higher age group of 35-59 years comprising 42 males and 17 females whereas in the lower age group of 0-14 years there are only 8 persons while there are only 5 male workers in the age group of 60 years and above.

15. Of the 98 male workers all of them, except one who is engaged in collection of fish from the caste people are engaged in fishing only. Of the 44 female workers 21 are engaged in fish trading, 19 are engaged in agricultural labour. And among the remaining 4, 3 are engaged in casual labour and one in selling of edibles (Tables 12 & 13). Taking into

consideration the age group, it can be seen that there are only 6 males of below 14 years of age engaged in fishing and among the remaining 91 workers engaged in fishing except 5 aged above 60 years, the rest are aged between 15 and 59 years. Among all other occupations there is none aged above 60 years. Except two girls of below 14 years of age *i.e.*, one engaged in agricultural labour and another in other casual labour the rest of both male and female workers are above 15 years and below 59 years (Table 12).

#### Non-workers

16. Broadly speaking a majority of (129 of the total 220) non-workers are females and the remaining 91 are males. Again of the 91 males 81 are aged below 14 years and among the remaining 10, 4 are aged above 60 years, 4 in the age group of 15-34 and 2 in the age group of 35-59. There is only one boy of below 14 years attending the school. As regards female non-workers, out of 129, 70 are girls of below 14 years and 8 are older than 60 years. Of the remaining 51 female non-workers 33 in the age group of 15-34, and 14 in the age group of 35-59 are engaged in household duties only, and the remaining 4 are dependents (Table 14).

17. Nearly 3/4th (74%) of the total 220 non-workers are dependents. They are 162 persons comprising 88 males and 74 females. In fact, of the total population of 362 persons 220 are non-workers and only 142 are workers. And among the non-workers as the mothers in the age group of 15-34 and 35-59 have to attend to children and other domestic duties inevitably, the high percentage (74%) of dependents would naturally result in less than subsistence standard of living.

#### Economic activities and households

18. Out of 78 fishermen households, 30 households are engaged in industry (fishing) run by the household; 4 households are engaged in fish trading, 11 households have combined both fishing and fish trading, 22 households are not engaged in any industry or business belonging to the household. But these 22 households offer their services under the terms of their employment which is locally known as *raitu* or *pa'u* to those fishermen who own the *jheppa* and *tackle* and are known as *valagallapella*. Of these 22, 8 households in addition to being engaged as *raitus* have also combined fish

trading with it. There are three households among whom one collects fish customarily as caste head among Vadabaliya from the fisherman of his own hamlet (Pedaganagallapeta), another household rents out net and lives on the rent and the third one collects alms from the working fishermen at the sea shore (Table 15). Taking into consideration those households who have combined fish trading with fishing industry, 41 households out of 78 households surveyed are engaged in fishing industry belonging to the household (Table 24). The desideratum in considering that the industry belongs to the household is that if the household owns craft and tackle or even a mere tackle that could be used for fishing then that household is considered as one which runs the industry as belonging to the household. In local usage he is known as *valagallapella*. As mentioned earlier other fishermen who employ themselves with the craft or/and net owners are considered as tenants (who are locally known as *pa'u* or *raitu*).

19. Out of the 78 households 19 households are fish traders (Table 25). These households have combined this occupation with fishing belonging to the household as well as fishing on rent basis (Table 15) *i.e.*, hiring the craft and tackle on rent.

20. Both fresh fish and dry fish are produced. No other type of industry relating to fishing is existing in the village (Table 27).

#### Area of fishing

21. The total village coast line and estuary is approximately 2.5 miles. "Fishing is confined usually to 10 fathoms line all along the coast and rarely upto 15 to 30 fathoms because the fishermen use only wind driven craft". The coastal line that falls within the jurisdiction of Mofusbandar is called as Bandar *revu*. To the south of this line are the coastal lines of Dibbalur and Dharmavaram. To the north are the areas of Ippili, Kothapeta, Srikuram, Rallapeta and Kalingapatnam villages (See Map I). Fishing activities are carried on in Bay of Bengal in off shore and backwaters. The Upper Langulya River (locally known as Nagavali river or Acti) and its estuary are also convenient areas for fishing in the monsoon season (Fig. 39). All these areas are at a distance ranging from about a couple of furlongs to a mile in the eastern and south-western part of the hamlets. The fishing area in sea is locally known as *chandratam*. All the fishermen hamlets of Mofusbandar conduct fishing

<sup>1</sup> Administration Report, 1960-61, Fisheries Directorate, Government of Andhra Pradesh, p. 35.

operations in this area. While there is no rigid demarcation and customary rights of fishing on any ground, the fishermen belonging to respective hamlets have chosen specific places where they land their crafts conveniently.

#### Fishing rights

22. The fishermen enjoy a free right for sea fishing. There is no practice of licensing and registration. There are no disabilities or restrictive or regulative interferences from the Government both in the production *i.e.*, catching and marketing on the sea shore.

#### Fisherman's calendar

23. In understanding the seasonal activities of the fisherman a brief reference to climatic conditions prevailing in the coastal area of Srikakulam District may not be out of place. It helps to see the economic activities of fisherman in the seasonal cycle. The following Statement IV-1 gives the climatic conditions obtaining in the area as recorded in Srikakulam town recording station (7½ miles away from the fishermen hamlets under survey).

Statement IV-1

#### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

| Name of recording station<br>(1) | Monsoon period      |                     | Post-monsoon period |                     | Winter or N. E. monsoon period |                     | Summer or pre-monsoon period |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                  | June-September      |                     | October-November    |                     | December-February              |                     | March-May                    |                     |
|                                  | Normal rainfall (%) | Air Temperature F.° | Normal rainfall (%) | Air Temperature F.° | Normal rainfall (%)            | Air Temperature F.° | Normal rainfall (%)          | Air Temperature F.° |
|                                  | (2)                 | (3)                 | (4)                 | (5)                 | (6)                            | (7)                 | (8)                          | (9)                 |
| Srikakulam town                  | 23.96<br>(59.4%)    | 90.6                | 11.26<br>(27.9%)    | 85.8                | 1.37<br>(3.4%)                 | 82.8                | 3.76<br>(9.3%)               | 92.5                |

—Contd.

Statement IV-1—Concl'd.

#### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

| Name of<br>recording station | Air Temperature (F°) |         |       |         |        |       |           |      |       | Rainfall<br>(") No. of<br>rainy days |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|------|-------|--------------------------------------|
|                              | Maximum              |         |       | Minimum |        |       | Amplitude |      |       |                                      |
|                              | Mean                 | Highest | Month | Mean    | Lowest | Month | Maximum   | Mean | Total |                                      |
|                              | (10)                 | (11)    | (12)  | (13)    | (14)   | (15)  | (16)      | (17) | (18)  |                                      |
| Srikakulam<br>town           | 88.3                 | 111.0   | V-VI  | 73.9    | 54.0   | XII-I | 57.0      | 14.4 | 40.35 | 58.3                                 |

Source: *Fish Farmer's Calendar*, Issued by Economic & Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, 1956, p. 4.

From Statement IV-1 it is seen that the south west monsoon (June-September) and north-east monsoon (October-November) extending over a period of about 7 months are not favourable for sea fishing. The remaining period of 5 months covering winter and spring (November-December to March-April) are well suited for sea fishing. They have long been accustomed to changes in weather conditions during the course of a year with certain festivals and fairs.

It is easy for them to count and plan their activities with reference to those festivals. For them the monsoon period begins from *Toli Ekasi* (*Prathama Ekadasi*) in the lunar month *Ashadha* (June-July) and lasts till *Aviti Dasami* (the end of September). During this period they usually do not go for fishing in the sea and instead confine themselves to the sleek sea backwaters or estuary or the upper part of the Langulya river locally known as Nagavali or Acti.

24. The following Statement IV-2 gives an idea of the fishermen's activity throughout the year and how they associate the fishing activity with some festivals for convenience of counting the period.

Statement IV-2

#### FISHERMEN'S CALENDAR, MOFUSBANDAR VILLAGE (FISHERMEN HAMLETS)

| Gregorian or English month<br>(1) | Lunar period<br>(2)               | Fishermen's designation of the period<br>(3)                              | A brief note on the significance of the period<br>(4)                                                                                           | Fishing activity in the period<br>(5)                                                    | Remarks<br>(6)                            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| June to August                    | Ashada, I-11                      | Toli Ekasi (Prathama Ekadasi), Aviti Dasami or Toli Dasami or Maru Dasami | ...                                                                                                                                             | Only stray fishing in sleek and estuary                                                  | Practically no fishing on the high seas   |
| September                         | Bhadrapada, I-15                  | Gowri Purnam (Gowri Purnima)                                              | Worship of Gowri deity                                                                                                                          | The fishermen begin their catch after the end of monsoon in the sea                      | Fishing season slowly starts              |
| September                         | Bhadrapada, II-15                 | Maldamasi                                                                 | ...                                                                                                                                             | Fishing season begins                                                                    | Fishing season slowly starts              |
| October                           | Asviniya, II-15                   | Chavitamasi                                                               | Worship of Serpent deity                                                                                                                        | Fishing activity continues in full swing both in the sea, the estuary and Nagavali river | Flourishing season                        |
| November                          | Karthika, I-15                    | Karthika Purnam (Karthika Purnima)                                        | ...                                                                                                                                             | Fishing activity continues in full swing                                                 | Flourishing season                        |
| December                          | Margasira                         | Nelagantu                                                                 | ...                                                                                                                                             | Fishing activity continues in full swing                                                 | Flourishing season                        |
| January                           | Pushya                            | Sankranti                                                                 | Sankranti is a common festival on which ancestral worship takes place                                                                           | Fishing activity continues in full swing                                                 | Flourishing season                        |
| February                          | Magha, II-15                      | Sivaratramasi (Sivaratri Amavasya)                                        | Worship of Siva                                                                                                                                 | Fishing activity continues in full swing                                                 | Flourishing season                        |
| March                             | Phalguna, I-15<br>Phalguna, II-15 | Dola Purnima and Kottamasi                                                | Festival in Srikurman and New Year's New Moon Day                                                                                               | Fishing activity continues in full swing                                                 | Setting in of the slack season in fishing |
| April                             | Chaitra, I-15                     | Itikala Purnam (Itikala Purnima)                                          | This is the reference period for the new appointment of attached agricultural labourers                                                         | Fishing activity slackens                                                                | Slack season in fishing continues         |
| May                               | Chaitra, II-15                    | Gandhamasi (Gandhamavasya)                                                | On the third day from this date Chandana (Gandha Mahotsava) meaning sandal wood paste worship to Lord Narasimhaswamy at Simhachalam takes place | Only stray fishing in the estuary, sea backwaters and in the river takes place           | Slack season in fishing continues         |
| June                              | Vaisakha, I-15                    | Devudupelli                                                               | Car festival of Jagannathaswamy                                                                                                                 | Only stray fishing in sleek and estuary                                                  | Practically no fishing on the high seas   |

†  
I=Bright fortnight, II=Dark fortnight

### The pattern of activity in fishing

25. As Table 10 shows, the residents of both the hamlets derive their livelihood by pursuing an economic activity other than cultivation *i. e.*, mostly fishing. The nature of activity connected with fishing as found in the two fishermen hamlets is as follows:—

(1) Catching fish in the sea or in the estuary of Langulya river and disposing it off on the spot to the visiting traders.

(2) Catching fish in the sea or in the estuary; bringing their catch to the house; curing and drying it up.

(3) Trading in fish either on a retail or wholesale scale in the neighbouring villages or in the *shandies* (weekly market centres) in the nearby area.

(4) Renting out fishing equipment to such fishermen as do not have equipment.

### Organisation of work processes in fishing

26. Fishing is a full time activity covering a period of 8 months normally in a year. Even an ambitious and strong young man cannot work more than 8 months as a marine fisherman. In every week they go for fishing for 5 days excluding Tuesday and Thursday. The working hours are normally spread over from 5 a. m. to about 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. In a year the total number of working days for a fisherman works out to 156 days.

### Fisherman's inventory

27. The following is the inventory of the equipment of a typical fisherman household engaged in fishing.

Statement IV—3

#### INVENTORY OF FISHERMAN'S TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS

| Local Telugu name of equipment/accessory | English equivalent |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1)                                      | (2)                |
| Theppa                                   | Catamaran          |
| Vala                                     | Net                |
| Teddu or kattava                         | Oar                |
| Therachapa                               | Sail               |
| Chikkam                                  | Net bag            |
| Butta or guda                            | Palmyra bag        |

—Contd.

Statement IV—3—Concl.

| (1)                                                           | (2)                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Varalu kattalu<br>Nayi kattalu<br>Pedarallu and<br>Chinarallu | Stones and wooden blocks                    |
| Teppa tallu,<br>Eddalu                                        |                                             |
| Golem                                                         | Ropes and threads                           |
| Thippa                                                        | A bucket (shaped earthen vessel)            |
| Balla                                                         | A sort of a <i>charaka</i> (spinning wheel) |
| Nulu karra kadiru                                             | Bamboo pier                                 |
| Sarvey karra chekka                                           | Iron piece                                  |
| Edurugarra                                                    | A plank of casuarina wood                   |
| Sarvey karra                                                  | Bamboo                                      |
| Rampam                                                        | Casuarina post                              |
| Chinabadidi                                                   | Saw                                         |
| Pedabadidi                                                    | Small chopper                               |
| Uli                                                           | Big chopper                                 |
| Akurayi                                                       | Chisel                                      |
|                                                               | File                                        |

### Brief description of catamaran

28. This is locally known as *theppa*. It is a small wooden vessel used by the fishermen as their vehicle when they go for sea fishing. It is of archaic type. The length of the vessel varies from 10½' to 14' and the width at the central bottom of the vessel varies from 2½' to 3'. The raw material used for making *theppa* consists of timber bought from the Agency areas *i. e.*, forest areas of Srikakulam District. The fishermen of these hamlets are in the habit of visiting usually Pathapatnam, Palakonda, Boorji, Venkata-puram, Annavaram, Manjalapuram and Srikakulam—all these places located in Srikakulam district, for procuring wood. Suitable logs of wood for *theppa* making are selected from the gardens or groves owned by private people in these places. The following types of wood are best suited for *theppa* vessel. *Ganneri* (oleander), *barisi*, *peddangi*, *amalam*, *thanuvu*, *bilupichchika*, *simakojjoru*, *pedamanuchettu* (ailanthus excelsa), *boordi*, *rayyigarra*, *peninikarra*. For making a boat (*padava*), *bodda*, *guggilapu* (boswellia glabra) and *neredi* (eugenia jambolane) wood are used. Generally in the monsoon *i. e.*, (June to August) which is also the off season for fishing, they go to the Agency areas to purchase the trees or logs. To make one *theppa*, ordinarily, 6 suitable trees are selected. The value of trees including the felling and sawing charges varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 150 depending on the size of *theppa*. Sometimes, the purchases are made from the State Government Forest Plantations also. As the fishermen who build a new *theppa* are either

Statement IV—4  
COST OF THEPPAS

| Size<br>(1)                                | Cost of wood<br>(2)<br>Rs. | Transport and making charges<br>(3)<br>Rs. | Total cost<br>(4)<br>Rs. | Durability<br>(5) |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 14' × 3' (width in the middle of theppa)   | 150                        | 100                                        | 250                      | 5 years           |
| 14' × 2½' (width in the middle of theppa)  | 50                         | 100                                        | 150                      | „                 |
| 10½' × 2½' (width in the middle of theppa) | 40                         | 60                                         | 100                      | „                 |

A bigger sized *theppa* is made by having two or more *irikis*. The gross weight of an ordinary *theppa* is estimated to be 1,000 lbs. *Theppa* used in operating *irugola*, a kind of big fishing net, is bigger than the one used to operate *katlola* which is the smaller fishing net.

### Oars

31. The oar locally known as *kattava* or *teddu* is made of *guggilam* wood. The length of *kattava* is about 5 ft. The handling portion is made round in shape and the portion dipped in water for rowing the boat is bladed to a length of about 2' and a width of about 7". The wood costs about Rs. 2.50 P. and making charges about Re. 1.

### Sail

32. This is locally known as *terachapa*. The following are the components and cost of the sail.

| Item<br>(1)                                  | Cost<br>(2)<br>Rs. P. |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cloth                                        | ... 7.50              |
| Stitching charges                            | ... 1.00              |
| Poles (numbering 2 of a length of about 20') | ... 1.50              |
| Ropes                                        | ... 0.25              |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>10.25</b>          |

### Ropes

33. These coir ropes are locally known as *teppa-tallu* as they are used in tying the *theppa*. Each *theppa* requires 2 ropes each of a length of 7½ *barlu i. e.*, 43' each weighing about ½ viss, costing Rs. 1.25 each.

### Other ancillary equipment

34. Casuarina pieces (*sarvey karra chekka*) numbering 2 for each *theppa* measuring about 18' in length 8" width and about 1" thickness are fixed one on each side of the *theppa* to give it a broader edge. A set

experts in raw material dealings or are closely and effectively advised by the elderly experienced fishermen in the selection of wood, the transaction is made with great care. When the Langulya River (in the upper course known as the Nagavali) is in full flow *i. e.*, in rainy season, they transport timber materials by the river down to their hamlets. When the logs of wood reach the convenient spot near their hamlet, they are taken out.

### Skilled labour in making theppa and other accessories

29. For making *theppa* they have to go to other places to secure the services of a skilled craftsman. In some cases it is reported that a *mestri* (craftsman) named Pukkalla Neelaiah who belongs to Vadabaliya caste is brought to the hamlet. He has the occupational orientation to fishing and knows the technicalities of building the *theppa*. He stays for about a week in the hamlet and is paid an agreed sum which varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 for building one *theppa*. In addition he is given food and accommodation in the fisherman's house and if he does not take food the required provisions are supplied to him for his convenience and comforts. Sometimes liquor drinking charges which amount to 50 P. a day are also borne by the fisherman. Such minor repairs to the *theppa* as replacing a part of the vessel damaged due to cracks or plugging the holes in the *theppa* are attended to by the fishermen themselves. Some of them own such small tools like a saw, drill and hammer. But if a major replacement or repair has to be done, the carpenter's services become indispensable.

### Physical specifications and cost of theppa

30. The *theppa* consists of at least three separable and separate parts (Figures 25, 26 and 27). The bottom plank of about 14' length, 3' width and about 7" thickness locally known as *iriki* forms the mid portion. By the two sides of the *iriki* two wooden parts which have a slightly curved upward bend are fixed. These parts are known as *kommulu* (literally meaning horns) which can be detached and fitted to the *iriki* and for this purpose they contain proper slits and wooden rivetting arrangements. Coir threads known as *theppatallu* are specially used to fasten the parts of *iriki* and *kommulu*. The internal space of the *theppa* is wider in the middle and converges to an oval shape at either end. At the middle portion it is 3' in width. The depth of the *theppa* varies between 8" to 12". The following Statement IV-4 gives some more details regarding cost of *theppas*.

of these two pieces costs Rs. 15 and lasts for about 6 months. They also use bamboo pieces (*eduru karra*) for ancillary fittings to the *theppa*. These are replaced weekly and cost 50 P. Each *theppa* is equipped with 2 masts of a length of about 6 ft. costing Rs. 2 each. These masts or poles are sometimes used in lifting the *theppa* from the shore to the waters and *vice versa*.

#### Nets

35. Different kinds of nets owned by the fishermen are described below:

*Katlo'a* (*Kailu* + *vala*): This is made of cotton yarn of 40 counts. The yarn has to be further spun before it is used for making net. This spinning is known as *vadiki*. The net weaving is known as *mudisi*. For an ordinary *katlo'a* of 40 counts yarn, the raw material costs Rs. 50. For a man to make this net working whole time on this job requires 5 months. The selling price of this net varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 each. It is best suited to catch a species of fish locally known as *kavallu*.

*Irugola* (*Iruku* + *vala*): This net is prepared using 14 or 20 counts cotton yarn. For spinning and processing, it requires 12 months for a wholetime worker on this craft. It consumes Rs. 66 worth of yarn. Total size of the net is about 345' x 54'. Its cost price ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. The following Statement IV-5 gives the particulars of the components of the *irugola*.

Statement IV-5  
COMPONENTS OF NET

| Name of the portion of Irugola | No. of spans | No. of horizontal threads | Size (length x width) of a single side | Use of each portion          |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1)                            | (2)          | (3)                       | (4)                                    | (5)                          |
| Madi                           | 600          | 370                       | varisa                                 | 14 38' x 54' To collect fish |
| Melmadi                        | 800          | 100                       | ..                                     | 8-63' x 54' To catch fish    |
| Muntola                        | 800          | 100                       | ..                                     | 8-62' x 54' ..               |
| Nantola                        | 800          | 100                       | ..                                     | 14-38' x 54' ..              |
| Etivala                        | 800          | 100                       | ..                                     | 11-56' x 54' ..              |
| Varamu or Varalu               | 400          | Not mentioned             | 287-56' x 54'                          | ..                           |
| Total size of Irugola          |              |                           | 345-01' x 54'                          |                              |

Three *pettis* (this is a local measure for yarn) of yarn which costs at the rate of Rs. 25 per *petti* are required to prepare this net. The border of the net is stitched with a strong thin rope made of jute fibre. This is locally known as *boddu* or *thadu*. This costs about Rs. 5 and is purchased at Kalingapatnam. To the end of *varalu* is tied a kind of thin jute or coir rope called *eddallu*. This is used to haul the net from the water. The total weight of the net (when dried) is about a maund (25 lbs.). During the period of one year, one member working wholetime makes one *irugola* or 4 members as a part time work besides attending to fishing make one *irugola*.

*Thopola* (*Topu* or *Topudu* + *vala*): This is a small net which is towed in the shallow waters of sea backwaters or the estuary. The net is fitted to a wooden or a bamboo frame of a triangular shape 1½' x 1½' x 1½'. There is a long handle for this frame.

*Isurola* or *Visurola* (*Isuru* or *Visuru* + *vala*): This is used for fishing in the Nagavali river. It is prepared out of 20 counts of cotton yarn costing Rs. 12-50. It takes one full month to prepare this net by one person working wholetime. If it is purchased, the value would be Rs. 20 and lasts for 2 to 3 years. One man can handle this net (Fig. 29).

"...the hauling-in-cord after passing through a small ring opening at the apex or centre of the net has attached to it, a few feet inwards, a number of radial cords which after branching are attached distally to the peripheral foot-rope of the net.

The net when distended has the form of a perfect cone. The circular margin of the base is weighted with sinkers set at short intervals. In the best nets these are of lead, but more frequently they are beads of iron about half an inch in diameter and in many they consist of cylinders or of beads of burnt clay. At the apex is a small aperture strengthened by a ring of iron laced to the netting. The radial cords, 16 to 20 in number, attached to the hauling-in-cord below this point, subdivide each into three branches, 2 to 3 feet distant from the periphery."<sup>1</sup>

*Etturola* (*Etturu* + *vala*): This is in a circular shape measuring about 30 *barlu* (full arms' length). This is operated in river and estuarine fishing and the size of the crew is 7.

*Kuntola* (*Kunta* + *vala*): The length of this net is about 20 *barlu* and 2 men operate this. This is used in the estuary and river fishing.

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 18, Madras Fisheries Department Administration Report 1922-23, and The Fishing Methods of The Madras Presidency - Part I Coromandel Coast (Madras: 1927), p. 80.

*Pedlola* (*Pedda* + *vala*): The size is about 350 *barlu*. A big boat manned by 25 fishermen is the minimum size of the crew required to operate this net.

#### Stones and wooden accessories used as weights to the net

36. While casting the *irugola*, the net is tied with some stones so that it sinks into the water properly. These stones weigh about 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. and are known as *chinarallu* (small stones) and *pedarallu* (big stones). Both sizes together number 8 per net. They are properly chiselled, bored and made ready for use by the fishermen themselves. To the upper part of the net are tied some wooden blocks known as *kattapedu* which float when the net is cast in the water. The moment the fishermen see that the floating wooden pieces are sinking in the water due to downward pressure of the net weight, they take it as a signal to haul the net out of the water. A typical *irugola* is equipped with 6 *kattapedulu*. These are tied to the *varalu* portion of the *irugola* and hence are also known as *varalu kattalu* (literally meaning *varalu* bound). Another wooden block known as *nayiketta* is tied to the *nantola* portion of the net. These are made of *devadaru* wood. *Kattapedulu* (*varalu kattalu*) cost Rs. 2 for a set of six. *Nayikatta* costs Re. 1 each. The durability of these blocks is about 5 years.

#### Fish packing aids

37. A net bag called *chikkam* made of cotton thread is used to pack the fresh fish—smaller variety—when the fishermen are on the expedition. Many a time, they make use of the *madi* portion of the *irugola* to collect and pack fish. If the fishermen go to small scale estuary fishing, they take a palmyra bag, and hang it to their shoulders while attending to fishing (Fig. 39). The *chikkam* is prepared by the fishermen themselves. The palm leaf bag is purchased at Srikakulam.

#### Periodical repairs and treatment to net

38. Day to day repairs to fishing net are attended to by the fishermen in a crew. All the co-sharers in the catch that form the fishing expedition group join together for this work. No labourers are engaged for minor day to day repairs. It has been a convention among fishermen that a *raitu* (or *palu*) or catch-sharers who joins the *valagallapella* (meaning the owner of the net) is obliged to attend to this work. If any major replacements to net

have to be made then the cost is borne by the owner of fishing net.

#### Kashepettadam

39. This denotes the periodical seasoning and processing of the fishing net, and is done at least once in three weeks or a month. Except *isurola* all other types of nets are seasoned from time to time. The following is a brief description of seasoning the net (*kashepettadam*). The process consists of soaking the whole net for a night in a boiled solution or *thogaru* of a bark (which goes by the name of *gandara chakka*) and then drying it up. The bark is available in the hills and forests of Srikakulam district. A Vadabali caste trader brings this bark by a cart from a village known as Akudumula-valasa (20 miles). Each bundle weighs about 18 lbs. For seasoning a big net 2 times over a month, about 18 lbs. of bark are found necessary. The main purpose behind seasoning the net in this solution is that it slightly stiffens the net and makes it more durable. A net seasoned once or twice in a month lasts for two years whereas the unseasoned net lasts only for a year. The price of this *gandara chakka* per bundle of about 18 lbs. varies from Rs. 2-50 to Rs. 3-00. The fuel cost for *kashepettadam* works at Rs. 3 per month. Sometimes the *kallavala* is dipped in *taramani* (the cooked rice water) once in a fortnight. This is known as *kalipettadam*.

#### Equipments and accessories for net weaving and re-pairing

40. *Thippa*: This is a sort of *charaka* made by the fishermen themselves with bamboo ribs. Bamboo splinters are fixed diagonally making an independent structure. This is made to revolve on a small wooden fulcrum fixed to a small wooden plank. The *thippa* is used in winding the thread.

*Kaduru*: This is an indigenous spindle. They spin the yarn purchased in the market again to make it a suitable thread for net weaving.

*Nulukarra*: This is a small iron rod with small slits at both ends. This is used as a sort of a shuttle in weaving and repairing the net. This costs 12 P. and is purchased at Srikakulam.

#### Fish curing equipments

41. A sickle is used to make a slit in the fish which is a stage in curing operations. *Golem* is an earthenware of a fairly big size which is used to mix

salt with the fish and keep it over-night. Sometimes separate earthen pots are used to soak cocoanut fibre and coir. This fibre is used later after proper processing to make ropes.

#### Organisation of fishing

42. Organisationally there are two types of fishing practised in Mofusbandar sea shore. One is by the crew and another by single member enterprise. In both the cases the equipments used are *theppa* and net. The two types of fishing are distinguished by the number of *theppas* used, the type of net used and the number that form the crew.

#### Fishing as sole member enterprise

43. There is no specific name for this kind of enterprise. In this kind of operation, only one person goes on the fishing expedition using *theppa* as his vehicle. The type of net used is known as *kallola*. At an appropriate place where he finds the *kavallu* (a variety of fish), he hurls the net and draws it out. He repeats this operation and catches the fish. *Visurola* also known as *isurola* and *topudola* are also handled by a single fisherman without using any *theppa*, in the shallow waters of the estuary.

#### Group fishing

44. In group fishing the crew consists of 2 or more working fishermen. In the hamlets under survey the typical size of fishing operating unit clusters round a crew of 4. The number of men in the crew is a technical co-efficient determined by the kind of craft and tackle used in fishing. At least two *theppas* are necessary as the craft in group fishing. Four *theppas* are also occasionally used. In any case in group fishing the minimum number of working fishermen per *theppa* is two. The type of net used in the four-men fishing crew is *irugola*. This operation is carried on in the backwaters of the sea and as inshore fishing also. Sometimes a large *irugola* is used by a crew of 8 fishermen with 4 *theppas*. Each *theppa* is manned by two fishermen. When the lining of net begins, the crew on each *theppa* holds one end of the net standing in four directions. As each *theppa* is manned by two, one will be rowing the *theppa* while another attends to lining the net properly. In the process of lining, the four *theppas* get diverged in four directions. When the net is cast completely, the whole crew

waits quietly in four corners. The man on the *theppa* holds the rope end of the net. All of them wait till they get the signal for the next operation. When the *varalukattalu* and *nayikattalu* (wooden blocks) floating on the water sink down, it is an indication that sufficient fish are trapped in the net and their swimming and movement pressure has caused the net to sink down. They are adept in sensing the movement of the shoal of fish. As one member senses the critical stage, he gives a signal to all the crew members saying *hum* so that it is time for the crew to haul the net. Then each member from the four *theppas* hauls the net swiftly, quickly and briskly. As there is no need at this time for rowing the *theppa*, both the members on the *theppa* join hands in hauling the net. As each *theppa* man begins to haul the net from the four corners, they begin converging to a central place. By the time they come close to each other the bottom of the net would have come up. The eagerness and surprise with which the fishermen look at this final emergence of the net over the surface of the water reflects the chance-ridden phenomenon of fishing. Whether they get the fish or not at each operation, the fishermen devote the same interest, energy and enthusiasm and will be always hopeful. When the 2 pairs of *theppas* begin to haul the net from *varalu* (or *varamu*) end, holding the two ends on each side, they would have drawn out the *varalu* (*varamu*), *aetivala*, *nantivala*, *muntivala* and *melumadi* portions of the net as they close up. The fish proceed from the *varalu* portion of the net, whose spans are narrower. The fish once trapped will have less chance to escape. By the time the fish come to *melumadi* portion of the net the probability of retaining the fish by the fishermen is more than 50%. The moment the fish are in the *madi* the fishermen are sure of their catch. The fish are picked out of the *madi* and the net is cleared off for the next haul. The fish are stored in the *chikkam*. Then another round of operation starts. The crew starts slowly moving and lining the net as it advances. As one man rows the *theppa*, another member slowly lines up the net sinking it in water. The four *theppas*, by the time the whole net is lined up, would have taken up their positions in the four corners apart. For a few minutes there is a lull and quietness, the fishermen waiting on for the shoal of fish. This is the time when the fishermen have to hurry up with their tobacco smoking and chewing. The signal is out and the clue of *hum* is given to the crew, hauling is done briskly. The fishermen look for their luck at every operation. Thus in the

course of the day several castings and haulings are done. When they go on the high seas the same pattern of operation takes place. Sometimes, some fishermen cast a strong iron hook tied to a long thread to catch big fish. This they do simultaneously attending to hauling of nets. As they progress in the collection of fish they make use of the long lulls in sorting, and grading out the fish according to varieties. They are finally packed in the *madi* and *chikkam* and firmly fastened to the *theppa*. By 1 p.m., the crew returns shorewards.

45. The following description of *Irgavala* or *Thurivalai* with reference to Coromandel Coast in the south-eastern coast of India may be of some interest for comparative study.

"This rank with the *mada* or *cda valai* as one of the two most important nets of the Coromandel Coast. It is a primitive trawl, where, as in the Italian trawl, the mouth of the net is kept stretched by means of two boats (here replaced by catamarans) sailing on a parallel course.

It consists of a long conical bag (*perumbavu*) with a long wing (*vari* or *kaivalai*) of netting attached to each side of the mouth. The names of the various parts taken in order from the mouth are *peruthupavu*, *nadupavu*, *mathilai*, *malu*, *nadumadi*, *inmadi* and *kallathuru*, the mesh decreasing progressively. The bag is made of rather fine cotton except for the hempen cod-end which is truncate and laced on to allow of being opened readily for emptying. Its length is from 36 to 40 feet, the mesh running from 1½ inches at the mouth to 1/2 inch at the cod-end.

Each *vari* or wing is 70 feet long in a standard sized net with a depth at its attachment to the bag of from 30 to 40 feet; mesh 2½ inches, material cotton. From this it tapers gradually to a point at the free end where it is furnished with a loop for the attachment of the warp. At the same point are attached two fair-sized stone sinkers, the only ones employed. The head rope of each wing has three wooden floats attached at equal distances, a seventh or master float, larger than the others, being attached to the middle of the mouth between the two wings.

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 18, Madras Fisheries Department, *op. cit.*, pp. 66-68.

No sinkers are attached to the foot rope of the mouth. In spite of this, the *thuri valai* picks up even large shells from the sea bottom; thousands of chank shells (*Turbinella pirum*) are thus caught incidentally.

Two catamarans are employed in working the net, a large one made up of 5 logs and carrying 3 men, and a smaller of 3 logs and crew of two men. The larger one carries the net. On reaching the fishing ground, the two catamarans come together; the net is shared between them, then they separate, paddling away from one another on a straight base line, paying out the net as they go. When all is overboard, the men turn their catamarans at right angles to their former course and row parallel to one another letting out the warps, each about 30 fathoms long. When this is finished they paddle some distance further and then turn and converge towards one another. When quite close they turn their catamarans stern to stern and a rope being thrown from the large one to its smaller companion, is made fast, so keeping the two crafts together within a distance of a few feet. Then the crews begin hauling in. When done and the net emptied, the proceeding is repeated. The net is laid across the current and then dragged with it."<sup>1</sup>

46. It is also possible for two *theppas* with two fishermen working on each *theppa* to cast and haul nets of smaller dimensions. The fishermen have recourse to either *irugola* or *kavallola* or thread-hook castings depending on the nature of fish expected to be found in the selected spots. Sometimes when they go in three *theppas*, 2 *theppas* are manned by four, and one fisherman exclusively goes out in a *theppa* to catch *sorra* fish by liners bait and hook method.

#### Operating groups

47. Out of the 41 craft or tackle owning fishermen households in the hamlets under survey except 4, all the others go for fishing in a group. The following Statement IV-6 gives the composition of some typical fishing groups and the terms and conditions of sharing the catch.

## Statement

## COMPOSITION OF FISHERMEN

| Operating group No. | Name of fishermen in the operating group                                                                                  | Caste      | Employment status                                            | Kinship relation to master fisherman or the leader of the group (pella)                          | Size of operating group |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)                 | (2)                                                                                                                       | (3)        | (4)                                                          | (5)                                                                                              | (6)                     |
| 1                   | Chindipalli Guraiah<br>Chindipalli Krishnamurthy<br>Chindipalli Areiah<br>Lutti Ammoru                                    | Jalari     | Master fisherman<br>Household labour                         | Self<br>Own brother<br>Own brother<br>Sister's husband                                           | 4                       |
| 2                   | +<br>Chindipalli Guraiah<br>Yerripalli Chandraiah<br>Yerripalli Pothaiah<br>Chindipalli Satyam<br>Chindipalli Appalaswamy | "          | Master fisherman<br>Raitu (catch sharer)                     | Self<br>Not belonging to household                                                               | 4                       |
| 3                   | Barri Kannalu<br>Barri Chinniah<br>Barri Ramaiah<br>Ganagalla Lachmaiah                                                   | Vadabalija | Master fisherman<br>Household labour<br>Raitu (catch sharer) | Self<br>Elder son<br>Brother's son (belonging to other household<br>Belonging to other household | 4                       |
| 4                   | +<br>Ganagalla Ammoru<br>Soredu Poleshi<br>Ganagalla Appalaswami<br>Komari Janapaladu                                     | "          | Raitu (catch sharer)                                         | Pella (leader of the group)<br>Brother-in-law                                                    | 4                       |
| 5                   | Chodipalli Thavitaiah<br>Mylapalli Pyraiah                                                                                | "          | Master fisherman<br>Raitu (catch sharer)                     | Self<br>Maternal uncle (belonging to different household)                                        | 4                       |
|                     | Myla, alli Daneshu                                                                                                        | "          | "                                                            | Maternal uncle's son (belonging to different household)                                          |                         |
|                     | Chodipalli Guruvulu                                                                                                       | "          | "                                                            | Own brother (belonging to different household)                                                   |                         |
| 6                   | Mylapalli Ramulu<br>Mylapalli (name not known)                                                                            | "          | Master fisherman<br>Household labour                         | Self<br>Son                                                                                      | 2                       |
| 7                   | Kari Thotaiah<br>Kari Apparao                                                                                             | "          | Master fisherman<br>Household labour                         | Self<br>Son                                                                                      | 2                       |
| 8                   | Kari Palleti                                                                                                              | "          | Master fisherman                                             | Self                                                                                             | 1                       |
| 9                   | Barri Paidiah                                                                                                             | "          | Son of a master fisherman living with his father             | Self                                                                                             | 1                       |
| 10                  | Pukkalla Neelaiah and 24 other fishermen                                                                                  | "          | Master fishermen                                             | Not known                                                                                        | 25                      |

+  
He is the owner of craft and tackle. He gets only 1/5 of the share as he owns the craft and tackle.

+  
The craft and tackle belong to a fisherman Dasari Amooru who does not work as fisherman.

## IV-6

## OPERATING GROUPS, 1962

| No. of theppas (craft) used in the operation | No. of tackles (net) used in operation | Total value of catch per day     | Share for the owner of craft and tackle (Master fisherman)                                                                  | Share for the working fisherman (raitu) or catch sharer         | Terms and conditions of sharing the catch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Operating group No. |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (7)                                          | (8)                                    | (9)                              | (10)                                                                                                                        | (11)                                                            | (12)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | (1)                 |
| 2                                            | 1 Irugola                              | Rs. P.<br>5.00                   | Rs. P.<br>1.00                                                                                                              | Rs. P.<br>1.00<br>1.00<br>1.00                                  | The monetary proceeds of the catch are divided into 5 equal shares. One share is given to the master fisherman. The remaining four shares are equally shared among the 4 working fishermen. If the master fisherman also participates actively in the fishing operation he gets the share of working fisherman as well as the share of master fisherman. For instance if the total value of catch is Rs. 5 the master fisherman who participates in fishing gets Rs. 2 one for his craft and tackle and another for his labour and participation in fishing. There are no special payments for any sort of supervising or foremaning in the fishing operation. These conditions of sharing the catch are common among Vadabalijas and Jalaris. | 1                   |
| 2                                            | 1 Irugola                              | 5.00                             | 1.00                                                                                                                        | Nil<br>1.00<br>1.00<br>1.00                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2                   |
| 2                                            | 1 Irugola                              | Not known                        | Not known                                                                                                                   | Not known                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3                   |
| 2                                            | 1 Irugola                              | 1.88                             | 0.38                                                                                                                        | 0.38<br>0.37<br>0.37<br>0.37                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 4                   |
| 2                                            | 1 Irugola                              | 5.00                             | 1.00                                                                                                                        | 1.00<br>1.00<br>1.00<br>1.00                                    | The total value is equally divided into 5 shares. The owner of craft and tackle gets one share. The remaining four shares are equally divided among 4 working fishermen of the operating unit.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 5                   |
| 1                                            | 1 Katlola                              | 4.62                             | Nil                                                                                                                         | Nil                                                             | As both father and son are engaged in fishing belonging to one household, no sharing is done.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 6                   |
| 1                                            | 1 Katlola                              | Not known                        | Nil                                                                                                                         | Nil                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 7                   |
| 1                                            | 1 Katlola                              | Not known                        | Nil                                                                                                                         | Nil                                                             | All the catch belongs to him.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 8                   |
| 1                                            | 1 Katlola                              | Not known                        | Nil                                                                                                                         | Nil                                                             | All the catch belongs to the household.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 9                   |
| 1 Big boat                                   | 1 Peddola (big net)                    | Ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 | Minimum Rs. 33 for 4 people. All the 4 owners of craft and net get for their common account 1/3 of the total value of catch | 2.64<br>2/3 of the proceeds of catch are divided into 25 shares | 1/3 of the total proceeds is set apart for equal distribution among the 4 owners of the net and tackle. 2/3 of the proceeds is equally divided among the 25 working fishermen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 10                  |

### Methods of fishing

48. How do fishermen hit upon the spots for casting net? Only experienced fishermen are able to identify the spots where they can try their luck successfully. In any case, many fishermen reported that a white bird *i.e.*, sea-gull, locally known as *kallepitta* invariably haunts such stretches and sheets of water where fish move in abundance. The *kallepittas* according to fishermen are very sensitive, and hover over the water in search of fish and visit the sea shore seasonally. They come in by Karthika Poornima and go away by Gandhamasi. So in addition to the individual adventures and explorations by hit and miss methods, the fishermen also rely on the movements of *kallepitta* as a natural guide.

#### Irugola method

49. In *irugola* method\*, *irugola*, a bag shaped net having four sides on the upper part and a thickly woven bag shaped portion (*i.e.*, *madi*) in the bottom is immersed in the water by four sides. The wooden buoys keep the mouth of the net open facilitating the entry of fish. This net is hauled towards the *theppa*. There is a bigger and smaller variety in this net which is locally referred to as *chepalola* or *marola* and *royyalola* (as the net is most suitable to catch *royya i.e.*, prawns). The *marola* method needs a minimum crew of 8 fishermen with 4 *theppas*.

#### Peddola method

50. Occasionally, the residents of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet join the crew of Pukkallapeta, the adjacent hamlet when the Pukkallapeta crew use a large net and boat for fishing. These equipments are owned by the residents of Pukkallapeta. The total participants for this expedition are 25 persons. The total proceeds range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 per day. The proceeds are divided into three shares. One share is taken away by the joint-owners of the fishing craft and tackle. As there are 4 persons who own these equipments jointly this 1/3rd share is further divided into four equal shares. The remaining 2/3rds of the share is distributed equally among the participant fishermen.

51. The *peddola* description and its operations in Coromandel coast are given below for its comparative interest.

"This is the common shore seine in use everywhere along the coast. It has been brought to a state of great perfection in its general design though it cannot compete in size with its congeners on more protected coasts where boats of greater carrying capacity can be employed. On the Coromandel coast, the catamaran is not suitable to carry the great bulk and weight of net requisite and recourse is had to the only other form of craft suitable for use on a surf-bound coast—the so-called masula boat known to the fishermen as *padagu*. This is a boat wholly without frames or ribs, short, deep and wide, built of planks sewn together and so elastic in consequence that it stands with impunity such bumping when crossing the surf as would break in pieces any ordinary boat of rigid construction.

The seine used in conjunction with the masula boat or *padagu*, consists of a large hemp net bag in two sections, namely, a wide funnel shaped *melavalai* to which is laced at the hinder and narrower end, the great rectangular cod-end or *madi*. On each side of the mouth of the *melavalai* is a long leader wing of netting in two sections, a proximal portion of hemp netting of 4 inches mesh, and a distal one much longer of very open coir twine net. To the free end of each wing is attached a long coir hauling rope 3,000 feet or even more, in length. Details:—The *madi* or cod-end instead of tapering behind as is usual, is truncate and considerably wider at the hinder end than at the fore end where it joins the body or *melavalai*. It has no aperture behind; to be emptied it has to be unlaced from the *melavalai*. Its usual length is 24 feet, the width at the hinder end 20 feet, at the neck where it joins the body of the net 10 feet. The mesh is 5 knots to the inch. The body of the bag is 28 feet long, 10 feet wide behind and 60 feet at the front end or mouth. The mesh decreases from 1½ inches knot to knot at the mouth end to 1/3 inch in the hinder part. The wings proper (*talai*) of 4 inches mesh of hemp-twine are very wide where they are attached to the bag, decreasing towards the outer end, where they join the long coir-net leaders (*mattava-valai*, *matlai* or *mathud*). The former are about 50 feet long, the latter as much as 1,000 feet, with a mesh of 18 to 20 inches, knot to knot. The mouth, wings and leaders are all furnished with coir head and foot ropes, the latter the stouter. Floats are attached to the head rope throughout its whole extent, at regular intervals. Two very large cylindrical wooden master floats are attached to the front edge of the *madi*, one on either side to indicate its position, in addition to several bunches of smaller floats used to float this portion of the net.

The net is shot and hauled in the ordinary seine manner.

The masula boat used to shoot the net has usually a crew of six rowers sitting on thwarts near the fore end.

\* This may be compared with seining method. "In seining, a funnel-shaped net with long wings is slowly hauled towards the vessel, the long manila warps driving the fish into the path of the net" — *Britain an Official Handbook*, (HMSO, London: 1962), pp. 352-353.

A very long steering paddle is hung and worked from the projecting end of the stern post; other men pay out the net. As many as 25 men have to tail on to the hauling warps in dragging the net to shore. As the bag (*madi*) nears the shore, men plunge into the sea between the wings and by splashing and shouting endeavour to prevent any of the fish breaking away in escape".<sup>1</sup>

#### Katlola method

52. A drift net named *katlola* (*katlavala*) is a light cotton gill net. This net is operated in catching a shoal of a particular variety of fish locally known as *Kavallu*. Hence eponymously, this net is also known as *kavallola* (meaning net used to catch *Kavallu* fish).

53. The method of operation of *valai valai* net which is of the same kind as *katlavala* is described in *The Fishing Methods* of Coromandel coast as follows:

"[It] is the most common drift net in use..... [It] is light cotton gill-net of 2 inches mesh, from 150 to 180 feet long and 16 to 20 feet deep. The hempen head rope has about 200 wooden floats at regular intervals, the foot rope either some 30 small stone sinkers, evenly spaced or two larger ones, one at each end. A fleet of these nets consists of four nets joined end to end, giving a total length of 600 to 720 feet.

The *valai valai* is operated by a single catamaran of 4 logs manned by 2 or 3 men. It is usually set in water not over 8 fathoms in depth. A warp, some 15 fathoms long, is attached to one end. After paying out the net and warp, the catamaran and net are allowed to drift. The net is hauled in and examined at intervals of from half to one hour. It is used chiefly on dark nights, but in certain conditions of the sea it is employed in the day time also."<sup>2</sup>

#### Visurola method

54. The method of *visurola* operation is as follows:

"Before throwing the net it is piled in folds upon one arm, usually, but not invariably the right, together with the coils of the long hauling-in-cord—10 to 18 feet in length—of which the free end is held in one hand or tied to the wrist. Then with a deft half-swing of the body, the net flies forwards, opening out gracefully to fall, a nearly perfect circle, upon the water. As the weighted periphery drags the net

downwards it quickly assumes the form of a hollow cone, enclosing any fishes over which it falls. The fisherman waits till the weighted margin has reached the bottom, when he cautiously and slowly pulls in the hauling cord till the knot denoting the attachment of the inner radial cords comes to his hand at the apical ring. By this he knows that the circular margin of the net has been drawn up into a deep pocket all round on the inner side of the net, and as he now begins to drag the net towards him by the apex, the sides of the cone collapse upon themselves, further ensuring the imprisonment of the fishes within. He carries it to the shore and, after taking out any fish and rubbish, shakes the net and radial cords into the relaxed position and is ready again to pile the folds on his arm and make another cast. A usual diameter for these nets when fully spread open is 15 feet."<sup>3</sup>

#### Topola method

55. *Topola* or *Topudola* (*Topu* or *Topudu* + *vala*) or *Dobbudola* method: Literally *topudu* means to push. *Topola* is a triangular shaped wooden or bamboo frame with a net attached. It is pushed forward in shallow waters grazing the bottom in the shallow waters of the river or sea backwaters. The fisherman while operating this covers some distance and then lifts up the net. The fish that have passed into the net are picked out and put into the fish basket kept hanging on his shoulders. He repeats this process passing from one shallow pool of water to another, from morning till noon.

#### Drag net or Kuntola method

56. The operations of this net are best described as follows:

"Its length is generally from 40 to 45 feet; the mouth extends the whole length, the bag behind being quite shallow, seldom more than 8 feet deep. It is made by doubling a piece of cotton net about 16 feet wide, lengthwise upon itself, and connecting the two edges, now forming the mouth, by means of 30 sticks 3½ feet long, set 1½ feet apart. The margins of the mouth are strengthened top and bottom by a coir rope to which the net is laced. The mesh is small, rather less than ½ inch knot to knot. Two fishermen carry the net between them, equally divided, the mouth sticks threaded on one arm. They wade out as far as possible and then, turning shorewards, diverge, paying the net out as they go. When all has been paid out, they drag the net after them closing in as they go. As soon as they reach the beach each man starts hauling

1 Bulletin No. 18, Madras Fisheries Department, *Administration Report 1922-23 and The Fishing Methods-Part I Coromandel Coast*, pp. 74-75.  
2 *Ibid.*, pp. 75-76.  
3 *Ibid.*, pp. 80-82.

in his end, till he meets his fellow from the other side. Small fish prawns and swimming crabs are the yield of this net. The operation is repeated frequently throughout the day, twenty minutes being the average time to shoot and haul this net. It is also used at nights. It is a net specially useful in shallow water and is in consequence more frequently seen in use in backwaters than in the sea...."<sup>1</sup>

#### Lining

57. Long threads attached with an iron hook and some bait put in it are cast at some distances and fish are caught. This tackle is locally known as *sorrola* as it is used in catching *sorra* (shark) fish. This is operated by a single person.

58. In deep sea fishing, *irugola* method, lining (bait and hook) and *kattela* methods are very commonly used. In shallow waters either in estuary or in sea backwaters or in the river drift net and *topudola* methods are used.

#### Varieties of fish

59. The fishermen make a distinction between the fish that can be disposed off in bulk on the basis of the quantity by an eye estimate of the size of catch and the fish that are counted and sold as so many per rupee. These fish that are sold by counting are known as *lekkachepalu* (fish by count). Except *atukoyya*, *tell'asandava* and *nallasandava*, *vala*, *vanjara*, most of the other varieties are sold in bulk. The following Statement gives some of the varieties of fish usually caught by the fishermen of the two hamlets under survey in various seasons.

Statement IV-7

#### VARIETIES OF FISH

| Source   | Season                                    | Varieties of fish caught                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)      | (2)                                       | (3)                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Sea      | Karthika Poornima (September to December) | Royyi (prawns), Pencous                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Sea      | Sankramana (January)                      | Sandava, Vanjaram, Volla (vala), Burra parigi, Sudumu, Thatti volugunsa, Sorrujatha, Vanamatta, yerriporava, pedda porava, petiroyya, Nalla royya, Chaka royya, Burra royya, Shanki royya, Kalli royya |
| Nagavali | Sivaratri (February)                      | Bonthalu, Royyi, Chinagunda                                                                                                                                                                            |
|          | Unspecified seasons                       | Kanisi, Charapajalla, Sorangi, Shankujalla                                                                                                                                                             |

According to the Fisheries Department<sup>2</sup> of Andhra Pradesh Government, the kinds of fish caught in this area are

| Season                | Varieties of fish |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (1)                   | (2)               |
| September to December | Turichurus        |
| September to January  | Jew fish          |
| December to May       | Sardine           |
| January to April      | Strolephorous     |
| April to September    | Perches           |

The normal varieties of fish caught by fishermen of the hamlets under survey are:

| Varieties of fish<br>(Name in Telugu) | Fishing area     | Remarks                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                   | (2)              | (3)                                                                                   |
| Atukoyya                              |                  | Lekkachepalu                                                                          |
| Badava - Nadipibadava                 |                  |                                                                                       |
| Badava - Pedabadda                    |                  |                                                                                       |
| Bendigava (Bindikava)                 |                  |                                                                                       |
| Bodi - Goda Bodi                      |                  |                                                                                       |
| Bontha                                | River (Langulya) |                                                                                       |
| Budadava                              | Sea              |                                                                                       |
| Chinagunda                            | River            |                                                                                       |
| Chagarlu                              |                  |                                                                                       |
| Chandava                              |                  |                                                                                       |
| Atukava Chandava                      |                  | Lekkachepalu                                                                          |
| Nalla Chandava                        |                  | Lekkachepalu                                                                          |
| Tella Chandava                        |                  |                                                                                       |
| Chavallu                              |                  |                                                                                       |
| Patti Chavallu                        |                  |                                                                                       |
| Chanadi                               |                  |                                                                                       |
| Chandana                              |                  |                                                                                       |
| Chavadi                               |                  |                                                                                       |
| Chidumu                               |                  |                                                                                       |
| Chinagunda                            |                  |                                                                                       |
| Deshami (sea Royyi)                   |                  |                                                                                       |
| Duchchiya                             |                  |                                                                                       |
| Ewangali (also Engali)                |                  |                                                                                       |
| Erruporna                             |                  |                                                                                       |
| Gadumu                                |                  |                                                                                       |
| Gorasa (also Goracha)                 |                  |                                                                                       |
| Ala Gorasa                            |                  | It is fisherman's impression that on its back one <i>garisa</i> of paddy can be dried |
| Gulivindalu                           |                  |                                                                                       |
| Ilapava                               |                  |                                                                                       |
| Jadumeenu                             |                  |                                                                                       |

—Contd.

| Varieties of fish<br>(Name in Telugu) | Fishing area  | Remarks | Varieties of fish<br>(Name in Telugu) | Fishing area | Remarks      |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1)                                   | (2)           | (3)     | (1)                                   | (2)          | (3)          |
| Jalla                                 |               |         | Peth Royya                            |              |              |
| Charapa Jalla                         |               |         | Peti Royya (also Pedit Royya)         | Sea          |              |
| Erra Jalla                            | River         |         | Sanki Royya                           | Sea          |              |
| Kayi Jalla                            |               |         | Sanadi                                |              |              |
| Nalla Jalla                           |               |         | Kotta Sanadi                          |              |              |
| Naru Jalla                            | River         |         | Peda Sanadi                           |              |              |
| Shanku Jalla                          |               |         | Pella Sanadi                          |              |              |
| Kalava                                |               |         | Sandava (see Chandava)                | Sea          |              |
| Kalimandu                             |               |         | Sarallu                               |              |              |
| Kallachillu                           | River         |         | Savadi                                |              |              |
| Kanisi                                |               |         | Nalla Savadi                          |              |              |
| Kannali                               |               |         | Nadipi Savadi                         |              |              |
| Kanada                                |               |         | Pechhavadi (also Peda Savadi)         |              |              |
| Karipulu                              |               |         | Savadi                                |              |              |
| Karulu                                |               |         | Sarrapu Savadi                        |              |              |
| Bondi Karulu                          |               |         | Sorangi                               | River        |              |
| Kommagarlu                            |               |         | Sorra                                 |              |              |
| Sudumukarlu                           |               |         | Bokku Sorra (also Boksorra)           |              |              |
| Kavallu                               |               |         | Sorru Jatha                           | Sea          |              |
| Kone                                  |               |         | Pasupu Sorra                          |              |              |
| Koneva (also Konava)                  |               |         | Sudumu                                | Sea          |              |
| Kommukoneva                           |               |         | Suduvulu                              |              |              |
| Koravallu                             |               |         | Tabali                                |              |              |
| Maga                                  |               |         | Tabpara                               | Sea          |              |
| Magarasi                              |               |         | Tatti                                 |              |              |
| Maudasettha                           | Sea           |         | Teki (also Teku)                      |              |              |
| Muruva                                |               |         | Enugu Teki                            |              |              |
| Muruva Parigi                         |               |         | Timiri                                | Sea          |              |
| Mulavallu                             |               |         | Teetha                                |              |              |
| Komma Moruva                          | Sea           |         | Ulava                                 |              |              |
| Yerra Moruva                          |               |         | Vala (also Volla)                     | Sea          | Lekkachepalu |
| Nemali Lottu                          |               |         | Valugunasa                            | Sea          |              |
| Navili Pothulu                        | Sea           |         | Vanamitta (also Vanamatta)            |              |              |
| Nettallu                              | Sea           |         | Vanjara                               | Sea          | Lekkachepalu |
| Parigalu                              |               |         | Vara                                  |              |              |
| Aku Parigalu                          |               |         | Yelava                                |              |              |
| Burra Parigalu                        |               |         | Yellakadasa                           |              |              |
| Porava                                |               |         | Yengali                               |              |              |
| Yerri Porava                          | Sea           |         | Yerrangili (also Yerrangalli)         |              |              |
| Padda Porava                          | Sea           |         |                                       |              |              |
| Pulasa                                | Sea and River |         |                                       |              |              |
| Royya (also Deshami)                  |               |         |                                       |              |              |
| Baka Royya                            |               |         |                                       |              |              |
| Borra Royya (also Borroyya)           | Sea           |         |                                       |              |              |
| Chaki Royya (also Chakaroyya)         | Sea           |         |                                       |              |              |
| Chenki Royya                          |               |         |                                       |              |              |
| Erra Royya                            |               |         |                                       |              |              |
| Gulla Royya                           | Sea           |         |                                       |              |              |
| Kali Royya                            |               |         |                                       |              |              |
| Katta Royya                           |               |         |                                       |              |              |
| Kunu Royya                            | Sea           |         |                                       |              |              |
| Nalla Royya                           |               |         |                                       |              |              |

—Contd.

#### Catch of fish

60. Data regarding the catch of fish were obtained only from a few fishermen on a particular day. The following Statement IV-8 gives the details of catch for one whole day.

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 18, Madras Fisheries Department, *op. cit.*, p. 72

<sup>2</sup> Administration Report 1960, Fisheries Directorate, Andhra Pradesh

Statement IV 8  
A DAY'S FISH CATCH

| No. of<br>fishermen<br>forming<br>fishing<br>group<br>(1) | Kinds of<br>fish<br>caught<br>(2) | Total<br>quantity<br>(gross<br>weight<br>including<br>the<br>container)<br>(3) | Total<br>value of<br>fish<br>(4) |              | Share per<br>set of<br>two thep-<br>pas and<br>fishing<br>net<br>(5) |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                                           |                                   |                                                                                | Lbs.                             | Rs. P.       | Rs. P.                                                               | Rs. P. |
| 4                                                         | N. A.                             | 8                                                                              |                                  | 1.00         | 0.20                                                                 | 0.20   |
| 5                                                         | N. A.                             | 4                                                                              |                                  | 0.50         | 0.08                                                                 | 0.10   |
| 4                                                         | N. A.                             | 6                                                                              |                                  | 0.25         | 0.05                                                                 | 0.05   |
| 1                                                         | Kavallu                           | 120                                                                            |                                  | 8.44         | 4.22                                                                 | 4.22   |
| 2                                                         | Kavallu                           | 60                                                                             |                                  | 4.62         | 1.54                                                                 | 1.54   |
| 4                                                         | Mixed<br>Sorts                    | 66                                                                             |                                  | 2.75         | 0.55                                                                 | 0.55   |
| 4                                                         | Mixed<br>Sorts                    | 20                                                                             |                                  | 2.75         | 0.55                                                                 | 0.55   |
| 4                                                         | N. A.                             | 20                                                                             |                                  | 4.25         | 0.85                                                                 | 0.85   |
| 4                                                         | ...                               | 20                                                                             |                                  | 3.12         | 0.62                                                                 | 0.64   |
| 4                                                         | Mixed<br>Sorts                    | 22                                                                             |                                  | 2.50         | 0.50                                                                 | 0.50   |
| 4                                                         | N. A.                             | 34                                                                             |                                  | 3.25         | 0.65                                                                 | 0.65   |
| 4                                                         | Mixed<br>Sorts                    | 22                                                                             |                                  | 3.50         | 0.70                                                                 | 0.70   |
| 4                                                         | Mixed<br>Sorts                    | 16                                                                             |                                  | 2.25         | 0.45                                                                 | 0.45   |
| 4                                                         | N. A.                             | 32                                                                             |                                  | 3.00         | 0.60                                                                 | 0.60   |
| 1                                                         | N. A.                             | 26                                                                             |                                  | 5.62         | 2.81                                                                 | 2.81   |
| 4                                                         | Kavallu                           | 200                                                                            |                                  | 12.53        | 2.50                                                                 | 2.50   |
| <b>Total 57</b>                                           |                                   | <b>676</b>                                                                     |                                  | <b>60.30</b> |                                                                      |        |

\* This share is taken by the owner of fishing craft and net.  
Average gross quantity of fish per fisherman: 11.86 lbs.  
Average daily earnings per fisherman including net's share:  
Rs. 1.05.

N.A.=Not available

#### Disposal of the catch

61. Out of the day's catch, fishermen reserve some quantity of fish for giving charity (which is locally known as *voyyam*) and home consumption. On an average this forms 18.2% (in physical terms) of each working fisherman's share in the total catch. Another 18.2% is used for home consumption. Thus the marketable surplus of fish works at 63.6% of each member's share. In physical terms, on an average, a fisherman household consumes 59 tolas of fresh fish per day and the per capita daily consumption works at 9.4 tolas.

62. Out of the 63.6% of the total catch, some fishermen sell away the whole catch of fresh fish or a portion of it to the fish traders who visit the sea shore. Some preserve the fish with the hope that the price would go up. If the actual price of fish is lower than this expected price, they take them home. Sometimes one of the crew men may buy the whole share at an agreeable price from the

other crew members and the proceeds divided among them, or the fresh fish catch itself is divided into agreed number of shares and distributed among them. But the tendency is to sell away fresh or dried fish to traders who come from outside the village or in the weekly *shandies* outside the village (Table 28).

#### Fish curing

63. Out of the total number of 78 households surveyed, 18 households are in the habit of curing the fish. The remaining households dispose of the fresh fish as and when they get it. Following is the method adopted in curing fish. The fish is brought from the sea by 2 p. m. On the same day they properly clean the fish. The scales and also the stomach portion in the case of bigger fish are removed by using *kodavali* (sickle) [Fig. 40] to make slittings and cuttings. The removal of scales or thorns and stomach portion is locally known as *polusu teeyuta* or *thokka teeyuta*. These processed fish are kept in a *golem*, an earthen vessel or a tub mixed with salt. The earthen *gola* has a capacity of 5 visses. On the next day, the soaked or fermented fish are removed and dried up. They mix salt of 50 P. per 10 visses or 1200 tolas of fish in the water and use this solution for curing the fish. If the fish are big, in some cases, they are cut into small pieces and are kept in salt water for three nights and then dried in the sun for about 3 days (Fig. 41). Thirty seers or 1 viss of raw fish valued at Rs. 3 require 1 *adda* of salt costing 6 P. Thus eight visses of fresh fish consume 9 *addas* costing 56 P. of salt (brought from Komati at the village) for curing fish. After drying, the weight comes down to 6 visses. The earthen *gola* has a capacity of 5 visses of raw fresh fish. There is another method of curing. This consists of drying the processed fish in the sun without adding salt.

#### Kinds of fish and drying process

64. *Erra royya*, *nettallu* are dried for 2 days; other fish like *vanjaram*, *sorra*, *yelava*, *koneva*, *talepara*, *peddachavadi* take 3 to 6 days. Some good quality of fish need more salt for curing purposes. For drying purposes the fish are spread out over a kind of hay called *nala* in the open yard called *parla*, a few yards away from the habitation area.

#### Fish curing yard

65. Till about 10 years back, the Government conducted a fish curing centre near the hamlets under survey. It was reported that it worked for over a period of about 40 years. But it was later abolished as the Government felt that it was running under loss. When the fish curing yard was run, the village sanitary surroundings were not very much affected adversely as the fish curing operations were conducted a little away from the habitation area in a place specially designed for the purpose. One result of the abolition of the centre has been that the fishermen have reverted back to their old methods and practices of curing fish in their houses and front yards, which has created insanitary surroundings in the habitation area. The rubbish is disposed of in a haphazard way.

#### Methods and channels of marketing

66. Retail and wholesale traders from Amadalavalasa (Srikakulam Road Railway Station) [22 miles away], Srikakulam, Arasavilli visit these hamlets and the sea shore to purchase fish. As soon as the fish are landed on the sea shore in the afternoon by about 1 p. m., fish marketing starts and ends by 3 p. m. The fish traders belong predominantly to Kevati, Relli and Kapu castes. Some Vadabaliya and Vaddelu also do this trade. Among Relli traders women are dominant. Sometimes itinerant and petty merchants from Kallepalle village, Sadupeta hamlet (of Mofusbandar village), Paradesipalle village also visit the sea shore. These traders are locally known as *komatilu* or *vartakalu* or *yavvarilu* or *vyavaharilu* (meaning business men). Out of the total of 70 transactions recorded, 47 transactions i. e., 67.14% have taken place as direct selling in retail in the nearby villages or in *shandies*. Practice of selling fish directly to the traders and also to the commission agents are in practice (Table 86).

67. Dry fish has a larger scope for marketing in two or more *shandies* (Figs. 42 and 43). Only a few households numbering 18 are traders in dry fish for which purpose they periodically visit the weekly *shandies* and when they visit the *shandies* located at a distance ranging from 8 to 12 miles and not connected by bus, they engage a cart on hire from Kallepalle. On going to the *shandy* they pay Re. 1 towards the special tax levied by the *shandy* contractor.

#### Fish traders

68. The following are the fish traders from among the Vadabaliyas in Pedaganagallapeta hamlet:

|                |               |              |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| G. Applamma    | G. Lachchamma | G. Seethamma |
| G. Lachchamma  | V. Kuddamma   | B. Neelamma  |
| G. Gangamma    | G. Neelamma   | M. Polamma   |
| B. Sandamma    | B. Ammoru     | B. Naramma   |
| B. Pedanaramma | B. Gannemma   | P. Ammoru    |

All the above traders are women who trade in dry fish. It is interesting to note that fish trading is entirely in the hands of the womenfolk of the fishing community. These women traders take fish for marketing in Tuesday *shandy* at Kollivalasa (12 miles). While visiting the *shandy* 5 or 6 fisherwomen join together and engage a bullock cart for hire from Kallepalle paying Rs. 8 towards hire. At the *shandy* these fisherwomen have to pay Re. 1 to the contractor who collects some customary levies. He is referred to by the fisherwomen as Naidu (a local term in Telugu used sometimes for an influential and important person in money and matters of power). When these fisherwomen visit Srikakulam fish market they have to pay 12 P. per basket load of fish. The fish traders from among the fishermen in the hamlets under survey, on the whole get a gross income of 26% on their turnover (Table 29). Study of eight fish traders in the hamlets revealed that a weekly turnover in a *shandy* transaction for a fish trader ranged from Rs. 35 to Rs. 65. The normal rate of net return, after deducting the expenses on transport and marketing charges worked at Re. 0.05 per rupee giving a total net return ranging Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 3.25 per *shandy*. Normally three *shandies* are visited for marketing fish within a week giving a weekly net return ranging from Rs. 5.25 to Rs. 10.75 per week per trader. These visits to weekly *shandies* are in some cases supplemented by itinerant vending of fish in the neighbouring villages. Mostly these retail transactions are done in terms of barter.

69. Relli caste women from Srikakulam, Kevati caste traders from Amadalavalasa are mostly engaged in fish trade. In head loads and *kavadis* the fish are carried upto Kallepalle village (1 mile). From there on a bicycle or tricycle rickshaw or sometimes in buses the fish loads are carried upto Srikakulam town. In purchasing and selling of fish the role of middlemen and brokers is very insignificant.

## INVESTMENT AND INCOME ANALYSIS

70. For a fisherman there are two sources of income in the primary activity of fishing: (1) the share in the catch by virtue as a worker in the fishing operations even though he does not own any craft or tackle; (2) the share in the catch by virtue of owning a craft or a tackle or both.

It is estimated roughly that there are about 200 *theppas* and 100 nets owned and operated in the whole of Mofusbandar *revu* where all the fishermen of the Mofusbandar hamlets are engaged in fishing. It is estimated that the range of monetary turnover in fresh fish dealings in this *revu* ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 500 per day.

Statement IV-9

## FISHING TACKLES

| Name of tackle<br>(1)              | No. owned<br>(2) | Average cost of tackle<br>(3) |     | Total cost<br>(4) |     | Home made<br>(5) (6) |                  | Purchased<br>(7) (8) |                  | Inherited from father<br>(9) (10) |               | Unspecified<br>(11) (12) |               |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
|                                    |                  | Rs. P.                        |     | Rs. P.            |     | Rs. P.               |                  | Rs. P.               |                  | Rs. P.                            |               | Rs. P.                   |               |
|                                    |                  | Rs. P.                        |     | Rs. P.            |     | Rs. P.               |                  | Rs. P.               |                  | Rs. P.                            |               | Rs. P.                   |               |
| <i>Irugola</i>                     | 9                | 96.66                         |     | 869.94            |     | 2                    | 193.32           | 6                    | 579.96           | 1                                 | 96.66         | ...                      | ...           |
| <i>Irurola</i>                     | 1                | 20.00                         |     | 20.00             |     | 1                    | 20.00            | ...                  | ...              | ...                               | ...           | ...                      | ...           |
| <i>Katlola</i> or <i>Kavallola</i> | 7                | 130.00                        |     | 910.00            |     | ...                  | ...              | 7                    | 910.00           | ...                               | ...           | ...                      | ...           |
| <i>Kuntola</i>                     | 2                | N.A.                          | ... | ...               | ... | 2                    | ...              | ...                  | ...              | ...                               | ...           | ...                      | ...           |
| <i>Sorrola</i>                     | 14               | N.A.                          | ... | ...               | ... | 4                    | ...              | 8                    | ...              | ...                               | ...           | 2                        | ...           |
| <i>Topudola</i>                    | 3                | 5.00                          |     | 15.00             |     | 3                    | 15.00            | ...                  | ...              | ...                               | ...           | ...                      | ...           |
| <i>Unspecified</i>                 | 38               | 116.42                        |     | 4,423.96          |     | 13                   | 1,513.46         | 22                   | 2,561.24         | 1                                 | ...           | 2                        | 232.84        |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>74</b>        | <b>116.42</b>                 |     | <b>8,615.08*</b>  |     | <b>25</b>            | <b>2,910.50*</b> | <b>43</b>            | <b>5,006.06*</b> | <b>2</b>                          | <b>232.84</b> | <b>4</b>                 | <b>465.68</b> |

\* The figures are the estimated total based on the average cost of those nets for which the information on cost is reported. Hence they do not tally vertically.

† Based on the average cost of Rs. 116.42. N. A. = Not available.

## Investment in tackles

71. The Statement IV-9 shows that about 50% of the tackles have not been specified with respect to their type. Based upon the Investigators' personal knowledge that invariably *sorrola* or hooks and lines are common among the fishermen's gears and that only big nets like *irugola* and *kavallola* are recorded, it may be taken that the unspecified 38 nets are distributed in the same proportion as the 22 nets among *irugola*, *sorrola*, *katlola*, *kuntola*, and *topudola*. Thus roughly it may be taken that the number of tackles owned by the fishermen of the hamlet under survey are distributed as follows:

Statement IV-10

## ESTIMATED FISHING TACKLES

| <i>Irugola</i><br>(1) | <i>Irurola</i><br>(2) | <i>Katlola</i><br>(3) | <i>Kuntola</i><br>(4) | <i>Topudola</i><br>(5) | <i>Sorrola</i><br>(6) | Total<br>(7) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 25                    | 3                     | 19                    | 5                     | 8                      | 14                    | 74           |

72. Out of 74 tackles *i.e.*, nets existing at the time of survey in the two hamlets Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta full information was available regarding its make only for 68 tackles (Statement IV-9). The

remaining were either inherited from the father or the information was not reported. Of these 68 tackles, 25 (36.76%) tackles forming 33.78% (Rs. 2,910.50) of the total value of tackles were reported to have been prepared by the owners themselves. The remaining 43 (63.24%) of the tackles forming 58.11% (Rs. 5,006.06) of the total value were purchased from the fisherfolk belonging to the neighbouring villages and hamlets. Full information on the places of purchase and the value of purchases was not available for all the 74 tackles. However, the scanty information on the value and purchases during 1959-62 shows that 22 tackles valued at Rs. 2,710 were purchased from the neighbouring hamlets of Pukkallapeta, Jalaripeta and neighbouring villages like Chintapalle, Dibbalur, Ippili, Kalingapatnam, Kochecherla, Rallapeta, Vedelu and Bheemunipatnam (Statement IV-11). The purchases do not show any concentration associated with any one place; it is scattered widely over several places where fishermen form a considerable section of the population. The purchases within the hamlets under survey are one or two in number.

Statement IV-11

## SOME ASPECTS OF CAPITAL FORMATION, 1959-62

| SOME ASPECTS OF CAPITAL FORMATION, 1959-62 |           |                 |                  |                 |                                                                   |                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Type of asset<br>(1)                       | 1959-62   |                 | Average for 1961 |                 | Gross income<br>of households<br>forming capital<br>(6)<br>Rs. P. | % of capital<br>formation to<br>Col. (6)<br>(7) |
|                                            | No.       | Value           | No.              | Value           |                                                                   |                                                 |
|                                            | (2)       | (3)<br>Rs. P.   | (4)              | (5)<br>Rs. P.   |                                                                   |                                                 |
| Tackle (all<br>kinds of nets)              | 22*       | 2,710.00        | 7                | 903.33          | 17,867.00                                                         | 5.06                                            |
| Craft ( <i>theppa</i><br>or catamaran)     | 43        | 4,650.00        | 14               | 1,550.00        | 30,376.50                                                         | 5.10                                            |
| <b>All types</b>                           | <b>65</b> | <b>7,360.00</b> | <b>21</b>        | <b>2,453.33</b> | <b>30,979.50</b>                                                  | <b>7.92</b>                                     |

\* These tackles were purchased from villages like Chintapalle, Dibbaluru, Ippili, Kalingapatnam, Kochcherla, Rallapeta, Vadelu and Bheemunipatnam.

Note: The gross income of the hamlets under survey amounted to Rs. 71,959.85 with reference to the period under survey. The capital formation in the hamlets formed 8.4% of this gross income.

## Investment in theppa

73. The cost of a new *theppa* ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, whereas a second hand one may cost only Rs. 25. The average price works at Rs. 108.13 per *theppa*.

Statement IV-12

## HOUSEHOLDS OWNING THEPPA IN 1962

| No. of households owning<br>(1) | Number of theppas owned by each household<br>(2) | Total<br>(3) | Total value of theppas<br>(4)<br>Rs. P. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 11                              | 1                                                | 11           | 1,189.43                                |
| 15                              | 2                                                | 30           | 3,243.90                                |
| 8                               | 3                                                | 24           | 2,595.12                                |
| 1                               | 4                                                | 4            | 432.52                                  |
| 1                               | 5                                                | 5            | 540.65                                  |
| <b>Total 36</b>                 | <b>...</b>                                       | <b>74</b>    | <b>8,001.62</b>                         |

The Statement IV-12 gives the distribution of *theppas* among the fishermen households. It shows that in the two hamlets under survey there are 74 *theppas* distributed over 36 households. There is a tendency for the fishermen to equip themselves with at least one *theppa* and slowly increase the number. Single *theppa* owners are mostly those

who operate with *kavallola* to catch Kavallu fish as this operation is amenable for a single person. Most of the owners of 2 or more *theppas* operate with *irugola* with the assistance of family and catch-sharing fishermen while at the same time own a small *theppa* to catch Kavallu fish. One of the working members of the family works on one *theppa*; otherwise it is leased out, for which he receives his share of fish. The total value of the *theppas* owned by fishermen works at about Rs. 8,000. As noted earlier, the *theppas* are prepared at the fishermen hamlets by engaging the services of the carpenters who are called in for service from nearby villages. During 1959-62, 43 *theppas* valued at Rs. 4,650 were bought. In the year 1961, 14 *theppas* were bought at a total value of Rs. 1,550.

## Source of income

74. Income of the fishermen is derived by fishing and subsidiary activities connected with it. This is supplemented by the wages earned from agricultural labour. The following statement IV-13 gives the particulars of annual income earned by the fishermen households of both the hamlets in 1961-62, classified by source.

Statement IV-13

## ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SOURCE AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1961-62

| Source of income<br>(1)         | No. of households<br>(2) | Amount<br>(3)<br>Rs. P. | % to total income<br>(4) | Rs. 300 & less          |                   | Rs. 301 - 600           |                   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
|                                 |                          |                         |                          | Amount<br>(5)<br>Rs. P. | Households<br>(6) | Amount<br>(7)<br>Rs. P. | Households<br>(8) |
|                                 |                          |                         |                          | Rs. P.                  |                   | Rs. P.                  |                   |
| 1. Fishing                      | 76                       | 63,543.61               | 88.32                    | ...                     | ...               | 7,188.00                | 17                |
| 2. Wages                        | 46                       | 2,374.25                | 3.30                     | 36.00                   | 1                 | 364.00                  | 10                |
| 3. Business in fishing          | 17                       | 4,760.00                | 6.61                     | 150.00                  | 1                 | 1,494.00                | 5                 |
| 4. Arts and crafts (net making) | 8                        | 328.00                  | 0.45                     | ...                     | ...               | 110.00                  | 2                 |
| 5. Begging                      | 3                        | 214.00                  | 0.30                     | ...                     | ...               | ...                     | ...               |
| 6. Others                       | 3                        | 170.00                  | 0.24                     | ...                     | ...               | ...                     | ...               |
| 7. Renting of fishing equipment | 1                        | 560.00                  | 0.78                     | ...                     | ...               | ...                     | ...               |
| <b>Total</b>                    |                          | <b>71,949.86</b>        | <b>100.00</b>            | <b>226.00</b>           |                   | <b>9,156.00</b>         |                   |

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## Statement IV-13—Concl'd.

## ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SOURCE AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1961-62

| Source of income<br>(1)         | Rs. 601 - 900    |            | Rs. 901 - 1,200  |            | Rs. 1,201 & over |            | Average<br>income per<br>household<br>(15) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------|
|                                 | Amount           | Households | Amount           | Households | Amount           | Households |                                            |
|                                 | (9)              | (10)       | (11)             | (12)       | (13)             | (14)       |                                            |
|                                 | Rs. P.           |            | Rs. P.           |            | Rs. P.           |            | Rs. P.                                     |
| 1. Fishing                      | 15,036.61        | 22         | 25,085.00        | 25         | 17,234.00        | 12         | 836.10                                     |
| 2. Wages                        | 1,101.75         | 17         | 534.00           | 12         | 383.50           | 6          | 51.61                                      |
| 3. Business in fishing          | 585.00           | 4          | 470.00           | 2          | 2,021.00         | 5          | 280.00                                     |
| 4. Arts and crafts (net making) | 50.00            | 3          | 108.00           | 2          | 60.00            | 1          | 41.00                                      |
| 5. Begging                      | 20.00            | 1          | 194.00           | 2          | ...              | ...        | 71.33                                      |
| 6. Others                       | 100.00           | 2          | ...              | ...        | 70.00            | 1          | 56.67                                      |
| 7. Renting of fishing equipment | ...              | ...        | ...              | ...        | 560.00           | 1          | 560.00                                     |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>16,893.36</b> |            | <b>26,391.00</b> |            | <b>20,283.50</b> |            |                                            |

Out of the total of 78 households except two, all the households derive their income by fishing either mainly or partially. Income from this source constitutes Rs. 63,543.61 or 88.32% of the total income. Business in fishing contributes Rs. 4,760.00 or 6.61% of the total income earned by 17 households. The next important source of income is wages (Rs. 2,374.25 or 3.30%) earned mostly from agricultural labour by 46 households. Making fishing nets gives Rs. 328.00 for 8 households. One household earns Rs. 560 by renting out the fishing equipment. Six households earn their income by social assistance in the form of charitable and customary payments. Evidently both in terms of the average income earned by a household and the total number of households earning their income, fishing comes first showing an average annual household income of Rs. 836.10 from this source alone. With the exception of a solitary case of a household earning a rental income of Rs. 560, business in fishing gives an average income of Rs. 280 per year for each of 17 households. Though a large number of households *i.e.*, 46 earn by working as labourers, the average household income from this source for each one of them is Rs. 51.61. This is followed by net making which contributes on an average Rs. 41 for each of 8 households. Income from social assistance (begging), for 6 households ranges from Rs. 56 to Rs. 71 per year for each household.

75. From the point of view of the distribution of income earned and the income source over different income groups the largest number of households earning and the highest amount of income earned from fishing are in the income group of Rs. 901-1200. The largest number *i.e.*, 17 households in the income group of Rs. 601-900 earn the highest

amount *i.e.*, Rs. 1,101.75 by working as labourers. Its contribution is less both in the income group of Rs. 600 and below and Rs. 901 and above. It is interesting to note that business in fishing contributes an appreciable amount in the lower income group of Rs. 301-600 and in the highest income group of Rs. 1,201 and above. Earnings from net making are associated with all the income groups from Rs. 301 and above.

## Fishermen's main occupation and income

76. Table 22 shows the distribution of fishermen households according to their main occupation and the per capita annual household income. All the 10 households of the Jalaris of Kasipeta hamlet depend solely on the main occupation of fishing whereas in Pedaganagallapeta as many as 61 out of the total 68 Vadabaliya households depend on the main occupation of fishing and only 3 households are engaged in fish trading as their main occupation. The remaining 4 households, one each of the 2 households is engaged in such activities as casual rural labour and selling of eatables. The other two households are socially dependent and earn their income by collection of fish at the sea shore. Of the two such socially dependent households among the Vadabalijas, one is the Pella *i.e.*, the caste head among the Vadabalijas at the hamlet level. As noted earlier it is a socially accepted practice that each working fisherman should contribute something in kind for the Pella out of his day's catch. The Pella or his household members visit the sea shore (*karavaka*) on each working day to collect the due from the hamlet fishermen. The payment practice is only obligatory and socially accepted. No fine is levied on non-givers. In fact, seldom any one fails to give and even if he fails, it does not matter much.

Apart from such a household which has a sanction from the caste council for collection of fish, there is another household which collects fish on charity to make both ends meet. No such cases were found to exist among the Jalaris of Kasipeta.

77. Excepting the 2 households described above, every household of the remaining 76 households, is earning a per capita annual household income ranging from Rs. 101 to 500. Sixty-eight households are in the per capita annual household income group of Rs. 101 to 300. Eight households are in the per capita income range of Rs. 301 to 500.

78. Among 10 households of the Jalaris, the annual household per capita income ranges from Rs. 101 to Rs. 300. Seven of these households are in the income range of Rs. 201 to 300. Among 68 households of the Vadabalijas, it varies from Rs. 51 to 500. Only 2 households are in the income range of Rs. 51-100. Thirty-four households are in the income range of Rs. 201 to 300 while the remaining 8 households are in the income range of Rs. 301 to 500. This shows that there is no wide disparity of income distribution as between the households belonging to the Vadabaliya and the Jalari castes.

## Family type and household per capita income\*

79. Out of the total of 50 households containing simple family types 23 each are found in the per capita annual income group of Rs. 101-200 and Rs. 201-300, and 4 households are in the range of Rs. 301-500. Regarding joint family type there are 7 households. Of them 3 households each are in the income range of Rs. 101-200 and Rs. 201-300 and only one is in the income range of Rs. 301-500. There is slightly a difference in the distribution of 19 households made up of other types of families *i.e.*, 9 households in the income range of Rs. 101-200, 5 households in the income range of Rs. 201-300 and 3 households in the income range of Rs. 301-500. The singular feature of this type of family is that there are 2 households in the low per capita income range of Rs. 51-100. There are only 2 households of intermediate type of family and both of them are in the income range of Rs. 101-200. The analysis shows that there is proportionately no particular bias for a type of family associated with higher per capita income among fishermen households.

\* By household per capita income is meant the income earned by a household divided by the members belonging to that household.

## Household expenditure

80. The following statement IV-14 gives the pattern of annual household expenditure of 78 fishermen households of both the hamlets.

## Statement IV-14

## EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF FISHERMEN, 1961-62

| Items<br>(1)                                 | Expenditure<br>(2) | Percentage to<br>total<br>(3) |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                              | Rs. P.             |                               |
| Food                                         | 56,955.37          | 71.82                         |
| Fuel and lighting                            | 5,214.27           | 6.58                          |
| Drinks                                       | 4,627.69           | 5.84                          |
| Others                                       | 4,392.47           | 5.54                          |
| Clothing                                     | 4,039.50           | 5.07                          |
| Recreation                                   | 1,216.89           | 1.52                          |
| House construction, repairs and improvements | 1,110.76           | 1.40                          |
| Travelling                                   | 792.00             | 1.00                          |
| Purchase for production                      | 460.00             | 0.58                          |
| Purchase of assets                           | 155.00             | 0.20                          |
| Other miscellaneous services                 | 140.50             | 0.18                          |
| Interest                                     | 120.00             | 0.15                          |
| Remittances                                  | 54.90              | 0.07                          |
| House rent                                   | 12.00              | 0.02                          |
| Education                                    | 9.00               | 0.01                          |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>79,300.44</b>   | <b>100.00</b>                 |

It is evident from the foregoing Statement, that expenditure on food forms a substantial part *i.e.*, Rs. 56,955.37 (71.82%). This magnitude of expenditure precipitously falls to such a low percentage as ranging from 6.58% to 1.00% spread over such items as fuel and lighting, drinks, others (which includes tobacco to the tune of 5%), clothing, recreation, housing and travelling. The next range of expenditure falls to an even lower percentage range of 0.58 to 0.01, but includes such important determinants of economic prosperity as education and capital formation which consists of purchase of assets and production goods. This pattern of expenditure which so suddenly and steeply falls from the primary needs of food group to the conventional needs of tobacco and drink and lastly to such strategic growth needs of education and capital formation at once speaks of the vicious circle of chronic low level of living and the consequent lack of self-generating economic strength to build a socio-economic structure of fishermen community for a higher rate of growth.

## Pattern of expenditure and occupation

81. There is some variation in the percentage pattern of total expenditure with reference to the

occupation to which the households belong (Table 36). Among the households engaged in fishing occupation the percentage of expenditure on food ranges from 65.81 to 72.78 whereas among the households engaged in fish trading it ranges from 71.29 to 74.02. In the fishing occupation the next item of expenditure is drink, whose percentage ranges from 5.63 to 8.74. It is curious to find that this item of expenditure is conspicuously absent among the households occupied in fish trading. This suggests that the drinking habit becomes a necessity for the fishermen who work in the exacting pursuits of fishing expedition to find relief and refreshment from the drudgery of work. Possibly business occupation manned largely by women does not warrant such habitual relief afforded by the drink. On the other hand, the percentage of expenditure on clothing which ranges from 5.78 to 11.41 comes next to food among the business households. For the fishing occupation households, next to drink is fuel and lighting which ranges from 6.54% to 7.64%. This is again because of the occupational need of the fishermen. Periodically, the households engaged in fishing have to spend on fuel for preparing the ingredients by boiling barks for seasoning the net (*kashapattadam*). Because of the absence of this factor, the households in fishing business do not spend so much. Among households engaged in fishing, next to the expenditure on fuel and lighting comes the expenditure on tobacco which is merged in the item "others" which ranges from 5.20% to 6.67%. For the fishing

business households this item precedes fuel and lighting and the expenditure on it ranges from 6.94% to 10.04%. Next to this among fishing households comes clothing which varies from 4.96% to 5.03%. This item, we have seen, has occupied the second place among business households. Another interesting feature noticeable is that while business households pay an interest which forms 3.49% of their annual expenditure, it is not found among fishing households. Next to these items come recreation and travel. Expenditure on housing also shows some variation between these occupational groups. Expenditure on education and capital formation form a very low percentage ranging from 0.01 to 0.32 among fishing households while this is completely absent among business households. Further a study of Table 36 shows that the average expenditure per household on each of the important items except in the case of fuel and lighting, positively increases with the increase in income of the households. And also as the foregoing analysis shows, there is a definite influence of the needs that arise from the respective occupations. This is highlighted in the expenditure on such items as drinking, clothing, fuel and lighting, payment of interest, travel and recreation.

#### INDEBTEDNESS

##### Outstanding debt

82. Sixty-four households out of 78 were in debt to a tune of Rs. 8,947 as reported upto 1961-62 and given in Statements IV-15 and IV-16.

Statement IV-15

#### OUTSTANDING DEBT BY INCOME GROUP AND HOUSEHOLDS

| Income group<br>(In Rs.)<br>(1) | Total No. of<br>households<br>(2) | No. of<br>households<br>in debt<br>(3) | Total debt<br>(4) | No. of<br>households<br>with out-<br>standing debt<br>(5) | Outstanding<br>debt<br>(6) | % of Col. (5)<br>to Col. (2)<br>(7) | Average<br>outstanding<br>indebtedness<br>for<br>households<br>in debt<br>(8) | % to total<br>amount of<br>outstanding<br>debt<br>(9) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
|                                 |                                   |                                        | Rs. P.            |                                                           | Rs. P.                     |                                     | Rs. P.                                                                        |                                                       |
| 300 & below                     | 1                                 | 1                                      | 8.00              | 1                                                         | 8.00                       | 100.00                              | 8.00                                                                          | 0.11                                                  |
| 301 - 600                       | 18                                | 16                                     | 1,705.00          | 16                                                        | 1,500.00                   | 100.00                              | 93.75                                                                         | 19.77                                                 |
| 601 - 900                       | 22                                | 17                                     | 2,385.00          | 16                                                        | 2,105.00                   | 94.12                               | 132.56                                                                        | 27.74                                                 |
| 901 - 1200                      | 25                                | 22                                     | 3,614.00          | 22                                                        | 2,964.00                   | 100.00                              | 134.73                                                                        | 39.07                                                 |
| 1201 & over                     | 12                                | 8                                      | 1,235.00          | 7                                                         | 1,010.00                   | 87.50                               | 144.29                                                                        | 13.31                                                 |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>78</b>                         | <b>64</b>                              | <b>8,947.00</b>   | <b>62</b>                                                 | <b>7,587.00</b>            | <b>96.87%</b>                       | <b>122.37</b>                                                                 | <b>100.00</b>                                         |

There is no difference in this respect as between the households belonging to the Jalari and the Vadalija castes. Of the total debt of Rs. 8,947, the debt incurred during 1959-60 to 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 5,847. The remaining amount refers to the

period previous to 1959-60. It may be mentioned here that the degree of reliability for exhaustiveness and details for the debt reported previous to 1959-60 is very low. There were no documentary or recorded data available either at the fisherman

household or with the Fishermen Co-operative Society at Pedaganagallapeta (it was reported that due to some fire accident a few years ago the relevant credit records of the Society had been destroyed). In the absence of these reliable sources, an attempt was made to elicit the information on the extent, cause, source, rate of interest and period of debt, methods of borrowing and repayment by relying on the memory of the informants. But many of them could not trace their memory backwards beyond three years from 1961-62 (April to March) with specific reference to years and other details. Hence detailed analysis of indebtedness is made with reference to the period 1959-60 to 1961-62 for which the data are reliable. However, to have a rough perspective of the past trend the debt information reported previous to 1959-60 is also presented in the following Statement IV-16.

Statement IV-16

#### DEBT REPAYED AND OUTSTANDING DEBT UPTO 1961-62

| Year<br>(1)  | Fresh debt<br>incurred<br>(2)<br>Rs. P. | Debt repaid<br>(3)<br>Rs. P. | Net cumulative<br>outstanding<br>debt<br>(4)<br>Rs. P. |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Upto 1959-60 | ...                                     | ...                          | 2,148.00                                               |
| 1959-60      | 1,159.00                                | ...                          | 3,307.00                                               |
| 1960-61      | 1,585.00                                | 83.00                        | 4,809.00                                               |
| 1961-62      | 3,103.00                                | 325.00                       | 7,587.00                                               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5,847.00</b>                         | <b>408.00</b>                |                                                        |

It shows the net cumulative debt from year to year and also the outstanding debt by the end of 1961-62. Previous to 1959-60, the outstanding debt was Rs. 2,148. In 1959-60 it rose to Rs. 3,307. By 1961-62 it reached Rs. 7,587 distributed over 62 households i.e., an average of Rs. 122.37 per household. The number of households that have run into debt have been steadily increasing from 9 households in 1959-60 to 33 households in 1961-62.

#### Size of borrowing

83. The size of each loan made by a household ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 600 as seen from the following Statement.

Statement IV-17

#### SIZE OF DEBT BY HOUSEHOLDS DURING 1959-60 TO 1961-62

| Debt range<br>(in Rs.)<br>(1) | Households     |                |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                               | Years          |                |                |
|                               | 1959-60<br>(2) | 1960-61<br>(3) | 1961-62<br>(4) |
| 150 and below                 | 6              | 12             | 29             |
| 151 - 200                     | 2              | 4              | 1              |
| 201 - 300                     | 1              | ...            | 2              |

—Contd.

Statement IV-17—Concl'd.

| (1)          | (2)      | (3)       | (4)       |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 301 - 400    | ...      | ...       | ...       |
| 401 - 500    | ...      | ...       | ...       |
| 501 - 600    | ...      | ...       | 1         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>33</b> |

In 1959-60, out of the total 9 households, 6 borrowed a loan ranging from Rs. 16 to Rs. 150 per each loan. In 1960-61 the number of households borrowing small sized loans increased to 12 and in 1961-62 it reached 29. These small sized loans cluster round such amounts as Rs. 25 or Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. The medium sized loans cluster round about Rs. 200. They have increased from 2 in 1956 to 4 in 1960-61. In 1961-62 the size of the loan borrowed has increased and ranges from Rs. 200 to 600, the number of borrowing households being 33. This analysis shows that there is a tendency among the fishermen of the hamlets under survey for the number of borrowing households to increase as also for an increasing number of debts with a large size in the borrowed amount.

#### Outstanding debt and annual household income

84. The proportion of households in debt to the total number of households in the respective income groups has a symmetrical distribution. The largest number of households viz., 22 are found in the income group of Rs. 901-1,200. A trend of positive increase in indebtedness with the increase in income is reflected in the outstanding debt per household which from being Rs. 8 in the income group of Rs. 300 and below and Rs. 134.73 in the income group of Rs. 901-1,200 has reached the peak figure of Rs. 144.29 in the income group of Rs. 1,201 and over (Statements IV-15 and IV-16).

#### Causes of indebtedness

85. An analysis of the causes of indebtedness shows that fishermen go in for loans, firstly, to supplement their income or fill in the chronic deficits or to meet their day-to-day domestic consumption needs; secondly, to meet the expenditures on social ceremonies like marriages, obsequies and festivals; thirdly, to procure fishing craft and tackle; fourthly, to pay for medical services and fifthly, for house construction and trade needs. The importance of the purpose of loan changes from year to year. The following Statement IV-18 shows that in 1959-60 borrowing on account of marriages amounted to Rs. 425 (36.67%) out of the total borrowings.

Statement IV-18

## INDEBTEDNESS BY CAUSES, 1959-60 TO 1961-62

| Causes of debt<br>(1)                   | 1959-60         |            | 1960-61         |            | 1961-62         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
|                                         | Amount          | Households | Amount          | Households | Amount          | Households |
|                                         | (2)<br>Rs. P.   | (3)        | (4)<br>Rs. P.   | (5)        | (6)<br>Rs. P.   | (7)        |
| Festivals and social ceremonies         | ...             | ...        | 380.00          | 1          | ...             | ...        |
| Household expenses and medical expenses | 300.00          | 1          | 50.00           | 1          | 110.00          | 2          |
| Fishing equipment                       | ...             | ...        | 150.00          | 1          | 380.00          | 3          |
| Marriages                               | 425.00          | 3          | 100.00          | 1          | 1,030.00        | 4          |
| Household expenses                      | 434.00          | 6          | 905.00          | 15         | 1,475.00        | 22         |
| Trade                                   | ...             | ...        | ...             | ...        | 8.00            | 1          |
| House construction                      | ...             | ...        | ...             | ...        | 100.00          | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>1,159.00</b> | <b>10</b>  | <b>1,585.00</b> | <b>19</b>  | <b>3,103.00</b> | <b>33</b>  |

This came just next to the borrowings necessitated by the need to meet the household food and clothing expenses which was Rs. 434. One household borrowed Rs. 300 to meet the expenditure on account of medical and household expenses due to illness caused to the earning members. No borrowing on account of investment in fishing business or in buying fishing equipment was reported in that year. Further in 1960-61, borrowings to meet household expenses on food and clothing almost doubled over the previous year and so also the number of households going in for loan on this account which increased from 6 in 1959-62 to 15 in 1960-61. Out of the total borrowings in that year the amount on this account constituted Rs. 905 made by 15 out of 19 households. Festivals and social ceremonies including marriages accounted for a borrowing of Rs. 480 by 2 households. One household borrowed Rs. 150 to buy fishing equipment. In 1961-62, the overall borrowings increased to Rs. 3,103. The number of borrowing households also increased to 33 over the same period. Borrowings on account of household expenses amounting to Rs. 1,475 were made by 22 out of 33 households during this period. Next came the borrowings amounting to Rs. 1,030, made by 4 households on account marriages. This was followed by the debts incurred on account of fishing craft and tackle. Three households borrowed Rs. 380 on this account. Borrowings made on account of household-cum-medical expenses made by 2 households amounted to Rs. 110. One household borrowed an amount of Rs. 100 for house construction. A paltry sum of Rs. 8 was borrowed by a household engaged in catables making and selling at the sea shore.

86. The analysis of the purpose of borrowings of fishermen shows that 37.45% to 47.53% of the annual debt is incurred for purposes of domestic consumption like food and clothing. 36.67% to 33.19% is incurred due to festivals and social ceremonies, 9.46% to 12.25% is caused on account of buying fishing craft and tackle. Borrowings for meeting medical expenses, trade and house construction purposes form a minor figure. The pattern of borrowing according to the order of causes continues to be the same over the period 1959-60 to 1961-62 but the trend in the number of households borrowing and the size of borrowings on account of each of these causes seems to be increasing. The gross debt incurred by the households as reported upto and including 1961-62 conforms to the same pattern. From the following Statement IV-19 it is evident that the borrowings for household expenses, festivals and social ceremonies (including marriages), purchase of fishing equipment, household and medical expenses formed Rs. 4,634 (51.79%), Rs. 3,055 (34.48%), Rs. 660 (7.38%) and Rs. 460 (5.14%) respectively.

Statement IV-19

## INDEBTEDNESS BY CAUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS UPTO 1961-62

| Causes of debt<br>(1)                                 | No. of households<br>(2) | Amount of debt<br>(3)<br>Rs. P. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Festivals and social ceremonies (excluding marriages) | 3                        | 880.00                          |
| Household expenses and medical expenses               | 5                        | 460.00                          |
| Fishing equipment                                     | 6                        | 660.00                          |
| Marriages                                             | 9                        | 2,205.00                        |
| Household expenses                                    | 55                       | 4,634.00                        |
| Trade                                                 | 1                        | 8.00                            |
| House construction                                    | 1                        | 100.00                          |
| <b>Total</b>                                          |                          | <b>8,947.00</b>                 |

The number of households that reported the borrowing on these accounts formed respectively 55, 12, 6 and 5. House construction and trade formed minor accounts.

## Source of borrowing

87. Borrowings are made from the fishermen

castes of neighbouring hamlets, Komatis of Mofusbandar main village, private money lenders and traders of Srikakulam town, Kapus of Kallepalle and Labbodipeta villages and from Fishermen's Co-operative Society. The details are presented in the following Statement.

Statement IV-20

## INDEBTEDNESS BY SOURCE OF BORROWING AND HOUSEHOLDS, 1959-60 TO 1961-62

| Name of hamlet<br>(1)                   | Year<br>(2) | Source of borrowing     |                                         |                         |                                                    |                                 |                                    |                         |                                     |                          |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                         |             | Total                   | Vadabalijas of the neighbouring hamlets | Komatis of Mofusbandar  | Private money lender & fish trader from Srikakulam | Jalaris of neighbouring hamlets |                                    |                         |                                     |                          |                                     |
|                                         |             | Amount<br>(3)<br>Rs. P. | No. of borrowing households<br>(4)      | Amount<br>(5)<br>Rs. P. | No. of borrowing households<br>(6)                 | Amount<br>(7)<br>Rs. P.         | No. of borrowing households<br>(8) | Amount<br>(9)<br>Rs. P. | No. of borrowing households<br>(10) | Amount<br>(11)<br>Rs. P. | No. of borrowing households<br>(12) |
| Pedaganagallapeta                       | 1959-60     | 859.00                  | 6                                       | 670.00                  | 3                                                  | 64.00                           | 1                                  | ...                     | ...                                 | ...                      | ...                                 |
|                                         | 1960-61     | 1,285.00                | 15                                      | 365.00                  | 5                                                  | 260.00                          | 4                                  | 350.00                  | 3                                   | 180.00                   | 1                                   |
|                                         | 1961-62     | 2,553.00                | 30                                      | 2,118.00                | 24                                                 | 50.00                           | 1                                  | 100.00                  | 1                                   | ...                      | ...                                 |
| Kasipeta                                | 1959-60     | 300.00                  | 2                                       | 100.00                  | 1                                                  | ...                             | ...                                | ...                     | ...                                 | ...                      | ...                                 |
|                                         | 1960-61     | 300.00                  | 2                                       | 200.00                  | 1                                                  | ...                             | ...                                | ...                     | ...                                 | ...                      | ...                                 |
|                                         | 1961-62     | 550.00                  | 4                                       | 100.00                  | 1                                                  | 250.00                          | 1                                  | ...                     | ...                                 | 200.00                   | 2                                   |
| Consolidated figures of the two hamlets | 1959-60     | 1,159.00                | 8                                       | 770.00                  | 4                                                  | 64.00                           | 1                                  | ...                     | ...                                 | 200.00                   | 1                                   |
|                                         | 1960-61     | 1,585.00                | 17                                      | 565.00                  | 6                                                  | 260.00                          | 4                                  | 350.00                  | 3                                   | 180.00                   | 1                                   |
|                                         | 1961-62     | 3,103.00                | 34                                      | 2,218.00                | 25                                                 | 300.00                          | 2                                  | 100.00                  | 1                                   | 200.00                   | 2                                   |

Statement IV-20—Concl.

## INDEBTEDNESS BY SOURCE OF BORROWING AND HOUSEHOLDS, 1959-60 TO 1961-62

| Name of hamlet<br>(1)                   | Year<br>(2) | Source of borrowing      |                                     |                                |                                                      |                          |                                     |                          |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                         |             | Kapus of Kallepalle      | Kapus of Labbodipeta                | Fishermen Co-operative Society | Private money lenders of unspecified place and caste |                          |                                     |                          |                                     |
|                                         |             | Amount<br>(13)<br>Rs. P. | No. of borrowing households<br>(14) | Amount<br>(15)<br>Rs. P.       | No. of borrowing households<br>(16)                  | Amount<br>(17)<br>Rs. P. | No. of borrowing households<br>(18) | Amount<br>(19)<br>Rs. P. | No. of borrowing households<br>(20) |
| Pedaganagallapeta                       | 1959-60     | ...                      | ...                                 | ...                            | ...                                                  | ...                      | ...                                 | 125.00                   | 2                                   |
|                                         | 1960-61     | 100.00                   | 1                                   | ...                            | ...                                                  | ...                      | ...                                 | 30.00                    | 1                                   |
|                                         | 1961-62     | ...                      | ...                                 | 25.00                          | 1                                                    | 25.00                    | 1                                   | 235.00                   | 2                                   |
| Kasipeta                                | 1959-60     | ...                      | ...                                 | ...                            | ...                                                  | ...                      | ...                                 | ...                      | ...                                 |
|                                         | 1960-61     | ...                      | ...                                 | 100.00                         | 1                                                    | ...                      | ...                                 | ...                      | ...                                 |
|                                         | 1961-62     | ...                      | ...                                 | ...                            | ...                                                  | ...                      | ...                                 | 125.00                   | 2                                   |
| Consolidated figures of the two hamlets | 1959-60     | ...                      | ...                                 | ...                            | ...                                                  | ...                      | ...                                 | 30.00                    | 1                                   |
|                                         | 1960-61     | 100.00                   | 1                                   | 100.00                         | 1                                                    | ...                      | ...                                 | 235.00                   | 2                                   |
|                                         | 1961-62     | ...                      | ...                                 | 25.00                          | 1                                                    | 25.00                    | 1                                   | ...                      | ...                                 |

It can be seen from the above Statement IV-20 that both in terms of the number of households that have borrowed and the amount borrowed, the fishermen of the hamlets under survey rely on the men of their own occupational sector and mobilize their credit needs from among the fishermen castes of the Vadabaliya and the Jalari belonging to the same hamlets or the neighbouring hamlets of Pukkallapeta, Chinaganagallapeta and Jalaripeta. During 1959-60 the amount borrowed from this source amounted to Rs. 970 of the total debt which declined to Rs. 745 in 1960-61 but went up to Rs. 2,418 in 1961-62. The number of households that resorted to this source also increased from 5 in 1959-60 to 7 in 1960-61 and to 27 in 1961-62. Next to this source of neighbourhood and the same occupational sector area, the Komatis of Mofusbandar main village and the private money lenders and fish traders of Srikakulam town form an important source of borrowing. There is a continuous increase in the amount lent by the Komatis from Rs. 64 (to one household) in 1959-60 to Rs. 260 (to 4 households) in 1960-61 and to Rs. 300 in 1961-62 though the number of households borrowing from this source has by now decreased to 2. The borrowings from private money lenders and fish traders of Srikakulam decreased from Rs. 350 (borrowed by 3 households) in 1960-61 to Rs. 100 (borrowed by one household) in 1961-62. The agricultural caste of Kapus of the neighbouring villages of Kallepalle and Labbodipeta are a third source of borrowing. Together they lent Rs. 200 (borrowed by 2 households) in 1960-61, and Rs. 25 (borrowed by one household) in 1961-62. The reported amount borrowed from the Fishermen Co-operative Society is only Rs. 25 by one household. It is possible that the reporting on this agency was not complete. But in any case the contemporary role (at the time of survey in 1962 March) of the Co-operative Credit Agency in the fishermen's economy is almost nil.

#### Some features of Komatis and fish traders as borrowing sources

88. The Komatis as mentioned elsewhere are grocers dealing in food provisions and other domestic necessities. They sell their commodities both at their permanent shops at Mofusbandar main village and at ad hoc shops opened in the fishermen hamlets. One trader among the Komatis has combined a tea shop also for his business. Also a few among the Komatis sell goods like tobacco, matches, sweets and cakes mostly as itinerant merchants or as pedlars. A substantial portion of the debt which

the fishermen owe to the Komatis consists of the value of the credit purchases of domestic requirements made by them during the lean season. Because of the intimate relationship and a sort of obligatory attachment that exists between the Komatis and the fishermen, the former are obliged to advance loans whenever required. Next to these Komatis come another class of fish traders from Srikakulam and the neighbouring areas. Most of them belong to Relli caste and in a few cases to Kevati caste also. These traders are another convenient source of borrowing for the fishermen as they are in day-to-day touch with them through their trade activities.

89. It is worth noting that the indebtedness of the fishermen outside their occupational group forms a very small percentage. This indicates that there is an element of self financing among the fishermen in the neighbourhood of the hamlet resulting in a net-work of financial relations which characterise inter-hamlet and inter-caste relations. The Jalari and Vadabaliya lend to each other. This is as it should be in an occupation group like fishing which has an element of chance in the failures and successes in their economic pursuits. A few fishermen in a day or continuously over a period of time, will have all the good chances of getting a good catch and a fair price which creates a short-term surplus in their income and expenditure pattern. In the meanwhile those fishermen who could not make a good catch and a good bargain experience temporary deficits. Very naturally, these individual situations of financial imbalance initiate an economic process of borrowing and lending. The intimate knowledge of the fishermen in the hamlet and in the neighbourhood makes it possible to locate the persons who could part with their funds on loan basis. Another interesting feature of the source of borrowing among fishermen is that there are no professional money lenders among them. The capacity to lend money shifts from person to person over a very small period as it is intimately connected with the vagaries and chance-ridden financial gains in fishing pursuits. The hackneyed 'clutches of the exploitative money lender' seems not to operate on the fishermen economy. The role of the outside money lending agency itself is not very much substantial for the hamlets under survey.

#### Rate of interest

90. Statement IV-21 shows indebtedness and rate of interest.

Statement IV-21

#### INDEBTEDNESS BY RATE OF INTEREST AND HOUSEHOLDS

| Year    | At rate of interest |                             |                 |                             |                 |                             |                 |                             |                 |                             |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
|         | Interest-free       |                             | 6%              |                             | 12%             |                             | 19%             |                             | 22%             |                             |
|         | Amount borrowed     | No. of borrowing households | Amount borrowed | No. of borrowing households | Amount borrowed | No. of borrowing households | Amount borrowed | No. of borrowing households | Amount borrowed | No. of borrowing households |
| (1)     | (2)                 | (3)                         | (4)             | (5)                         | (6)             | (7)                         | (8)             | (9)                         | (10)            | (11)                        |
|         | Rs. P.              |                             | Rs. P.          |                             | Rs. P.          |                             | Rs. P.          |                             | Rs. P.          |                             |
| 1959-60 | 200.00              | 1                           | 64.00           | 1                           | 200.00          | 1                           | ...             | ...                         | ...             | ...                         |
| 1960-61 | 365.00              | 8                           | 50.00           | 1                           | 300.00          | 2                           | 160.00          | 1                           | ...             | ...                         |
| 1961-62 | 285.00              | 6                           | 50.00           | 1                           | 350.00          | 4                           | 250.00          | 2                           | 600.00          | 1                           |

—Contd.

Statement IV-21—Contd.

#### INDEBTEDNESS BY RATE OF INTEREST AND HOUSEHOLDS

| Year    | At rate of interest |                             |                 |                             |                 |                             |                 |                             |                 |                             |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
|         | 25%                 |                             | 36%             |                             | 72%             |                             | 108%            |                             | Unspecified     |                             |
|         | Amount borrowed     | No. of borrowing households | Amount borrowed | No. of borrowing households | Amount borrowed | No. of borrowing households | Amount borrowed | No. of borrowing households | Amount borrowed | No. of borrowing households |
| (1)     | (14)                | (15)                        | (16)            | (17)                        | (18)            | (19)                        | (20)            | (21)                        | (22)            | (23)                        |
|         | Rs. P.              |                             | Rs. P.          |                             | Rs. P.          |                             | Rs. P.          |                             | Rs. P.          |                             |
| 1959-60 | ...                 | ...                         | 295.00          | 4                           | 300.00          | 1                           | 100.00          | 1                           | ...             | ...                         |
| 1960-61 | 60.00               | 1                           | 230.00          | 4                           | 150.00          | 1                           | ...             | ...                         | 100.00          | 1                           |
| 1961-62 | ...                 | ...                         | 505.00          | 8                           | 620.00          | 7                           | ...             | ...                         | 63.00           | 3                           |

From the above Statement, it is evident that except Rs. 200 in 1959-60, Rs. 365 in 1960-61 and Rs. 285 in 1961-62 which were lent interest-free, the remaining amounts were lent at an interest rate ranging as wide as 6% to 108% during the period from 1959-60 to 1961-1962. In 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 300 was borrowed by one household at an interest rate of 72% per annum, Rs. 295 by 4 households at an interest rate of 36% per annum, Rs. 200 by one household at a rate of 12% and Rs. 64 by one household at a rate of 6%. The year 1959-60 has one extreme case of Rs. 100 being borrowed by one household at a rate of 108%. This means Rs. 695 were borrowed at an interest rate ranging from 36% to 108%. In 1960-61, 5 households borrowed a sum of Rs. 380 at an interest rate ranging from 36% to 72%, 3 households borrowed Rs. 330 at an interest rate ranging from 19% to 24% and 3 households borrowed Rs. 350 at an interest rate ranging from 6% to 12%. In 1961-62,

15 households borrowed Rs. 1,125 at an interest rate of 36% to 72%, Rs. 1,230 were borrowed by 6 households at an interest rate of 19% to 24%, 5 households borrowed an amount of Rs. 400 at an interest rate ranging from 6% to 12%. This shows the persistent tendency for higher rate of interest.

#### Terms and conditions of borrowing

91. The loans are borrowed either by executing a promissory note or by a simple word of mouth with no collateral security excepting the confidence in the borrower. The interest rate for the borrowings of fishermen are not made either on an annual basis or at the rate per hundred rupees. Generally, a rupee is the unit of account and one month is the unit of time for loans of the size below Rs. 100. For loans of the size of over Rs. 100, the unit of account is generally Rs. 100 and the unit of time is

month. Thus the local money rates are 9 P. per rupee per month (108% per annum), 6 P. per rupee per month (72% per annum), 3 P. per rupee per month (36% per annum) and so on.

### Repayment of debt

92. The Statement IV-22 shows particulars of repayment of debt.

Statement IV-22  
REPAYMENT OF DEBTS, 1954-55 TO 1961-62

| Year    | No. of households repaying debt | Amount repaid | How repaid        |        |                   |        |                   |        |                   |        |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
|         |                                 |               | Unspecified       |        | Out of savings    |        | By selling gold   |        | By selling garden |        |
|         |                                 |               | No. of households | Amount | No. of households | Amount | No. of households | Amount | No. of households | Amount |
| (1)     | (2)                             | (3)           | (4)               | (5)    | (6)               | (7)    | (8)               | (9)    | (10)              | (11)   |
|         |                                 | Rs. P.        |                   | Rs. P. |                   | Rs. P. |                   | Rs. P. |                   | Rs. P. |
| 1954-55 | 2                               | 270.00        | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    | 1                 | 200.00 | 1                 | 70.00  |
| 1955-56 | 1                               | 150.00        | ...               | ...    | 1                 | 150.00 | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    |
| 1956-57 | 2                               | 150.00        | ...               | ...    | 2                 | 150.00 | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    |
| 1957-58 | ...                             | ...           | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    |
| 1958-59 | 1                               | 25.00         | 1                 | 25.00  | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    |
| 1959-60 | ...                             | ...           | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    |
| 1960-61 | 1                               | 83.00         | ...               | ...    | 1                 | 83.00  | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    |
| 1961-62 | 6                               | 325.00        | 4                 | 265.00 | 2                 | 60.00  | ...               | ...    | ...               | ...    |

Except in two cases, the debt was repaid out of the savings made by the fishermen out of their earnings. In 1954-55 a debt of Rs. 200 was repaid by one household by selling away its gold ornaments and another debt of Rs. 70 was cleared by one household by disposing of a small plot of casuarina plantation.

### Household budgets

93. Table 35 gives the budgetary position of the fishermen. Out of 78 households, 14 are with surplus budgets, 3 households are with balanced budgets, and 61 households are with deficit budgets. The extent of surplus *i. e.*, Rs. 2,165.45 forms 3.01% of the total income of 78 households. The amount of deficit is to the tune of Rs. 9,161.67 which forms 12.73% of the total household income. The overall net deficit works at Rs. 6,996.22 or 9.72% of the total household income. The average net household deficit among the Jalaris and the Vadabalijs works at Rs. 93.20 and Rs. 89.18 respectively and shows that the budgetary position among both the fishermen castes does not materially differ much. This suggests that the fisherman's economy does not produce an overall surplus of income which contributes to net capital formation. The Table further shows that in 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 1,047.50 has been spent for purchase of assets.

94. An interesting feature of the budgetary position of fishermen households is that the household average income and expenditure among the Jalaris of Kasipeta is higher at Rs. 1,110.85 and Rs. 1,204.05 when compared to the fishermen households of the Vadabalijs of Pedaganagallapeta, which is Rs. 941.76 and Rs. 1,027.28, respectively.

### Capital formation and prosperity index

95. There are no sale of assets among the Jalaris in 1961-62 whereas the Vadabalijs have sold out assets worth Rs. 70. Table 37 shows that during 1961-62 assets worth Rs. 320 have been acquired by a Jalari household in Kasipeta and assets worth Rs. 727 have been acquired by two households among the Vadabalijs in Pedaganagallapeta. Table 38 shows the nature of capital formation among fishermen, during the last 30 years including the year under survey. One striking feature is the investment in tools and equipment amounting to Rs. 9,812 and the next important item of investment is jewellery and other valuables which accounts for Rs. 1,501.50. Capital in the form of land, livestock and buildings forms a very minor part. It is not strange to find that such small monetary assets like Small Savings Certificates and Prize Bonds have not reached the fishermen.

96. Some indices showing the performance of the fishermen economy for the last 10 years are indicated in Table 39. It is seen that only 2 households have cleared their debts which existed prior to 10 years. The analysis of indebtedness reveals that the outstanding debt is increasing year by year though the repayment rate has not increased. During the last 10 years a total amount of Rs. 8,891.50 has been invested in acquiring property.

### Some case studies in household budgets

97. The following are the annual household income and expenditure cases representing different income groups among the Vadabalijs and the Jalaris.

#### Case study No. 1

98. M. A., of the Vadabalijs caste aged about 45 years lives with her daughter aged 10 years. She is a widow and has to support herself and her daughter by her own earnings. She earns her income by selling eatables like cakes and savouries *etc.*, in the hamlets and at the sea shore. In the agricultural season she supplements her income by working as an agricultural labourer in the nearby villages of Kallepalle, Killipalem, Paradesipalle located within a radius of about 3 miles. But these means of livelihood often leave her unemployed for about three months in a year, when she goes round the places (located within a distance ranging about 25 miles) like Narasannapeta, Labbodipeta, Balijaram, Peddasattaram begging for alms. Her daughter accompanies her in this alms collection. The following is her income and expenditure in 1961-62:

Statement IV-23  
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET, CASE 1

| Source of income         |        | Expenditure              |        |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Item                     | Amount | Item                     | Amount |
| (1)                      | (2)    | (3)                      | (4)    |
|                          | Rs. P. |                          | Rs. P. |
| Agricultural wages       | 36.00  | Food                     | 180.00 |
| Trade (eatables selling) | 180.00 | Tobacco                  | 25.00  |
| Sub-Total                | 216.00 | Fuel and lighting        | 24.00  |
| Borrowing                | 7.50   | Clothing                 | 32.00  |
|                          |        | Washerman                | 4.00   |
|                          |        | Visiting cinema          | 2.00   |
|                          |        | Cocconut oil <i>etc.</i> | 10.00  |
| Total                    | 223.50 | Total                    | 277.00 |

Obviously she spends more than what she can earn by pursuing her occupation. She supplements the income by collecting alms and tries to make both ends meet. She borrows from the neighbouring working fishermen small amounts ranging from Rs. 5 to 10 to purchase the provisions for making eatables. She gives interest ranging from 50 P. to Re. 1, on this amount after one or two months in lumpsum.

#### Case study No. 2

99. M. G., aged 25 and his wife K. are a young couple belonging to the Vadabalijs caste, and have settled down in Pedaganagallapeta for the last 10 years. The husband is the main earner who goes for fishing. The wife mainly does the house keeping job and in the busy agricultural season employs herself in the nearby villages like Kallepalle as an agricultural labourer to supplement the household income. The following statement gives the income and expenditure of this household:

Statement IV-24  
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET, CASE 2

| Income    |        | Expenditure       |        |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Item      | Amount | Item              | Amount |
| (1)       | (2)    | (3)               | (4)    |
|           | Rs. P. |                   | Rs. P. |
| Fishing   | 480.00 | Food              | 384.00 |
|           |        | Smoking           | 48.00  |
|           |        | Fuel and lighting | 18.00  |
|           |        | House repairs     | 10.00  |
|           |        | Clothing          | 33.00  |
|           |        | Travelling        | 5.00   |
| Borrowing | 10.00  | Recreation        | 5.00   |
| Total     | 490.00 | Total             | 503.00 |

The gap between income and expenditure is made up by further borrowing from his community neighbours or by supplementing it by casual earnings of the wife as agricultural labourer.

#### Case study No. 3

100. G. K., a Vadabalijs of Pedaganagallapeta, aged 33 lives with his wife B., aged 27 years, and 3 children. Along with him his mother aged 55 and his father-in-law aged 60 also live. Himself and his father-in-law are the main male earners in the family as fishermen while his wife engages herself in selling fish and in agricultural labour. Sometimes her husband also works as agricultural labourer for about a month in the off fishing season. His wife works as agricultural labourer for about a month during the period May to July. She is paid a wage

of 50 P. in cash and 1 *kurcham* of paddy per day, if it is in kind. The following Statement gives their income and expenditure for the year 1961-62:

Statement IV-25  
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET, CASE 3

| Income      |                         | Expenditure       |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Item<br>(1) | Amount<br>(2)<br>Rs. P. | Item<br>(3)       | Amount<br>(4)<br>Rs. P. |
| Fishing     | 540.00                  | Food              | 400.00                  |
| Wages       | 15.00                   | Drink             | 50.00                   |
| Sub-total   | 555.00                  | Fuel and lighting | 36.00                   |
|             |                         | Clothing          | 40.00                   |
| Borrowing   | 25.00                   | Visiting pictures | 5.00                    |
| Total       | 580.00                  | Total             | 531.00                  |

The surplus of Rs. 49 is an unaccounted expenditure on such items as tobacco, house repair, other services like washerman and barber charges.

Case study, No. 4

101. C. B's., household is a simple family consisting of himself aged 42 years, his wife aged 40 years and 2 sons aged 9 and 5 years respectively. He belongs to the Vadabaliya caste and resides in Pedaganagallapeta. None in the household is a literate. The main earner is the father who mainly works as a fisherman. His wife and himself supplement the household income by agricultural labour available in the neighbouring villages of Kallepalle, Labbodipeta, Sadupeta, Killipalem, Vadada, Reddipeta—all lying within the range of 1 to 3 miles. The following Statement gives the income and expenditure of this household:

Statement IV-26  
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET, CASE 4

| Income      |                         | Expenditure       |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Item<br>(1) | Amount<br>(2)<br>Rs. P. | Item<br>(3)       | Amount<br>(4)<br>Rs. P. |
| Fishing     | 1,200.37                | Food (cereal)     | 517.00                  |
| Wages       | 55.25                   | Food (non-cereal) | 142.75                  |
| Poultry     | 0.75                    | Drink             | 104.00                  |
|             |                         | Coffee            | 6.00                    |
|             |                         | Fuel and lighting | 292.50                  |
|             |                         | House repairs     | 10.00                   |
|             |                         | Clothing          | 61.62                   |
|             |                         | Recreation        | 18.00                   |
|             |                         | Washerman         | 6.00                    |
|             |                         | Scap              | 1.00                    |
|             |                         | Tobacco           | 67.50                   |
| Total       | 1,256.37                | Total             | 1,256.37                |

This is one of the very few households among the Vadabaliyas, which has no debt and the income and expenditure just balances. The household head is hard working, prudent and manages his expenditure to be within his means and conducts his industry efficiently so as to earn the required income.

Case study No. 5

102. K. R., aged 38 years, belonging to the Vadabaliyas lives with his wife, 2 sons and a daughter. Both of them are earners; he works as a fisherman and his wife as an agricultural labourer. In the off fishing season, he also works as an agricultural labourer. None in the household is a literate. The following is the Statement of their household income and expenditure for 1961-62:

Statement IV-27  
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET, CASE 5

| Income      |                         | Expenditure        |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Item<br>(1) | Amount<br>(2)<br>Rs. P. | Item<br>(3)        | Amount<br>(4)<br>Rs. P. |
| Fishing     | 720.00                  | Food               | 720.00                  |
| Wages       | 95.00                   | Drinks             | 48.00                   |
| Sub-total   | 815.00                  | Fuel and lighting  | 96.00                   |
|             |                         | House repair       | 10.00                   |
|             |                         | Clothing           | 30.00                   |
|             |                         | Travelling         | 30.00                   |
|             |                         | Recreation         | 7.00                    |
|             |                         | Tobacco            | 66.00                   |
| Borrowing   | 150.00                  | Purchase of assets | 200.00                  |
| Total       | 965.00                  | Total              | 1,202.00                |

Apparently there is an uncovered imbalance of Rs. 237. It may be possible due to two errors: underestimation of income and an overestimation of the expenditure on the items like fuel, lighting and tobacco. Even then other items like washerman charges, barber charges, coconut oil *etc.*, are not included in the expenditure items. Obviously it is possible that these expenditures will be covered by the credit and hand loans made day-to-day from the neighbours, and the credit accounts kept at the merchants belonging to Mofusbandar main village.

Case study No. 6

103. G. A's., household belongs to the income group of Rs. 901-1,200. They belong to the Vadabaliya caste and reside in Pedaganagallapeta. The household consists of husband and wife aged 44 years and 38 years respectively and a son aged 14 years. The

husband earns as a fisherman while the wife goes to agricultural labour. The following is the household income and expenditure for the year 1961-62:

Statement IV-28  
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET, CASE 6

| Income      |                         | Expenditure       |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Item<br>(1) | Amount<br>(2)<br>Rs. P. | Item<br>(3)       | Amount<br>(4)<br>Rs. P. |
| Wages       | 27.00                   | Food              | 720.00                  |
| Fishing     | 960.00                  | Drinks            | 96.00                   |
|             |                         | Fuel and lighting | 87.00                   |
|             |                         | House repairs     | 13.10                   |
|             |                         | Clothing          | 35.00                   |
|             |                         | Travelling        | 20.00                   |
|             |                         | Tobacco           | 90.00                   |
|             |                         | Washerman         | 16.56                   |
| Total       | 987.00                  | Total             | 10,077.66               |

This household has a debt of about Rs. 200 in 1961. The deficit of Rs. 117.66 is made up by such old borrowings carried forward to 1961-62.

Case study No. 7

104. G. P., aged about 80 years belongs to the Vadabaliya caste and lives in Pedaganagallapeta hamlet with his wife and two sons. The elder son aged 18 years is the main worker in the household; the younger son assists him in weaving and repairing nets. G. P., has become blind. He occasionally goes out for collecting alms. He is led by his wife for moving about in the hamlet and neighbouring villages and places like Kallepalle (1 mile away), Mofusbandar main village ( $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile away), Killipalem (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles away), Sriakulam (6 miles away) and Narasannapeta (18 miles away). The following is the income and expenditure of the household:

Statement IV-29  
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET, CASE 7

| Income          |                         | Expenditure                          |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Item<br>(1)     | Amount<br>(2)<br>Rs. P. | Item<br>(3)                          | Amount<br>(4)<br>Rs. P. |
| Fishing         | 881.25                  | Food                                 | 922.50                  |
| Alms collection | 190.00                  | Drink                                | 100.00                  |
| Sub-total       | 1,071.25                | Fuel and lighting                    | 16.00                   |
|                 |                         | Clothing                             | 27.75                   |
|                 |                         | Recreation                           | 6.00                    |
|                 |                         | Washerman and barber                 | 10.00                   |
|                 |                         | Yarn purchase for making fishing net | 4.00                    |
|                 |                         | Tobacco                              | 96.00                   |
| Borrowing       | 100.00                  | Total                                | 1,182.25                |
| Total           | 1,171.25                |                                      |                         |

There is a deficit of Rs. 11 which is made up by credit purchases from several merchants visiting the village. In 1960-61 he sold away 2 net pieces each worth Rs. 4 to supplement his income.

Case Study No. 8

105. S. A., of the Jalari caste is a resident of Kasipeta. His family consists of himself aged 30 years, his wife aged 20 years, a son aged 3 years, a daughter aged 1 year and a never married sister aged 40 years, who is blind, and they are all dependents on him. The type of family comes under the category of intermediate family; the main earner in the household is S. A., whose sole occupation is fishing. The following is the annual household income and expenditure for 1961-62:

Statement IV-30

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET, CASE 8

| Income      |                         | Expenditure             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Item<br>(1) | Amount<br>(2)<br>Rs. P. | Item<br>(3)             | Amount<br>(4)<br>Rs. P. |
| Fishing     | 1,020.00                | Food                    | 736.00                  |
|             |                         | Drink                   | 160.00                  |
|             |                         | Fuel and lighting       | 27.00                   |
|             |                         | House repairs           | 20.00                   |
|             |                         | Clothing                | 40.00                   |
|             |                         | Recreation              | 12.00                   |
|             |                         | Tobacco                 | 75.00                   |
|             |                         | Washerman and barber    | 10.00                   |
|             |                         | White washing the house | 2.00                    |
|             |                         | Coconut oil             | 12.00                   |
|             |                         | Medicines               | 60.00                   |
| Borrowing   | 100.00                  |                         |                         |
| Total       | 1,120.00                | Total                   | 1,154.00                |

There is an unaccounted deficit of Rs. 34 which is made up by purchase from several merchants and ryots of the neighbouring villages on credit. No investment in productive assets has been made in this household during the period under survey and also for the last 10 years.

Welfare and developmental activities initiated by the State Fisheries Department, Andhra Pradesh

General

106. The Government has realised that marine fishing is one of the poorest of the industries has not kept pace with the development seen in other industries as it is in the hands of ignorant

persons devoid of progressive ideas and capital. Hence the Andhra Pradesh State Government programmes for developing marine fishery, which envisage charting of fishing grounds, evolving of suitable crafts and tackles for exploitation (construction and mechanisation of boats, establishment of a boat building yard, distribution of mechanised boats and nylon and terylene nets), training of fishermen in exploitation of the resources, establishment of fish curing yards for preservation of fresh fish, preparation of fish by-products like shark liver oil extraction, quick transport facilities for fish from landing centres to interior markets where transport facilities are poor, fish preservation by establishing ice-cum-cold storage plant. The Government have realised that the fishermen are the backbone of the industry. Due to their illiteracy, poverty and conservatism they are in a very low level of technology and unless their economic conditions are improved the fishing industry cannot prosper. Hence, steps are taken to organise Fishermen Co-operative Societies for ameliorating their economic conditions and to open elementary schools to educate their children to remove illiteracy among them. In those fishermen villages that are cut off from the main land by large backwaters and sandy tracts, the Fisheries Department has opened Elementary Schools upto 5th year of education and some adult schools. With the ushering in of Panchayati Raj institutions in 1959, some of these schools have been transferred from the Fisheries Department to Panchayat Samithis. Further the Government have also realised the extent of fishermen's indebtedness and exorbitant rates of interest they have to pay to the middlemen who lend money. They have to surrender their catches at cheap rates to these middlemen as they generally trade in fish. They in turn sell the fish to public at higher rates, thereby making good profits. As the earnings of the fishermen are hardly enough to make both ends meet, they are always indebted to them. With a view to improve the economic conditions of the fishermen and to eliminate the influence of middlemen on them, the Fishermen Co-operative Societies have been organised. In these Societies they get loans from Co-operative Central Bank to the extent of 10 times their share capital at low rates of interest for their professional needs. The working of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Andhra area is being supervised by five Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and one Co-operative Sub-Registrar drawn from the Co-operative Department. These Junior

Inspectors of Co-operative Societies are stationed at Srikakulam, Kakinada, Eluru, Masulipatnam and Nellore to supervise the working of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies under their jurisdiction and also organise new Societies wherever possible. The working of Co-operatives in Rayalaseema and Telangana is being looked after by the local staff of the Co-operative Department.

*Impact of the developmental and welfare activities on the fishermen under survey*

107. Even though the location of the hamlets under survey is not very far away from the urban centre of Srikakulam, very little effect could be seen of the developmental activity. The Community Developmental activities through the Panchayat Samithi and the Panchayat have not brought about any improvement in the economy of fisherfolk of these two hamlets. The Departmental developmental activities of the State Fisheries Department have also not brought about any impressive and material improvement in the fisherman's economy. Out of the 71 households engaged in fishing who were asked to state whether they have received any help or assistance from the Fisheries Department of the State and if so, what was the type of assistance, only two persons replied indicating the positive help from the Government. The remaining 69 said 'no'. Of the two, one said that the Fisheries Department has helped them in getting them a membership into a Co-operative Society, and another said that the Government have provided quick transport facilities to merchants who buy fish from them at the sea shore. The former informant is one of the elders in the hamlet among the Vadabalijs and also one of the members in the village Panchayat. A few older members recollect how about 20 years back there was a fish curing centre run by the Government making salt available to them at cheaper rates. This centre was locally known as salt depot or *galli*. In this depot, each fishing unit was allotted some place and some sort of a ticket system was introduced to help curing fish. As the salt depot incurred loss, it was wound up 10 years back. It was stated that fishermen derived good advantages from this depot as long as it worked.

**Fishermen Co-operative Society**

108. Of the 78 working fishermen interviewed, 9 persons were aware that there is a Co-operative Society in Pedaganagallapeta (Table 84). The re-

maining 69 persons neither knew of the existence of Society nor the possible benefits from it. Nine persons who were aware of Co-operative Society belonged to the Vadabalijs caste and were residents of Pedaganagallapeta. None of the fishermen among the Jalari caste belonging to Kasipeta were aware of the existence of this Society. Thus one in every ten was aware of the existence of the Co-operative Society at the hamlet, as all of them were members. According to the informants, this Society was there for some years. But now it has ceased to provide any assistance to them and stopped its functioning. Among these 9 persons, only 7 were members and knew about its activities. Of them 3 were literates and 4 were illiterates (Table 85). Only one person could say that the value of share was Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. Five persons could tell regarding the benefits received from the Society. The main types of benefits received were yarn supply (of the value of Rs. 25) for net preparation and loans ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 for purpose of professional and domestic requirements.

109. The exact date of the registration and establishment of the Fishermen Co-operative Society in Mofusbandar village is not known. As mentioned earlier due to some fire accident in the hamlet the records of the Society were lost. According to the oral information received from the office-bearers of this Society, the area of its operation extends over the fishermen hamlets of Pukkallapeta, Pedaganagallapeta, Chinaganagallapeta, Kasipeta and Jalari-peta. Total number of members by 1954-55 was 115, distributed among the fishermen hamlets as follows:

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| FISHERMEN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP |                |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Name of hamlet                            | No. of members |
| (1)                                       | (2)            |
| Pukkallapeta                              | 58             |
| Pedaganagallapeta                         | 47             |
| Chinaganagallapeta                        | 4              |
| Kasipeta                                  | 4              |
| Jalari-peta                               | 2              |
| Total                                     | 115            |

The membership is opened to all adult fishermen. A single share costs Rs. 5 and admission fee is 25 P. The Society deposits its money in Srikakulam Central Bank and is under the supervision of the Co-operative Inspector whose office is stationed at

Srikakulam. In the absence of the records, the activities of the Society may only be described in general terms. The Society supplies the yarn necessary to make fishing nets on credit basis to the member fishermen and whenever necessary makes a loan of Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 to members for meeting the domestic and professional requirements. It is managed by a Board of Directors. Sri Ganagalla Ammoru of Pedaganagallapeta was the President and 3 other persons namely Sarvashri Chodipilli Narasimlu, Kari Totaiah and Barri Kottayya were Directors from Pedaganagallapeta. The Society was reported to have been wound up because of the fire accident.

110. Subsequent to the failure of the above said Society, no attempts have been made to develop the fisherfolk along the organised lines either to improve their financial conditions or to help them to develop their fishing technology. The people have taken to their own individual activities and the Fisheries Department seems to be not taking any active interest in the two hamlets under survey. The fisherfolk continue on the lines of their traditional method in fishing and marketing relying on the services of the middlemen and trader. However, some spread effects from other places are seen as far as the employment opportunities for some fishermen in the hamlets under survey are concerned. Some fisherfolk of Pukkallapeta, it was reported, have been given assistance by the Government in the form of loans, improved boats and nets. The large boat and nets were used to absorb some of the craftless and tackleless working fishermen of Pedaganagallapeta. Even the impact of such indirect effects is not to be seen among the Jalari fishermen of Kasipeta.

111. Quick transport facility for the fish traders provided by the State Fisheries Department from Srikakulam to these hamlets has some good indirect benefits on the fishermen of the area under survey. The general feeling is that there is a great effective demand now for fresh fish as the traders are sure to reach the distant places within a short time for marketing.

**Level of fishing technology**

112. Fishing activity in the two hamlets under survey is being carried on in the traditional framework of social and economic organisation and the traditional and simple technique of craft and equipment. Even under the existing economic

physiographic and marketing conditions, the fishermen have been conducting their industry with efficiency and enthusiasm to maximise their earnings. There is a rhythm in their system of life, a fair degree of coherence and consistency in their methods of work and organisation. The forces of habit and tradition do, however, very much influence fishing technology and methods of fishing. It was not found that any attempt at changing the methods of fishing were being made either by the fishermen themselves on their own or by any other agency like the Government Department or any other organisation. But as mentioned earlier some big boats and nets, provided by the Fisheries Department are being used by some fishermen of the neighbouring hamlet of Pukkallapeta. Excepting one or two fishermen of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet who participate as share-catchers in this operation unit, all the fishermen have stuck to their traditional tackles and crafts either as owner-fishermen or as catch-sharers. It seems that a further improvement in the technology and organisation of fishing is beyond the economic capacity of the traditional fishermen in the context of their organisational traditions and their existing technological ken.

#### Other social aspects

113. The fishing activity both in catching and marketing is characterised by the predominance of kinship influence, caste loyalty and a long period of familiarity and intimacy with the fish traders and middlemen either from among their own caste in the hamlets or from other castes and places who visit the hamlets and sea shore daily. Even though the traders, as persons, are familiar, the monetary biddings from them in the open market at the sea shore are the sole determinants in fixing the price and disposing of the fish. It is very difficult to say positively how far different aspects of fishing activity are organised in a manner that economic change becomes a self-perpetuating process of development. The seasonal variations in fishing activity, the limitations of the technical nature of their equipments in not enabling the fishermen to go in for deep sea fishing does not seem to fetch them a large margin over and above the needs of the family consumption. However with great difficulty some are able to save a little and supplement it by borrowing money from private people to buy their traditional fishing equipments.

#### Occupational hazards in fishing

114. Cyclones, storms and currents are sources of occasional hazards for fishermen. Sometimes they will be driven away from their routine tracks towards their shore. As the craft is small it is said that it is best suited to the oceanographic conditions like rocky paths and shallow waters. Even big waves just wash over the *theppa* and the possibilities of the vessel being tossed about and broken into pieces are not very serious. In some instances they have to loose their nets. It was reported that one Barri Yerraiah of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet went for fishing singly. Due to high tides he lost a net worth Rs. 100. Two years ago Chikati Seethaiah of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet also lost his net due to high tides. *Sorra* (shark) fish is considered dangerous by the fishermen. They have it in their memory that about 25 years ago a fisherman belonging to Dibbalapalem (a neighbouring village) was taken away by a *sorra* fish. It is very rare that fishermen take to such hazardous type of fishing although some enterprising fishermen take delight in such record making fishing. They are aware, how many years ago, a fish of the size 18 ft. x 3 ft., weighing 30 maunds (a maund = 48 seers and 24 tolas) was caught and disposed of for Rs. 30.

#### Some features of fishermen's problems

115. Among fishermen it was observed that there were many blind people. This was so especially in the older age-groups. Intensive enquiries regarding the causes and the duration of such handicaps were not made. This feature seemed to be prevalent mostly among men-folk. Among these blind people unless it be that he is very ill or weak, he does his best to contribute effectively to income-earning activity of the household. Some old men, though blind, by virtue of their old age, experience, and wisdom have come to occupy important position as far as religious and ritual consultations are concerned. The investigation revealed the following cases which reflect the role of such persons.

#### Case studies

116. In one case, Shri P., a completely blind man aged about 40 years was able to join the fishing expedition of a 4 member fishing group. Otherwise healthy and efficient, this fisherman led by the other members of the group carried the load of net on his shoulders. With his experience and general familiarity with the nature of work and surroundings

he was able to assist his group very effectively in carrying the *theppa* from the sands of the sea shore to the sea while launching on the expedition and from sea waters to shore while getting back from the expedition. The blind man while on the sea is said to assist effectively in casting and hauling the net guided by another member of the crew.

117. Another person C. T., aged about 55 years, and half blind, spends most of his time in spinning with a *thakali* and knitting the net. His son reckons the effective contribution of his old father to the family income.

118. There is another person named K. A., aged about 65, completely blind, living separately as a neighbour to his younger son. He does not go for fishing. He goes to the sea shore with the assistance of his grandson and collects some fish as alms. He is consulted by the members of the Vadabalija caste as a person who is believed to be in communion with a spirit. Such a person is referred to as Dasudu. On occasions like naming ceremony, or for finding some remedy for any disease, the Dasudu is consulted in *gondillu*. K. A., performs this role and is held in great regard in the Vadabalija caste.

#### Nature of social assistance to the crippled and the dependents

119. There is a practice prevalent among fishermen wherein old men and women, the blind and other crippled persons go from catch to catch as the fishing group comes ashore collecting fish. This gives them about 25 P. to 50 P. worth of fish for the day. This collection of fish by the recipients is either bartered away in exchange for sweets and savouries or some portion of it is used for the day's food. In some cases, this fish collection is cured and dried up. Then it is sold away to itinerant merchants either for purchasing tobacco, matches, grain, salt, spices or to clear off the outstanding debt with the itinerant traders, the permanent shop keepers, toddy and country liquor sellers or tea shop man. For every day purchases of sweets and savouries, the fish is both the medium and unit of exchange. This is specially so with the housewives and children of the fishermen in their transactions with Relli caste traders who are a class of women considered as untouchables. They visit these hamlets to sell fruits like batavia, orange, plantains, sugarcane pieces and other non-cooked sweetmeats like sugarcandy and toffees.

## Chapter V

### CULTURAL LIFE AND VILLAGE ORGANISATION

#### General

The art and recreational aspect of fishermen's cultural life are marked with less sophistication. It is simple and in harmony with the environment in which they work, and is expressed in simple folk songs and dances. No big structures are erected as shrines for worship of deities. No idols or figures carved finely as such adorn the shrines where they offer worship. The leisure-time activities take the form mostly of neighbourhood talks. Occasionally, in the evenings and nights they join the *bhajana* group. A cycle of festivals associated with the worship of deities and ancestors offer opportunities for the kinship relatives and friends to meet one another and have some jolly time. Annual fairs at Rameswaram (a place in Srikakulam District and not to be mistaken for Rameswaram of all-India fame in extreme south) and Srikurmam and annual special worships at Simhachalam are occasions when some of them make a visit to those places. The younger generation among the fisherfolk visit cinemas and dramas at Srikakulam for recreation purposes. At the hamlets, the boys engage themselves in some indigenous games. The elders take pleasure in drinking and smoking and are lovers of old adages and proverbs. Table 43 gives an idea of the participation of fishermen in the cultural activities in the village. Folk songs and dances, youth club activities and *bhajans* are the predominant items of cultural participation among them.

2. The two castes have got their respective caste organisations. Except for the defunct Fishermen Co-operative Society, both the Vadabaliya and the Jalari do not have any common organisation to further their economic interest. With the formation of Panchayati Raj Institutions, these hamlets have come under the jurisdiction of the village Panchayat of Kallepalle. This Panchayat has jurisdiction over Mofusbandar Revenue village (which includes the two fishermen hamlets under survey) and Kallepalle Revenue village. In addition to these caste organisations at the hamlet level and Panchayat organisation at the level of two villages, Mofusbandar and Kallepalle, the Village Karnam and Village

Munsiff of Mofusbandar village who are the Village Officers are the other functionaries of Revenue village organisation.

#### Language

3. Telugu is the mother tongue of both the Vadabaliya and the Jalari caste fishermen (Table 41). Only a few fishermen can speak other languages. All the women speak only in their mother tongue. Three languages other than Telugu are spoken by 9 men among the Vadabalijas and 2 among the Jalaris. Among the multilinguists, 2 speak Urdu, 4 Hindi, 4 Burmese and 1 Oriya. One among them speaks Urdu, Oriya and Burmese languages, another speaks Burmese and Urdu and two speak Burmese and Hindi. It is interesting to note the background of these multilinguists. In terms of age, all of them are in the age group of 32 to 50 years — a majority of them being in their forties. All of them except one, are literates having attained 3rd to 7th standard of literacy. Though all of them are fishermen by traditional occupation, two of them are not now engaged actively in fishing as they have taken either to some kind of trade (sometimes illicit liquor brewing also) or have attained such a social status that the fisherfolk have accepted them as the head and make customary payments in kind out of their daily earnings. All of them stayed at Rangoon in Burma for some years working as labourers in the dockyard. Three persons among the multi-linguists are men of high social status and importance in the hamlet. One is a Pella (caste head), other is a member of the statutory Panchayat and another is a prominent person who is engaged in trade, and leases out his fishing equipment to the working fishermen. These characteristics show that only men among fisherfolk have a tendency to pick up languages other than their mother tongue; migration to Burma and their sojourn at Rangoon, their trading activities and their leadership roles have created the necessary conditions to help them in acquiring the knowledge of one or more languages. Their multi-linguism has contributed in a way to their present social status they hold and influence they wield in the inter-hamlet and inter-village relations.

### Trends of changes in the family structure

4. Out of total of 78 households of the Vadabaliyas and the Jalaris two questions were asked as to the type of family existing in the informants grand-father's generation and father's generation. Nineteen households (24.36%) of the total households surveyed have reported that they do not know about the nature of family in their grand-father's time. This ignorance of family type has decreased to 5.13% in the father's time.

5. In the grand-father's time 40 families (70.17%) were of the joint family type, 8 families (14.04%) were of the intermediate family type, 9 families (15.79%) were of the simple family type. These families by the time they reached the next generation show the following distribution by type of families. Thirty-eight families (51.35%) were of joint family type, 16 families (21.62%) were of intermediate family type, 20 families (27.27%) were of simple family type. In the present generation at the time of the survey 7 families or 8.97% were of the joint family type, 2 families or 2.57% were of the intermediate family type, 50 families or 64.10% were of the simple family type. Nineteen families or 24.36% were of other type (Table 40).

6. Thus the trend of the joint family type has decreased by about 10 times as measured by the number of families in that type from 70.17% to 8.97% through three generations. Simple type of families are becoming the mode of the present generation. The simple family type has increased by about 4 times from 15.79% in the third generation through 27.27% in the second generation to 64.10% in the present generation. The findings in these two hamlets prove a general hypothesis that the institution of joint family is breaking.

7. What are the factors that are at work in bringing about the disintegration of joint family? These factors could not be investigated thoroughly. However, a broad attempt is made to explain the trend. As there has been no change in the traditional occupation of fishing, obviously the breaking up of joint families cannot be explained by the occupational change and its consequences. Even factors like education do not explain this disintegration as the educational impact on the fishermen community under survey is very little. One possible explanation may be the general trend of the fishermen migrating to Burma which perhaps was a persistent

feature in the second and first generations. This created such circumstances wherein the joint family had to be separated. Another factor might be the very nature of occupation and the growing sense of independence as a result of urbanisation and the growing value of trade and monetisation which has been a common factor in the present generation in the rural areas. Fishing occupation as such needs no continuous fraternal ties among men living in one household. The separation from joint family does not entail among them any division of property which fundamentally affects the occupational efficiency as in the case of agricultural farming. Economies, social adjustments and other consequent advantages of joint family as a consumption unit are the only things that are sacrificed. But this is compensated by the ease in inter-personal and intra-family interaction patterns, and tensions being lessened as a result of an independent family being set up. As for occupational needs, the three member crew for fishing can be easily formed either among the same family members or from among their own caste men. Even when a joint family is broken, the emerging simple family type of family does not create any conditions obstructing such crew formation. It is not possible to say whether the rate of separation and divorce and their increasing rate in the recent generation among fishermen has contributed to the lack of solidarity and integration among the family members. Keeping a separate family does not come in the way of active support and assistance done by the younger families to the father's family and brother's family. On the other hand it keeps up such inter-family help and support as is felt necessary and possible, intact.

### Family structure in the present generation

8. At the time of survey 50 families (64.10%) were of simple family type. The kinship relation is only of parent-child, brother-sister and husband-wife relationship in the family. In a major number of cases both the husband and wife are the earners in the family, the elderly children assist the mother in house keeping and when both the parents are away for work they look after the younger sisters and brothers in the house. The intermediate family consists of a married couple and unmarried brother, sister and one of the parents. Out of the 78 families surveyed 2.57% or 2 households only came under this category. The joint type of family consists of married couple with married sons/daughters or with married brothers/sisters. There are 7

(8.97%) households of this kind while 19 (24.36%) of the total households fall under 'others' type.

### Intra-family relationship

9. Father or the husband is the head of the family in the joint and simple family type. In the intermediate and other types it may be the widower or separated father or widow or separated mother that acts as the head of the family. The male member is generally the main earner in the family. Elderly women members also earn income for the family in addition to performing the routine duties of the housewife's work or allied household duties.

### WORSHIP OF DEITIES, RELIGION, FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

10. Though the fisherman belongs to a close-knit social and occupational group of his own caste, in religious beliefs and practices he shares the values of life with other castes and groups in the region.

### Worship of deities

11. In general terms it may be said that fishermen mainly believe in the female deity which they call as Ammoru. This Ammoru deity has got various names associated with various situations with which she is associated and believed to control the phenomena. Thus for instance Ammoru as Peddammoru is a caste deity or a community deity in the worship of whom two or more hamlets join and commonly celebrate the festival which locally goes by the name Peddammoru Panduga or Asiramma Panduga or Urammoru Panduga. Another aspect of this Ammoru is Bhoolokamma. Ammoru is also known as Maridammoru, Thotammoru, Kottammoru, Durgammoru, Pidammoru, Kankammoru, Singalammoru, Pathapatnamammoru, Thatipurlammoru, Ramanimutyalammoru—all depending on the occasion and motivation for worship. Further there are Kamelli, Rajammoru, Polammoru, Korlasatti deities worshipped by these people. Male deities also form an equally important part of fishermen's pantheon. Lord Narasimha, the presiding deity of Simhachalam is a great integrating factor in the religious sentiments and outlook of the fishermen with other sections of the people in the neighbouring villages. Worship of people in the neighbouring villages. Worship of Sri Rama, the hero of epic Ramayana and Sri Krishna of Mahabharata are common among fishermen. Suryanarayana, the Sun, Eswara, Gurappa, Danappa are worshipped by two or three households. But these deities are not orthodoxly pronounced as noted above. Table 42 gives the association of some of these deities with the fishermen households.

### Place of worship and shrines

12. In every house, as mentioned in Chapter II, a narrow room known as *gondillu* is specially set apart as *devunillu* (deity home) generally in the north-eastern corner or the south-western corner of the house. In this *gondillu* a small mud platform known as *chaduru* is tidily built to seat the deity. On this *chaduru* the symbols of the deity are placed for worship. Pictures of Lord Narasimha, Srirama, Krishna, Hanuman, Lakshmi are found hung on the walls in a *gondillu* or in the main living room in the case of some households. Sometimes these photos are kept in the *goodu* or rough mud cupboard, a sort of a niche in the wall. In addition to these places of worship in the house, they have common shrines for some deities outside the habitation area one to two furlongs away in the casuarina grove or under a tree. There is no *gudi* (temple) or small shed or room where the deity is housed. The habit of building such *gudis* (temples) is not however wholly absent among the fishermen. But the local people have not built any such structures while the fishermen of Pukkallapeta (a neighbouring hamlet) have built small structures, Fig. 2 shows the shrine of Bhoolokamma deity. While the Jalaris of Kasipeta hamlet have distinct and separate places of worship for community deities, the contiguous hamlets of Chinaganagallapeta and Pedaganagallapeta have common places for community worship. In Kasipeta the Jalaris worship Peddammoru under a *mogalachettu* (Screw pine tree) associating the deity with this tree which lies closely to the east of the habitation area. Maridammoru (also known as Maridithalli) is worshipped in a casuarina grove located towards the west of the village. Bhoolokamma (mother earth) deity is located in a casuarina grove towards the south of the hamlet. Similarly, these community deities for Pedaganagallapeta and Chinaganagallapeta hamlets are worshipped in the casuarina groves located nearby these hamlets. Ammoru deity is worshipped under *etha* (date palm) tree in the eastern side of the hamlet nearby. In addition to these standard common community deities for the fishermen, there are other *ad hoc* deities like Pidammoru in the case of the Vadabaliyas and Maridammoru for the Jalaris which are invoked in places at some distance around the habitation area, sometimes on the sand mounds near the sea shore. Thus location and worship of deities is outdoor in the case of such deities as Peddammoru, Bhoolokamma, Maridamma, Pidamma and indoor in the case of such deities as

Kamelli, Rajamma, Durgamma, Kottammoru, Kankamma, Songamma, Pathapatnamma, Thatipurammoru, Ramanimutyalamma, Paidamma, Garididemudu, Gurappa, Danappa, Simhadryappa, Sri-rama, Srikrishna, Eswara, and Suryanarayanawamy. The place of worship for these deities, if it is in the house, is in *gondillu*—a special room for worship of deities, and if it is outside the habitation area, it is either under a tree or in the casuarina grove, or in the field or on the sand hills near the seashore. Once a place of worship is decided by the elders either on considerations of convenience or as a matter of prescription by the *dasudu* (a person who gets possessed by the spirit of a particular deity and goes into trance and diagnoses the situation and prescribes medicines and magico-religious rituals), the fishermen stick to it. In course of time if this spot becomes an integral part of an agricultural farm or a plantation as for instance like a casuarina grove, the owners of the land give due respect to these places of worship, consider it sacred and allow free access to such places.

#### Symbols and sorts of deities

13. *Ammoru*:—This deity has no permanent idols installed at a particular place but the name of Ammoru associated with the abode under a date-palm tree in the casuarina grove is believed to be the home of Ammoru. Once in 3 years or 5 years when special community worship is offered an anthropometric figure of neem wood is carved out by the Kamsali (carpenter-cum-blacksmith) belonging to Kallepalle village. After the worship, this anthropometric form continues in that place and slowly wears away when again in the next term a fresh wooden idol is got made.

*Kamelli*:—This female deity which has no anthropometric form is symbolised in small earthen pots known as *munthas*.

*Durgamma*:—This female deity is symbolised in an idol made of neem wood. It is painted with colours dressed in a silk sari and decorated with ornaments like *addakammi*, *besarlu*, *thammittlu*, *pusalu* etc., and with marks of vermilion and turmeric.

*Pidamma*:—This female deity like Durgamma is made of neem wood and dressed in a silk sari and decorated with colour beads, vermilion and turmeric marks.

#### Other deities

14. On the mud platform in the *gondillu* a cotton wick in a small earthen plate called *pramida* filled with edible oil is lighted, one or more

*munthas* (small earthen pots), casket of vermilion and turmeric powder, minor *namam pandlu* (meaning the white soft stone powder made into small bars used in worshipping Vishnu) are placed. In addition to these things, a small bell is also placed near the *chaduru* (platform). In the *gondillu* if one wants to observe what the deity is like, one finds a collection of these articles and they say that a particular deity is there. For many deities the fishermen do not thus have any form expressed distinctly as symbols. Sometimes the deity is believed to be present in a small heap of mud and *puja* is offered by lighting a lamp, marking the spot with turmeric and vermilion, burning incense etc. Whenever male deities like Simhadryappa are worshipped, they use *namam pandlu* in addition to vermilion and turmeric powder to mark the presence of deity when it is worshipped.

#### Form and frequency of worship

15. Both males and females are eligible to worship any deity. Once or twice in a week either on Thursday or Saturday each household offers worship to one or the other of the deities. The housewife cleans the house and plasters the floor with cow dung water. The mud platform or *chaduru* is also plastered with cow dung and *muggu* (drawings with chalk powder) are drawn on the floor. The worshipper after taking bath, puts on vermilion mark on his forehead, lights the lamp, marks the deity with vermilion and turmeric powder. Plantain fruits or coconut or sugarcane pieces are placed before the deity. Incense is burnt. He bows down three times with folded hands and offers his prayers. The worship on ordinary occasions takes place in the evenings. On Saturdays they worship Simhadryappa, Srirama, Suryanarayanawamy, Kamelli deity and Garididemudu. Thursday or Tuesday are considered to be important days for worshipping Ammoru. Till the *puja* is over they do not eat food. On Saturdays, fish and mutton are avoided. On special occasions the Ammoru is propitiated near the date-palm tree. The worshipper takes with him or her, a plate containing turmeric paste, vermilion and fruits. The collection of all these *puja* articles is known as *murattu*. Some of these deities are worshipped on festival and special occasions to fulfil the vows and promises made to the deity. For Peddammoru and other female deities a fowl or a sheep or a goat is sacrificed. Some offer only plantains, coconuts, sugarcane pieces, *atukulu* (beaten half-boiled paddy).

#### Pilgrim centres visited

16. The fishermen are deeply attached to the pilgrim centres like Simhachalam and Rameswaram in Visakhapatnam District and Srikurmam in Srikakulam District.

17. *Simhachalam*:—The presiding deity in Simhachalam is Lord Narasimha who is known to the fishermen by several names like Appalasami, Appanna and Simhadryappa. Once in a year or 3 years they make it a point to visit Simhachalam to offer their *mokkubadi* (votive offerings) and get the blessings of the Lord, in fulfilment of their vows. While this visit is observed as a matter of periodical routine, special vows taken in the name of Lord Narasimha to tide over any difficulties faced by them make the visit still more significant. Gandhamasi day (New Moon of Vaisakha month in April-May) is the festival day in the temple at Simhachalam. It is very common among them to make a pilgrimage for this occasion with the whole family. It is not uncommon for this party to make the trip by walk though in recent times they go by bus and train. They walk along the sea coast making intermittent halts in the convenient villages along the route. The up and down journeys take about a week. In the cool hours of morning and evening they cover most of the journey. They call out 'Narayana', 'Narayana' as they march along invoking the blessings of the Lord which keeps them, they say, in holy spirits and cheer. Reaching the hill of Simhachalam, they take bath and offer their prayers to the Lord and fulfil their vows, by presenting the stipulated funds, fruits and also sometimes removing the lock and beard grown in the name of the deity. They spend a day or two in the fair at Simhachalam and make very minor purchases. They cook their own food while on camp. After returning by walk, the pilgrims again offer *puja* in the name of the Lord, invite the nearest kins folk and friends to partake in the holy communion. Three *dasudus* (i. e., persons who are considered to be associated with magico-religious roles) belonging to Vadabalija caste and residents of Pedaganagallapeta (Chigati Appalaswamy, Ganagalla Kedaraswamy, Chigati Rajappa) are invited and given food.

18. *Srikurmam fair*:—On Dola Purnima day the fishermen are in the habit of visiting Srikurmam, a village at a distance of 12 miles. A few among them go by bus but many by walk. The presiding deity of this place is Srikurmanayakulu (an *avatar*

of Vishnu as the Tortoise). They purchase most of their domestic utensils in this fair every year.

19. *Rameswaram*:—Rameswaram (not to be mistaken for the famous Rameswaram of extreme south) is another place of pilgrimage in Vizianagaram Taluk located at about a distance of 20 miles from the hamlet, which these people visit on Sivaratri day. Worship is offered in fulfilment of vows taken in the name of the presiding deity Rameswara.

20. In addition to the above mentioned places a few fishermen also visit pilgrim centres like Arasavilli (6 miles away) and Kallepalle (1 mile away). There are Suryanarayana temple in Arasavilli and a Siva temple and a shrine of Garamma (a female deity) at Kallepalle.

#### Religion

21. Most of the fishermen do not know the significance and the name of their religion as such. They identify themselves simply with the caste or the sub-caste to which they belong and that is the total term employed by them in specifying their religion. That they are Hindus there is no doubt and is a matter of valid inference drawn from the study of their religious beliefs, worship of deities, celebration of festivals and attendance at fairs. The Statement V-1 on page 112 gives a summary of the festivals and some particulars associated with them. This read with the various types of deities worshipped in times of distress as mentioned earlier show that primarily the fishermen are believers in the Ammoru (a plural expression devotionally used to denote the Mother Goddess) as their hamlet and community deity. Further, their intense devotion to the Lord of Simhadri (Simhadryappa) and Srirameswarudu of Rameswaram has disciplined them in the paths of organised Hinduism. The celebration of the two great annual festivals viz., Gandhamasi (Sandal paste offering to the Lord of Simhadri), Kartika Purnam (worship of Srirameswarudu of Rameswaram), the annual or periodical pilgrimage to Srikurmam where Kurmanayakulu is worshipped and to Simhachalam where the votive offerings are offered to the Lord of Simhachalam are all sufficient to indicate that they are followers of Hinduism.

#### Festivals

22. Statement V-1 gives brief details of the principal festivals, worship of deities, beliefs and other practices connected with them.

| PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS/FAIRS, WORSHIP OF DEITIES, BELIEFS AND |                                                                                          |                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | State |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Name of festival/fair<br>(1)                               | Occasion<br>(2)                                                                          | Deity worshipped<br>(3)                                | Significance of<br>festival/fair<br>(4)                                                                                                                                                                                         | Mode of celebration of<br>festival<br>(5)                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| 1 Kottamasi and<br>Ugadi                                   | March-April; New<br>Year's Day                                                           | Worship of Ammoru,<br>both indoor<br>and outdoor       | Inviting daughters and sons-in-law praying for a prosperous New Year                                                                                                                                                            | White washing, tidying up the house with plastering, <i>muggu</i> decorations, wearing new clothes or washed clothes after bath - <i>Bhajana</i> celebrations at household level                                                                                    |       |
| 2 Gandhamasi                                               | April-May. Annual offering of sandal paste celebrations to Lord Narasimha of Simhachalam | Simhadryappanna (Lord of Simhadri) indoor worship      | Offering <i>mokkubadi</i> (i. e.) prayers for vows fulfilled to Simhadryappanna                                                                                                                                                 | White washing, tidying up the house with plastering, <i>muggu</i> decorations, wearing new clothes or washed clothes after bath - <i>Bhajana</i> - celebrations at household level. Offering food to Dasudu, relatives and invitees. Celebration at household level |       |
| 3 Peddammoru Panduga                                       | May (held once in 3 years or 5 years)                                                    | Peddammoru                                             | Worshipping the deity collectively. Pedaganagallapeta and Chinaganagallapeta hamlets celebrate the festival jointly. Kasipeta hamlet celebrates independently. This is called Urammoru Panduga meaning village Mother festival. | Spread over 3 days. Both individual and collective worship, indoor as well as outdoor; <i>Sambaram</i> meaning festivity with dancing, offer goats and fowls, engage musical instruments like <i>mangalimebam</i> and <i>doppu</i>                                  |       |
| 4 Gurappa Panduga                                          | May                                                                                      | Gurappa                                                | Gurappa helps them in the occupation of fishing                                                                                                                                                                                 | Only Jalaris celebrate at the hamlet level. Collective worship                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       |
| 5 Danappa Sambaram                                         | May                                                                                      | Danappa                                                | Danappa helps them for the safety in their occupation and fetches good catch                                                                                                                                                    | Only Jalaris celebrate at the hamlet level. Collective worship                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       |
| 6 Korla Satti Sambaram                                     | May                                                                                      | Korla Satti                                            | This deity is associated with the prosperity in their fishing activity                                                                                                                                                          | Only Jalaris celebrate this festival at the hamlet level. Collective worship                                                                                                                                                                                        |       |
| 7 Bhoolokamma Panduga                                      | May                                                                                      | Bhoolokamma (also known as Gangadevi)                  | Propitiation of this deity is associated with the prosperity in fishing activity                                                                                                                                                | Mostly Jalaris are in the habit of celebrating this festival                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       |
| 8 Nagula Chavithi                                          | October-November                                                                         | Serpent-God (Nagamaiah) invoked at the anhill, outdoor | Praying Nagamaiah for a life free from snake bites                                                                                                                                                                              | Offering milk, egg, and gingelly, jaggery pounded mixture to the serpent; celebrations at household level                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| 9 Karthika Punnam                                          | October-November                                                                         | Srirama, Rameswara, Simhadryappanna                    | Invoking the worshipping deity of Rameswaram near Vizianagaram for their protection and prosperity                                                                                                                              | Special offering of rice and fruits in the name of the Lord; relatives and friends are invited on the occasion treated to a dinner; celebration at the household level                                                                                              |       |
| 10 Sankranti                                               | January                                                                                  | Ammoru; Ancestors                                      | General festival celebrated by all castes and classes of people among Hindus in Andhra Pradesh; marks off the arrival of new crops; a day on which the ancestors are worshipped                                                 | White-washing, plastering and decorations with <i>muggu</i> ; brothers, father and son living in separate household join; Worship of ancestors by offering new clothes and delicious preparations; <i>bhajana</i>                                                   |       |
| 11 Sivaratri                                               | January-February                                                                         | Lord Siva, Ramudu, Rameswara                           | Common festival among the neighbouring villages. Worshipping Shiva                                                                                                                                                              | Worship of Ramudu at Rameswaram; Ammoru indoor; <i>bhajana</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                    |       |

## ment V-I

## OTHER PRACTICES CONNECTED WITH FISHERMEN

| Beliefs connected with deity and festival/fair<br>(6)                                                                                                                                                                                       | Diet for the occasion<br>(7)                                                                    | Dress for the occasion<br>(8)                         | Occasion<br>(2)                                                                          | Name of festival/fair<br>(1) |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----|
| An occasion to invoke the blessings of Ammoru who bestows prosperity in their fishing activity                                                                                                                                              | Mutton, chicken on Kottamasi, <i>arisalu</i> and <i>pongadalu</i> sweets on Ugadi               | New clothes or washed ones                            | March-April; New Year's Day                                                              | Kottamasi and Ugadi          | 1  |
| The Lord of Simhadri blesses them with good fish catch and protects them                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Paramannam</i> (sweet rice), cooked rice, green-gram dhal, vegetables                        | New clothes or washed ones                            | April-May. Annual offering of sandal paste celebrations to Lord Narasimha of Simhachalam | Gandhamasi                   | 2  |
| Peddammoru or in general terms Ammoru is considered as the supreme deity both as a family and caste deity. It is she that presides over and controls the fortunes of fishermen community. Propitiation of this deity brings them prosperity | Mutton, fowl, cooked rice, dhal                                                                 | New clothes or washed ones                            | May (held once in 3 years or 5 years)                                                    | Peddammoru Panduga           | 3  |
| The efficacy of deity in bringing good fortune in fishing                                                                                                                                                                                   | Rice gruel, fowl                                                                                | Washed clothes                                        | May                                                                                      | Gurappa Panduga              | 4  |
| Danappa fetches them good catch                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Cooked rice, dhal. No fowl or fish or mutton                                                    | Washed clothes                                        | May                                                                                      | Danappa Sambaram             | 5  |
| The deity will be pleased and blesses them with good catch                                                                                                                                                                                  | Cooked rice dhal, vegetables. No non-vegetarian food                                            | Washed clothes                                        | May                                                                                      | Korla Satti Sambaram         | 6  |
| The deity will be pleased and blesses them with good catch                                                                                                                                                                                  | Cooked rice, dhal, vegetables. No non-vegetarian food                                           | Ordinary washed clothes are worn                      | May                                                                                      | Bhoolokamma Panduga          | 7  |
| The Serpent-God protects them from the accidents of snake bite                                                                                                                                                                              | Rice, gingelly jaggery pounded mixture                                                          | Washed clothes                                        | October-November                                                                         | Nagula Chavithi              | 8  |
| As a deity worshipped by many people in the surrounding region, the fishermen believe in the efficacious powers of the deity                                                                                                                | Cooked rice, dhal, vegetables                                                                   | Washed clothes                                        | October-November                                                                         | Karthika Punnam              | 9  |
| Praying for the blessings of ancestors and God                                                                                                                                                                                              | Cooked rice, dhal, vegetables, mutton, chicken, sweets like <i>arisalu</i> and <i>pongadalu</i> | New clothes are worn after offering them to ancestors | January                                                                                  | Sankranti                    | 10 |
| Praying for the blessing of the Lord for their welfare and prosperity                                                                                                                                                                       | <i>Pulagam</i> (Rice + green-gram dhal boiled)                                                  | Washed clothes                                        | January-February                                                                         | Sivaratri                    | 11 |

The festivals have a close follow-up with the busy fishing season. As mentioned earlier the Aviti Dasami festival in the month of September marks off the start of marine fishing. The next festival of Nagula Chavithi is yet another in the middle of October which brightens the prospects of fishing. With Karthika Punnam (October–November), the full moon day, a festival associated with Srirameswara at Rameswaram (near Vizianagaram), fishing activity gets into full swing reaching the peak in the month of May. Sankranti festival in January, Sivarathri festival in February, Kottamasi in March receive the air of full festivity and rejoicings as the fishermen's seasonal economy which passes through times of good catch makes available the purchasing power. The Gandhamasi festival (in May) marks the peak of prosperity. Ammoru Panduga celebrated once in three or five years, the annual worship of the Lord of Simhadri are the chosen occasions when the fishermen symbolically express their sense of faith, gratitude and expectations and pray for a prosperous cycle of rich catches in the season to come. Thus it is seen how there is a close relationship, sometimes parallel and sometimes integral, between the cultural expressions as revealed in the pattern of diet, of wearing new clothes, social relations, recreational and artistic expressions, of kinship visits and community participation and economic activity during the period from September–October to April–May. The two regional deities at Rameswaram and Simhachalam are the symbolic forces marking the inauguration and valediction of fishing activity while the Supreme Deity, the Ammoru, the fishermen believe, is there with them through thick and thin guarding their home and their hamlets. In times of distress and sickness it is to the Ammoru that the fishermen turn for security and refuge; they strengthen their qualities of fortitude and courage to go through the trying and difficult circumstances at home and on seas, which they consider as acts of God. Whenever misfortune or ill-luck befalls they believe that it is so because they did not perform a festival as regularly and in all details of traditional grandeur and rituals. Even when they know that the reasons for such failures are something connected with the economic nature of their livelihood concerned, they never find fault in the order of nature they are put in but they reaffirm and strengthen their faith in the Ammoru, their capacities to strive hard to make a prosperous living and pray for the blessings to keep up that spirit. It is this psychological process which is at

work in the individual, the group and the community mind of fishermen that can be a clue to explain the remarkable stability and self-reinforcing process of their social economy. In their attempt to find an explanation for the difficulties and troubles they employ the technique of *katha* which has a magico-religious form and content. This super-common sense approach of the fishermen in identifying the phenomena and finding causal relations within the framework of the magico-religious system satisfies their simple action-oriented enquiring spirit. The *katha* technique in which the Dasudu goes into trance and gives an elaborate exposition of the situation with an intimate knowledge of the ancestry of the consulting fisherman with reference to his dealings within the kinship, neighbourhood and occupational milieu is sufficient to convince the fishermen the nature of the situation and the difficulties in which they are put. They pray for a solution from the Dasudu as he knows the complex set of circumstances. And his patent solution is an integral part of the magico-religious system, which invariably finds a need in the appeasement of deities by offering a fowl or a sheep or by simple worship.

23. Before giving the details of each festival we may note here some common festival routines. Whatever may be the principal deity that is worshipped on a particular festival, it is customary among fishermen to offer fruits (plantains and coconuts) in the name of the Ammoru or the Lord of Simhadri or the Lord of Rameswaram. Every festival is an occasion when the housewives tidy up their houses, dust the corners and walls of the house. On a few festivals like Gandhamasi, Kottamasi and Karthika Punnam or any other important festival, walls are white washed. The floor of the main living room and the *arugu* (pial) are plastered with cow dung. The bottom of the wall is bordered with red earth to give a colour effect to the wall. The floor is decorated with *muggu* (artistic white lines) designs. Special attention is bestowed on *gondillu*, as it is the place where the deity or ancestors are invoked and worshipped. The Peddammoru is also worshipped at the shrine outside the village. It is customary, on all occasions of worship to give *murrata* (turmeric paste, vermilion, fruits, incense and water to the Ammoru).

#### Kottamasi and Ugadi

24. Kottamasi is the first New Moon Day of the lunar year in March–April. It is a belief that the old year is succeeded by the

lunar New Year on this New Moon Day. Apart from the worship offered to Ammoru deity praying for a prosperous New Year, they invite their daughters and sons-in-law and treat them to a feast presenting them a set of new clothes. The principal meal is offered in the afternoon. Special dishes (mutton and chicken) are prepared. In addition, cooked rice and boiled dhal, *ariselu* and *pongadalu* sweets are also prepared and enjoyed. The Ugadi festival, which is the Telugu (lunar) New Year's day is celebrated on the following day.

#### Gandhamasi

25. This festival, celebrated in the name of Lord Narasimha of Simhachalam (locally known as Appannadevudu) falls on the *Amavasya* (New Moon Day) in *Vaisakha* (April–May) month. Fishermen attach great importance to this festival. They clean the house, plaster the floor with cow dung water and decorate it with *muggu* or *rangavalli*. All the members of the house get up early in the morning and take oil bath. The principal worshipper (invariably the elderly member of the family) fasts till the worship is completed. It is a custom among them that the younger members of the family who for other reasons have gone out and established their own households should come and join the household of the father, if he is living or the eldest brother in some other case, for all the festivals. This occasions the social visits of persons residing in the neighbouring hamlets of Chinaganagallapeta and Pukkallapeta. Some celebrate this festival on a large scale also if they had taken a vow, once in 5 years. In such cases, new pots numbering 9 are specially bought for use in this celebration. A pandal is erected with 16 poles in front of the house and is covered with coconut leaves. In the centre of the pandal a post known as *Bairavudu rata* is installed. To this pole *achintalu* (sacred rice) and a copper coin tied in a piece of cloth are fastened. This symbolises the deity to be worshipped. The Dasudu performs *seva* (service) by offering *jyothi*, (a wick lit up with groundnut oil). This *seva* goes on for three days. Food is served for all these days to the Dasudu and other invitees. In some households the proceedings of the festival follow the following pattern. Three girls—one unmarried and two married and an elderly married couple are invited. All these people along with the principal worshipper and his wife take bath in group in a common place. The girls, after the bath, dress in new or washed clothes, put on vermilion marks on their foreheads and go

with pitchers to fetch fresh water. After this water is brought, they are given banana, coconut pieces and sugar. With this, the preparation of special food for the day begins. Among other items prepared (vegetarian) *paramannam*—sweet rice—is the special preparation for the day which is offered to the deity in the evening. All the invitees including the girls are entertained to the dinner. On this festival day some worship the deity Srirama also. In the name of the deity in the *gondillu* eight lights are lit separately. Groundnut oil and a little ghee are used. Before each light one plantain leaf is spread and on these leaves plantain fruits, coconut pieces, some pieces of sweet potatoes (*tella dumpalu*), pieces of sugarcane, *adhogaram* (mixture of rice and green gram dhal, cooked) are placed and offered to the deity. After sometime, the elder brother and mother take the food. It is a belief among them that if they do not celebrate this festival something untoward will happen and they are even afraid that they may not get a good catch.

#### Peddammoru Panduga

26. This festival is celebrated in the name of Peddammoru, the supreme deity of fishermen. While weekly or monthly worship of this Peddammoru is done by individual households, all the residents of the hamlet join together and celebrate this festival during the Gandhamasi month (May). The inhabitants of Chinaganagallapeta hamlet also join the residents of Pedaganagallapeta in the celebrations. The residents of Kasipeta belonging to Jalari caste perform the Peddammoru festival separately. As mentioned earlier, there is no building, not even a small shed for this Peddammoru deity. Near the date-palm tree on the outskirts of the village in the casuarina grove, the deity is invoked and worshipped. Sometimes a flag of red colour is hoisted as a symbol of this deity. The funds for the festival are raised through subscriptions of Rs. 5 from each household. The caste elders of the participating hamlets decide in a meeting once in 3 or 5 years as to when it should be observed, since the festival is not an annual feature. It is said that the frequency and interval depend on their economic position. They always look forward to this festival not only as an occasion of the fulfilment of their prayers for prosperity but also as an occasion of prayer for invoking the goodwill and favour of the Peddammoru, the supreme deity presiding over and controlling their fortunes in all walks of their life. The whole community promises offerings and celebrations to

the deity and strengthens a sense of security among the people.

27. Out of the common fund so raised, some 4 goats are purchased for the occasion. The celebrations of the festival are spread over 3 days beginning on any Monday in the month of May. By Thursday night the celebrations reach their peak. The Kamsali (blacksmith-cum-carpenter) of the neighbouring village is engaged to make a small wooden (neem) idol of the deity, Ammoru. On the first day after taking bath they go in procession to the shrine of Peddammoru led by the flourish of the musical instruments like *dappu*, *randolu*, *dolu* played by the Relli caste people belonging to Killipalem village. *Mangali melam* i.e., *shehnai* from Kalipalle is also engaged. The dancing folks from among the Vadabalijas add to the festivity and pomp of the occasion. When the Ammoru is taken from house to house the doll of Ammoru is worshipped. A special pandal is erected near the house of the person who acts as the principal worshipper of the deity during the celebrations. Till Thursday night, they spend their evenings, nights and mornings dancing before the deity. Finally, on Thursday night each household prepares for the mass worship of the Ammoru. In each house the earthen pots duly decked with red and white lines and filled with turmeric water, vermilion and other materials are carried in procession for worship. The whole hamlet joins the procession. Four goats are given ceremonial bath smeared with turmeric water. Then with dance and the flourish of the musical instruments, they take these goats in procession to the original shrine of Peddammoru. The process and organisation of this procession with *dappu* and dance are known as *sambaram*. There, amidst dance and sound of musical instruments the goats are sacrificed in the name of the deity. Individual and group vows are also fulfilled by offering a fowl or a ram or a goat. Afterwards this sacrificial meat is distributed among all the fishermen households of Pedaganagallapeta and Chinaganagallapeta hamlets. For these festivities, friends and relatives from Pukkalapeta and other places and the Jalari caste fishermen of the neighbouring hamlets of Kasipeta and Jalaripeta are also invited. To such of those invitees who do not dine with the Vadabalijas, separate arrangements are made for food.

28. The total expenditure for this festival ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. The elderly caste men headed by the Pella and assisted by the Samena, a

functionary in the Vadabalija caste panchayat belonging to Vadabalija caste officiate and conduct the proceedings. There is no hereditary significance attached to the role of priest. The Jalari fishermen celebrate this Peddammoru festival on the same lines followed by the Vadabalija caste fishermen. They invite the Vadabalijas to partake in folk dances.

#### *Gurappa Panduga*

29. Among the Jalaris, this festival is celebrated by some households in the month of Gandhamasi on any Thursday that is considered suitable. The speciality of this festival is that it is celebrated once in 5 years. Preliminary to the celebration of this festival, the house is cleaned, walls are white washed, the floor is plastered with cow dung, red earth borders are meticulously made at the bottom of the wall. On the festival day all the members of the household take bath and the principal worshipper and his wife keep fasting till night. The Gurappa deity is symbolised in three small earthen pots decorated with *pasupu* (turmeric powder), *kumkum* (vermilion) and *gandham* (sandal paste). These pots are placed on a spot specially decorated with *muggu* in the house. A white thread called *puri noolu* is taken round these pots twice. Besides *java* (sweet rice) and dhal, the principal items other special dishes are also prepared for the occasion. There is no restriction regarding the use of non-vegetarian dishes. By night, all the friends and relatives are invited. Worship of Gurappa is performed and new clothes are also offered to Him. After worship all the invitees and friends are treated to dinner. The womenfolk sing songs in praise of Gurappa invoking Him to help them in their occupation of fishing. It is a strong and sanguine belief that the deity protects them from all occupational hazards.

#### *Danappa Sambaram*

30. This is the festival celebrated by the Jalari fishermen. It comes off a week after the Gurappa Panduga and usually, falls on a Sunday. The whole hamlet headed by the head of the Jalari fishermen community (Pella) participates in this festival. The Pella's wife observes fast till the worship of the deity is completed. By 4 p. m., the procession from the hamlet starts to the shrine of Danappa located on a sand mound in the casuarina grove in the eastern direction of the hamlet. A coconut, and other fruits a saree called *Danappa koka* are carried by the principal worshipper, viz., the

wife of the Pella, the caste head. The procession is led by the *mangali melams* and *deppu*. No fowl or sheep are offered to this deity. At the shrine of Danappa, fruits and *Danappa koka* are offered and the *prasadam* is distributed among the participants. After returning home they take meals in their own houses.

#### *Korlasatti Sambaram*

31. This is the festival celebrated in the name of the deity Korlasatti by the Jalaris of Kasipeta. This comes off in the Gandhamasi month (May) just a week after Danappa Sambaram. A convenient Saturday is fixed up for the celebration of this festival. All the households make preparations for the common worship of the deity. On this day, as on other festive days they clean the house, and all the members take bath. In the evening they take out a procession in which all the hamlet residents of Kasipeta join. The elders of the house observe fast until offerings are made to the deity. The procession starts from the house of the caste head of the Jalaris and all the households join the procession which is led by the flourishing musical instruments towards the casuarina grove where the deity is worshipped. Only fruits, turmeric paste, vermilion, a saree known as *Korlasatti koka* are offered to the deity. Incense is burnt. After offerings and prayers to the deity the procession returns to the hamlet. On this day they do not prepare any non-vegetarian food. In their respective households, the invitees are treated to a dinner. This festival is celebrated to invoke the help of the deity in their adventures on the sea. It is believed that if such offerings are made, the deity will be pleased and bless them with good fish catch.

#### *Bhoolokamma Panduga*

32. This is also celebrated by the Jalaris in the Gandhamasi month (April-May), a week after Korlasatti festival on a Sunday in the name of Bhoolokamma who is also known as Gangamma. The mode of festival is the same as in the case of Korlasatti Sambaram.

#### *Nagulachavithi*

33. This festival is in the name of Naga, the serpent deity and falls on the 4th day of the bright fortnight of *Karthika* (October-November). In terms of the local calendar it comes after Gowri Purnima and before Sankramana. On this day, the highlight of the festival is the worship of the serpent

near an ant-hill (*putta*) which is located in the casuarina grove nearby in the north-east of the hamlet. In the forenoon after bath either male or the female worshipper from each household goes to the ant-hill. In addition to the usual turmeric and vermilion the special edible item offered to the serpent deity is a pounded mixture of gingelly and jaggery (known as *nuvrumudda*), a hen's egg and some milk. After marking the ant-hill with *pasupu* (turmeric) and *kumkum* (vermilion) milk is first poured into the ant-hill mouth, then a little *nuvrumudda* (pounded morsel of gingelly and jaggery) followed by an egg is slowly dropped in. The worshipper bows to the ant-hill invoking the serpent God, the Nagamaiah and prays for a life of safety and prosperity. After returning home the remaining *nuvrumudda* is shared among the members of the household. Usual food of an ordinary day is prepared and eaten in the house.

#### *Karthika Punnam*

34. This festival is celebrated in the name of Lord Narasimha of Simhachalam or in the name of Sri Rameswara of Rameswaram near Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam District. Three *pranidas* i.e., wicks in an earthen plate are lit in the name of the Lord. These are kept on a small bed of rice. Special offerings like fruits and rice kept in a plantain leaf are made to the deity. Friends and relatives are invited and the *prasadam* is distributed both among the members of the household and among others. The rice offered to the Lord is used on the coming Saturday for cooking and is exclusively eaten by the members of the household. It is a belief that a heavy loss is incurred if this sacred rice is given away to others on any account.

#### *Sankranti*

35. This festival locally known as Sankramana falls on the day when the Sun crosses *Dhanu* and begins to move in *Makara* during January. This season marks the end of severe winter and the arrival of new harvests in the agricultural fields. This festival has a great economic and sociological significance. There is no special deity associated with this festival. But the household deities and Ammoru are worshipped as on all festival days. The fishermen's market gets bright prospects. This is also the festival associated with the worship of ancestors and hence of great sociological value. New clothes are purchased and are offered to the ancestors by keeping them in a corn of the *gondilla*. Sweet preparations and fruits are served on a leaf in

the name of the ancestors. Incense is burnt and the ancestors are invoked for their blessings. Later these edible offerings are used by the members of the household. Kinship relatives like the daughter and the son-in-law are invited on this festival. Younger members of the extended family join the father's family or elder brother's family (*peddillu*) for partaking in this festival.

#### *Sivaratri*

36. This festival associated with Lord Siva, falls in the month of February. The fishermen on this occasion worship Sri Rameswara of Rameswaram. After the usual cleaning and plastering the floor with cow dung and making *muggu* decorations on it, a small platform (*chaduru*) is made in the *gondillu* using *puttamannu* (mud from the ant-hill). On this, the symbols of God are placed. After the worship in the *gondillu*, the Ammoru in her outdoor shrine is worshipped. During the course of the day the principal worshipper observes fast. During night the deity is offered special preparations and the five Dasudus are later served followed by the invitees. Some also visit Rameswaram on this day to offer special worship. They offer light by using one seer or 2 seers of edible oil according to the vow made to the deity.

#### *Revu Panduga*

37. This festival is celebrated by both Jalaris and Vadabaliyas separately in the name of a female deity known as Revammoru (meaning the sea shore Goddess). Depending on the prosperity of fishermen in the year, they perform this festival once in three years. All the inhabitants of a particular hamlet participate collectively in celebrating this festival. From each working household they collect Rs. 10 towards the fund for this festival. They purchase three goats for offering the same to the deity. By about 5 p. m., all the male members repair to the sea shore with *dappu* and dance and decapitate these goats in the name of Revu Ammoru. They cook the meat and spend their time in eating, drinking and dancing there itself. In the morning they return home after finishing their fishing expedition. Whenever the fishermen do not get good catch of fish they take *mokkubadi* (vows) to this deity. It is a belief that this deity blesses them with plenty of fish and prosperous fishing activity.

#### **Some households associated with deities**

38. Apart from the households which by the virtue of family status are considered as the centres

for ceremonial worship and celebrations of festivals, there are some other households which have come to be associated with the location of particular deities. Whenever the fishermen take a vow in the name of these deities, they visit these households to offer worship, or whenever that household performs special worship in the name of that deity, other fishermen who believe in the magico-religious efficacy of that deity make it a point to visit those households and offer their worship by presenting turmeric powder, vermilion, fruits and incense. Depending on the nature of their vows, a fowl or a goat is also sacrificed either individually or in a small kindred group. Worship is offered either indoors in *gondillu* or outside the house on sandy places. The following outline may throw some light on the processes of such magico-religious associations and beliefs. It is a built-in belief among these fisherfolk that there are any number of spirits both good and evil in which the Peddammoru expresses Himself. As mentioned earlier, there are persons in the hamlet who are called by the name Dasudu who by virtue of their discipline and faith have developed themselves to be effective devotees of the Ammoru. They can, when ceremonially invoked, communicate with those deities and become faithful media for verbal expressions of the deity. Such Dasudus are mostly men and in a few cases women also are found. The deity chooses its own devotee, they say. In the households where there is a tradition of such Dasudu, after the death of a Dasudu it takes sometime for a new person to assume that status. In the initial stages there are certain symptoms and processes associated with the Dasudu-designate. This person gives up his/her usual work for sometime; he/she goes into trance intermittently, behave in an abnormal way that the people around begin to understand him in a sympathetic way and begin to entertain respect for his roles and expressions. This kind of trance and abnormal expressions get repeated on several occasions. The people try to ascertain as to what kind of deity or spirit it is that has taken possession of the person. The deity declares the name and identification. They do not keep quiet at that; but test it further by presenting certain problems for diagnosis or some sort of a testimony which may take the form of identifying certain places contemplated by a person who wants to test. Because of these conditions the post of Dasudu may not necessarily continue in the family. It may get shifted to other persons in the hamlet. In Ganagalla Ammoru's house Kottamma deity is being worshipped from the ancestral times. In Kari

Tataiah's house Kankalamma deity, in Barri Tataiah's house Pathapatnamma and Singalamma deity, in Ganagalla Tataiah's house Peddamma deity, in Barri Lachmaiah's house Durgamma deity, in Ganagalla Guraiah's house Bapanamma and Gandemma are being worshipped from the ancestral times for more than two generations. In the present generation Thatipuramma deity in Ganagalla Narayamma's house and Ranimutyalamma deity in Kari Lachchamma's house have come to be worshipped during the last 5 years.

39. Some sort of kinship relationship is believed to exist among some of these deities. Thus Kottamma is treated as the younger sister of Peddamma while others are also treated in the category of near and distant sisters.

#### **Differences in festival observances between Vadabaliyas and Jalaris**

40. Sankranti, Sivaratri and Ammoru Panduga are celebrated as annual features. Once in 3 years or 5 years Peddammoru Panduga is celebrated. Jalaris celebrate Danappa Panduga, Korlasatti Panduga, Gurappa Panduga and Bhoolokamma Panduga. As between the fishermen castes of the Vadabaliya and the Jalari, Kottamasi, Gandhamasi, Nagulachavithi, Karthika Punnam, Sankranti and Ammoru Panduga are the common festivals. Sivaratri is more common among the Vadabaliyas and only one or two common among the Jalaris. Gurappa Panduga, Danappa Panduga, Korlasatti Panduga and Bhoolokamma Panduga are more common among the Jalaris. While inter-caste relations of mutual participation in the form attendance and witnessing of festivals are found among the Jalaris and Vadabaliyas, there is no common festival wherein both the castes join together and celebrate it in a unitary way. When the Jalaris of Kasipeta perform Peddammoru Panduga, they invite the *atagallu* i.e., the folk dancers belonging to the Vadabaliya caste of Pedaganagallapeta. As between fishermen hamlets in the village, the Vadabaliya caste fishermen of Chinaganagallapeta and Pedaganagallapeta hamlets join together to celebrate Peddammoru Panduga. All other festivals are celebrated at the household level in which the participants are the members of the extended family who live in different households. This extended family relations transcend the hamlet and village boundaries. The kinship category of persons participating in such festivals includes sons, daughters, uncles (paternal) and cousin (paternal),

nephews and nieces (paternal). Thus it is the practice among the fishermen to consider such households which by virtue of the kinship status have come to be designated as *peddillu* (senior household or literally big household). If the son-in-law has no such paternal senior households, he substitutes the same by going to the wife's father's or brother's house on the occasions like Simhadryappa and Ammoru worship. Visiting elder brother's house or father's house is very common. On such occasions these younger members of the extended family, in some cases, bear a portion of the total expenses of the festival. These relations have some influence on the sociological need of apportioning the rooms in the house also. The junior members of the extended family who establish new households may not have a *gondillu* or a narrow room where the family deity or any deity is worshipped. But the senior member of the extended family whose house gains the status of *peddillu* in the eyes of junior members of the extended family shall invariably have a *gondillu*, the narrow room set apart for the worship of family deity and ancestors.

#### **Inter-village fairs and festivals**

41. The fishermen take good interest in the fairs at Srikakulam. Not much interest is evinced in a lesser known gathering that takes place on the bank of Nagavali river (also known as Langulya river) on Karthika Purnima day (October-November) where people from the nearby villages attend and take bath. But, the Garamma deity festival at Kallepalle village and the Sivaratri celebrations in the Siva temple at Kallepalle attract these people very much.

#### **Folk dance**

42. As a part of the Peddammoru Panduga during Gandhamasi month once in three or five years or on festivals like Gandhamasi, Sankramana, some male members among the Vadabaliya caste take part in the folk dance. These persons are locally known as *atagallu*. It is led by a group of 5 males Ganagalla Guraiah, Ganagalla Tataiah, Barri Sattaiah, Kari Palleti and Kari Tataiah. The dancers do not wear any special or colourful dress. They tie the jingling bells (*gajjelu*) to their ankles; some of them get fully drunk too. Four to five *dappus*, i.e., the skin musical instruments, are beaten with sticks rhythmically holding the *dappu* touching the chest. To these rhythmic strokes of *dappu* the folk dancers dance lifting their legs up a little and

changing their steps moving in a circular way. No songs accompany these dances except a 'Hi' or 'Ho'. Men alone participate in this dance.

#### Folk tales and Bhagavatham

43. Fishermen take much interest in narrating and listening to folk tales. Ganagalla Krishnaswamy, Ganagalla Somulu, Dasari Kamaraju tell stories like Ekramachchudu (Bhatti Vikramarka), Tenali Ramalingadu (alias Tenali Ramakrishna) Katha, Kasimajali Katha, Nallamaraju Katha, Harischandra Katha, Bobbili Katha, Balanagamma Katha, Pandavula Vamsa Katha (stories from Mahabharatha). Stories from Ramayana narrated in the style of Budabudika Katha, and Burra Katha, dance drama, a peculiar style adopted by the Kapu Chenchus, and Bhagavatham by the Malas nearby, are liked by these people. These are periodically arranged either as and when the Budabudika story tellers, Burra Katha performers, Kapu Chenchus and the Malas visit the hamlet or on special occasions like the Peddamoru Panduga. Four years back the theme of Bhagavatham was Kamsa Yuddham. They attend such entertainment and recreational programmes whenever they are arranged either in the nearby hamlets or in the nearby villages like Kallepalle. Periodical performances by snake charmers and Dommars (acrobatic troupe) and others are much welcomed on other occasions. All these visits are in the busy fishing season between February and May. Special subscription ranging from 75 P. to Re. 1 per net owner are raised to pay these itinerant folk entertainers.

#### Bhajana

44. On festival occasions like Gandhamasi, Sankranti and Annamoru Panduga, a group *bhajana* is conducted when the enthusiastic men and boys join Ganagalla Tellodu and Gangalla Krishna Murthy, Kari Ramulu who sing songs and lead the *bhajana* group. The strength of the *bhajana* group is about 20 persons. The *bhajana* group owns a harmonium, *talalu* (cymbals), *chakka* and *maddila*. The style of *bhajana* is named as *chakka bhajana* as the *chakka* (a set of thin wooden pieces used to make measured strokes) is used by most of the participants. If they use *talalu* (cymbals) in greater number, it is called as *talam bhajana*. These *bhajana* performances take place on festive occasions, once in a month preferably on Saturdays or when some epidemic occurs in the hamlet or in the neighbouring villages or when some death occurs in

the village or when obsequies have to be performed on the 11th day and the community people have to be kept awake the whole night. The venue for *bhajana* is inside the house of some interested person or in the *vakili* i.e., the frontyard of the house. Generally, the frontyard of the caste head (Pella) is the place where *bhajana* is conducted.

#### Leisure

45. During the busy season, the adult fishermen are absorbed most of the time from early morning till 2 p.m., in going for fishing expedition, and disposing of the catch, which leave very little free time for making mirth. Between 2 p.m., and 3 p.m., they have their bath and lunch. Around 3 p.m., they sit for a while resting and smoking *chutta*. From 4 p.m. to sunset, they attend to drying and repairing of nets. In some households it becomes necessary for some fishermen to assist the women-folk in processing fish for curing purposes. In the meanwhile, they spend some time near their pials in settling their accounts. Sharing of catch among the crew in terms of money has to be done many-a-time not only at the sea shore, but also at the hamlet depending on the availability of coins of smaller denominations or settling of some arrears. The dusk is just the time when some of them go in for a drink of *sara* (arrack) sold in a clandestine way as this is a prohibited area. The fisherman feels shy to admit that he has drunk for he knows that drinking is bad. But when provoked he boisterously asserts and defends his position. After getting drunk some of them settle down quietly in their houses while others make some noise loudly conversing with the neighbours or with the family people. Sometimes this billingsgate becomes too much and may even take a serious turn leading to hand-to-hand fight with the involved neighbours. Much of the time in the neighbourhood is absorbed in this process of observing such scenes or participating in it either to argue for a cause or to control and pacify the situation. Such community scenes are common. Such incidents apart, they sit for a while on the *aragu* (pial) and plan for the next day's expedition. On Saturdays and Thursdays, when they take a holiday from fishing they spend their time in the evening visiting cinemas at Sriakulam town or playing small games like *pulimekata* or *kho kho* or *kabadi*. In the nights a few interested young men join together and form a *bhajana* group. Sometimes they spend some time listening to folk tales or

current cinema stories, for visiting pictures is a common item of recreation among fishermen. As a weekly feature of leisure time activity, folk dances are not in vogue.

#### Play habits

46. Boys and girls spend many of their evenings in games. Depending on the close neighbourhood of the houses boys and girls aged between 5 and 10 years form small groups and engage themselves in games.

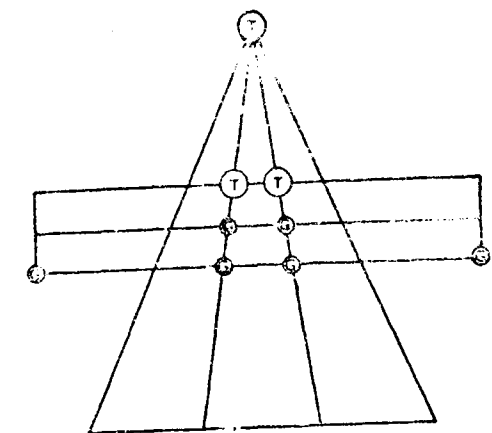
47. The Statement V-2 gives the list of some games played by the fishermen. Many of the games are played by boys and girls. Adult males play *kho kho* (*surapatti*) and *kabadi* (*keethata*) as outdoor games occasionally in their leisure time in the evenings in the sand yard near their houses or on the sands near the sea shore when they have to wait on for launching an expedition till the roughness of the sea mellows down. The adult males enjoy *pulimekata* as an indoor game. In the evenings when the adult males have slight leisure or on days when they take a holiday from fishing they spend the time in playing *pulimekata*. Adult females have very few pastimes. A few fishermen play some games with shells. This is locally known as *gavvalata*.

#### Brief description of some plays

48. *Kakurata* alias *Sayyata* (hide and seek): Both boys and girls participate in this play. Ten or 12 children divide themselves into 2 parties of equal strength. One batch hides and the other seeks to find them out. This is usually played in nights.

49. *Ekkabukkata* (also known as *ikka-bikkata*): Two persons play this game with tamarind nuts while one takes out a handful of nuts and asks the other man to say whether they are odd or even in number. If the event is in favour of the bid of other person the nuts are given away. If it is a failure the other person has to give away equal number of nuts.

50. *Pulimekata*: This is played by two persons one handling the tigers which are 3 in number and the other handling goats which are 18 in number. A sketch is drawn on the floor as shown in the following illustration.



T : Tiger G : Goat

To start with, one tiger is kept at the head and two tigers are kept on the two central lines directly below the first one as shown in the diagram above. The goats are so arranged that any one goat facing a tiger on one of its sides could protect itself provided there is another goat by its side or behind. In the absence of such supporting goat, the tiger will eat away the former goat. The players shift their tigers and goats so skilfully that the play sometimes ends in a stalemate.

51. *Other games*: Other games played by them are as follows:

Statement V-2

| GAMES                          |                          |       |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Name of game                   | Who play                 | Time  |
| (1)                            | (2)                      | (3)   |
| Peddajjulata                   | Boys                     | Night |
| Kuttalakurakayyata             | Boys                     | Night |
| Mukkuchikkudata                | Boys                     | Night |
| (Mukkudugilliata)              |                          |       |
| Cheyyata                       | Girls                    | Night |
| Kho khoata (alias Surapatti)   | Boys, girls, adult males | Night |
| Banthiata                      | Boys                     | Day   |
| Saribattata                    | Boys                     | Day   |
| Kothiata (monkey play)         | Boys                     | Day   |
| Uppata                         | Boys                     | Day   |
| Alangiata                      | Boys                     | Day   |
| Thapulata                      | Boys                     | Day   |
| Dandibillata (alias Chimmiata) | Boys, adult males        | Day   |
| Outekkiata, Parochchinata      |                          |       |
| Kalyata                        |                          |       |
| Gurrulata                      |                          |       |
| Goliata (Gosakayilata)         | Boys                     | Day   |
| (a) Pattata                    |                          |       |
| (b) Degirata                   |                          |       |

—Contd.

Statement V-2—Concl'd.

| GAMES                                                         |                      |                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of game<br>(1)                                           | Who play<br>(2)      | Time<br>(3)                                                          |
| Kakurata                                                      | Boys and girls       | Day/moonlit night                                                    |
| Patnamgiriata                                                 | Boys and girls       | Day                                                                  |
| Sirapattiata                                                  | Boys and girls       | Day                                                                  |
| Kithata ( <i>alias</i> hududu, kabadi, chedugudu, onte patte) | Boys                 |                                                                      |
| Kallumuthalata                                                |                      |                                                                      |
| Pulusata                                                      |                      |                                                                      |
| Baddiata                                                      | Boys                 | ...                                                                  |
| Bangarata                                                     | Boys                 | Day                                                                  |
| Copper coin play                                              | Boys                 | Day                                                                  |
| Pullata                                                       | Boys                 | ...                                                                  |
| Kukkarata                                                     | Boys and girls       | ...                                                                  |
| Galipagada                                                    | Boys                 | ...                                                                  |
| Ariselata                                                     | Boys and girls       | ...                                                                  |
| Chakalata                                                     | Girls                | ...                                                                  |
| Kite flying                                                   | Boys and adult males | Day<br>(Month pre-<br>ceding<br>Gandhamasi<br>i.e., March-<br>April) |
| Ekkabukkata                                                   | Boys and girls       | Day                                                                  |
| Pulimekata                                                    | Adult males          | Day                                                                  |
| Graddalata                                                    | Boys                 | ...                                                                  |
| Dommarata                                                     | Boys                 | ...                                                                  |
| Gurralata                                                     | Boys                 | ...                                                                  |
| Gavvalata (shell play)                                        | Adult females        | Day                                                                  |
| Tōpulata                                                      | Boys                 | Day                                                                  |
| Bittilata                                                     | Boys                 | Day                                                                  |
| Pedduddilata                                                  | Boys                 | Night                                                                |
| Korukunnata                                                   | Boys                 | Night                                                                |
| Pandikullata                                                  | Boys                 | Night                                                                |
| Bommarillata (household play)                                 | Boys and girls       | Day                                                                  |
| Giragira tiragalata                                           | Girls                | Day /night                                                           |

#### Other pastimes among children

52. Children take delight in making tiny boats out of palmyra leaves and float them on the water in the nearby backwater stream, Uppugedda. Girls when they go out for collection of fuel in the casuarina groves divert themselves in short games.

#### Visit to pictures

53. Seven out of every ten fishermen in the age-group of 12 to 45 are in the habit of visiting pictures at Srikakulam town. The frequency of such visits varies from once in a week to once in six months. Among the cinema goers men predominate. Very rarely once or twice in a year the womenfolk visit the picture.

#### Musical instruments

54. Fishermen depend on the Relli and Mala caste men of the neighbouring village of Killipalem and the main village of Mofusbandar for playing the musical instruments. The services of these castes are engaged on the occasion of Peddamoru Panduga. The Rellis are paid Rs. 20 and the Malas are paid Rs. 3 in addition to food for about 3 days. The following are the principal musical instruments played by Rellis and Malas.

(1) *Dappu*: This is a skin instrument beaten with two sticks. The membrane of sheep or goat skin is fixed to a circular wooden frame. While playing it is hung on the left shoulder and the *dappu* is brought forward and kept supported by the chest. The upper end of the *dappu* is held by the left palm firmly while a long thin stick is operated upon by the fingers from the top, beating softly on the surface of the drum. In the right hand with a thicker stick of about 5 inches length, the *dappu* is beaten to give loud sound. The sound composition of the mellow strokes from the left hand and bold strokes from the right hand on the surface of the skin membrane gives stirring beats of rhythm and rhapsody. At a time 4 to 5 *dappus* are beaten.

(2) *Ramadolu*: This is also a skin musical instrument. Two sides of a wooden cylindrical vessel are fitted with skin to make the membranes. The instrument is hung to the neck so as to reach the thigh. With a slight support of the bent leg the two sides of the *Ramadolu* are beaten with sticks. At a time one or more *Ramadolus* are used in the orchestra.

(3) *Mangalivadyam*: This denotes musical pipes which are air blown from the mouth and the apertures on the pipe are manipulated with fingers to produce the music.

(4) *Dolu or drum*: This is also a skin instrument like the *Ramadolu* but differs from it both in the make and the sound it produces. This is an invariable accompaniment to *mangalivadyam*.

The musical instruments engaged by fishermen thus consist of *mangalimelam* (which consists of *mangalivadyam* and *dolu*), *ramdolumelam* (which consist of *ramdolu* and *dappu*). Sometimes all these are engaged together at a time to make a grand orchestra. These are mostly used on the occasion of Peddamoru festival. The following musical instruments are used on the occasion of *bhajana*,

(1) *Maddila*: This is a skin musical instrument with sheep or goat skin membrane fitted to the sides of a wooden cylindrical vessel. The two side surface of the *maddila* are beaten by hands as the player sits keeping the instrument in front.

(2) *Harmonium*

(3) *Talalu*: These are brass or bell metal cymbals. Each one is held in each hand with the help of a thread tied to it. Then both of them are struck to one another to make a time sound.

(4) *Chidathalu*: These are small wooden flat pieces. Each set consists of two. This set is operated with one hand striking each other to make sound.

#### Local non-Governmental organisations

55. As mentioned in Chapter I, the two fishermen hamlets under survey are a part of the Revenue Village, Mofusbandar. At the hamlet level each hamlet has its own Caste Council *viz.*, in Pedaganagallapeta the Vadabaliya Caste Council and in Kasipeta Jalari Caste Council. As each hamlet is homogeneous in its caste composition, these Caste Councils have full jurisdiction over the respective hamlets as far as inter-family relations, neighbourhood relations, matters relating to marriage, community festivals and other related social matters are concerned. Till very recently the Caste Council at Pedaganagallapeta had its jurisdiction over the neighbouring Chinaganagallapeta hamlet also. At the Revenue village level there is no informal overall Caste Council. Whenever any problem crops up between one hamlet and another of Mofusbandar village, elders of the respective castes in the hamlet meet together and settle the matter.

#### Governmental machinery

56. There is no Government official in any of the hamlets whereas at the village level, the Village Munsiff and the Village Karnam are the two officers through whom the Government makes contact with the residents of the two hamlets under study. These officials are assisted by the village servants who belong to non-fishermen class and caste. Maintenance of Law and Order, maintenance of Village Accounts pertaining to land ownership, land utilisation, crop pattern, assessment and collection of land tax, agricultural loans, registration of births and deaths and other allied matters are attended to by the Village Officers. Till the

establishment of the Statutory Panchayat, it was a practice among the fishermen to take the disputes to the Village Munsiff at Mofusbandar main village for settlement. This procedure was adopted when the parties concerned were not satisfied with the justice given to them in the Caste Council at the hamlet level or in the inter-hamlet Caste Council in the case of inter-hamlet disputes. The Village Munsiff with the help of the caste elders in the hamlets used to settle the disputes. With the establishment of the Statutory Panchayat, the fishermen approach the Panchayat President at Kallepalle to settle their disputes.

#### Statutory Panchayat

57. The Statutory Panchayat located at Kallepalle village (1 mile away) has jurisdiction over two Revenue villages, namely, Mofusbandar and Kallepalle. This Panchayat is under the Panchayat Samithi located at Gara. The developmental activities of this Panchayat Samithi are undertaken by the Extension Officers and the Village Level Worker. The latter stays at Kallepalle village.

#### Caste Panchayat

58. The Vadabaliya Caste Panchayat or Caste Council at Pedaganagallapeta locally known as Kula Panchayat consists of a nominal caste head known as Kularaju, an executive who is known as Pella, an executive assistant known as Samena and other 6 caste elders known as *Peddamanushyulu*. All these members belong to Vadabaliya caste and are residents of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet. The posts of Kularaju, Pella and Samena are hereditary while the caste elders in council are formally nominated by the Pella on the advice of the caste elders and approval of Kularaju. The term is for life unless the conduct of the caste elder is very bad. The total strength of Kula Panchayat is 9. No women are eligible for membership. At present the Kularaju is not in the hamlet. After the death of the Kularaju his son should have succeeded him on the principle of hereditary succession, but he left the village to eke out his livelihood elsewhere. Since it is a hereditary post, no other person could act as Kularaju. Next to him now, the Pella is presiding over all the deliberations of the Kula Panchayat. The proceedings of the Kula Panchayat organisation are as follows. The aggrieved party first reports the matter to Pella who informs through Samena all the *Peddamanushyulu* after having consultations with Kularaju about the date of sitting of Kula

Panchayat. The Kula Panchayat meets either at the pial of Kularaju or of Pella or in the casuarina grove nearby if the weather permits (Fig. 44). The proceedings are conducted by the Pella while the Kularaju sits presiding over the deliberations. Pella and Samena play an important part. The points at issue, the background and details of the case are thoroughly made out in the assembly of this Kula Panchayat where the caste elders bring to bear on the question under examination their fund of experience and common sense. Final awards are made out in the assembly which satisfies the majority of members and are pronounced by the Kularaju. The nature of the award takes the form of moral suasion, warning, imposition of fine, sanctions for payment of compensation, for divorce and ex-communication. A portion of the levy in the form of fine or compensation is appropriated towards drinking expenses of the caste elders. The following are the constituent members :

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sri Ganagalla Ammoru     | Pella                      |
| Sri Barri Lachamaiah     | Caste elder (Peddamanishi) |
| Sri Ganagalla Appaiah    | "                          |
| Sri Barri Kottaiah       | "                          |
| Sri Barri Kannalu        | "                          |
| Sri Kari Thotaiah        | "                          |
| Sri Chodipilli Lachmaiah | "                          |

59. The Jalari Caste Council consists of 4 persons of whom one is the caste head and the other three are caste elders. The caste head is called Pella and the caste elders are called *Peddamanushyulu*. One of the *Peddamanushyulu* is also called as Samena.

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Sri Eripalli Pothayya      | Pella        |
| Sri Eripalli Akkullu       | Peddamanishi |
| Sri Budagatla Pedakannayya | "            |
| Sri Chindipilli Sattayya   | "            |

60. The formation of the Kula Panchayat is a natural evolution in the social order of fishermen. Its functions are to exercise such social controls and fulfil such social administrative needs as would promote harmonious and healthy social life in the hamlet. The areas where problems of disharmony, misunderstanding and strains arise are the intimate aspect of their inter-personal, family and group life. There are any number of mores and customs which have been built up to serve the smooth functioning of the social and economic life of fishermen. Problems relating to separation, divorce and elopement, adultery, sanctions relating to marriages, minor thefts, petty quarrels and fights, anti-social behaviour consequent to excessive drinking are

some of the types of cases for which the Kula Panchayat is moved to administer justice. Table 83 gives the functions of Panchayat as described by the informants. In local terms all the cases that come up before the Kula Panchayat are summed up in the following expressions.

|                              |                                                                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Pelli taguvulu</i>    | (Disputes relating to marriage and married life of partners).                       |
| (2) <i>Maganali taguvulu</i> | (Elopement cases).                                                                  |
| (3) <i>Other godavali</i>    | (Petty disputes, fights, misunderstandings, thefts and such other related affairs). |

61. In addition to the role of acting as a court for administering justice, the Kula Panchayat has a positive role of guiding the community life on progressive lines. It represents the leadership of the community and it educates the public opinion and gives a shape to it. Hamlet festivals like Ammoru Panduga and other periodical community recreations and worship and social ceremonies are done under the guidance and leadership of the elders who form the Kula Panchayat.

#### Case studies

62. The following are some of the cases that came up before the Caste Panchayat in Pedaganagallapeta hamlet.

(1) In November, 1961, one B.L., beat his wife when he was fully drunk. The latter complained about this to the Pella (caste head) who convened a meeting of the Caste Panchayat. After hearing both the parties, the Caste Panchayat warned B. L., that he should not repeat such inhuman actions and that if he does it again he will have to pay a fine of Rs. 5. His wife was also told not to abuse him especially when she knows that her husband is in a drunken mood and that she has to pay a fine of Rs. 10 in case she uses abusive language. Henceforth no quarrels occurred in the family.

(2) Five years back there was a case of desertion by a woman. This took place at the instance of a man who took her away later. This case was brought before the Kula Panchayat by the aggrieved husband. After hearing the case, a fine of Rs. 95 was levied on the delinquent woman.

(3) The following case which went before the Caste Panchayat about 24 years ago is recorded here as narrated by the informant.

"My father got me married at the age of 18 years. My wife was brought to our house after her maturity, and consummation ceremony was arranged. I was not liking my wife somehow. I cannot give the reason. I never had any sexual intercourse with her during the period of her stay in our house. So, after a week, my wife left the hamlet for her parents' place informing the Kularaju (the caste head in the hamlet) about the unhappy relation between me and her. A week elapsed. My father-in-law communicated this affair to the Kula Panchayat in his place. They sent a word through Samena (assistant to Pella) saying that we have not so far come to take her and he has come to know the reason. The Pella, as soon as he received this news came to me and asked about this matter. I told him, 'let the elders of that village come and we shall decide the matter in the Kula Panchayat. As I do not like her, I am not willing to accept her as my wife.' I also told that I would bear all the expenses incidental to holding a Kula Panchayat meeting. Then Pella of my hamlet informed the same to the Kula Panchayat of my wife's village. The caste elders of that village came to our hamlet. Caste elders of both the places (Pedaganagallapeta and the wife's village) sat together and gave a hearing to the parties. As I unequivocally declared that I no longer want to have her as my wife, the reason being my own will, the caste elders decided that I should pay a fine of Rs. 60 to the girl. I paid that amount. The Panchayat also decided that I should return to her all durable goods like *munthalu*, *ginne* and boxes brought by her after marriage and it was done. It was also decided that I can take back the gold ornaments given to her. I did so. The divorce was declared and was given the approval of the Kula Panchayat. Over and above the payment of Rs. 60 to the girl, I had to feed the caste elders who formed the council to settle the dispute for two days. It cost me Rs. 20. I had to pay Rs. 10 to the caste elders (*Kula peddalu*) of my hamlet as fees. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 2 was paid to Samena, and the balance of Rs. 8 was collectively spent by the caste elders for drinking and smoking."

(4) Two years back when a petty quarrel arose between two persons in the hamlet the Kula Panchayat which decided the case imposed a fine of Rs. 5 on each person.

(5) Three years ago one K.R., was involved, in a quarrel with G.K., as a result of a bit of fun getting

transformed into mutual recrimination which resulted in fighting. This case was brought before the Kula Panchayat. It was settled by levying a fine of Rs. 20 on G.K. This money was spent on drink by the Kula Panchayat elders.

(6) In 1962 January, a person, K.R., went to the village tea shop at 12 O'clock in the noon. This tea shop was opened by one C., belonging to Komati Caste, near the hamlet. K.R., asked for *upma* (a cooked savoury out of wheat flour). *Upma* was served without *chutney*. He demanded *chutney* but the hotel keeper refused. So the former threw away the *upma*, paid one anna and went away expressing his dissatisfaction in such terms which hurt the owner. The owner, therefore, made a complaint to the Pella of the Kula Panchayat. As it took some time for the Kula Panchayat to assemble, the hotel owner (without waiting for the Kula Panchayat to assemble) straight went to the Naidu (Village Munsiff) of Mofusbandar. The Naidu called in all the parties and other witnesses and some elders in the fishermen hamlet and Mofusbandar main village. Ultimately the case was decided against the hotel owner.

(7) There is another case where the Pella himself was involved. The Pella, G.A., had married N. Due to his heavy drinking habit and the consequential behaviour pattern at home it resulted in strained relations between him and his wife. She got very much disgusted with the family relations and left her husband for her parents' place. The husband sent one of his caste men to bring her back to his house. She did not come. Another attempt was made. Even at the second time, the response was negative. A third attempt was made. But this time, she came with her parents to settle the matter by presenting the case before the Kula Panchayat. As the husband himself was the Pella of the hamlet, the situation was very delicate. By virtue of his social position though he is expected to have commanded great respect from the people, he lost that influence due to his excessive drinking habit and his unreliable nature. Some seven elderly Kula Panchayat members gathered and gave a hearing to the case. It was decided that the wife of the Pella may divorce him. The Pella being a party in the case accepted the Kula Panchayat's decision.

(8) In a case where a husband left his wife, the wife's parents from her village came with 5

caste elders and conferred with local hamlet elders. All of them settled the dispute by imposing a fine of Rs. 35 on the husband. Out of this, Rs. 5 was set aside for meeting the expenses of the elders and an amount of Rs. 30 was given away to the wife.

(9) In 1961 there was a case wherein a man eloped with another man's wife. This case was brought before the Jalari Caste Panchayat. The culprit was fined Rs. 50.

(10) The wife of a person S. T., had illicit contact with her sister's husband. So, S.T., did not want to accept her as his wife. He moved the Jalari Kula Panchayat asking for divorce. The Panchayat granted divorce to S.T., on the condition, that he should pay a compensation of Rs. 35 to his wife and Rs. 15 to the Kula Panchayat.

(11) A person P., stole away 2 fowls from a neighbour. A complaint on this theft was made to the Kula Panchayat. It was decided that P., should pay the cost of two fowls to the owner and a fine to the Kula Panchayat. Total cost of these payments came to Rs. 30.

63. The following Statement V-3 shows that 88% of the cases that came up before the Caste Panchayat related to strained relations between husband and wife.

Statement V-3

TYPES OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE CASTE PANCHAYAT

| Nature of case<br>(1)                                                                                               | Number<br>(2) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>I. Marital relations</b>                                                                                         |               |
| (i) Strained relations between husband and wife due to latter's disobedience, bad behaviour and quarrels ...        | 7             |
| (ii) Separation between husband and wife as the wife was considered to be too young to make a happy family life ... | 2             |
| (iii) Separation by mutual consent ...                                                                              | 6             |
| (iv) Illicit sexual contacts ...                                                                                    | 3             |

—Contd.

Statement V-3—Contd.

TYPES OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE CASTE PANCHAYAT

| Nature of case<br>(1)                        | Number<br>(2) |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| (v) Physical and psychological handicaps ... | 2             |
| (vi) Elopement ...                           | 2             |
| <b>II. Other cases (including theft)</b> ... | 4             |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>26</b>     |

Other types of cases related to theft or bad civic behaviour among fishermen in their personal relations. In the case of strained marital relations, the Caste Panchayat gives sanction for divorce and fixes the compensation to be paid to the aggrieved party and other conditions of separation. Either the man or the woman may initiate the divorce and move the Caste Panchayat for the necessary social sanction. If no fault lies with the wife but yet the husband expresses his preparedness to divorce her he does so after the payment of compensation fixed by the Caste Panchayat. The amount of compensation is decided taking into consideration the economic position of the parties. This amount ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200. The husband gets back the ornaments which he had presented at the time of marriage and is also entitled to keep his children with him. The wife may take with her domestic utensils which she had brought from her parent's house. If the divorce is caused by the wife either at the instance of her parents or another man who elopes with her, the Kula Panchayat gives a decree that her husband must be paid an amount not less than marriage expenses which include bride price also, incurred by him at the time of marriage and also the ornaments presented to her. If this is paid by the man who elopes with the woman the payment is locally known as *maganali*. The dispute relating to such cases is referred to as *maganali taguvu*. In all these cases, an amount ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 35 is paid to the Caste Panchayat.

**Litigation**

64. Fishermen especially the Vadabalijas are not docile to accept certain situations and come to any sort of compromise short of justice. There were 3 cases among the Vadabalijas which were taken to the Court of Law for getting justice.

Statement V-4

CASES THAT WENT TO THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT AT SRIKAKULAM

| Parties involved<br>(1)                                                                                                                                                              | Brief nature of the case<br>(2)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Cost of litigation<br>(3)                                                  | Judgement<br>(4)                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Pukkalla Appalaswamy, Ganagalla Ammoru and other residents of Pedaganagallapeta hamlet, belonging to Vadabalija caste Vs. a resident of Sadupeta hamlet, belonging to Velama caste | Period: Not known. At the time of Jatara there arose a dispute between the Vadabalijas of Pedaganagallapeta and some Velamas of Sadupeta hamlet. Specific causes were not known. An old woman belonging to Vadabalija caste of Pedaganagallapeta intervened and tried to pacify the parties. One of the persons belonging to other party stabbed her to death | Rs. 700. This was distributed among all the residents of Pedaganagallapeta | In favour of Vadabalijas of Pedaganagallapeta                                |
| 2 Kari Thotaiah, a Vadabalija caste fisherman, resident of Pedaganagallapeta Vs. a Velama of the neighbouring place                                                                  | Period: Not known. A Velama caste man belonging to the neighbouring place beat Kari Thotaiah's son. This case was taken to the Court of Law                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Rs. 200                                                                    | There was a mutual settlement between the parties on the advice of the Court |
| 3 Barri Kottaiah belonging to Vadabalija caste and resident of Pedaganagallapeta Vs. a person belonging to Vadabalija caste and resident of Pukkallapeta                             | Once, Barri Kottaiah had left the fishing net cast in the backwaters of the sea and returned home. This net was stolen away by a resident of Pukkallapeta                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Rs. 1,000                                                                  | The case ended in favour of Barri Kottaiah                                   |

Among these 3 cases, one was connected with a murder of Vadabalija woman by a person belonging to Velama Caste. The other concerned with the beating of a Vadabalija boy by a Velama person. In another case, a Vadabalija fisherman belonging to Pukkallapeta took away a net cast in the water, belonging to a fisherman of Pedaganagallapeta. One case of illicit liquor selling was registered among the Jalaris of Kasipeta which ended in the conviction of some fishermen.

**Kula Panchayat and Statutory Panchayat**

65. The fishermen were asked why, since the Statutory Panchayats are functioning, they think that the Kula Panchayat should still continue. Out of 78 persons interviewed, (17 persons) 22% did not say anything either because they were unaware of the existence of Statutory Panchayat or they could not form a comparative idea of the functioning of these two Panchayats. The remaining (61 persons) 78% except one person said that a definite role was being fulfilled by the Kula Panchayat. One person complained about the inefficient working of the Kula Panchayat in Pedaganagallapeta. They feel a sense of belonging and confidence in the Kula Panchayat. The following are the typical answers on this question made by the fishermen:

"I have confidence in the Kula Panchayat as my caste elders settle the disputes."

"We desire to settle the disputes among ourselves."

"The main advantage with the Kula Panchayat is that it is a traditional one and composed of our own caste people. It decides cases according to our old customs. Justice can be administered to the aggrieved party promptly and with less cost."

"The Caste Panchayat knows the facts first hand. They have the knowledge of the real situation and know what is right and what is wrong and can give better judgement. The Statutory Panchayat may not award proper justice since they do not know our customs."

"The fines levied and collected could be used by the caste elders themselves. The Statutory Panchayat does not give the fine imposed on the aggrieved party whereas the Kula Panchayat gives the amount to the aggrieved."

66. This shows that the place of Kula Panchayat is in the intimate social area of the fishermen. They instinctively feel the necessity for such an integral organisation because of the social and psychological texture of the problems that arise in the day-to-day

working of their community. Their problems have to be understood, their behaviour patterns and actions evaluated, rulings, directives and punitive measures administered by a social machinery which very closely participates in the community and is continuously subject to such rulings and thus know where the shoe pinches. This attitude is abundantly made clear when we see the fishermen looking upon the Statutory Panchayat as something which is not part and parcel of their intimate social and institutional life and feel that the Kula Panchayat is their own having sanction of tradition of long working, being a composition of men belonging to their caste.

#### Forces of integration

67. With the establishment of the Statutory Panchayat at Kallepalle village, two Revenue villages, Mofusbandar and Kallepalle have been grouped into one Panchayat. From Pedaganagallapeta hamlet one member has been unanimously returned as the member of the Panchayat. Under the auspices of the Statutory Panchayat a Youth Organisation is being organised in Pedaganagallapeta hamlet. Thus apart from the informal meeting of the hamlet Caste Councils for deciding some common cases, the establishment of the Statutory Panchayat has streamlined the inter-hamlet and inter-village relations to develop among the fishermen residing in the hamlets a sense of belonging to a wider area and a potent organisation whose deliberations and decisions can materially make perceptible differences in the ordinary business of life. Further, a sense of loss of recognition, negligence and dissatisfaction felt by some fishermen in the working of the traditional Caste Panchayat is now being made up by other opportunities where new leadership can show itself in other channels. Thus, the disintegrating and fissiparous tendencies in the traditional framework of the society have gained another avenue where it can constructively by flow to develop wider contacts.

#### Tension and disintegration

68. There are no traces of the existence of tension in the Jalari Kula Panchayat of Kasipeta. But there are some new tendencies in the working of Caste Panchayat at Pedaganagallapeta among the Vadabaliyas. As mentioned earlier, the jurisdiction of Pedaganagallapeta Caste Panchayat is spread over Chinaganagallapeta and Pedaganagallapeta hamlets. This was because Chinaganagallapeta hamlet situated contiguously and close-by grew up as a sort of an extension of the families of Pedaga-

nagallapeta. The traditions of the elderly persons existing in Pedaganagallapeta and the advice they tendered were a sort of succour to the younger generation of Chinaganagallapeta. Hence, its residents chose to retain their loyalty to the Caste Panchayat of the mother hamlet, Pedaganagallapeta. During recent years this loyalty and confidence seems to have been waning. Some of the rulings and conventions given by the Caste Panchayat have not satisfied the sense of justice entertained by the residents of the latter. During the survey period, a case occurred when as a matter of convention all the fishermen ought to have remained at home without going on a fishing expedition on a particular day when they worshipped the deity Ammoru. Some residents of Chinaganagallapeta broke this convention by going on a fishing expedition on that day. This indisciplinary act was brought before the Kula Panchayat. The group of fishermen who had gone for fishing tried to defend their case on the basis of the economic need they had felt and how their going for fishing for half-a-day in the morning did not come in the way of their participation in the worship of deity in the afternoon. The Caste Council gave a ruling that this behaviour is *ultra vires* the community conduct and made clear that the earnings of half-a-day had to be forgone in the interest of the common discipline of the community. On the other hand if they persisted in holding their own view it is entirely left to them to have their own Caste Panchayat. If they wanted to continue under the jurisdiction of the Pedaganagallapeta hamlet Caste Panchayat, they had to pay the fine. The final results were not known during the Investigator's stay in the village. But this case shows how there are certain processes which take the form of an economic garb that come into conflict with the solidarity of a community which slowly breaks up into a distinct habitation area making room for a separate organisation which takes into consideration the needs of individual units in their intimate setting.

69. Another case was noticed in Pedaganagallapeta where a few persons felt dissatisfied with the working of the Caste Panchayat. The reason being that they are inefficient and spent the funds on drinking. But this feeling did not take any form of dissidence or formation of an opposite group. On the other hand, this dissatisfaction found an outlet in a constructive form of expression. The establishment of the Statutory Panchayat at Kallepalle and under its aegis the formation of a Youth

organisation have received strength by the dissatisfied members. The nomination of one of the members in Pedaganagallapeta as the member of the Statutory Panchayat has given a constructive opening for building solidarity among the hamlet people as an integral part of a wider area and siphon off the disgruntled feelings. One point that emerges out of this study is that the traditional sector of social life needs the working of the Caste Panchayat in dealing with the problems and disputes that arise in the family, inter-family, group and hamlet life of the fishermen. This traditional institution is not in competition with the new Statutory Panch-

ayat which, on the other hand, has for progressive outlook and ideas a healthy effect on the working of the Caste Panchayat.

#### Inter-hamlet and inter-village relations

70. The pattern of relations among the hamlets in Mofusbandar village, the neighbouring villages and the two hamlets under survey are characterised by relations based on caste, kinship, debits and credits, needs of trade, communications, employment and needs of recreational, religious, administrative and welfare services.

Statement V-5

#### INTER-HAMLET, INTER-VILLAGE AND RURAL-URBAN RELATIONS

| S. No.<br>(1) | Name of place<br>(2)                       | Distance from<br>the hamlets<br>under survey<br>(3)    | Nature of relations obtaining with reference to the hamlets under survey<br>(4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1             | Mofusbandar<br>main village                | 1 mile                                                 | Purchase of domestic requirements; agricultural labour; borrowing money from traders; postal facilities; consultation regarding <i>muhurtham</i> ; services of Malas to play musical instruments and washermen services.                                                                                                                                          |
| 2             | Jalaripeta<br>hamlet                       | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile                                | Marital and kinship relations for the Jalaris of Kasipeta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 3             | Pukkallapeta<br>hamlet                     | $\frac{1}{2}$ a furlong from<br>Pedaganagalla-<br>peta | Marital and kinship relations; borrowing and lending money; medicinal help; magico-religious assistance; employment for the tackleless and craftless fishermen; <i>theppa</i> repairs etc.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 4             | Chinaganagalla-<br>peta hamlet             | A few yards from<br>Pedaganagalla-<br>peta             | Kinship and marital relations; borrowing and lending money; common Caste Panchayat; worship and celebration of Peddammoru festival once in 5 years; employment opportunities for craftless and tackleless fishermen with craft and tackle owners; purchase and sale of craft and tackle; magico-religious services                                                |
| 5             | Kasipeta hamlet                            | 2 furlongs from<br>Pedaganagalla-<br>peta              | Employment opportunities in fishing; magico-religious services; sale of craft and tackle.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 6             | Kallepalle<br>village                      | One mile                                               | Motor bus terminus; purchase of domestic requirements; carpentry, barber and musical instrument services; retail market for fish; recreation and entertainment; participation in village deity festival and worship (Asiramma festival and Sivaratri); employment opportunities for agricultural and casual labour; borrowing money, seat of Statutory Panchayat. |
| 7             | Sadupeta hamlet                            | About a mile                                           | Employment opportunities for agricultural labour; visit of itinerant rice traders from Sadupeta; borrowing money; retail market for fish; owners of casurina plantations from where the fishermen get the fuel.                                                                                                                                                   |
| 8             | Labbodipeta or<br>Labbavanipeta<br>village | About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile                             | Employment opportunities for agricultural labourers; kinship and marital ties; recreation and entertainment; borrowing money; retail market for fish; carpentry services for Jalaris of Kasipeta.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 9             | Ippili village                             | About 2 miles                                          | Kinship and marital ties; purchase of food grains.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10            | Srikakulam town                            | 7 miles                                                | Nearest urban centre; weekly <i>shandy</i> centre; purchase of domestic requirements; retail and wholesale market centre for fish marketing; recreation and entertainment; taluk and district headquarters; Government Fishery Inspector's Office; communication centre; educational centre; Police Station.                                                      |
| 11            | Kochcharla<br>village                      | About 6 miles                                          | Obtaining priestly services (for Vadabaliyas of Pedaganagallapeta).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 12            | Rallapeta village                          | Not known                                              | Craftsman service for <i>theppa</i> making, engaged by Jalaris of Kasipeta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 13            | Komradupeta<br>village                     | ...                                                    | Craftsman service for <i>theppa</i> making.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 14            | Narasannapeta<br>hamlet                    | About 2 furlongs                                       | Kinship ties; <i>theppa</i> repairs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 15            | Amadalavalasa<br>town                      | About 22 miles                                         | Nearest railway station; wholesale market for fish; weekly <i>shandy</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

—Contd.

## Statement V-5—Concl'd.

## INTER-HAMLET, INTER-VILLAGE AND RURAL-URBAN RELATIONS

| S. No.<br>(1) | Name of place<br>(2) | Distance from<br>the hamlets<br>under survey<br>(3) | Nature of relations obtaining with reference to the hamlet under survey<br>(4)                                      |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16            | Arasavalli           | About 6 miles                                       | Pilgrim centre; kinship and marital ties for Jalaris of Kasipeta; employment opportunities for agricultural labour. |
| 17            | Guppalur             | About 6 miles                                       | Kinship ties for Jalaris of Kasipeta.                                                                               |
| 18            | Gaddalapadu          | About 25 miles                                      | Kinship ties for Jalaris of Kasipeta.                                                                               |
| 19            | Dowlaiswaram         | More than 100 miles                                 | Kinship ties for Jalaris of Kasipeta.                                                                               |
| 20            | Kotabommala          | About 24 miles                                      | Kinship ties for Jalaris of Kasipeta.                                                                               |
| 21            | Balivada village     | 3 miles                                             | Employment opportunities for agricultural labour.                                                                   |
| 22            | Modampalem village   | Not known                                           | Employment opportunities for agricultural labour.                                                                   |
| 23            | Gara village         | Not known                                           | Employment opportunities for agricultural labour; headquarters of Panchayat Samithi Block.                          |
| 24            | Budumuru             | Not known                                           | Weekly <i>shandy</i> (Thursday).                                                                                    |
| 25            | Kollivalasa          | 16 miles                                            | Weekly <i>shandy</i> (Tuesday).                                                                                     |
| 26            | Chinthada            | Not known                                           | Weekly <i>shandy</i> (Saturday).                                                                                    |
| 27            | Neridivalasa         | Not known                                           | Weekly <i>shandy</i> (Tuesday).                                                                                     |
| 28            | Narasannapeta        | Not known                                           | Weekly <i>shandy</i> (Thursday).                                                                                    |

The above Statement V-5 reveals that the hamlets under survey do not show characteristics of economic self-sufficiency but on the other hand reveal a large area of social and economic relations between the hamlets and the villages which are complementary and are regulated by kinship ties and market mechanism. While cash is largely used for bulk or bigger transactions in the hamlet, and for all transactions in the weekly *shandies* and the urban and important market centres, petty trade at the hamlet involves barter transactions where fish is used as the customary tender. The fishermen economy which completely specialises in the production of fish, solely depends on the neighbouring agricultural villages like Labbodipeta, Ippili, Kallepalle and the hamlet of Sadupeta for retail marketing of fish and day-to-day purchases of cereals, pulses, vegetables and condiments. For purchase of clothing, utensils, tobacco, salt, onion, garlic and other condiments and spices they depend on the private shops in Kallepalle, Mofusbandar main village and Srikakulam Town. The Komati (Vaisya) caste traders of Mofusbandar main village are doing good service as home delivery salesmen in the hamlets by selling tobacco, sweetmeats and matches everyday during the day time and by running a provisions shop in the evening till late 10 p.m., in these hamlets. These shops, one in Pedaganagallapeta and one in Pukkallapeta are set up in the houses

rented from fishermen. The Komati traders return home by 10-30 p.m.

71. The agricultural economy of Kallepalle village, Sadupeta hamlet, Labbodipeta village, and Mofusbandar main village is offering employment opportunities for the men and women workers of these two hamlets. These economic relations have further strengthened the ties of these hamlets with the neighbouring hamlets and villages by the manpower needs for watering the casuarina plants owned by the Sadupeta and Ippili cultivators. The location of these casuarina plantations have helped to solve the fuel problem of the fishermen. The fishermen for their fuel mainly depend on the casuarina twigs available in the nearby casuarina plantations from where they either collect freely as a matter of goodwill and good neighbourly relations with the agriculturists or purchase at a nominal price.

72. Among the hamlets themselves there is nothing like an unhealthy competition in production and marketing of fish. As the economic relations are mostly governed by the caste and kinship and customary considerations, there obtains a great degree of harmony and natural goodwill. There are no rivalries and factions. Strong ties of kinship, matrimonial relations and a feeling of unity having belonged to one caste—both in the case of the Vadabaliya and Jalari—have built up an infrastruc-

ture of inter-familial, inter-hamlet social relations and there is very little room for group attempts at rivalry, rifts and persistent relations of hatred and factional feelings.

## Inter-caste relations

73. There is no system of † *Jajmani* relations existing among the fishermen hamlets in their relation with other occupational castes or other hamlets and villages. This does not mean that there are no intimate customary relations between fishermen and other castes. But the relation is purely of an individual choice rather than of a traditional customary inter-caste relations. There are thus a few households in Pedaganagallapeta which supply fish regularly to the land owners and cultivators of the neighbouring hamlet and villages and collect grain in return for the value of fish supplied.

74. As each hamlet is inhabited exclusively by one caste, the day-to-day life of the fishermen does not concern with the processes of inter-caste rela-

tions within the hamlet. These arise when other caste people come to the fishermen hamlet for trade or for some social occasions like Ammoru festival. In worship of deities, celebration of festivals, taking water from the well or the spring do not give rise to anything like a pattern of social relations which involves an inter-caste interaction in the hamlet. Even on Ammoru festivals when the Rellis (a Scheduled Caste) and Malas (a Scheduled Caste) are invited from other hamlets or villages to play on the musical instruments, they are treated as the professional people and are treated with due sense of hospitality. Even though the pattern of inter-caste relations does not reveal in the day-to-day life of fishermen in the hamlets, the normal customs as they have developed towards various castes with respect to dining, taking water and matrimonial relations is gathered by the feelings they entertain when they have occasion to move with other castes in the neighbouring places. The following Statement V-6 gives some details of the caste milieu, its awareness among fishermen and some aspects of their social relations with reference to them.

## Statement V-6

## SOME PARTICULARS OF INTER-CASTE RELATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO FISHERMEN CASTES

| Name of caste/community which form the caste milieu for fishermen<br>(1) | No. of informants mentioning about the caste in column (1)<br>(2) | Habitation area, occupational and social traits of caste in column (1)<br>(3)                                                                                                                              | Some features of social inter-course of Jalari and Vadabaliya fishermen castes with the caste mentioned in column (1)<br>(4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Velama                                                                 | 66                                                                | Labbodipeta (½ mile), Ippili (2 miles), Srikakulam (7 miles), Sadupeta (1 mile), Kallepalle (1 mile); Predominantly owner-cultivators of land; numerically dominant; politically and economically powerful | Fishermen hold them in high esteem. In their image of caste hierarchy they are ranked next to Brahmins. Castes are also not rare where they are ranked first, while the ranking ranges from I to V the modal rating is placed next to Brahmins. They take food and water from them. No inter-marital relations have taken place. As Velamas are politically and economically powerful, the fishermen closely follow them. |
| 2 Brahmin                                                                | 64                                                                | Srikakulam (7 miles), Arasavalli (6 miles)                                                                                                                                                                 | They hold them in high respect and their rank ranges from I to VI. The modal rating is I. They take food and water from them. There is one case wherein it is reported that he does not take food or water from Brahmins. Brahmins are consulted by fishermen for fixing <i>muhurthams</i> i.e., auspicious times for important ritualistic performances.                                                                 |
| 3 Kapu                                                                   | 46                                                                | Labbodipeta (½ mile), Ippili (2 miles), Srikakulam (7 miles), Sadupeta (1 mile), Kallepalle (1 mile); predominantly owner-cultivators of land; numerically dominant; economically strong                   | This caste is considered to be of a higher status next only to Velama. Its ranking varies from I to V. Many fishermen consider Velama and Kapu to be of equal status. They seek economic and financial assistance in the form of loans from the Kapu cultivators of the neighbouring hamlets and villages. They take food and water from them. No inter-caste marriages have taken place.                                 |

† "...*Jajmani* system is a system of distribution in Indian villages whereby high-caste land owning families called *jajmans* are provided services and products by various lower castes such as carpenters, potters, blacksmiths, water carriers, sweepers and laundrymen." Penline Mahar Kolenda, 'Toward a Model of the Hindu *Jajmani* System', *Human Organisation*, Vol. 22, No. 1, 1963, p. 11.

Statement V-6—Contd.

## SOME PARTICULARS OF INTER-CASTE RELATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO FISHERMEN CASTES

| Name of caste/community which form the caste milieu for fishermen | No. of informants mentioning about the caste in column (1) | Habitation area, occupational and social traits of caste in column (1)                                                                                                 | Some features of social inter-course of Jalari and Vadabaliya fishermen castes with the caste mentioned in column (1)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                               | (2)                                                        | (3)                                                                                                                                                                    | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 5 Raju                                                            | 33                                                         | Bonthaiahkoder (2 miles), Srikakulam (7 miles); land owners                                                                                                            | Rajus occupy the same rank as that of Velama. The ranking varies from I to V. They take water and food from the Rajus. No inter-caste marriages have taken place.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 6 Telaga                                                          | 25                                                         | Mofusbandar main village (1 mile), Kallepalle (1 mile), Srikakulam (7 miles), Labbodipeta (½ mile), Ippili (2 miles); owner-cultivators and tenant cultivators of land | These rank next to Kapus. While the ranking ranges from I to VII the modal ranking is IV. Fishermen take water and food from them. No inter-caste marriage has taken place.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 7 Komati                                                          | 57                                                         | Mofusbandar main village (1 mile)                                                                                                                                      | The ranking ranges from I to VI. The modal rank is II according to Velama. They are the traders who supply the domestic requirements to fishermen. In the previous generation fishermen were not in the habit of taking food and water from them. In the present generation 32% of fishermen have no objection to take water and food from the Komati. The remaining are continuing their old habit. In fact, to-day, one of the Komati merchants is running a tea shop in the hamlet itself. |
| 9 Golla                                                           | 14                                                         | Mofusbandar main village (1 mile), Kallepalle (1 mile); agriculturists; sheep and dairy farmers                                                                        | In the caste hierarchy, Gollas are ranked from I to V but the mode is one of equal status with Velamas. Fishermen take food and water from them. No inter-caste marital relations have taken place.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 10 Karnam                                                         | 8                                                          | Details not known                                                                                                                                                      | There is no identifiable and distinct hierarchical relation. Karnam (Srishti Karnam) rank in caste status equal to the Velama while all others are lower than them. They take food and water from these castes. No inter-marriage relations have occurred.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 11 Sigadi                                                         | 7                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 12 Reddy                                                          | 6                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 13 Kalinga                                                        | 5                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 14 Palle                                                          | 4                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 15 Chavidi                                                        | 2                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 16 Majje                                                          | 1                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 17 Neyyi                                                          | 1                                                          | Details not known                                                                                                                                                      | Caste status is lower to Velama. Fishermen take food and water from them. No inter-caste marriage has occurred.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 18 Devanga                                                        | 1                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 19 Mala (Pan-chama)                                               | 65                                                         | Mofusbandar main village (1 mile), Kallepalle (1 mile); agricultural labourers                                                                                         | They do not touch them, do not take water and food from their hands; no inter-caste marital relations. They are invited to play on musical instruments like <i>dappu</i> and <i>dolu</i> during Anamoru festival.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 20 Relli                                                          | 54                                                         | Kallepalle (1 mile), Srikakulam (7 miles); fish traders, fruit traders                                                                                                 | They do not take cooked food and water from them. No inter-caste marital relations. There is close interdependence and collaboration between fishermen and Rellis in fish trading.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 21 Chakali                                                        | 48                                                         | Kallepalle (1 mile); washermen                                                                                                                                         | They do not take cooked food and water from Chakalis. Their services are engaged by the fishermen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 22 Mangali                                                        | 41                                                         | Kallepalle (1 mile); barbers                                                                                                                                           | They do not take cooked food and water from the Mangali. Their services for hair cutting, shaving and playing on musical instruments are engaged by the fishermen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 23 Madiga                                                         | 30                                                         | Kallepalle (1 mile); agricultural labourers                                                                                                                            | They do not touch them; do not take water and cooked food from them. They are invited by fishermen to their hamlet to play the <i>dappu</i> (drum) on the occasion of Anamoru festival.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 24 Jalari                                                         | 26                                                         | Kasipeta hamlet, Jalariipeta hamlet; fishermen                                                                                                                         | Vadabalijas do not take water and cooked food from the Jalari fishermen. No inter-marriage relations. Cordial inter-caste relations and mutual economic help prevail.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 25 Reddika                                                        | 20                                                         | Not known                                                                                                                                                              | Fishermen do not take water and food from them.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 26 Kamsali                                                        | 9                                                          | Kallepalle (1 mile); goldsmith                                                                                                                                         | No inter-dining and inter-marriage. They engage the services of Kamsalis in making ornaments.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

—Contd.

Statement V-6—Concl'd.

## SOME PARTICULARS OF INTER-CASTE RELATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO FISHERMEN CASTES

| Name of caste/community which form the caste milieu for fishermen | No. of informants mentioning about the caste in column (1) | Habitation area, occupational and social traits of caste in column (1)                                                                                                                                                                 | Some features of social inter-course of Jalari and Vadabaliya fishermen castes with the caste mentioned in column (1)                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                               | (2)                                                        | (3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 27 Sale                                                           | 7                                                          | Place of residence not known; weavers and cloth traders                                                                                                                                                                                | No inter-dining and inter-marriage. They purchase sarees and dhotis from the Salis who visit the hamlet as itinerant traders.                                                       |
| 28 Muslim                                                         | 3                                                          | Not known                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | No inter-dining and inter-marriage between (Jalari and Vadabaliya) fishermen and Muslims.                                                                                           |
| 29 Vadabaliya                                                     | 5                                                          | Pedaganagallapeta hamlet, } within a<br>Chinaganagallapeta ham- } range of<br>let, Pukkallapeta hamlet, } 2 furlongs<br>Narasannapeta hamlet } distance<br>Labbodipeta (Labbavani- } ½ mile<br>peta), }<br>Ippili; Fishermen } 2 miles | Jalaris do not inter-dine and inter-marry with Vadabalijas.                                                                                                                         |
| 30 Sachchodu                                                      | 2                                                          | Not known                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | No inter-dining and inter-marriage with fishermen (Jalari and Vadabaliya).                                                                                                          |
| 31 Pamula                                                         | 1                                                          | Not known                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | No inter-dining and inter-marriage with fishermen (Jalari and Vadabaliya).                                                                                                          |
| 32 Nattigottula                                                   | 1                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 33 Settibaliya                                                    | 1                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 34 Kamma                                                          | 1                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 35 Savara                                                         | 1                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 36 Vadde                                                          | 1                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 37 Goundla                                                        | 1                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 38 Odiya                                                          | 1                                                          | Not known                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | No inter-dining and inter-marriage with fishermen (Jalari and Vadabaliya). Medari and Kummari supply the fishermen domestic utensils either at the hamlet or at the <i>shandy</i> . |
| 39 Medari                                                         | 1                                                          | Habitation area not known; basketry making use of bamboo                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 40 Kummari                                                        | 1                                                          | Kallepalle (1 mile); Potter                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                     |

75. As revealed by the foregoing Statement, the castography of the surrounding hamlets and villages which controls, directs and influences the social life of fishermen contain the following castes viz., Velama, Brahmin, Kapu, Raju, Telaga, Komati, Golla, Chakali, Mangali, Mala, Madiga, Relli, Kamsali, Kummari, Medari and Sale. There is no rivalry or faction between these castes and the fishermen castes. Each caste *vis-a-vis* the fishermen castes has a unique relation whose content reflects economic, political and ritual nature. The Velama, the Kapu, the Raju, the Telaga and the Golla castes have a strong economic base as land owners and cultivators. Not only are they a source of current and potential market for the retail sales of fish supplied from the fishermen castes, they are also purveyors of credit and source of food grains supply to the fishermen. In political field, the fishermen look to the leadership of persons that hail from these land owning castes. They are a source of security and advice in matters connected with the outside relations of their village or hamlet. Brahmins provide the advice on fixing of auspicious

days for marriage, house construction and such auspicious occasions. They are looked upon with respect for these purposes. The Komati is a trading class which supplies the necessary domestic requirements both in the form of door to door service and shopping at a fixed place in the hamlet. Relli is an occupational caste of traders who deal in bulk purchases of fresh and dry fish from these people. There is another caste, Kevati which is also related to the fishermen as bulk purchasers of fish. Sometimes a few Kapu traders also purchase fish. Chakali (washermen), Mangali (barber), Kamsali (goldsmith), Kummari (potter), Medari (bamboo basket maker) Sale (weaver) are occupational castes which are related to the fishermen castes as agencies and groups performing an economic function. However the supply of services and goods does not follow the pattern of *jajmani* relationship. Because the economic activity is centred in these castes, the economic relations between the fishermen and other artisan and other occupational castes underlie the inter-caste relations. There is nothing like some occupational caste households being

customarily attached to fishermen for supplying the economic goods are doing the service. The payment is most generally in the form of cash, sometimes payment through fish is also resorted to. Some Mala and Madiga caste households act as country orchestra men playing on *dappu* and *ramadolu*. Sometimes the Mangali and Relli caste persons are also invited to play on musical instruments. They are invited on Ammoru festival day. They come in groups of 4 or 5 and are paid a fixed sum of money which ranges from Rs. 3 to 20 in addition to free food.

#### Caste hierarchy

76. The fishermen rank Brahmin, Velama, Kapu, Telaga, Komati, Golla, Raju, Karnam, Sigadi, Reddy, Kalinga, Palle, Chavidi, Majje, Neyyi and Devanga as higher castes superior to them and Mala, Relli, Chakali, Mangali, Madiga, Reddika, Kamsali, Sale, Sachchodu, Pamula, Nettigottula, Settibalija, Kamma, Savara, Vadde, Goundla, Odiya, Medari and Kummari as inferior to them. Between themselves viz., Jalari and Vadabalija, each rates its own status as higher than the other. There is no objection to accept cooked food and water from the castes belonging to the group superior to them. They do not take water and cooked food from the inferior castes. There is no inter-dining between the Jalari and the Vadabalija castes. Whether with the superior castes or with the inferior castes, the fishermen have had no inter-marital relations and have expressed no preference or inclination towards any such act. Among the superior castes, the fishermen rank the Brahmin as the top caste and next in order rate Velama. Other castes like Kapu, Komati, Telaga, Golla are ranked next to Velama without any clear-cut heirarchical stratification. But a few fishermen bracket Velama, Kapu, Kalinga and Sigadi in the first rank, Golla in the second and Brahmin in the third, or no hierarchical distinctions are made among the higher castes, all of them being bracketed into one, or some fishermen feel the uniqueness of the caste and say that each caste has got its own place and the question of high or low does not arise at all.

#### Yuvajana Sangham

77. There are no separate and distinct organisations of voluntary type in the traditional organisational structure among the fishermen. But recently with the establishment of the Statutory Panchayat and institution of development administration, a new organisation called Yuvajana

Sangham (Youth organisation) has been formed by the fishermen of Pedaganagallapeta in 1961. The Panchayat President residing at Kallepalle village, advised the youths of their hamlet to organise themselves into a Yuvajana Sangham to promote unity among themselves in the hamlet, eschew drinking habit and to conduct cultural activities like *bhajana*. This Sangham is also known as Palleti Sangham as Sri Kari Palleti took initiative in organising the Sangham. The membership is restricted exclusively to the males of Pedaganagallapeta only. There are 32 members and all of them are working fishermen except one who is studying in the 6th class. The age range of members varies from 10 to 40 years but most of them are in their twenties. Two members are literates upto 5th class (primary). Every member has to pay 6 P. per week. The Yuvajana Sangham consists of a President, a Secretary and 32 members; Kari Palleti aged 38 years, an enthusiastic person is the President. Barri Lachmaiah aged 20 is the Secretary. Both of them are illiterates. They raised an amount of about Rs. 200 by subscriptions and donations. They have spent some money towards the purchase of musical instruments and photos used in conducting *bhajana*. For this purpose they are in receipt of Rs. 40 as grant from the Government through the Panchayat Samithi funds. There is a plan to construct a small room as Bhajana Mandir. There is no such organisation among the Jalaris of Kasipeta.

78. As mentioned earlier, this youth organisation has become a forum for topical conversation among fishermen and a forum for organising the youth along constructive lines. While this welcome effect is clearly seen on the community life of the hamlet, there are some older fishermen who look upon this movement as something that undermines the traditional solidarity and unquestionable loyalty to the elders. Some other elders look upon this organisation with an unwelcome eye. When one of the investigators presented a hurricane lantern which he had newly purchased for his survey work in the fishermen hamlet to the Yuvajana Sangham without the knowledge of the elderly members of the hamlet, he was questioned as to why he gave it to them. According to them the hurricane lantern should have been given to the caste head. This incident throws some light on the social process in the fishermen community that the traditional group by its very nature of conservatism always looks upon a new kind of leadership in the hamlet with an eye of suspicion and narrow outlook.

## Chapter VI

### SOCIAL REFORMS, AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE

#### Hindu Adoption Act and Hindu Succession Act

1. No fisherman is aware of such Acts like Hindu Adoption Act and Hindu Succession Act and of the changes in them. They are unconcerned about them neither are they anxious to know about them. Verily they feel that their social life has little to do with the changes in these Acts.

#### Inheritance of property

2. Among fishermen community after the death of the father the son inherits the property. In the case of more than one son, all the sons inherit the property equally among themselves (Tables 61 and 62). The following Statement VI-1 throws light on the attitude towards inheritance of property by daughters.

Statement VI-1

Statement No. 11

# ATTITUDE TOWARDS INHERITANCE OF PROPERTY BY DAUGHTERS

| Age group<br>(in years) | All informants |     |     | Unfavourable |     |     | Favourable |     |      | No opinion |      |      | Not recorded |      |      | Irrelevant answer |      |      | Inability to explain opinion |      |      |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|------|------------|------|------|--------------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|------------------------------|------|------|
|                         |                |     |     |              |     |     |            |     |      |            |      |      |              |      |      |                   |      |      |                              |      |      |
|                         | P              | M   | F   | P            | M   | F   | P          | M   | F    | P          | M    | F    | P            | M    | F    | P                 | M    | F    | P                            | M    | F    |
|                         | (1)            | (2) | (3) | (4)          | (5) | (6) | (7)        | (8) | (9)  | (10)       | (11) | (12) | (13)         | (14) | (15) | (16)              | (17) | (18) | (19)                         | (20) | (21) |
| (1)                     | (2)            | (3) | (4) | (5)          | (6) | (7) | (8)        | (9) | (10) | (11)       | (12) | (13) | (14)         | (15) | (16) | (17)              | (18) | (19) | (20)                         | (21) | (22) |
| 50 and above            | 16             | 15  | 1   | 7            | 7   | ... | 8          | 7   | 1    | 1          | 1    | ...  | ...          | ...  | ...  | ...               | ...  | ...  | ...                          | ...  | ...  |
| 41 - 50                 | 13             | 10  | 3   | 9            | 8   | 1   | 3          | 2   | 1    | ...        | ...  | ...  | ...          | 2    | 1    | 1                 | ...  | ...  | ...                          | ...  | ...  |
| 31 - 40                 | 25             | 24  | 1   | 21           | 21  | ... | 2          | 2   | ...  | ...        | ...  | ...  | ...          | 3    | 2    | 1                 | 1    | 1    | ...                          | 1    | 1    |
| 21 - 30                 | 24             | 22  | 2   | 12           | 12  | ... | 7          | 6   | 1    | ...        | ...  | ...  | ...          | ...  | ...  | ...               | ...  | ...  | ...                          | ...  | ...  |
| 20 and below            | ...            | ... | ... | ...          | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ...  | ...        | ...  | ...  | ...          | ...  | ...  | ...               | ...  | ...  | ...                          | ...  | ...  |
| Total                   | 78             | 71  | 7   | 49           | 48  | 1   | 20         | 17  | 3    | 1          | 1    | ...  | 6            | 3    | 3    | 1                 | 1    | ...  | 1                            | 1    | ...  |

changes in that Act in the recent years and the

Of the total of 78 persons among both the Vadabalijas and the Jalaris only 72 have reported on this issue and the remaining 6 have not reported as they could not be contacted. Of the 72 persons reporting, 30 persons have no opinion on the matter. Twenty persons are of the opinion that the daughters should inherit property equally with sons and the remaining 49 were against such a practice (Table 63 and Statement VI-1). An overall analysis of the opinion of persons on the issue of equal share of property to women and their age shows that 43.75% of the persons in the age-group 50 years and above are not in favour of daughter's getting equal share of property with sons, while 50% of the persons in the same age group are in favour of the issue. The remaining persons have no opinion. In the age group of 41-50 years 23.07% of the persons are in favour of the issue; this percentage decreases to 8 for the persons in the age group 31-40 years and rises to 21.16% in the age group 21-30. Table 63 shows that the younger and older age groups are in favour of the daughters sharing the property equally with sons whereas those in the thirties and early forties are against such a tendency.

#### Hindu Marriage Act and Dowry Prohibition Act

3. None among them is aware of the existence of the Hindu Marriage Act and that there have been

changes in that Act in the recent years and the legislation prohibiting dowry. Among the Vadabalijas, there is no custom of paying dowry. Hence, their reaction and attitude to the Dowry Prohibition Act is one of indifference and unconcern. Among the Jalaris there are some cases in four households wherein dowry in the form of cash ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150 has been received by bridegroom's father or has been paid by the bride's father. Even then they were also not aware of the Dowry Prohibition Act and did not express their attitude either of approval or disapproval.

#### Untouchability

4. Out of 78 fishermen interviewed, only 3 persons—2 among the Vadabalijas and 1 among the Jalaris—are aware of the Law which makes observation of the practice of untouchability an offence (Table 67). Generally, the practice of untouchability takes the following form. The untouchables i.e., persons belonging to Mala, Madiga and Relli castes, are not allowed to take water either from the *selama* (spring) or the well used by the fishermen near their hamlets. They are served water from a distance. An earthen pot, touched by them, is not taken back again. Personal touch is considered to cause pollution which is said to end with the removal of clothes and bath by the person affected.

The untouchability problem arises whenever persons belonging to untouchable caste visit the village on a trade or a social visit. In the day-to-day hamlet life, the fishermen do not have to bother about this problem.

#### Land legislation

5. Fishermen are not aware of the land legislation as they are the least concerned regarding its impact on their economy.

#### Family Planning

6. Among the Vadabalijas in Pedaganagallapeta, out of the 68 persons interviewed none is aware of the existence of family planning centre. Only two among the 68 have reported that they are aware of family planning method. Five persons expressed their approval of family planning. Among these 5 persons one is a widow. The remaining 4 persons would like to adopt family planning methods at a stage ranging from 2 to 4 children. In Kasipeta, none of them is aware of family planning methods and family planning centre and no opinion of approval or disapproval of the family planning scheme and on the stage at which it has to be adopted has been expressed (Table 56).

7. Of the 4 persons among the Vadabalijas who would like to adopt family planning, one person in the age group 41-50 years would like to adopt family planning at the stage of 2 children. There are 2 persons one in each of the age group of 21 to 30 years and 31 to 40 years who would like to adopt family planning at the stage of 3 children. There is one person in the age group of 21-30 years who would like to adopt family planning at the stage of 4 children (Table 57). These data though scanty, seem to indicate that as a person reaches higher age groups, the number of children he would like to have at the stage of family planning falls. In this specific case from the age group 21-30 to 41-50 years the maximum number of children one would like to have at the stage when he would like to adopt family planning has fallen from 4 to 2 children. The information on this issue is nil with regard to Kasipeta. Table 58 shows the attitude towards family planning with reference to age of child bearing woman. No information is reported among the Jalaris. Among the Vadabalijas the reference is only to four persons. Among them the husband of a woman in age group of 16-20 years likes to adopt family planning methods after getting 4 children.

Another man whose wife is in the same age group likes to adopt family planning after 3 children. A husband of a woman aged between 26-30 years likes family planning after 3 children and that of a woman aged 40 years and above likes the family planning after 2 children.

8. Table 59 speaks of the attitude towards family planning with reference to duration of marriage. Of the total number of 68 persons interviewed among the Vadabalijas only 5 persons want no more children. Of these 5, 2 persons have been married over 20 years ago, 2 persons have had a married life of over 6 to 10 years and only one person had a married life of 16 to 20 years. The remaining 63 persons with a duration of marriage of 6 to 20 years or more expressed their desire to have more children. It is thus indicated that there is a tendency for persons desiring to have more children as the duration of marriage increases. Among the Jalaris all the ten persons interviewed want more children. Again, here the same tendency of greater number of persons namely 5 persons are found to be associated with greater duration of marriage wanting more children.

9. The attitude of persons towards family planning with reference to annual income is analysed in the Statement that follows:

Statement VI-2

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING WITH  
REFERENCE TO ANNUAL INCOME BY CASTE

| Income group in rupees<br>(1) | Total No. of persons interviewed<br>(2) | % to the total<br>(3) | % wanting more children<br>(4) | % wanting no more children<br>(5) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Vadabalija Caste</b>       |                                         |                       |                                |                                   |
| Above 1,201                   | 9                                       | 13.24                 | 100.00                         | Nil                               |
| 901 — 1,200                   | 20                                      | 29.41                 | 90.00                          | 10.00                             |
| 601 — 900                     | 20                                      | 29.41                 | 95.00                          | 5.00                              |
| 301 — 600                     | 18                                      | 26.47                 | 94.44                          | 5.56                              |
| 300 & less                    | 1                                       | 1.47                  | Nil                            | 100.00                            |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>68</b>                               | <b>100.00</b>         |                                |                                   |
| <b>Jalari Caste</b>           |                                         |                       |                                |                                   |
| Above 1,201                   | 3                                       | 30.00                 | 100.00                         | Nil                               |
| 901 — 1,200                   | 5                                       | 50.00                 | 100.00                         | Nil                               |
| 601 — 900                     | 2                                       | 20.00                 | 100.00                         | Nil                               |
| 301 — 600                     | ...                                     | ...                   | ...                            | ...                               |
| 300 & less                    | ...                                     | ...                   | ...                            | ...                               |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>10</b>                               | <b>100.00</b>         |                                |                                   |

Among the Vadabalijas, all the 9 persons in the income group of above Rs. 1,201 want more children.

The percentage falls to 90 in the income group of Rs. 901 to Rs. 1,200 and is about 95% in the income groups of Rs. 601 to Rs. 900 and Rs. 301 to Rs. 600. There is none in the income group Rs. 300 and less. No clear tendencies can therefore be established regarding attitude towards family planning based on income. It was already stated earlier the addition of a male child in the family is always considered as an additional hand to help the family in winning its bread. The fishermen apparently are quite indifferent to the idea of family planning.

#### Functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions

10. The organs of democratic decentralisation covering the hamlets under survey is, as mentioned previously, the Statutory Panchayat located at Kallepalle having jurisdiction over Kallepalle and Mofusbandar villages, Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta being the hamlets of the latter village. Kallepalle Panchayat falls under the Panchayat Samithi of Gara which in turn falls under the jurisdiction of Srikakulam Zilla Parishad. Most of the fishermen (37 out of 78) are aware of the name of Panchayat headquarters i. e., Kallepalle (Table 66). Only 5 out of 78 know the location of Panchayat Samithi headquarters i. e., Gara. Only 2 out of 78 know the location of Zilla Parishad headquarters. Jalaris know only the name of Panchayat headquarters and their knowledge of other headquarters is nil. It is strange that none among them could tell correctly about the name of taluk and district headquarters. They are aware of the Nagavali river at least! They do not know the names of any project or dam under construction.

11. Of the total number of 68 persons interviewed in Pedaganagallapeta 51.47% or 35 persons could tell the period of existence of Statutory Panchayat correctly. In Kasipeta 50% or 5 out of 10 persons interviewed have reported the correct period of existence of the Panchayat (Table 78).

12. Regarding the functions of the Panchayat, one Jalari said that it was levying only house tax whereas among the 11 Vadabalijas who expressed their opinion about the functions, 8 reported that it provides wells and roads, one said that it was giving contributions to their Sangham (youth club) and one expressed a hope that it would do good in future. Thus it is evident that all the 11 persons interviewed have viewed the functions of the Panchayat in all respects. In fact 8 have correctly defined the objectives while one has even gone to the extent of hoping for a good lot of things going to be undertaken by the Panchayat. But at the same time all are not fully satisfied with the functioning of the Panchayat. In reality, when questioned about the opinion on the functioning of the Panchayat, Panchayat Samithi and Zilla Parishad only 4 out of 68 Vadabalijas and 2 out of 10 Jalaris reported that these three institutions are functioning satisfactorily (Table 81).

13. Only 2 out of 10 Jalaris and 3 out of 68 Vadabalijas have reported that Swantantra Party is the political party to which many members of the Panchayat belong (Table 80).

14. Only one Vadabalija household head among the total 78 households in the two hamlets is aware of the functions of the Gram Sevak (Table 79).

## Chapter VII

### CONCLUSION

Fishermen hamlets are not as isolated, forlorn and desolate as they seem to appear at first impression. While they maintain distinct aloofness and independence with regard to their day-to-day neighbourhood and occupational activity, their social, economic and political life is an integral part of the Mofusbandar village and the neighbouring villages like Kallepalle, Killipalem and Labbodipeta. Quick transport facilities have reduced the physical distance between the fishermen hamlets and the flourishing market centres and the agricultural belt within a range of about 25 miles. There is a continuous inflow of food grains, cloth, tobacco and other domestic requirements through the traders of neighbouring villages or Srikakulam town to the fishermen hamlets and an outflow of fresh and cured fish from the fishermen hamlets towards these areas. Agricultural and other types of casual labour are other economic links through which inter-hamlet and inter-village relations are fostered. On the supply side, fishermen hamlets are a source of supply of animal food in the form of fresh and dried fish to the neighbouring area and of labour force to the hamlets and villages which are located in the close vicinity. On the demand side they provide a growing market for foodgrains, yarn, timber, hard fibres, cloth, tobacco, village crafts and services like the mat weaver, the basket maker, the potter, the carpenter and liquor makers and traders, itinerant fruit and eatables sellers. While the economic relations between the fishermen hamlets and the non-fishermen hamlets and villages in the neighbouring area are marked by the presence of complementary and mutual trade relations, the same cannot be said of the inter-relations, between the fishermen hamlets themselves. The factors like caste, occupation, kinship relation, contiguous physical situation, similar ecological factors have created a cohesive, well-knit community life which is anchored to a robust tradition of beliefs, customs, mores and caste rules. These non-economic institutional factors have plucked the venomous teeth of competition and rivalry between the hamlets and have kept them at a level and nature which do not create disruptive and unhappy community life.

2. Institution of caste is a fundamental and living factor in the stratification of fishermen

community. While occupation stratifies both Vadabalija and Jalari fishermen into one group from the rest of the people in the region, at the social root level caste stratifies them into distinct stratum. Among the same caste, stratification based on income is of less significance. On the other hand the status position of Pella or Samena which comes as a matter of heredity goes to stratify them among the fishermen community into higher social status. Economic consideration like the ownership of craft and *theppa* or the income earned by the household are taken into consideration in nominating the members for the Kula Panchayat. Education has not had its effect to be of any significance in the stratification of fishermen community.

3. Traditional group control is effective. The Kula Panchayat is a living force which controls and guides the fishermen's lives and values in the hamlet and to a certain extent their relation with other hamlets or villages. The Fishermen Co-operative Society which was functioning for sometime worked within the framework of the Caste Council. In fact the Vadabalija caste head was himself the Secretary of the Co-operative Society. With the establishment of the Statutory Panchayat new group forces are being organised. The Panchayat member, the president of the Yuvajana Sangham are making their personal and group force felt on the fishermen community through these associations. It can be seen at present in the fishermen hamlet of Pedaganagallapeta the operation of two forces—the traditional one symbolised in the caste head and some caste elders and the new one emanating from the membership of Panchayat and youth organisation.

4. The hamlet continues to be a unit of society where neighbours are kinsmen and helpers belonging to their own caste. The family is the production unit though the extended family kinsfolk join the fishermen crew in case they do not have their own craft and tackle. Hamlet and within it, the family is the unit for purposes of worship of deities and celebration of festivals. For purposes of day-to-day life at home and earning the means of livelihood, in a majority of cases the family consists of husband, wife and unmarried children. It is very rare to

find three generations of family living together in one household. The norms and values of the fishermen community are caste-bound but differentiated by hamlet. The centre of life is not the Revenue village but it is hamlet. But the hamlet life itself falls back upon the neighbouring hamlets or villages or the nearest urban centre to meet its economic, social, cultural and political needs.

5. Acculturation process is taking place as a result of such factors as cinema, the growing influence of such political institutions like political parties and participation in the bodies like the institutions of Panchayati Raj and development administration. Territorial means of social, economic and religious integration have become stronger by the development of improved means of transport like cycle, rickshaw and motor. Visit to pilgrim centre shrines and market is another periodical process of integrating fishermen's social and economic life with the neighbouring areas. These developments have not diminished the significance of hamlet, neighbourhood, village and caste. The traditional forms of co-operation, division of labour as well as mutual ties of a more emotional nature have retained their important role. Some wild convulsive changes have taken place whose locus is outside the hamlet setting and is slightly disturbing the existing power relations, authority and tradition. It may be of some interest to note that there are some changes taking place within the setting of the hamlet itself also. The case in point is the tendency of the Chinaganagallapeta hamleters to think in terms of having their own Caste Panchayat.

6. The economic framework of fishermen hamlets continues to be the traditional type. The craft and tackle owners employ the craftless and tackleless fishermen on terms of share. In the lean

fishing season, the working fishermen and at all possible times the women workers seek employment in agricultural and allied economic activities. Poultry keeping is only for house consumption; dairy farming is non-existent. None of the fishermen are land cultivators.

7. The benefits of Fishermen Co-operative Society have not been accruing to these inhabitants on a regular and sound basis. In fact due to some fire mishap, the society has become defunct. It is necessary to put this institution on a working basis.

8. The quick transport facilities made available to the fish traders by the Fisheries Department of Andhra Pradesh State Government no doubt have helped the fishermen indirectly by creating effective demand for their products from the market through the traders and middlemen.

9. As was reported in the fishermen hamlets Government had opened the fish curing yard long back and was selling the salt at subsidised rates. It is not known what circumstances had resulted in closing down this yard. Revival of this scheme will greatly help the fishermen of the village.

10. As greater emphasis is now laid on developing the primary production sectors especially food, new methods of tackling the fishermen's problems like providing finances, giving a price support and a technological programme—all of which involve an integrated approach from the point of view of production, marketing and finance, are required. A similar master plan for development of marine fishing, needs a long term approach and a huge investment which only the Government can provide. However, short-term measures like regulated market for fish or assured minimum price for the fish will greatly help the poor fishermen in the meantime.

## APPENDIX

## TABLES

The Tables presented herein are based on the data collected in respect of 78 households of Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta hamlets of Mofusbandar village. But Table 1 refers to Mofusbandar Revenue Village in addition to the houses and population in Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta hamlets under survey.

TABLE 1

## Area, Houses and Population

| Year                    | Name of village or hamlet  | Area     |          | Density | No. of houses | No. of households | Population |       |         |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------------|-------------------|------------|-------|---------|
|                         |                            | Acre     | Hectares |         |               |                   | Persons    | Males | Females |
| (1)                     | (2)                        | (3)      | (4)      | (5)     | (6)           | (7)               | (8)        | (9)   | (10)    |
| 1961 March              | Mofusbandar                | 1,593.60 | 645.18   | 555.42  | 289           | 289               | 1,383      | 714   | 669     |
| For surveyed households |                            |          |          |         |               |                   |            |       |         |
| 1962 March              | Kasipeta (Hamlet)          | ...      | ...      | ...     | 14            | 10                | 58         | 32    | 26      |
| 1962 March              | Pedaganagallapeta (Hamlet) | ...      | ...      | ...     | 93            | 69                | 305        | 157   | 148     |
|                         | Total                      | ...      | ...      | ...     | 107           | 79*               | 363        | 189   | 174     |

\*N.B.—One additional household has been taken into account only for purposes of this Table, and for other Tables this household is not counted due to non-availability of information.

TABLE 2

## Size and Composition of Households

| Name of hamlet    | Total No. of households | Single member     |       |         | Two or three members |       |         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|----------------------|-------|---------|
|                   |                         | No. of households | Males | Females | No. of households    | Males | Females |
| (1)               | (2)                     | (3)               | (4)   | (5)     | (6)                  | (7)   | (8)     |
| Kasipeta          | 10                      | ...               | ...   | ...     | 2                    | 4     | 2       |
| Pedaganagallapeta | 68                      | ...               | ...   | ...     | 21                   | 23    | 30      |
| Total             | 78                      | ...               | ...   | ...     | 23                   | 27    | 32      |

TABLE 2—Concl'd.

## Size and Composition of Households

| Name of hamlet    | Four to six members |       |         | Seven to nine members |       |         | Ten members and over |       |         |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|-------|---------|----------------------|-------|---------|
|                   | No. of households   | Males | Females | No. of households     | Males | Females | No. of households    | Males | Females |
| (1)               | (9)                 | (10)  | (11)    | (12)                  | (13)  | (14)    | (15)                 | (16)  | (17)    |
| Kasipeta          | 5                   | 15    | 11      | 2                     | 8     | 7       | 1                    | 5     | 6       |
| Pedaganagallapeta | 39                  | 99    | 85      | 7                     | 29    | 25      | 1                    | 6     | 7       |
| Total             | 44                  | 114   | 96      | 9                     | 37    | 32      | 2                    | 11    | 13      |

TABLE 3

## Households and Population by Religion, Sect/Sub-sect and Caste

| Religion<br>(1)          | Sect<br>(2) | Sub-sect<br>(3) | Not belonging<br>to any sect<br>or sub-sect<br>(4) | Total number<br>of households<br>(5) | Persons<br>(6) | Males<br>(7) | Females<br>(8) |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Kasipeta</b>          |             |                 |                                                    |                                      |                |              |                |
| HINDU                    |             |                 |                                                    |                                      |                |              |                |
| Jalari Caste             | ...         | ...             | 10                                                 | 10                                   | 58             | 32           | 26             |
| <b>Pedaganagallapeta</b> |             |                 |                                                    |                                      |                |              |                |
| HINDU                    |             |                 |                                                    |                                      |                |              |                |
| Vadabalija Caste         | ...         | ...             | 68                                                 | 68                                   | 304            | 157          | 147            |
| <b>Total</b>             | ...         | ...             | <b>78</b>                                          | <b>78</b>                            | <b>362</b>     | <b>189</b>   | <b>173</b>     |

TABLE 4

## Population by Caste, Age Group and Sex

| Caste<br>(1)      | Total of<br>all ages<br>(2) | Age group (in years) |              |              |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
|                   |                             | 0-14<br>(3)          | 15-24<br>(4) | 25-59<br>(5) | 60 & over<br>(6) |
|                   |                             |                      |              |              |                  |
| Kasipeta          |                             |                      |              |              |                  |
| Jalari            |                             |                      |              |              |                  |
| Males             | 32                          | 14                   | 5            | 13           | ...              |
| Females           | 26                          | 11                   | 6            | 9            | ...              |
| Total             | 58                          | 25                   | 11           | 22           | ...              |
| Pedaganagallupeta |                             |                      |              |              |                  |
| Vadabalija        |                             |                      |              |              |                  |
| Males             | 157                         | 73                   | 16           | 59           | 9                |
| Females           | 147                         | 61                   | 21           | 57           | 8                |
| Total             | 304                         | 134                  | 37           | 116          | 17               |
| Grand Total       | 362                         | 159                  | 48           | 138          | 17               |

TABLE 5

## Population by Age Group and Marital Status

| Population by Age Group and Marital Status |                         |                  |       |         |               |         |         |         |         |         |       | Divorced or separated |      |      |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-----------------------|------|------|
| Name of hamlet                             | Age group<br>(in years) | Total population |       |         | Never married |         | Married |         | Widowed |         |       |                       |      |      |
|                                            |                         | Total<br>Persons | Males | Females | Males         | Females | Males   | Females | Males   | Females | Males | Females               |      |      |
| (1)                                        | (2)                     | (3)              | (4)   | (5)     | (6)           | (7)     | (8)     | (9)     | (10)    | (11)    | (12)  | (13)                  | (14) | (15) |
| Kasipeta                                   | 0-14                    | 25               | 14    | 11      | 14            | 8       | ...     | 3       | ...     | ...     | ...   | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | 15-24                   | 11               | 5     | 6       | 2             | ...     | 3       | 6       | ...     | ...     | ...   | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | 25-59                   | 22               | 13    | 9       | 1             | 1       | 12      | 7       | ...     | 1       | ...   | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | 60 & over               | ...              | ...   | ...     | ...           | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...   | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | Total                   | 58               | 32    | 26      | 17            | 9       | 15      | 16      | ...     | 1       | ...   | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
| Pedaganagalla-<br>peta                     | 0-14                    | 134              | 73    | 61      | 73            | 58      | ...     | 3       | ...     | ...     | ...   | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | 15-24                   | 37               | 16    | 21      | 8             | 1       | ...     | 18      | ...     | ...     | ...   | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | 25-59                   | 116              | 59    | 57      | 1             | 1       | 52      | 43      | 1       | 2       | ...   | 4                     | ...  | 1    |
|                                            | 60 & over               | 17               | 9     | 8       | ...           | ...     | 7       | 4       | 1       | 4       | 1     | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | Total                   | 304              | 157   | 147     | 82            | 60      | 66      | 68      | 4       | 18      | 5     | 1                     | ...  | ...  |
| Consolidated<br>figures of two<br>hamlets  | 0-14                    | 159              | 87    | 72      | 87            | 66      | ...     | 6       | ...     | ...     | ...   | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | 15-24                   | 48               | 21    | 27      | 10            | 1       | 10      | 24      | 1       | 2       | ...   | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | 25-59                   | 138              | 72    | 66      | 2             | 2       | 64      | 50      | 2       | 13      | 4     | 1                     | ...  | 1    |
|                                            | 60 & over               | 17               | 9     | 8       | ...           | ...     | 7       | 4       | 1       | 4       | 1     | ...                   | ...  | ...  |
|                                            | Grand Total             | 362              | 189   | 173     | 99            | 69      | 81      | 84      | 4       | 19      | 5     | 1                     | ...  | ...  |

TABLE 6

## Population by Caste, Age Group, Sex and Education

| Population by Caste |              |                                |                |              |                |                |              |                |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Hamlet<br>(1)       | Caste<br>(2) | Age group<br>(in years)<br>(3) | Total          |              |                | Illiterate     |              |                |
|                     |              |                                | Persons<br>(4) | Males<br>(5) | Females<br>(6) | Persons<br>(7) | Males<br>(8) | Females<br>(9) |
| Kasipeta            | Jalari       | 0-14                           | 25             | 14           | 11             | 25             | 14           | 11             |
|                     |              | 15-24                          | 11             | 5            | 6              | 11             | 5            | 6              |
|                     |              | 25-59                          | 22             | 13           | 9              | 21             | 12           | 9              |
|                     |              | 60 & over                      | ...            | ...          | ...            | ...            | ...          | ...            |
|                     |              | Total                          | 58             | 32           | 26             | 57             | 31           | 26             |
| Pedaganagallapeta   | Vadabalija   | 0-14                           | 134            | 73           | 61             | 129            | 68           | 61             |
|                     |              | 15-24                          | 37             | 16           | 21             | 37             | 16           | 21             |
|                     |              | 25-59                          | 116            | 59           | 57             | 111            | 54           | 57             |
|                     |              | 60 & over                      | 17             | 9            | 8              | 16             | 8            | 8              |
|                     |              | Total                          | 304            | 157          | 147            | 293            | 146          | 147            |
| Grand Total         |              |                                | 362            | 189          | 173            | 350            | 177          | 173            |

TABLE 6—Concl'd.

## Population by Caste, Age Group, Sex and Education

| Hamlet<br>(1)     | Caste<br>(2) | Age group<br>(in years)<br>(3) | Literate without educational<br>standard |               |                 | Primary or Junior Basic |               |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                   |              |                                | Persons<br>(10)                          | Males<br>(11) | Females<br>(12) | Persons<br>(13)         | Males<br>(14) | Females<br>(15) |
| Kasipeta          | Jalari       | 0-14                           | ...                                      | ...           | ...             | ...                     | ...           | ...             |
|                   |              | 15-24                          | ...                                      | ...           | ...             | 1                       | 1             | ...             |
|                   |              | 25-59                          | ...                                      | ...           | ...             | ...                     | ...           | ...             |
|                   |              | 60 & over                      | ...                                      | ...           | ...             | 1                       | 1             | ...             |
|                   |              | Total                          | .                                        | ...           | ...             | ...                     | ...           | ...             |
| Pedaganagallapeta | Vadabalija   | 0-14                           | 5                                        | 5             | ...             | ...                     | ...           | ...             |
|                   |              | 15-24                          | ...                                      | ...           | ...             | 2                       | 2             | ...             |
|                   |              | 25-59                          | 3                                        | 3             | ...             | ...                     | ...           | ...             |
|                   |              | 60 & over                      | 1                                        | 1             | ...             | 2                       | 2             | ...             |
|                   |              | Total                          | .                                        | 9             | 9               | ...                     | 3             | 3               |
| Grand Total       |              | .                              | 9                                        | 9             | ...             | 3                       | 3             | ...             |

TABLE 7

## Population by Age Group, Sex and Education—Pedaganagallapeta and Kasipeta

| Age group<br>(in years)<br>(1) | Total          |              |                | Illiterate     |              |                | Literate without educational<br>standard |              |                 | Primary or Junior Basic |               |                 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                                | Persons<br>(2) | Males<br>(3) | Females<br>(4) | Persons<br>(5) | Males<br>(6) | Females<br>(7) | Persons<br>(8)                           | Males<br>(9) | Females<br>(10) | Persons<br>(11)         | Males<br>(12) | Females<br>(13) |
| 0-14                           | 159            | 87           | 72             | 154            | 82           | 72             | 5                                        | 5            | ...             | ...                     | ...           | ...             |
| 15-24                          | 48             | 21           | 27             | 48             | 21           | 27             | 3                                        | 3            | ...             | 3                       | 3             | ...             |
| 25-59                          | 138            | 72           | 66             | 132            | 66           | 66             | 1                                        | 1            | ...             | ...                     | ...           | ...             |
| 60 & over                      | 17             | 9            | 8              | 16             | 8            | 8              | ...                                      | ...          | ...             | 3                       | 3             | ...             |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>362</b>     | <b>189</b>   | <b>173</b>     | <b>350</b>     | <b>177</b>   | <b>173</b>     | <b>9</b>                                 | <b>9</b>     | <b>...</b>      | <b>3</b>                | <b>3</b>      | <b>...</b>      |

TABLE 8

## Household Heads by Caste, Age Group, Sex and Literacy

| Age group<br>(in years) | Total number of household heads in the two hamlets |         |            |         |       |         | KASIPETA |            |          |            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------|---------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
|                         | Persons                                            |         |            |         |       |         | Jalari   |            |          |            |
|                         | Literate                                           |         | Illiterate |         | Total |         | Males    |            | Females  |            |
|                         | Males                                              | Females | Males      | Females | Males | Females | Literate | Illiterate | Literate | Illiterate |
|                         | (2)                                                | (3)     | (4)        | (5)     | (6)   | (7)     | (8)      | (9)        | (10)     | (11)       |
| (1)                     | ...                                                | ...     | ...        | ...     | ...   | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        |
| 0-14                    | ...                                                | ...     | ...        | ...     | ...   | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        |
| 15-24                   | ...                                                | ...     | 3          | ...     | 3     | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        |
| 25-59                   | 6                                                  | ...     | 54         | 7       | 60    | 7       | 1        | 9          | ...      | ...        |
| 60 & over               | 1                                                  | ...     | 7          | ...     | 8     | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        |
| Total                   | 7                                                  | ...     | 64         | 7       | 71    | 7       | 1        | 9          | ...      | ...        |

TABLE 8—Concl'd.

## Household Heads by Caste, Age Group, Sex and Literacy

| Age group<br>(in years) | KASIPETA |            | PEDAGANAGALLAPETA |            |          |            |          |            |          |            |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
|                         | Jalari   |            | Vadabaliya        |            |          |            |          |            |          |            |
|                         | Persons  |            | Males             |            |          |            | Females  |            |          |            |
|                         | Literate | Illiterate | Literate          | Illiterate | Literate | Illiterate | Literate | Illiterate | Literate | Illiterate |
|                         | (12)     | (13)       | (14)              | (15)       | (16)     | (17)       | (18)     | (19)       | (20)     | (21)       |
| (1)                     | ...      | ...        | ...               | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        |
| 0-14                    | ...      | ...        | ...               | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        |
| 15-24                   | ...      | ...        | ...               | ...        | 3        | ...        | ...      | ...        | 3        | 3          |
| 25-59                   | 1        | 9          | 10                | 5          | 45       | ...        | 7        | 5          | 52       | 57         |
| 60 & over               | ...      | ...        | ...               | 1          | 7        | ...        | ...      | 1          | 7        | 8          |
| Total                   | 1        | 9          | 10                | 6          | 55       | ...        | 7        | 6          | 62       | 68         |

TABLE 9

## Deaths by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group during last 5 Years

| Marital status<br>(1)              | Males                |       |       |           | Females              |       |       |           |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
|                                    | Age group (in years) |       |       |           | Age group (in years) |       |       |           |
|                                    | 0-14                 | 15-24 | 25-59 | 60 & over | 0-14                 | 15-24 | 25-59 | 60 & over |
|                                    | (2)                  | (3)   | (4)   | (5)       | (6)                  | (7)   | (8)   | (9)       |
| PEDAGANAGALLAPETA—VADABALIJA CASTE |                      |       |       |           |                      |       |       |           |
| Never married                      | 9                    | ...   | ...   | ...       | 14                   | ...   | ...   | ...       |
| Married                            | ...                  | ...   | 1     | 1         | ...                  | ...   | 2     | 2         |
| Widowed                            | ...                  | ...   | ...   | 1         | ...                  | ...   | ...   | 2         |
| Unspecified                        | ...                  | ...   | ...   | ...       | ...                  | ...   | 1     | ...       |
| Total                              | 9                    | ...   | 1     | 2         | 14                   | ...   | 3     | 4         |

TABLE 10

## Livelihood Classes, 1962

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Occupied houses  |                      | Total number of persons enumerated<br>(including inmates of institutions and<br>houseless persons) |     |     | Inmates of institutions<br>and houseless persons |     |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
|                       | No. of<br>houses | No. of<br>households | P                                                                                                  | M   | F   | M                                                | F   |
|                       | (2)              | (3)                  | (4)                                                                                                | (5) | (6) | (7)                                              | (8) |
| Kasipeta              | 14               | 10                   | 58                                                                                                 | 32  | 26  | ...                                              | ... |
| Peddaganagallapeta    | 93               | 69                   | 305                                                                                                | 157 | 148 | 1                                                | ... |
| Total                 | 107              | 79                   | 363                                                                                                | 189 | 174 | 1                                                | ... |

TABLE 10—Cont'd.

## Livelihood Classes, 1962

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Agricultural classes |      |                                                                               |      |                                                                               |      |                                                      |      |                                                                                                 |      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
|                       | Literates            |      | I—Cultivators of<br>land wholly or<br>mainly owned<br>and their<br>dependents |      | II—Cultivators of land<br>wholly or mainly<br>unowned and their<br>dependents |      | III—Cultivating<br>labourers and<br>their dependents |      | IV—Non-cultivating<br>owners of land,<br>agricultural rent<br>receivers and their<br>dependents |      |
|                       | M                    | F    | M                                                                             | F    | M                                                                             | F    | M                                                    | F    | M                                                                                               | F    |
|                       | (9)                  | (10) | (11)                                                                          | (12) | (13)                                                                          | (14) | (15)                                                 | (16) | (17)                                                                                            | (18) |
| Kasipeta              | 1                    | ...  | ...                                                                           | ...  | ...                                                                           | ...  | ...                                                  | ...  | ...                                                                                             | ...  |
| Peddaganagallapeta    | 11                   | ...  | ...                                                                           | ...  | ...                                                                           | ...  | ...                                                  | ...  | ...                                                                                             | ...  |
| Total                 | 12                   | ...  | ...                                                                           | ...  | ...                                                                           | ...  | ...                                                  | ...  | ...                                                                                             | ...  |

TABLE 10—Concl'd.

## Livelihood Classes, 1962

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Non-agricultural classes                                                              |      |             |      |               |      |                                                     |      |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|------|---------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
|                       | Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of<br>livelihood from |      |             |      |               |      |                                                     |      |
|                       | V—Production other than<br>cultivation                                                |      | VI—Commerce |      | VII—Transport |      | VIII—Other services<br>and miscellaneous<br>sources |      |
|                       | M                                                                                     | F    | M           | F    | M             | F    | M                                                   | F    |
|                       | (19)                                                                                  | (20) | (21)        | (22) | (23)          | (24) | (25)                                                | (26) |
| Kasipeta              | 32                                                                                    | 26   | ...         | ...  | ...           | ...  | ...                                                 | ...  |
| Peddaganagallapeta    | 156                                                                                   | 148  | ...         | ...  | ...           | ...  | ...                                                 | ...  |
| Total                 | 188                                                                                   | 174  | ...         | ...  | ...           | ...  | ...                                                 | ...  |

P: Persons M: Males F: Females

TABLE 11

## Workers and Non-workers by Age Group and Sex

| Name of hamlet<br>(1)               | Age group<br>(in years)<br>(2) | Total   |       |         | Total workers |       |         | Total non-workers |       |         |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------------|-------|---------|-------------------|-------|---------|
|                                     |                                | Persons | Males | Females | Persons       | Males | Females | Persons           | Males | Females |
|                                     |                                | (3)     | (4)   | (5)     | (6)           | (7)   | (8)     | (9)               | (10)  | (11)    |
| Kasipeta                            | 0—14                           | 25      | 14    | 11      | 3             | 2     | 1       | 22                | 12    | 10      |
|                                     | 15—34                          | 17      | 10    | 7       | 13            | 9     | 4       | 4                 | 1     | 3       |
|                                     | 35—59                          | 16      | 8     | 8       | 12            | 8     | 4       | 4                 | ...   | 4       |
|                                     | 60 & over                      | ...     | ...   | ...     | ...           | ...   | ...     | ...               | ...   | ...     |
|                                     | Total                          | 58      | 32    | 26      | 28            | 19    | 9       | 30                | 13    | 17      |
| Pedaganagallapeta                   | 0—14                           | 134     | 73    | 61      | 5             | 4     | 1       | 129               | 69    | 60      |
|                                     | 15—34                          | 91      | 39    | 52      | 57            | 36    | 21      | 34                | 3     | 31      |
|                                     | 35—59                          | 62      | 36    | 26      | 47            | 34    | 13      | 15                | 2     | 13      |
|                                     | 60 & over                      | 17      | 9     | 8       | 5             | 5     | ...     | 12                | 4     | 8       |
|                                     | Total                          | 304     | 157   | 147     | 114           | 79    | 35      | 190               | 78    | 112     |
| Consolidated figures of two hamlets | 0—14                           | 159     | 87    | 72      | 8             | 6     | 2       | 151               | 81    | 70      |
|                                     | 15—34                          | 108     | 49    | 59      | 70            | 45    | 25      | 38                | 4     | 34      |
|                                     | 35—59                          | 78      | 44    | 34      | 59            | 42    | 17      | 19                | 2     | 17      |
|                                     | 60 & over                      | 17      | 9     | 8       | 5             | 5     | ...     | 12                | 4     | 8       |
|                                     | Grand Total                    | 362     | 189   | 173     | 142           | 98    | 44      | 220               | 91    | 129     |

TABLE 12

## Workers by Age Group, Occupation and Sex

| Name of hamlet<br>(1)               | Age group<br>(in years)<br>(2) | Total |     |     | Fishermen |     |     | Fish trader |      |      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-------------|------|------|
|                                     |                                | P     | M   | F   | P         | M   | F   | P           | M    | F    |
|                                     |                                | (3)   | (4) | (5) | (6)       | (7) | (8) | (9)         | (10) | (11) |
| Kasipeta                            | 0—14                           | 3     | 2   | 1   | 2         | 2   | ... | ...         | ...  | ...  |
|                                     | 15—34                          | 13    | 9   | 4   | 9         | 9   | ... | 1           | ...  | 1    |
|                                     | 35—59                          | 12    | 8   | 4   | 8         | 8   | ... | 2           | ...  | 2    |
|                                     | 60 & over                      | ...   | ... | ... | ...       | ... | ... | ...         | ...  | ...  |
|                                     | Total                          | 28    | 19  | 9   | 19        | 19  | ... | 3           | ...  | 3    |
| Pedaganagallapeta                   | 0—14                           | 5     | 4   | 1   | 4         | 4   | ... | ...         | ...  | ...  |
|                                     | 15—34                          | 57    | 36  | 21  | 36        | 36  | ... | ...         | ...  | ...  |
|                                     | 35—59                          | 47    | 34  | 13  | 33        | 33  | ... | 8           | ...  | 8    |
|                                     | 60 & over                      | 5     | 5   | ... | 5         | 5   | ... | 10          | ...  | 10   |
|                                     | Total                          | 114   | 79  | 35  | 78        | 78  | ... | 18          | ...  | 18   |
| Consolidated figures of two hamlets | 0—14                           | 8     | 6   | 2   | 6         | 6   | ... | ...         | ...  | ...  |
|                                     | 15—34                          | 70    | 45  | 25  | 45        | 45  | ... | 9           | ...  | 9    |
|                                     | 35—59                          | 59    | 42  | 17  | 41        | 41  | ... | 12          | ...  | 12   |
|                                     | 60 & over                      | 5     | 5   | ... | 5         | 5   | ... | ...         | ...  | ...  |
|                                     | Grand Total                    | 142   | 98  | 44  | 97        | 97  | ... | 21          | ...  | 21   |

P: Persons M: Males F: Females

TABLE 12—Concl'd.

## Workers by Age Group, Occupation and Sex

| Name of hamlet<br>(1)                  | Age group<br>(in years)<br>(2) | Occupation            |      |      |                 |      |      |                 |      |      |      |      | Caste head collecting<br>fish from caste people |  |  |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------|--|--|
|                                        |                                | Agricultural labourer |      |      | Casual labourer |      |      | Eatables seller |      |      |      |      |                                                 |  |  |
|                                        |                                | P                     | M    | F    | P               | M    | F    | P               | M    | F    | P    | M    | F                                               |  |  |
|                                        |                                | (12)                  | (13) | (14) | (15)            | (16) | (17) | (18)            | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23)                                            |  |  |
| Kasipeta                               | 0-14                           | 1                     | ...  | 1    | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | 15-34                          | 3                     | ...  | 3    | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | 35-59                          | 2                     | ...  | 2    | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | 60 & over                      | ...                   | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | Total                          | 6                     | ...  | 6    | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
| Pedaganagallapeta                      | 0-14                           | ...                   | ...  | ...  | 1               | ...  | 1    | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | 15-34                          | 12                    | ...  | 12   | 1               | ...  | 1    | ...             | ...  | ...  | 1    | 1    | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | 35-59                          | 1                     | ...  | 1    | 1               | ...  | 1    | ...             | 1    | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | 60 & over                      | ...                   | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | Total                          | 13                    | ...  | 13   | 3               | ...  | 3    | 1               | ...  | 1    | 1    | 1    | ...                                             |  |  |
| Consolidated figures<br>of two hamlets | 0-14                           | 1                     | ...  | 1    | 1               | ...  | 1    | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | 15-34                          | 15                    | ...  | 15   | 1               | ...  | 1    | ...             | ...  | ...  | 1    | 1    | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | 35-59                          | 3                     | ...  | 3    | 1               | ...  | 1    | ...             | 1    | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | 60 & over                      | ...                   | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...             | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...                                             |  |  |
|                                        | Grand Total                    | 19                    | ...  | 19   | 3               | ...  | 3    | 1               | ...  | 1    | 1    | 1    | ...                                             |  |  |

P : Persons

M : Males

F : Females

P: Persons M: Males F: Females

TABLE 13

## Workers by Age Group, Sex, Industry, Business and Cultivation belonging to Household

| Name of hamlet<br>(1)               | Age group<br>(in years)<br>(2) | Total |     |     | Working in industry belonging to household |     |     | Working in business belonging to household |      |      | Other services |      |      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
|                                     |                                | P     | M   | F   | P                                          | M   | F   | P                                          | M    | F    | P              | M    | F    |
|                                     |                                | (3)   | (4) | (5) | (6)                                        | (7) | (8) | (9)                                        | (10) | (11) | (12)           | (13) | (14) |
| Kasipeta                            | 0—14                           | 3     | 2   | 1   | 2                                          | 2   | ... | ...                                        | ...  | ...  | 1              | ...  | 1    |
|                                     | 15—34                          | 13    | 9   | 4   | 9                                          | 9   | ... | 1                                          | ...  | 1    | 3              | ...  | 3    |
|                                     | 35—59                          | 12    | 8   | 4   | 8                                          | 8   | ... | 2                                          | ...  | 2    | 2              | ...  | 2    |
|                                     | 60 & over                      | ...   | ... | ... | ...                                        | ... | ... | ...                                        | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  |
|                                     | Total                          | 28    | 19  | 9   | 19                                         | 19  | ... | 3                                          | ...  | 3    | 6              | ...  | 6    |
| Pedaganagallapeta                   | 0—14                           | 5     | 4   | 1   | 4                                          | 4   | ... | ...                                        | ...  | ...  | 1              | ...  | 1    |
|                                     | 15—34                          | 57    | 36  | 21  | 36                                         | 36  | ... | 8                                          | ...  | 8    | 13             | ...  | 13   |
|                                     | 35—59                          | 47    | 34  | 13  | 33                                         | 33  | ... | 11                                         | ...  | 11   | 3              | 1    | 2    |
|                                     | 60 & over                      | 5     | 5   | ... | 5                                          | 5   | ... | ...                                        | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  |
|                                     | Total                          | 114   | 79  | 35  | 78                                         | 78  | ... | 19                                         | ...  | 19   | 17             | 1    | 16   |
| Consolidated figures of two hamlets | 0—14                           | 8     | 6   | 2   | 6                                          | 6   | ... | ...                                        | ...  | ...  | 2              | ...  | 2    |
|                                     | 15—34                          | 70    | 45  | 25  | 45                                         | 45  | ... | 9                                          | ...  | 9    | 16             | ...  | 16   |
|                                     | 35—59                          | 59    | 42  | 17  | 41                                         | 41  | ... | 13                                         | ...  | 13   | 5              | 1    | 4    |
|                                     | 60 & over                      | 5     | 5   | ... | 5                                          | 5   | ... | ...                                        | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  |
|                                     | Grand Total                    | 142   | 98  | 44  | 97                                         | 97  | ... | 22                                         | ...  | 22   | 23             | 1    | 22   |

P: Persons M: Males F: Females

TABLE 14

Non-workers by Age Group, Sex and Nature of Activity

| Name of hamlet<br>(1)                  | Age group<br>(in years)<br>(2) | Total number of non-workers |              |                | Persons engaged in household<br>duties |              |                |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
|                                        |                                | Persons<br>(3)              | Males<br>(4) | Females<br>(5) | Persons<br>(6)                         | Males<br>(7) | Females<br>(8) |
| Kasipeta                               | 0 — 14                         | 22                          | 12           | 10             | 1                                      | ...          | 1              |
|                                        | 15 — 34                        | 4                           | 1            | 3              | 3                                      | ...          | 3              |
|                                        | 35 — 59                        | 4                           | ...          | 4              | 3                                      | ...          | 3              |
|                                        | 60 & over                      | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                                    | ...          | ...            |
|                                        | Total                          | 30                          | 13           | 17             | 7                                      | ...          | 7              |
| Pedaganagallapeta                      | 0 — 14                         | 129                         | 69           | 60             | 2                                      | ...          | 2              |
|                                        | 15 — 34                        | 34                          | 3            | 31             | 30                                     | ...          | 30             |
|                                        | 35 — 59                        | 15                          | 2            | 13             | 11                                     | ...          | 11             |
|                                        | 60 & over                      | 12                          | 4            | 8              | 2                                      | ...          | 2              |
|                                        | Total                          | 190                         | 78           | 112            | 45                                     | ...          | 45             |
| Consolidated figures of<br>two hamlets | 0 — 14                         | 151                         | 81           | 70             | 3                                      | ...          | 3              |
|                                        | 15 — 34                        | 38                          | 4            | 34             | 33                                     | ...          | 33             |
|                                        | 35 — 59                        | 19                          | 2            | 17             | 14                                     | ...          | 14             |
|                                        | 60 & over                      | 12                          | 4            | 8              | 2                                      | ...          | 2              |
|                                        | Grand Total                    | 220                         | 91           | 129            | 52                                     | ...          | 52             |

TABLE 14—Co. cld.

Non-workers by Age Group, Sex and Nature of Activity

| Name of hamlet<br>(1)                  | Age group<br>(in years)<br>(2) | Full time students or<br>children attending school |               |                 | Dependents      |               |                 | Unemployed      |               |                 |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                                        |                                | Persons<br>(9)                                     | Males<br>(10) | Females<br>(11) | Persons<br>(12) | Males<br>(13) | Females<br>(14) | Persons<br>(15) | Males<br>(16) | Females<br>(17) |
| Kasipeta                               | 0 — 14                         | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 21              | 12            | 9               | ...             | ...           | ...             |
|                                        | 15 — 34                        | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 1               | 1             | ...             | ...             | ...           | ...             |
|                                        | 35 — 59                        | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 1               | ...           | 1               | ...             | ...           | ...             |
|                                        | 60 & over                      | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | ...             | ...           | ...             | ...             | ...           | ...             |
|                                        | Total                          | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 23              | 13            | 10              | ...             | ...           | ...             |
| Pedaganagallapeta                      | 0 — 14                         | 1                                                  | 1             | ...             | 125             | 68            | 57              | 1               | ...           | 1               |
|                                        | 15 — 34                        | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 4               | 3             | 1               | ...             | ...           | ...             |
|                                        | 35 — 59                        | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 4               | 2             | 2               | ...             | ...           | ...             |
|                                        | 60 & over                      | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 6               | 2             | 4               | 4               | 2             | 2               |
|                                        | Total                          | 1                                                  | 1             | ...             | 139             | 75            | 64              | 5               | 2             | 3               |
| Consolidated figures of<br>two hamlets | 0 — 14                         | 1                                                  | 1             | ...             | 146             | 80            | 66              | 1               | ...           | 1               |
|                                        | 15 — 34                        | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 5               | 4             | 1               | ...             | ...           | ...             |
|                                        | 35 — 59                        | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 5               | 2             | 3               | ...             | ...           | ...             |
|                                        | 60 & over                      | ...                                                | ...           | ...             | 6               | 2             | 4               | 4               | 2             | 2               |
|                                        | Grand Total                    | 1                                                  | 1             | ...             | 162             | 88            | 74              | 5               | 2             | 3               |

TABLE 15

Households engaged in Cultivation, Industry and Business belonging to the Household

| Caste<br>(1) | Households<br>engaged in<br>cultivation<br>run by the<br>household<br>(2) | Households<br>engaged in<br>industry run<br>by the<br>household<br>(3) | Households<br>engaged in<br>business run<br>by the<br>household<br>(4) | Households<br>engaged in<br>industry and<br>business<br>(5) | Households not running cultivation,<br>industry and business belonging to<br>household |                                                                             |               | Total<br>(9) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
|              |                                                                           |                                                                        |                                                                        |                                                             | Households<br>engaged as<br>raitu or on<br>palu<br>(6)                                 | Households<br>engaged as<br>raitu and in<br>business of<br>their own<br>(7) | Others<br>(8) |              |
| Jalari       | ...                                                                       | 6                                                                      | ...                                                                    | 2                                                           | 1                                                                                      | 1                                                                           | ...           | 10           |
| Vadabalija   | ...                                                                       | 24                                                                     | 4                                                                      | 9                                                           | 21                                                                                     | 7                                                                           | 3             | 68           |
| Total        | ...                                                                       | 30                                                                     | 4                                                                      | 11                                                          | 22                                                                                     | 8                                                                           | 3             | 78           |

TABLE 16  
Traditional Occupation by Households

| Name of traditional occupation<br>(1) | KASIPETA<br>No. of households<br>(2) | PEDAGANAGALLAPETA<br>No. of households<br>(3) | Total<br>(4) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                       | (2)                                  | (3)                                           | (4)          |
| Fisherman                             | 10                                   | 67                                            | 77           |
| Cultivator and fisherman              | ...                                  | 1                                             | 1            |
| Total                                 | 10                                   | 68                                            | 78           |

TABLES

[10]

## APPENDIX

TABLE 17

## Place of Occupation

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Place of occupation<br>(2) | Distance from hamlet<br>(3) | Fishermen      |         | Fish trader    |         | Caste head collecting fish from caste people |         |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------------------------------------|---------|
|                       |                            |                             | No. of workers |         | No. of workers |         | No. of workers                               |         |
|                       |                            |                             | Males          | Females | Males          | Females | Males                                        | Females |
| Kasipeta              | Sea (Chandrata)            | 1 mile                      | 10             | ...     | ...            | ...     | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       |                            | 1½ miles                    | ...            | ...     | ...            | ...     | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Mofusbandar                | ½ mile                      | 9              | ...     | ...            | 1       | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Labbodipeta                | ½ mile                      | ...            | ...     | ...            | 1       | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Balivada                   | ...                         | ...            | ...     | ...            | ...     | ...                                          | ...     |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Kasipeta                   | ...                         | ...            | ...     | ...            | 1       | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Total                      |                             | 19             | ...     | ...            | 3       | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Sea (Chandrata)            | 1 mile                      | 40             | ...     | ...            | ...     | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Pedaganagallapeta          | ...                         | 15             | ...     | ...            | 2       | 1                                            | ...     |
|                       | Labbodipeta                | ½ mile                      | ...            | ...     | ...            | ...     | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Srikakulam                 | 16 miles                    | ...            | ...     | ...            | 2       | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Chintada                   | 6 miles                     | ...            | ...     | ...            | 2       | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Kallepalle                 | 1½ miles                    | 5              | ...     | ...            | 9       | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Mofusbandar                | ½ mile                      | 17             | ...     | ...            | 1       | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Amadalavalasa              | 16 miles                    | ...            | ...     | ...            | 1       | ...                                          | ...     |
|                       | Arasavilli                 | 7 miles                     | ...            | ...     | ...            | 1       | ...                                          | ...     |
| Total                 |                            |                             | 77             | ...     | ...            | 18      | 1                                            | ...     |
| Grand Total           |                            |                             | 96             | ...     | ...            | 21      | 1                                            | ...     |

TABLE 17—Concl.

## Place of Occupation

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Place of occupation<br>(2) | Distance from hamlet<br>(3) | Agricultural labourer |         | Casual labourer |         | Eatables seller |         | Spinner and repairer of nets |         |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
|                       |                            |                             | No. of workers        |         | No. of workers  |         | No. of workers  |         | No. of workers               |         |
|                       |                            |                             | Males                 | Females | Males           | Females | Males           | Females | Males                        | Females |
| Kasipeta              | Sea (Chandrata)            | 1 mile                      | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       |                            | 1½ miles                    | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Mofusbandar                | ½ mile                      | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Labbodipeta                | ½ mile                      | ...                   | 4       | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Balivada                   | ...                         | ...                   | 2       | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Kasipeta                   | ...                         | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Total                      |                             | ...                   | 6       | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Sea (Chandrata)            | 1 mile                      | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Pedaganagallapeta          | ...                         | ...                   | 2       | ...             | 2       | ...             | 1       | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Labbodipeta                | ½ mile                      | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Srikakulam                 | 16 miles                    | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Chintada                   | 6 miles                     | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Kallepalle                 | 1½ miles                    | ...                   | 11      | ...             | 1       | ...             | 1       | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Mofusbandar                | ½ mile                      | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Amadalavalasa              | 16 miles                    | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
|                       | Arasavilli                 | 7 miles                     | ...                   | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...             | ...     | ...                          | ...     |
| Total                 |                            |                             | ...                   | 13      | ...             | 3       | ...             | 1       | 1                            | ...     |
| Grand Total           |                            |                             | ...                   | 19      | ...             | 3       | ...             | 1       | 1                            | ...     |

TABLE 18

## Occupational Mobility, Cause of Change and Contentment during 1959-62 by Caste

| Occupational Mobility, Cause of Change |                                    |                                           |                                                          |                                                   |                                |                      |                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Caste<br>(1)                           | From traditional occupation<br>(2) | Number of households changing over<br>(3) | To contemporary main occupation<br>(4)                   | No. of households changing traditional occupation |                                |                      | No. of informants who are not content with the present occupation<br>(8) |
|                                        |                                    |                                           |                                                          | Voluntarily<br>(5)                                | Forced by circumstances<br>(6) | Other reasons<br>(7) |                                                                          |
| PEDAGANAGALLAPETA                      |                                    |                                           |                                                          |                                                   |                                |                      |                                                                          |
| Vadabalija                             | Fisherman                          | 6                                         | Fish trader                                              | ...                                               | ...                            | 3                    | 9                                                                        |
|                                        |                                    |                                           | Casual labourer                                          | ...                                               | ...                            | 1                    | ...                                                                      |
|                                        |                                    |                                           | Eatables seller                                          | ...                                               | ...                            | 1                    | ...                                                                      |
|                                        |                                    |                                           | Alms collector                                           | ...                                               | ...                            | 1                    | ...                                                                      |
|                                        | Cultivator and fisherman           | 1                                         | Caste head collecting fish from the caste people (pella) | ...                                               | ...                            | 1                    | ...                                                                      |

TABLE 19

## Occupational Mobility — Nature of Aspiration

| Occupational Statistics            |                                         |                                        |                                                |             |               |                |                    |                    |                 |                      |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Main occupation<br>(1)             | No. of persons in the occupation<br>(2) | The same occupation as Col. (1)<br>(3) | Number of persons who want their sons to be in |             |               |                |                    |                    |                 | Un-specified<br>(11) |
|                                    |                                         |                                        | Government service<br>(4)                      | Navy<br>(5) | Police<br>(6) | Fishing<br>(7) | Engineering<br>(8) | Cultivation<br>(9) | No sons<br>(10) |                      |
| KASIPETA                           |                                         |                                        |                                                |             |               |                |                    |                    |                 |                      |
| Fisherman                          | 10                                      | 8                                      | ...                                            | ...         | ...           | ...            | ...                | 1                  | ...             | 1                    |
| PEDAGANAGALLAPETA                  |                                         |                                        |                                                |             |               |                |                    |                    |                 |                      |
| Fisherman                          | 61                                      | 28                                     | 15                                             | 3           | 1             | 1              | 1                  | ...                | 9               | 3                    |
| Fish trader                        | 3                                       | ...                                    | ...                                            | ...         | ...           | 3              | ...                | ...                | ...             | ...                  |
| Caste head collecting fish (pella) | 1                                       | ...                                    | ...                                            | ...         | ...           | 1              | ...                | ...                | 1               | ...                  |
| Casual labourer                    | 1                                       | ...                                    | ...                                            | ...         | ...           | 1              | ...                | ...                | ...             | ...                  |
| Eatables seller                    | 1                                       | ...                                    | ...                                            | ...         | ...           | 1              | ...                | ...                | ...             | ...                  |
| Alms collector                     | 1                                       | ...                                    | ...                                            | ...         | ...           | 1              | ...                | 1                  | 10              | 4                    |
| Total                              | 78                                      | 36                                     | 15                                             | 3           | 1             | 7              | 1                  | 1                  | ...             | ...                  |

TABLE 20

## Distribution of Households by Main Occupation and Caste

| Main occupation<br>(1)                               | KASIPETA      |     | PEDAGANAGALLAPETA |     | Total<br>(4) |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------|
|                                                      | Jalari<br>(2) |     | Vadabalija<br>(3) |     |              |
| Fisherman                                            | 10            | ... | 61                | ... | 71           |
| Fish trader                                          | ...           | ... | 3                 | ... | 3            |
| Caste head collecting fish from caste people (pella) | ...           | ... | 1                 | ... | 1            |
| Casual labourer                                      | ...           | ... | 1                 | ... | 1            |
| Eatables seller                                      | ...           | ... | 1                 | ... | 1            |
| Alms collector                                       | 10            | ... | 68                | ... | 78           |
| Total                                                | ...           | ... | ...               | ... | ...          |

TABLE 21

## Combination of Occupations

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Main occupation<br>(2)                          | Total<br>No. of<br>households<br>(3) | Number of households with subsidiary occupation |                      |                                 |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
|                       |                                                 |                                      | Dry fish<br>seller<br>(4)                       | Liquor seller<br>(5) | Agricultural<br>labourer<br>(6) | Net weaver<br>(7) |
| Kasipeta              | Fisherman                                       | 10                                   | 2                                               | ...                  | ...                             | 1                 |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Fisherman                                       | 61                                   | ...                                             | 1                    | 15                              | 8                 |
|                       | Fish trader                                     | 3                                    | ...                                             | ...                  | 1                               | ...               |
|                       | Caste head collecting fish from<br>caste people | 1                                    | ...                                             | ...                  | ...                             | ...               |
|                       | Casual labourer                                 | 1                                    | ...                                             | ...                  | ...                             | ...               |
|                       | Eatables seller                                 | 1                                    | ...                                             | ...                  | 1                               | ...               |
|                       | Alms collector                                  | 1                                    | ...                                             | ...                  | ...                             | ...               |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>78</b>                            | <b>2</b>                                        | <b>1</b>             | <b>17</b>                       | <b>9</b>          |

TABLE 22

## Main Occupation, per capita Annual Household Income and Family Type

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Main occupation<br>(2)                          | Per capita annual household income ranges |     |     |     |            |     |     |      |             |      |      |      |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------|-------------|------|------|------|
|                       |                                                 | Rs. 1-50                                  |     |     |     | Rs. 51-100 |     |     |      | Rs. 101-200 |      |      |      |
|                       |                                                 | S                                         | I   | J   | O   | S          | I   | J   | O    | S           | I    | J    | O    |
|                       |                                                 | (3)                                       | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7)        | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11)        | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS  |                                                 |                                           |     |     |     |            |     |     |      |             |      |      |      |
| Kasipeta              | Fisherman                                       | ...                                       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | ...  | 1           | ...  | 2    | ...  |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Fisherman                                       | ...                                       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | ...  | 22          | 2    | 1    | 5    |
|                       | Fish trader                                     | ...                                       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | 2    | ...         | ...  | ...  | 2    |
|                       | Caste head collecting fish<br>from caste people | ...                                       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | ...  | ...         | ...  | ...  | 1    |
|                       | Casual labourer                                 | ...                                       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | ...  | ...         | ...  | ...  | ...  |
|                       | Eatables seller                                 | ...                                       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | ...  | ...         | ...  | ...  | 1    |
|                       | Alms collector                                  | ...                                       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | ...  | ...         | ...  | ...  | ...  |
|                       | Total                                           | ...                                       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | 2    | 23          | 2    | 3    | 9    |
| —Contd.               |                                                 |                                           |     |     |     |            |     |     |      |             |      |      |      |

—Contd.

TABLE 22—Concl'd.

## Main Occupation, per capita Annual Household Income and Family Type

|                       |                                              | Per capita annual household income ranges |      |      |      |             |      |      |      |                |      |      |      |               |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------|------|------|------|----------------|------|------|------|---------------|
| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Main occupation<br>(2)                       | Rs. 201-300                               |      |      |      | Rs. 301-500 |      |      |      | Rs. 501 & over |      |      |      | Total<br>(27) |
|                       |                                              | S                                         | I    | J    | O    | S           | I    | J    | O    | S              | I    | J    | O    |               |
|                       |                                              | (15)                                      | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19)        | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23)           | (24) | (25) | (26) |               |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS  |                                              |                                           |      |      |      |             |      |      |      |                |      |      |      |               |
| Kasipeta              | Fisherman                                    | 4                                         | ...  | 1    | 2    | ...         | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  | ...  | 10            |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Fisherman                                    | 18                                        | ...  | 2    | 1    | 4           | ...  | 1    | 3    | ...            | ...  | ...  | ...  | 61            |
|                       | Fish trader                                  | ...                                       | ...  | ...  | 1    | ...         | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  | ...  | 3             |
|                       | Caste head collecting fish from caste people | ...                                       | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...         | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  | ...  | 1             |
|                       | Casual labourer                              | ...                                       | ...  | ...  | 1    | ...         | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  | ...  | 1             |
|                       | Eatables seller                              | ...                                       | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...         | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  | ...  | 1             |
|                       | Alms collector                               | 1                                         | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...         | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  | ...  | 1             |
|                       |                                              | ...                                       | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...         | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...            | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...           |
|                       | Total                                        | 23                                        | ...  | 3    | 5    | 4           | ...  | 1    | 3    | ...            | ...  | ...  | ...  | 78            |

Note: S = Simple family (husband, wife and unmarried children, if any)  
 I = Intermediate family (married couple and unmarried brother/sister and one of the parents)  
 J = Joint family (married couple with married sons/daughters or with married brothers/sisters)  
 O = Other type of families

TABLE 23

## Livestock Statistics by Caste and Number of Households

| Caste<br>(1) | Milch cattle                               |                     | Draught bullocks                           |                     | Goats/Sheep                                |                     | Pig                                        |                     | Duck/Goose                                  |                      | Fowl                                        |                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|              | No. of<br>house-<br>holds<br>owning<br>(2) | Total<br>No.<br>(3) | No. of<br>house-<br>holds<br>owning<br>(4) | Total<br>No.<br>(5) | No. of<br>house-<br>holds<br>owning<br>(6) | Total<br>No.<br>(7) | No. of<br>house-<br>holds<br>owning<br>(8) | Total<br>No.<br>(9) | No. of<br>house-<br>holds<br>owning<br>(10) | Total<br>No.<br>(11) | No. of<br>house-<br>holds<br>owning<br>(12) | Total<br>No.<br>(13) |
| Jalari       | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                         | ...                  | 1                                           | 2                    |
| Vadabalija   | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                         | ...                  | 6                                           | 14                   |
| <b>Total</b> | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                        | ...                 | ...                                         | ...                  | <b>7</b>                                    | <b>16</b>            |

TABLE 24

## Types of Industry run by Households

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Name of industry<br>(2) | Number of households<br>(3) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kasipeta              | Fishing                 | 8                           |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Fishing                 | 33                          |
| <b>Total</b>          |                         | <b>41</b>                   |

TABLE 25

## Types of Business run by Households

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Name of business<br>(2) | Number of households<br>(3) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kasipeta              | Fish trading            | 3                           |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Fish trading            | 15                          |
|                       | Eatables selling        | 1                           |
| <b>Total</b>          |                         | <b>19</b>                   |

TABLE 26

## Traditional Industry by Households

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Name of traditional industry<br>(2) | Number of households in each<br>traditional industry<br>(3) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kasipeta              | Fishing                             | 10                                                          |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Fishing                             | 68                                                          |
| <b>Total</b>          |                                     | <b>78</b>                                                   |

TABLE 27

## Village Industries—Products by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Fishing                  |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                       |              | No. of households<br>(3) | Names of products<br>(4) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                       | Fish                     |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 65                       | Fish                     |
| <b>Total</b>          |              | <b>75</b>                |                          |

TABLE 28

## Village Industries—Disposal of Products by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Name of product<br>(2) | Particulars of households that sell to<br>neighbours only |                          | Particulars of households that sell in<br>market |                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                       |                        | Caste<br>(3)                                              | No. of households<br>(4) | Caste<br>(5)                                     | No. of households<br>(6) |
| Kasipeta              | Fish                   | ...                                                       | ...                      | Jalari                                           | 10                       |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Fish                   | ...                                                       | ...                      | Vadabalija                                       | 65                       |
|                       | <b>Total</b>           | ...                                                       | ...                      |                                                  | <b>75</b>                |

TABLE 29

## Trade or Business

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Fish trading                |                         |                                |                                              | Eatables selling            |                         |                                |                                               |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                       |              | No. of<br>households<br>(3) | Commo-<br>dities<br>(4) | Source<br>of<br>finance<br>(5) | Average pro-<br>fit (percen-<br>tage)<br>(6) | No. of<br>households<br>(7) | Commo-<br>dities<br>(8) | Source<br>of<br>finance<br>(9) | Average pro-<br>fit (percen-<br>tage)<br>(10) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 3                           | Fish                    | ...                            | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                     | ...                            | ...                                           |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 15                          | Fish                    | ...                            | 26%                                          | 1                           | Eatables                | ...                            | 37%                                           |
|                       | <b>Total</b> | <b>18</b>                   |                         |                                |                                              |                             |                         |                                |                                               |

TABLE 30

## Material Culture—Possession of Furniture by Caste and Households

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of households possessing |            |                  |            |               |                |              |               |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
|                       |              | Cot<br>(3)                      | Mat<br>(4) | Bed sheet<br>(5) | Bed<br>(6) | Pillow<br>(7) | Blanket<br>(8) | Chair<br>(9) | Table<br>(10) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 5                               | 2          | 1                | ...        | ...           | 2              | ...          | ...           |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 44                              | 49         | 13               | 4          | 3             | 15             | 1            | 1             |
|                       | <b>Total</b> | <b>49</b>                       | <b>51</b>  | <b>14</b>        | <b>4</b>   | <b>3</b>      | <b>17</b>      | <b>1</b>     | <b>1</b>      |

—Contd.

TABLE 30—Concl'd.

## Material Culture—Possession of Furniture by Caste and Households

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of households possessing |                    |                     |                   |                    |                     |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                       |              | Mirror<br>(11)                  | Bhoshanam*<br>(12) | Gadamanchi†<br>(13) | Wallshelf<br>(14) | Box (Wood)<br>(15) | Box (Steel)<br>(16) | Gunny Bag<br>(17) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 5                               | ...                | ...                 | 2                 | 2                  | 2                   | 3                 |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 36                              | 5                  | 1                   | 4                 | 13                 | 7                   | 2                 |
|                       | <b>Total</b> | <b>41</b>                       | <b>5</b>           | <b>1</b>            | <b>6</b>          | <b>15</b>          | <b>9</b>            | <b>5</b>          |

\* An oblong wooden box

† An improvised bench

TABLE 31

## Material Culture—Furniture acquired in last Five Years by Caste and Households

| Name of village<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of households which have acquired in last five years |            |               |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
|                        |              | Trunk box<br>(3)                                            | Cot<br>(4) | Mirror<br>(5) |
| Kasipeta               | Jalari       | 2                                                           | 1          | ...           |
| Pedaganagallapeta      | Vadabalija   | 4                                                           | 3          | 1             |
|                        | <b>Total</b> | <b>6</b>                                                    | <b>4</b>   | <b>1</b>      |

TABLE 32

## Material Culture—Possession and Use of Consumer Goods and Services by Caste and Households

| Particulars<br>(1)                             | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS      |                                        |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                                                | Kasipeta<br>Jalari<br>(2) | Pedaganagallapeta<br>Vadabalija<br>(3) |
| <b>I Fuel and lighting</b>                     |                           |                                        |
| (a) Casuarina twigs                            | 10                        | 68                                     |
| (b) Kerosene                                   | 10                        | 68                                     |
| <b>II Utensils</b>                             |                           |                                        |
| (a) Earthen                                    | 10                        | 66                                     |
| (b) Brass                                      | 9                         | 22                                     |
| (c) Silver                                     | 6                         | 49                                     |
| (d) Bellmetal                                  | 4                         | 45                                     |
| <b>III Other consumer goods &amp; services</b> |                           |                                        |
| (a) Elangibuddi (kerosene buddi)               | 2                         | 17                                     |
| (b) Hurricane lantern                          | ...                       | 2                                      |
| (c) Torchlight                                 | ...                       | 1                                      |
| (d) Seekai                                     | ...                       | 3                                      |
| (e) Usiripappu                                 | 2                         | 1                                      |
| (f) Glass bottles                              | 3                         | 6                                      |
| (g) Wooden spoons                              | 1                         | ...                                    |
| (h) Scented soap                               | 1                         | 19                                     |
| (i) Washing soap                               | 2                         | 31                                     |
| (j) Washerman                                  | 10                        | 68                                     |

TABLE 33

## Material Culture—Consumer Goods and Services used in last Five Years by Caste and Households

| Name of village<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of households which have acquired in last five years |                          |                   |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
|                        |              | Kerosene buddi<br>(3)                                       | Hurricane lantern<br>(4) | Torchlight<br>(5) |
| Pedaganagallapeta      | Vadabalija   | 5                                                           | 1                        | 1                 |

TABLE 34

## Material Culture—Consumption Habits by Caste, Annual Household Income and Households

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. of households that use mosquito curtain having annual income (in Rupees) of |                 |                |                |                   | No. of households that do not use mosquito curtain having annual income (in Rupees) of |                 |                 |                 |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|                       |              | 1201 & above<br>(3)                                                             | 901-1200<br>(4) | 601-900<br>(5) | 301-600<br>(6) | 300 & less<br>(7) | 1201 & above<br>(8)                                                                    | 901-1200<br>(9) | 601-900<br>(10) | 301-600<br>(11) | 300 & less<br>(12) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                                                             | ...             | ...            | ...            | ...               | 3                                                                                      | 5               | 2               | ...             | ...                |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | ...                                                                             | ...             | ...            | ...            | ...               | 9                                                                                      | 20              | 20              | 18              | 1                  |
| Total                 |              | ...                                                                             | ...             | ...            | ...            | ...               | 12                                                                                     | 25              | 22              | 18              | 1                  |

—Contd.

TABLE 34—Contd.

## Material Culture—Consumption Habits by Caste, Annual Household Income and Households

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. of households that use toilet soap/washing soap having annual income (in Rupees) of |                  |                 |                 |                    | No. of households that do not use toilet/washing soap having annual income (in Rupees) of |                  |                 |                 |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|                       |              | 1201 & above<br>(13)                                                                    | 901-1200<br>(14) | 601-900<br>(15) | 301-600<br>(16) | 300 & less<br>(17) | 1201 & above<br>(18)                                                                      | 901-1200<br>(19) | 601-900<br>(20) | 301-600<br>(21) | 300 & less<br>(22) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 2                                                                                       | ...              | ...             | ...             | ...                | 1                                                                                         | 5                | 2               | ...             | ...                |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 5                                                                                       | 9                | 13              | 6               | ...                | 4                                                                                         | 11               | 7               | 12              | 1                  |
| Total                 |              | 7                                                                                       | 9                | 13              | 6               | ...                | 5                                                                                         | 16               | 9               | 12              | 1                  |

—Contd.

TABLE 34—Concl.

## Material Culture—Consumption Habits by Caste, Annual Household Income and Households

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. of households that send clothes to washerman having annual income (in Rupees) of |                  |                 |                 |                    | No. of households that do not send clothes to washerman having annual income (in Rupees) of |                  |                 |                 |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|                       |              | 1201 & above<br>(23)                                                                 | 901-1200<br>(24) | 601-900<br>(25) | 301-600<br>(26) | 300 & less<br>(27) | 1201 & above<br>(28)                                                                        | 901-1200<br>(29) | 601-900<br>(30) | 301-600<br>(31) | 300 & less<br>(32) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 3                                                                                    | 5                | 2               | ...             | ...                | ...                                                                                         | ...              | ...             | ...             | ...                |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 9                                                                                    | 20               | 20              | 18              | 1                  | ...                                                                                         | ...              | ...             | ...             | ...                |
| Total                 |              | 12                                                                                   | 25               | 22              | 18              | 1                  | ...                                                                                         | ...              | ...             | ...             | ...                |

TABLE 35

## Budgetary Position of Households by Main Occupation

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Main occupation<br>(2)                         | No. of households<br>(3) | No. of persons<br>(4) | Income<br>(5) | Expenditure<br>(6) | No. of households with surplus budget<br>(7) | Amount of surplus<br>(8) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                       |                                                |                          |                       | Rs. P.        | Rs. P.             |                                              | Rs. P.                   |
| Kasipeta              | Fishermen                                      | 10                       | 58                    | 11,108.50     | 12,040.50          | 2                                            | 650.00                   |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | 1 Fishermen                                    | 61                       | 285                   | 57,447.36     | 62,664.33          | 12                                           | 1,515.45                 |
|                       | 2 Fish trader                                  | 3                        | 7                     | 1,328.00      | 1,466.75           | ...                                          | ...                      |
|                       | 3 Caste head collecting fish from caste people | 1                        | 4                     | 540.00        | 876.00             | ...                                          | ...                      |
|                       | 4 Casual labourer                              | 1                        | 4                     | 820.00        | 955.00             | ...                                          | ...                      |
|                       | 5 Eatables seller                              | 1                        | 2                     | 226.00        | 278.00             | ...                                          | ...                      |
|                       | 6 Alms collector                               | 1                        | 2                     | 450.00        | 665.50             | ...                                          | ...                      |
| Total                 |                                                | 68                       | 304                   | 60,841.36     | 66,905.58          | 12                                           | 1,515.45                 |
| Grand Total           |                                                | 78                       | 362                   | 71,949.86     | 78,946.08          | 14                                           | 2,165.45                 |

—Contd.

TABLE 35—Concl.

## Budgetary Position of Households by Main Occupation

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Main occupation<br>(2)                         | No. of households with balanced budget<br>(9) | No. of households with deficit budget<br>(10) | Amount of deficit<br>(11) | Sale value of assets during current year<br>(12) | Purchase value of assets during current year<br>(13) | Occupational household average income<br>(14) | Occupational household average expenditure<br>(15) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|                       |                                                |                                               |                                               | Rs. P.                    | Rs. P.                                           | Rs. P.                                               | Rs. P.                                        | Rs. P.                                             |
| Kasipeta              | Fishermen                                      | ...                                           | 8                                             | 1,582.00                  | ...                                              | 320.00                                               | 1,110.85                                      | 1,204.05                                           |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | 1 Fishermen                                    | 2                                             | 47                                            | 6,732.42                  | 70.00                                            | 727.50                                               | 2,094.68                                      | 2,488.43                                           |
|                       | 2 Fish trader                                  | 1                                             | 2                                             | 108.75                    | ...                                              | ...                                                  | 452.66                                        | 488.92                                             |
|                       | 3 Caste head collecting fish from caste people | ...                                           | 1                                             | 336.00                    | ...                                              | ...                                                  | 540.00                                        | 876.00                                             |
|                       | 4 Casual labourer                              | ...                                           | 1                                             | 135.00                    | ...                                              | ...                                                  | 820.00                                        | 955.00                                             |
|                       | 5 Eatables seller                              | ...                                           | 1                                             | 52.00                     | ...                                              | ...                                                  | 226.00                                        | 273.00                                             |
|                       | 6 Alms collector                               | ...                                           | 1                                             | 215.50                    | ...                                              | ...                                                  | 450.00                                        | 665.50                                             |
| Total                 |                                                | 3                                             | 53                                            | 7,579.67                  | 70.00                                            | 727.50                                               | ...                                           | ...                                                |
| Grand Total           |                                                | 3                                             | 61                                            | 9,161.67                  | 70.00                                            | 1,047.50                                             | ...                                           | ...                                                |

TABLE

## Average Annual Expenditure per House-

| Main<br>occupation<br>(1) | No. of<br>households<br>(2) | Items of<br>expenditure<br>(3)      | All households              |                                                  |                                              | Households in               |                                         |                             |                                          |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                           |                             |                                     | No. of<br>households<br>(4) | Expenditure<br>per<br>household<br>(5)<br>Rs. P. | Percentage<br>to total<br>expenditure<br>(6) | 300 & less                  |                                         | 301 to 600                  |                                          |
|                           |                             |                                     |                             |                                                  |                                              | No. of<br>households<br>(7) | Average<br>expenditure<br>(8)<br>Rs. P. | No. of<br>households<br>(9) | Average<br>expenditure<br>(10)<br>Rs. P. |
|                           |                             |                                     |                             |                                                  |                                              |                             |                                         |                             |                                          |
| CASTE                     |                             |                                     |                             |                                                  |                                              |                             |                                         |                             |                                          |
| Fisherman                 | 9                           | 1 Food                              | 9                           | 785.75                                           | 65.81                                        | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 2 Drinks                            | 9                           | 104.33                                           | 8.74                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 3 Fuel & lighting                   | 8                           | 102.57                                           | 7.63                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 4 House repairs                     | 7                           | 15.64                                            | 1.02                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 5 Clothing                          | 9                           | 60.03                                            | 5.03                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 6 Travelling                        | 5                           | 6.80                                             | 0.31                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 7 Recreation                        | 9                           | 23.78                                            | 1.99                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 8 Education                         | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 9 Other miscella-<br>neous services | 5                           | 9.70                                             | 0.45                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 10 Interest                         | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 11 Rent                             | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 12 Remittance                       | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 13 Hired labour                     | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 14 Purchase for<br>production       | 1                           | 250.00                                           | 2.33                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 15 Others                           | 8                           | 89.84                                            | 6.69                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
| Fish trader               | 1                           | 1 Food                              | 1                           | 960.00                                           | 74.01                                        | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 2 Drinks                            | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 3 Fuel & lighting                   | 1                           | 48.00                                            | 3.70                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 4 House repairs                     | 1                           | 17.00                                            | 1.31                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 5 Clothing                          | 1                           | 148.00                                           | 11.41                                        | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 6 Travelling                        | 1                           | 12.00                                            | 0.93                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 7 Recreation                        | 1                           | 12.00                                            | 0.93                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 8 Education                         | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 9 Other miscella-<br>neous services | 1                           | 10.00                                            | 0.77                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 10 Interest                         | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 11 Rent                             | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 12 Remittance                       | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 13 Hired labour                     | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 14 Purchase for<br>production       | ...                         | ...                                              | ...                                          | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |
|                           |                             | 15 Others                           | 1                           | 90.00                                            | 6.94                                         | ...                         | ...                                     | ...                         | ...                                      |

36

## hold by Occupation and Annual Income

annual income group (in Rupees) of

| Annual income group (in Rupees) |                             |                           |                             |                           |                             | Items of expenditure<br>(3)    | No. of households<br>(2) | Main occupation<br>(1) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 601 to 900                      |                             | 901 to 1,200              |                             | 1,201 & above             |                             |                                |                          |                        |
| No. of households<br>(11)       | Average expenditure<br>(12) | No. of households<br>(13) | Average expenditure<br>(14) | No. of households<br>(15) | Average expenditure<br>(16) |                                |                          |                        |
|                                 | Rs. P.                      |                           | Rs. P.                      |                           | Rs. P.                      |                                |                          |                        |
| JALARI                          |                             |                           |                             |                           |                             |                                |                          |                        |
| 2                               | 495.00                      | 5                         | 748.40                      | 2                         | 1,170.00                    | 1 Food                         | 9                        | Fisherman              |
| 2                               | 63.00                       | 5                         | 105.60                      | 2                         | 142.50                      | 2 Drinks                       |                          |                        |
| 2                               | 57.50                       | 4                         | 42.13                       | 2                         | 268.50                      | 3 Fuel & lighting              |                          |                        |
| 1                               | 10.00                       | 4                         | 16.87                       | 2                         | 16.00                       | 4 House repairs                |                          |                        |
| 2                               | 41.50                       | 5                         | 48.00                       | 2                         | 108.63                      | 5 Clothing                     |                          |                        |
| 1                               | 10.00                       | 3                         | 7.33                        | 1                         | 2.00                        | 6 Travelling                   |                          |                        |
| 2                               | 18.00                       | 5                         | 20.00                       | 2                         | 39.00                       | 7 Recreation                   |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 8 Education                    |                          |                        |
| 1                               | 7.00                        | 2                         | 12.50                       | 2                         | 8.25                        | 9 Other miscellaneous services |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 10 Interest                    |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 11 Rent                        |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 12 Remittance                  |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 13 Hired labour                |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 1                         | 250.00                      | 14 Purchase for production     |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 2                         | 74.63                       | 15 Others                      |                          |                        |
| 2                               | 108.00                      | 4                         | 88.37                       |                           |                             |                                |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 1                         | 960.00                      | 1 Food                         | 1                        | Fish trader            |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 2 Drinks                       |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 1                         | 48.00                       | 3 Fuel & lighting              |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 1                         | 17.00                       | 4 House repairs                |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 1                         | 148.00                      | 5 Clothing                     |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 1                         | 12.00                       | 6 Travelling                   |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 1                         | 12.00                       | 7 Recreation                   |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 8 Education                    |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 1                         | 10.00                       | 9 Other miscellaneous services |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 10 Interest                    |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 11 Rent                        |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 12 Remittance                  |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 13 Hired labour                |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 14 Purchase for production     |                          |                        |
| ...                             | ...                         | ...                       | ...                         | 1                         | 90.00                       | 15 Others                      |                          |                        |

—Contd.

## TABLE

### Average Annual Expenditure per House-

| Main occupation<br>(1) | No. of households<br>(2) | Items of expenditure<br>(3)     | All households           |                                            |                                        | Households in            |                                      |                          |                                       |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                        |                          |                                 | No. of households<br>(4) | Expenditure per household<br>(5)<br>Rs. P. | Percentage to total expenditure<br>(6) | 300 & less               |                                      | 301 to 600               |                                       |
|                        |                          |                                 |                          |                                            |                                        | No. of households<br>(7) | Average expenditure<br>(8)<br>Rs. P. | No. of households<br>(9) | Average expenditure<br>(10)<br>Rs. P. |
|                        |                          |                                 |                          |                                            |                                        |                          |                                      |                          |                                       |
|                        |                          |                                 |                          |                                            |                                        |                          |                                      |                          |                                       |
| CASTE                  |                          |                                 |                          |                                            |                                        |                          |                                      |                          |                                       |
| Fisherman              | 64                       | 1 Food                          | 64                       | 745.26                                     | 74.15                                  | ...                      | ...                                  | 15                       | 520.33                                |
|                        |                          | 2 Drinks                        | 56                       | 65.87                                      | 5.74                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 12                       | 49.17                                 |
|                        |                          | 3 Fuel & lighting               | 64                       | 47.86                                      | 4.76                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 16                       | 39.41                                 |
|                        |                          | 4 House repairs                 | 44                       | 18.90                                      | 1.29                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 8                        | 17.41                                 |
|                        |                          | 5 Clothing                      | 64                       | 51.28                                      | 5.10                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 16                       | 36.82                                 |
|                        |                          | 6 Travelling                    | 30                       | 23.38                                      | 1.69                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 4                        | 4.25                                  |
|                        |                          | 7 Recreation                    | 53                       | 17.51                                      | 1.44                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 8                        | 10.25                                 |
|                        |                          | 8 Education                     | 2                        | 4.50                                       | 0.01                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 9 Other miscellaneous services  | 5                        | 14.60                                      | 0.12                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 2                        | 14.00                                 |
|                        |                          | 10 Interest                     | 2                        | 30.00                                      | 0.09                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 11 Rent                         | 1                        | 12.00                                      | 0.02                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 12 Remittance                   | 3                        | 18.33                                      | 0.09                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 2                        | 22.50                                 |
|                        |                          | 13 Hired labour                 | ...                      | ...                                        | ...                                    | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 14 Purchase for production      | 3                        | 70.00                                      | 0.33                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 15 Others                       | 37                       | 93.40                                      | 5.37                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 9                        | 46.36                                 |
|                        |                          | 16 Purchase of assets           | 2                        | 77.50                                      | 0.24                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 17 Construction & improvement   | 1                        | 21.00                                      | 0.03                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 18 Land development             | 1                        | 80.00                                      | 0.13                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          |                                 |                          |                                            |                                        |                          |                                      |                          |                                       |
| Fish trader            | 4                        | 1 Food                          | 4                        | 306.75                                     | 71.29                                  | 1                        | 180.00                               | 3                        | 349.00                                |
|                        |                          | 2 Drinks                        | ...                      | ...                                        | ...                                    | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 3 Fuel                          | 3                        | 20.33                                      | 3.54                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 3                        | 20.33                                 |
|                        |                          | 4 House rent                    | ...                      | ...                                        | ...                                    | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 5 House repair                  | 2                        | 10.00                                      | 1.16                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 2                        | 10.00                                 |
|                        |                          | 6 Clothing                      | 4                        | 24.88                                      | 5.78                                   | 1                        | 32.00                                | 3                        | 22.50                                 |
|                        |                          | 7 Travelling                    | 2                        | 17.50                                      | 2.03                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 2                        | 17.50                                 |
|                        |                          | 8 Recreation                    | 4                        | 9.25                                       | 2.15                                   | 1                        | 2.00                                 | 3                        | 11.66                                 |
|                        |                          | 9 Education                     | ...                      | ...                                        | ...                                    | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 10 Other miscellaneous services | 2                        | 4.50                                       | 0.52                                   | 1                        | 4.00                                 | 1                        | 5.00                                  |
|                        |                          | 11 Interest                     | 1                        | 60.00                                      | 3.49                                   | ...                      | ...                                  | 1                        | 60.00                                 |
|                        |                          | 12 Rent                         | ...                      | ...                                        | ...                                    | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 13 Remittance                   | ...                      | ...                                        | ...                                    | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 14 Hired labour                 | ...                      | ...                                        | ...                                    | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 15 Purchase for production      | ...                      | ...                                        | ...                                    | ...                      | ...                                  | ...                      | ...                                   |
|                        |                          | 16 Others                       | 4                        | 43.19                                      | 10.04                                  | 1                        | 36.00                                | 3                        | 45.58                                 |

36--Concl'd.

### hold by Occupation and Annual Income

annual income group (in Rupees) of

| 601 to 900                |                                       | 901 to 1,200              |                                       | 1,201 & above             |                                       | Items of expenditure<br>(3)     | No. of households<br>(2) | Main occupation<br>(1) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| No. of households<br>(11) | Average expenditure<br>(12)<br>Rs. P. | No. of households<br>(13) | Average expenditure<br>(14)<br>Rs. P. | No. of households<br>(15) | Average expenditure<br>(16)<br>Rs. P. |                                 |                          |                        |
| VADABALIJA                |                                       |                           |                                       |                           |                                       |                                 |                          |                        |
| 20                        | 656.71                                | 20                        | 795.53                                | 9                         | 1,205.30                              | 1 Food                          | 64                       | Fisherman              |
| 18                        | 62.24                                 | 17                        | 65.97                                 | 9                         | 95.22                                 | 2 Drinks                        |                          |                        |
| 20                        | 51.01                                 | 20                        | 64.38                                 | 9                         | 13.87                                 | 3 Fuel & lighting               |                          |                        |
| 11                        | 16.73                                 | 16                        | 18.82                                 | 5                         | 41.40                                 | 4 House repairs                 |                          |                        |
| 20                        | 45.31                                 | 20                        | 46.60                                 | 9                         | 94.96                                 | 5 Clothing                      |                          |                        |
| 12                        | 15.08                                 | 10                        | 32.93                                 | 3                         | 58.00                                 | 6 Travelling                    |                          |                        |
| 18                        | 7.89                                  | 15                        | 20.60                                 | 9                         | 43.89                                 | 7 Recreation                    |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | 1                         | 40.00                                 | 1                         | 5.00                                  | 8 Education                     |                          |                        |
| 3                         | 15.00                                 | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 9 Other miscellaneous services  |                          |                        |
| 1                         | 20.00                                 | 1                         | 40.00                                 | ...                       | ...                                   | 10 Interest                     |                          |                        |
| 1                         | 12.00                                 | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 11 Rent                         |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 1                         | 10.00                                 | 12 Remittance                   |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 13 Hired labour                 |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | 1                         | 60.00                                 | 2                         | 75.00                                 | 14 Purchase for production      |                          |                        |
| 17                        | 59.15                                 | 16                        | 94.68                                 | 6                         | 86.33                                 | 15 Others                       |                          |                        |
| 1                         | 130.00                                | 1                         | 25.00                                 | ...                       | ...                                   | 16 Purchase of assets           |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | 1                         | 21.00                                 | ...                       | ...                                   | 17 Construction & improvement   |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 1                         | 80.00                                 | 18 Land develop-ment            |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 1 Food                          | 4                        | Fish trader            |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 2 Drinks                        |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 3 Fuel                          |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 4 House rent                    |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 5 House repair                  |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 6 Clothing                      |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 7 Travelling                    |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 8 Recreation                    |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 9 Education                     |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 10 Other miscellaneous services |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 11 Interest                     |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 12 Rent                         |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 13 Remittance                   |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 14 Hired labour                 |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 15 Purchase for production      |                          |                        |
| ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                       | ...                                   | 16 Others                       |                          |                        |

TABLE 37

## Sale and Purchase Value of Assets during 1961-62 by Main Occupation

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Name of main occupation<br>(2) | Sale value of assets<br>during 1961-62<br>(3)<br>Rs. P. | Purchase value of assets<br>during 1961-62<br>(4)<br>Rs. P. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kasipeta              | Fisherman                      | ...                                                     | 320.00                                                      |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | 1 Fisherman                    | 70.00                                                   | 727.50                                                      |
|                       | 2 Fish trader                  | ...                                                     | ...                                                         |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                   | <b>70.00</b>                                            | <b>1,047.50</b>                                             |

TABLE 38

## Capital Formation during 1961-62 by Caste and Households

| Particulars of capital<br>formation<br>(1) | KASIPETA                                |                             | PEDAGANAGALLAPETA                       |                             | Both the hamlets |                             |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                            | Jalari                                  |                             | Vadabaliya                              |                             |                  |                             |
|                                            | Value of<br>capital<br>formation<br>(2) | No. of<br>households<br>(3) | Value of<br>capital<br>formation<br>(4) | No. of<br>households<br>(5) | Amount<br>(6)    | No. of<br>households<br>(7) |
|                                            | Rs. P.                                  |                             | Rs. P.                                  |                             | Rs. P.           |                             |
| Livestock . . . . .                        | ...                                     | ...                         | 2.50                                    | 1                           | 2.50             | 1                           |
| Tools & equipment . . . . .                | 320.00                                  | 2                           | 685.00                                  | 5                           | 1,005.00         | 7                           |
| Jewellery & valuables . . . . .            | ...                                     | ...                         | 40.00                                   | 1                           | 40.00            | 1                           |
| Total . . . . .                            | 320.00                                  | 2                           | 727.50                                  | 7                           | 1,047.50         | 9                           |

TABLE 39

## Prosperity Index during the last 10 Years

|                                                                                                                                                                                  | Kasipeta    | Pedaganagallapeta | Total        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 Number of households which have cleared debts which existed prior to 10 years from the income of the household                                                                 | ...         | 2                 | 2            |
| 2 Total extent of debts cleared under item 1 by all the households together                                                                                                      | ...         | Rs. 270.00        | Rs. 270.00   |
| 3 Number of households which have, during the last 10 years :                                                                                                                    |             |                   |              |
| (a) acquired any property and/or                                                                                                                                                 | 7           | 35                | 42           |
| (b) made any savings in each and/or                                                                                                                                              | ...         | ...               | ...          |
| (c) invested capital in any new undertaking or building except where it is wholly from any debt incurred for the purpose and/ for the proceeds of any sale of property           | ...         | 2                 | 2            |
| 4 The approximate total money value of items 3(a) to 3(c) of all the households together deducting the portion covered by debts and/or the proceeds of the sale of any property. | Rs. 1846.25 | Rs. 7,045.25      | Rs. 8,891.50 |

TABLE 40  
Caste and Nature of Family

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Total No. of<br>households<br>(3) | *Types of families living in the households |                     |              |               |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                       |              |                                   | Simple<br>(4)                               | Intermediate<br>(5) | Joint<br>(6) | Others<br>(7) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                                | 5                                           | ...                 | 3            | 2             |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 68                                | 45                                          | 2                   | 4            | 17            |
|                       | <b>Total</b> | <b>78</b>                         | <b>50</b>                                   | <b>2</b>            | <b>7</b>     | <b>19</b>     |

\*Simple family=Husband, wife and unmarried children, if any  
 Intermediate family=Married couple and unmarried brother/sister and one of the parents  
 Joint family=Married couple with married sons/daughters or with married brothers/sisters  
 Others=Other family types

TABLE 41  
Mother Tongue and other Languages Spoken

| Language<br>(1)        | KASIPETA          |              |                | PEDAGANAGALLAPETA |              |                |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
|                        | Number of persons |              |                | Number of persons |              |                |
|                        | Total<br>(2)      | Males<br>(3) | Females<br>(4) | Total<br>(5)      | Males<br>(6) | Females<br>(7) |
| Mother tongue          |                   |              |                |                   |              |                |
| Telugu                 | 58                | 32           | 26             | 304               | 157          | 147            |
| Other languages spoken |                   |              |                |                   |              |                |
| 1 Urdu                 | ...               | ...          | ...            | 2                 | 2            | ...            |
| 2 Hindi                | 1                 | 1            | ...            | 3                 | 3            | ...            |
| 3 Burmese              | 1                 | 1            | ...            | 3                 | 3            | ...            |
| 4 Oriya                | ...               | ...          | ...            | 1                 | 1            | ...            |

TABLE 42  
Association of Deity/Special Object of Worship by Caste and Households

|                        |              | Deity/Special object of worship |                                       |              |                |                   |                |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Name of ham'let<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Siva<br>(3)                     | Vishnu and his<br>many aspects<br>(4) | Laxmi<br>(5) | Kamelly<br>(6) | Gudidemudu<br>(7) | Pidamma<br>(8) |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS   |              |                                 |                                       |              |                |                   |                |
| Kasipeta               | Jalari       | ...                             | ...                                   | ...          | 2              | ...               | ...            |
| Pedaganagallapeta      | Vadabaliya   | 1                               | 43                                    | 2            | 10             | 1                 | 3              |
| Total                  |              | 1                               | 43                                    | 2            | 12             | 1                 | 3              |

—Contd.

TABLE 42—Concl'd.

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Deity/Special object of worship |                |                     |                 |                   |                 |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                       |              | Kothammoru<br>(9)               | Ammoru<br>(10) | Bhoolokamma<br>(11) | Rajamma<br>(12) | Tiramallu<br>(13) | Gurappa<br>(14) |
|                       |              | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS            |                |                     |                 |                   |                 |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                             | ...            | 4                   | 1               | 1                 | 1               |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 1                               | 2              | ...                 | ...             | ...               | ...             |
|                       | Total        | 1                               | 2              | 4                   | 1               | 1                 | 1               |

T A B L E 43

Cultural Life of the Village

| Name of hamlet    | Caste      | Number of households | Number of persons participating in associating with |                   |                 |                                            |                    |                    |                       |
|-------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|                   |            |                      | Youth club                                          | Recreation centre | Bhujana mandali | Purana, harikatha, burrakatha, kalakshepam | Reading news paper | Listening to radio | Folk dances and songs |
| (1)               | (2)        | (3)                  | (4)                                                 | (5)               | (6)             | (7)                                        | (8)                | (9)                | (10)                  |
| Kasipeta          | Jalari     | 10                   | ...                                                 | ...               | ...             | 2                                          | ...                | ...                | 2                     |
| Pedaganagallapeta | Vadabalija | 68                   | 27                                                  | 1                 | 11              | 7                                          | 3                  | 2                  | 29                    |
| Total             |            | 78                   | 27                                                  | 1                 | 17              | 9                                          | 3                  | 2                  | 31                    |

T A B L E 44

Dietary Habits by Households and Caste

| Name of hamlet    | Caste      | Total No. of households | Households taking |                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                      |                                                                                 |                                    |                                                        |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
|                   |            |                         | Two time meals    | Break fast, midday meal and supper, tea or coffe with light dishes between midday meal and supper and tea or coffee at any other time | Breakfast, mid-day meal and supper with coffee or tea with light dishes between noon meal and supper | Breakfast, midday meal and supper with coffee or tea alone at any time or times | Break fast, midday meal and supper | Two time meals with coffee or tea at any time or times |
| (1)               | (2)        | (3)                     | (4)               | (5)                                                                                                                                   | (6)                                                                                                  | (7)                                                                             | (8)                                | (9)                                                    |
| Kasipeta          | Jalari     | 10                      | ...               | ...                                                                                                                                   | ...                                                                                                  | ...                                                                             | 10                                 | ...                                                    |
| Pedaganagallapeta | Vadabalija | 68                      | ...               | ...                                                                                                                                   | ...                                                                                                  | 20                                                                              | 48                                 | ...                                                    |
| Total             |            | 78                      | ...               | ...                                                                                                                                   | ...                                                                                                  | 20                                                                              | 58                                 | ...                                                    |

T A B L E 45

Staple Food and Dietary Habits by Caste and Households

| Name of hamlet    | Caste      | Number of households taking |       |                                                    |       |                         |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
|                   |            | Rice                        | Wheat | Coarser grain like bajra, millet or jowar or maize | Roots | Total No. of households |
| (1)               | (2)        | (3)                         | (4)   | (5)                                                | (6)   | (7)                     |
| Kasipeta          | Jalari     | 10                          | ...   | 10                                                 | ...   | 10                      |
| Pedaganagallapeta | Vadabalija | 67                          | ...   | 66                                                 | ...   | 68                      |
| Total             |            | 77                          | ...   | 76                                                 | ...   | 78                      |

T A B L E 46

Habit of taking Tea and Coffee by Household Income, Caste and Households

| Name of hamlet    | Caste      | Number of households taking tea/coffee with annual income (in Rupees) of |          |         |         |            | Number of households not taking tea/coffee with annual income (in Rupees) of |          |         |         |            |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|
|                   |            | 1201 & above                                                             | 901-1200 | 601-900 | 301-600 | 300 & less | 1201 & above                                                                 | 901-1200 | 601-900 | 301-600 | 300 & less |
| (1)               | (2)        | (3)                                                                      | (4)      | (5)     | (6)     | (7)        | (8)                                                                          | (9)      | (10)    | (11)    | (12)       |
| Kasipeta          | Jalari     | 1                                                                        | 1        | 2       | ...     | ...        | 2                                                                            | 4        | ...     | ...     | ...        |
| Pedaganagallapeta | Vadabalija | 4                                                                        | 10       | 13      | 7       | 1          | 5                                                                            | 10       | 7       | 11      | ...        |
| Total             |            | 5                                                                        | 11       | 15      | 7       | 1          | 7                                                                            | 14       | 7       | 11      | ...        |

T A B L E 47

Prohibited Foods and Drinks by Caste/and Households

| Name of hamlet    | Caste      | Number of households reporting as prohibited |      |        | No. that did not report any food to be prohibited | No. that did not report any drink to be prohibited |
|-------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|------|--------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|                   |            | Pork                                         | Beef | Liquor |                                                   |                                                    |
| (1)               | (2)        | (3)                                          | (4)  | (5)    | (6)                                               | (7)                                                |
| Kasipeta          | Jalari     | 10                                           | 10   | ...    | ...                                               | ...                                                |
| Pedaganagallapeta | Vadabalija | 59                                           | 68   | 3      | ...                                               | 1                                                  |
| Total             |            | 69                                           | 78   | 3      | ...                                               | 1                                                  |

T A B L E 48

Smoking and other Habits by Caste

| Name of hamlet    | Particulars of habit | Number of members |       |         |                   |       |         |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|-------------------|-------|---------|
|                   |                      | Every day         |       |         | Festive occasions |       |         |
|                   |                      | Persons           | Males | Females | Persons           | Males | Females |
| (1)               | (2)                  | (3)               | (4)   | (5)     | (6)               | (7)   | (8)     |
| Kasipeta          | Tobacco smoking      |                   |       |         |                   |       |         |
|                   | Beedi                | 4                 | 4     | ...     | ...               | ...   | ...     |
|                   | Cigarette            | ...               | ...   | ...     | ...               | ...   | ...     |
|                   | Cheroot              | 35                | 22    | 13      | 1                 | 1     | ...     |
|                   | Leaf pipe            | ...               | ...   | ...     | ...               | ...   | ...     |
| Pedaganagallapeta | Chewing              |                   |       |         |                   |       |         |
|                   | Chewing pan          | ...               | ...   | ...     | ...               | ...   | ...     |
|                   | Pan with jarda       | ...               | ...   | ...     | ...               | ...   | ...     |
|                   | Only arecanut        | ...               | ...   | ...     | ...               | ...   | ...     |
|                   | Tobacco              | 14                | 7     | 7       | ...               | ...   | ...     |
|                   | Tobacco smoking      |                   |       |         |                   |       |         |
|                   | Beedi                | 46                | 44    | 2       | 4                 | 4     | ...     |
|                   | Cigarette            | 15                | 12    | 3       | 1                 | 1     | ...     |
|                   | Cheroot              | 146               | 63    | 83      | 10                | 5     | 5       |
|                   | Leaf pipe            | 4                 | 1     | 3       | ...               | ...   | ...     |
|                   | Chewing              |                   |       |         |                   |       |         |
|                   | Pan                  | 4                 | 4     | ...     | 6                 | 6     | ...     |
|                   | Pan with jarda       | ...               | ...   | ...     | ...               | ...   | ...     |
|                   | Only arecanut        | 2                 | 2     | ...     | 2                 | 2     | ...     |
|                   | Tobacco              | 31                | 23    | 8       | 7                 | 7     | ...     |

**TABLE 49**  
Marriages by Consanguineous Relationship by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of marriages with                        |                                                           |                                                             |                                                                     |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |              | Own sister's<br>daughter<br>(menakodalu)<br>(3) | Own brother's<br>daughter<br>(sodaruni<br>kuthuru)<br>(4) | Mother's own<br>brother's<br>daughter<br>(menarikam)<br>(5) | Father's own<br>sister's<br>daughter<br>(eduru<br>menarikam)<br>(6) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 3                                               | 1                                                         | 1                                                           | 1                                                                   |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 16                                              | ...                                                       | 20                                                          | 11                                                                  |
| Total                 |              | 19                                              | 1                                                         | 21                                                          | 12                                                                  |

—Contd.

**TABLE 49—Concl.**  
Marriages by Consanguineous Relationship by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of marriages with                                                           |                                  |                                               |                                     |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                       |              | Father's own<br>brother's<br>daughter<br>(pina or peda-<br>thandri kuthuru)<br>(7) | Step sister's<br>daughter<br>(8) | Mother's step<br>brother's<br>daughter<br>(9) | Other blood<br>relationship<br>(10) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                                                                | ...                              | 1                                             | 1                                   |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 2                                                                                  | 4                                | ...                                           | 4                                   |
| Total                 |              | 2                                                                                  | 4                                | 1                                             | 5                                   |

**TABLE 50**  
Attitude towards Marriage with Persons of different Caste but of the same Socio-economic Status

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. of persons<br>interviewed<br>(3) | No. having no objection to marriage<br>with persons of other caste<br>(4) |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                                   | ...                                                                       |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 68                                   | 10                                                                        |
| Total                 |              | 78                                   | 10                                                                        |

**TABLE 51**  
Marriages by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Total No. of<br>households<br>(3) | Total No. of<br>marriages<br>(4) | Consanguineous              |                            |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                       |              |                                   |                                  | No. of<br>households<br>(5) | No. of<br>marriages<br>(6) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 8                                 | 16                               | 6                           | 8                          |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 69                                | 122                              | 40                          | 57                         |
| Total                 |              | 77                                | 138                              | 46                          | 65                         |

—Contd.

**TABLE 51—Concl.**  
Marriages by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Non-consanguineous          |                            | Monogamous                  |                             | Polygynous                   |                             |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                       |              | No. of<br>households<br>(7) | No. of<br>marriages<br>(8) | No. of<br>households<br>(9) | No. of<br>marriages<br>(10) | No. of<br>households<br>(11) | No. of<br>marriages<br>(12) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 6                           | 8                          | ...                         | ...                         | ...                          | ...                         |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 46                          | 65                         | 68                          | 118                         | 2                            | 2                           |
| Total                 |              | 52                          | 73                         | 68                          | 118                         | 2                            | 2                           |

**TABLE 52**  
Marriages by Spatial Distribution and Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of marriages contracted |                                             |                       |                                              |                       |                                                    |                             |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                       |              | Within the<br>village<br>(3)   | Outside the village<br>and within the taluk |                       | Outside the taluk<br>and within the district |                       | Outside the<br>district and<br>within the<br>state | Outside the<br>state        |
|                       |              |                                | 10 miles<br>& below<br>(4)                  | 11-25<br>miles<br>(5) | 10 miles<br>& below<br>(6)                   | 11-25<br>miles<br>(7) | 101 & above<br>miles<br>(8)                        | 101 & above<br>miles<br>(9) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 11                             | 3                                           | ...                   | ...                                          | ...                   | 2                                                  | ...                         |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 58                             | 40                                          | 11                    | 8                                            | 4                     | ...                                                | 1                           |
| Total                 |              | 69                             | 43                                          | 11                    | 8                                            | 4                     | 2                                                  | 1                           |

**TABLE 53**  
Persons by Age at First Marriage and Caste

| Age group<br>(1) | KASIPETA     |                | PEDAGANAGALLAPETA |                | Total of both castes |         |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------|
|                  | Jalari       |                | Vadabaliya        |                | Males                | Females |
|                  | Males<br>(2) | Females<br>(3) | Males<br>(4)      | Females<br>(5) | (6)                  | (7)     |
| 0-4              | ...          | 1              | ...               | ...            | ...                  | 1       |
| 5-9              | ...          | 4              | ...               | 8              | ...                  | 12      |
| 10-14            | 2            | 8              | 5                 | 46             | 7                    | 54      |
| 15-19            | 7            | 4              | 24                | 28             | 31                   | 32      |
| 20-24            | 4            | ...            | 33                | ...            | 37                   | ...     |
| 25-29            | 2            | ...            | 9                 | 1              | 11                   | 1       |
| 30-34            | ...          | ...            | 1                 | 1              | 1                    | 1       |
| 35 & over        | ...          | ...            | ...               | 1              | ...                  | 1       |
| Age not stated   | ...          | ...            | 3                 | 2              | 3                    | 2       |
| Total            | 15           | 17             | 75                | 87             | 90                   | 104     |

**TABLE 54**  
Marriage Payments

| Items of payment<br>(1) | KASIPETA                                   |                                               | PEDAGANAGALLAPETA                          |                                               |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                         | Jalari                                     |                                               | Vadabaliya                                 |                                               |
|                         | No. of households<br>making payment<br>(2) | No. of households<br>receiving payment<br>(3) | No. of households<br>making payment<br>(4) | No. of households<br>receiving payment<br>(5) |
| Cash                    | 2                                          | 3                                             | 60                                         | 17                                            |
| Property                | 2                                          | 2                                             | 20                                         | 23                                            |
| Ornaments               | 9                                          | 4                                             | 46                                         | 38                                            |

TABLE 55

## Separation/Divorce by Causes, Agency, Conditions and Caste

| Reasons for separation divorce<br>(1)                                          | No. of households<br>reporting separation <br>divorce |                | Agency settling the<br>dispute and a<br>brief note on its<br>composition<br>(4) | Amount of<br>compensation, if<br>any, paid<br>(5) | A note on condition of<br>separation divorce<br>(6) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                | Separation<br>(2)                                     | Divorce<br>(3) |                                                                                 |                                                   |                                                     |
| K A S I P E T A                                                                |                                                       |                |                                                                                 |                                                   |                                                     |
| Jalari                                                                         |                                                       |                |                                                                                 |                                                   |                                                     |
| 1 The wife had illegal contact, with<br>her sister's husband . . .             | ...                                                   | 1              | The community elders                                                            | Rs. P.<br>35.00                                   | ...                                                 |
| P E D A G A N A G A L L A P E T A                                              |                                                       |                |                                                                                 |                                                   |                                                     |
| Vadabalija                                                                     |                                                       |                |                                                                                 |                                                   |                                                     |
| 1 At each other's will . . .                                                   | ...                                                   | 1              | The community elders                                                            | 33.00                                             | Gold ornaments were given<br>to male members        |
| 2 Madness . . .                                                                | ...                                                   | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 60.00                                             | The husband is permitted<br>to keep the children    |
| 3 At will . . .                                                                | ...                                                   | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 30.00 & gold<br>ornaments                         | The couple are permitted<br>to marry                |
| 4 She was young and impatient . . .                                            | ...                                                   | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 50.00                                             | ...                                                 |
| 5 She was very young . . .                                                     | ...                                                   | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 90.00                                             | ...                                                 |
| 6 Illicit contact . . .                                                        | ...                                                   | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 130.00                                            | ...                                                 |
| 7 The husband is deaf and dumb . . .                                           | 1                                                     | ...            | - do -                                                                          | ...                                               | ...                                                 |
| 8 Behaviour of wife forced him to<br>send her away . . .                       | ...                                                   | 1              | do.                                                                             | 30.00                                             | ...                                                 |
| 9 His wife went away . . .                                                     | 2                                                     | ...            | - do -                                                                          | ...                                               | ...                                                 |
| 10 At the will of wife . . .                                                   | 1                                                     | ...            | - do -                                                                          | ...                                               | ...                                                 |
| 11 Since she was not happy with him . . .                                      | ...                                                   | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 60.00                                             | ...                                                 |
| 12 She left the house without infor-<br>ming her husband after a quarrel . . . | ...                                                   | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 40.00                                             | She is likely to marry<br>another person            |
| 13 She does not like her husband . . .                                         | 1                                                     | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 30.00                                             | ...                                                 |
| 14 Due to termagancy and rebellious<br>nature . . .                            | ...                                                   | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 95.00                                             | ...                                                 |
| 15 He could not control her . . .                                              | ...                                                   | 1              | - do -                                                                          | 15.00                                             | ...                                                 |
| Total . . .                                                                    | 4                                                     | 13             | - do -                                                                          | ...                                               | ...                                                 |

TABLE 56

## Information and Attitude towards Family Planning by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. aware<br>of family<br>planning<br>centre<br>(3) | No. aware<br>of family<br>planning<br>(4) | Number<br>approving<br>family<br>planning<br>(5) | Number approv-<br>ing family<br>planning after<br>being explained<br>(6) | Total<br>of cols.<br>(5)&(6)<br>(7) | Number liking to adopt family<br>planning methods after |                   |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                       |              |                                                     |                                           |                                                  |                                                                          |                                     | 2 children<br>(8)                                       | 3 children<br>(9) | 4 children<br>(10) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                                 | ...                                       | ...                                              | ...                                                                      | ...                                 | ...                                                     | ...               | ...                |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | ...                                                 | 2                                         | 1                                                | ...                                                                      | ...                                 | ...                                                     | ...               | ...                |
| Total                 | ...          | ...                                                 | 2                                         | 1                                                | 4                                                                        | 5                                   | 1                                                       | 2                 | 1                  |

TABLE 57

## Attitude towards Family Planning with reference to Age of Head of Household by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number that like to adopt family planning after           |       |       |       |            |                                                           |       |       |       |            |                                                           |       |       |       |            |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
|                       |              | 2 children, the age of head of household being (in years) |       |       |       |            | 3 children, the age of head of household being (in years) |       |       |       |            | 4 children, the age of head of household being (in years) |       |       |       |            |
|                       |              | 51 & above                                                | 41-50 | 31-40 | 21-30 | 20 & below | 51 & above                                                | 41-50 | 31-40 | 21-30 | 20 & below | 51 & above                                                | 41-50 | 31-40 | 21-30 | 20 & below |
|                       |              | (3)                                                       | (4)   | (5)   | (6)   | (7)        | (8)                                                       | (9)   | (10)  | (11)  | (12)       | (13)                                                      | (14)  | (15)  | (16)  | (17)       |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                                       | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...        | ...                                                       | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...        | ...                                                       | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...        |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | ...                                                       | 1     | ...   | ...   | ...        | ...                                                       | ...   | 1     | 1     | ...        | ...                                                       | ...   | ...   | 1     | ...        |
| Total                 | ...          | ...                                                       | 1     | ...   | ...   | ...        | ...                                                       | ...   | 1     | 1     | ...        | ...                                                       | ...   | ...   | 1     | ...        |

TABLE 58

## Attitude towards Family Planning with reference to Age of Child bearing Woman by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number that like to adopt family planning after |       |       |       |       |       |            |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
|                       |              | 2 children                                      |       |       |       |       |       |            |
|                       |              | The age of the child bearing woman being        |       |       |       |       |       |            |
|                       |              | 41 & above                                      | 36-40 | 31-35 | 26-30 | 21-25 | 16-20 | 15 & below |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                             | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...        |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 1                                               | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...        |
| Total                 | ...          | 1                                               | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...        |

TABLE 58—Contd.

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number that like to adopt family planning after |       |       |       |       |       |            |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
|                       |              | 3 children                                      |       |       |       |       |       |            |
|                       |              | The age of the child bearing woman being        |       |       |       |       |       |            |
|                       |              | 41 & above                                      | 36-40 | 31-35 | 26-30 | 21-25 | 16-20 | 15 & below |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                             | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...        |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | ...                                             | ...   | ...   | 1     | ...   | 1     | ...        |
| Total                 | ...          | ...                                             | ...   | ...   | 1     | ...   | 1     | ...        |

TABLE 58—Concl'd.

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number that like to adopt family planning after |       |       |       |       |       |            |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
|                       |              | 4 children                                      |       |       |       |       |       |            |
|                       |              | The age of the child bearing women being        |       |       |       |       |       |            |
|                       |              | 41 & above                                      | 36-40 | 31-35 | 26-30 | 21-25 | 16-20 | 15 & below |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                             | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...        |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | ...                                             | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 1     | ...        |
| Total                 | ...          | ...                                             | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 1     | ...        |

TABLE 59

## Attitude towards Family Planning with reference to Duration of Marriage by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. wanting more children, duration of marriage being (in years) |              |              |             |                  | No. wanting no more children duration of marriage being (in years) |              |               |              |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
|                       |              | 21 & above<br>(3)                                                | 16-20<br>(4) | 11-15<br>(5) | 6-10<br>(6) | 5 & below<br>(7) | 21 & above<br>(8)                                                  | 16-20<br>(9) | 11-15<br>(10) | 6-10<br>(11) | 5 & below<br>(12) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 5                                                                | 1            | ...          | 2           | 2                | ...                                                                | ...          | ...           | ...          | ...               |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 26                                                               | 13           | 8            | 9           | 7                | 2                                                                  | 1            | ...           | 2            | ...               |
| Total                 |              | 31                                                               | 14           | 8            | 11          | 9                | 2                                                                  | 1            | ...           | 2            | ...               |

TABLE 60

## Attitude towards Family Planning with reference to Annual Income by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number wanting more children having annual income (in Rupees) of |                 |                |                |                   | Number wanting no more children having annual income (in Rupees) of |                 |                 |                 |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|                       |              | 1201 & above<br>(3)                                              | 901-1200<br>(4) | 601-900<br>(5) | 301-600<br>(6) | 300 & less<br>(7) | 1201 & above<br>(8)                                                 | 901-1200<br>(9) | 601-900<br>(10) | 301-600<br>(11) | 300 & less<br>(12) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 3                                                                | 5               | 2              | ...            | ...               | ...                                                                 | ...             | ...             | ...             | ...                |
| Pedaganapallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 9                                                                | 18              | 19             | 17             | ...               | ...                                                                 | 2               | 1               | 1               | 1                  |
| Total                 |              | 12                                                               | 23              | 21             | 17             | ...               | ...                                                                 | 2               | 1               | 1               | 1                  |

TABLE 61

## Inheritance of Property in Practice by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. of persons interviewed<br>(3) | Number indicating that relations of the following categories are entitled to inherit property in their respective caste |                 |             |               |                |                     |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
|                       |              |                                   | Son<br>(4)                                                                                                              | Daughter<br>(5) | Wife<br>(6) | Mother<br>(7) | Brother<br>(8) | Sister's son<br>(9) | Brother's son<br>(10) | Unspecified<br>(11) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                                | 8                                                                                                                       | ...             | ...         | ...           | ...            | ...                 | ...                   | 2                   |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 68                                | 56                                                                                                                      | ...             | ...         | ...           | ...            | ...                 | ...                   | 12                  |
| Total                 |              | 78                                | 64                                                                                                                      | ...             | ...         | ...           | ...            | ...                 | ...                   | 14                  |

TABLE 62

## Share of Property for different Categories of Relatives—Sons by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. of persons interviewed<br>(3) | Number indicating that sons inherit property in the following manner |                                 |                                   |                                                                        |                                                                          |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |              |                                   | All sons get equal share<br>(4)                                      | Only eldest son inherits<br>(5) | Only youngest son inherits<br>(6) | Larger share is given to eldest son, other sons inherit equally<br>(7) | Larger share is given to youngest son, other sons inherit equally<br>(8) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                                | 8                                                                    | ...                             | ...                               | ...                                                                    | ...                                                                      |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 68                                | 56                                                                   | ...                             | ...                               | ...                                                                    | ...                                                                      |
| Total                 |              | 78                                | 64                                                                   | ...                             | ...                               | ...                                                                    | ...                                                                      |

TABLE 63

## Attitude about Inheritance of Property by Daughters equally with Sons by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. of persons interviewed<br>(3) | Number of persons who agree that daughter should inherit equally with sons, age of interviewee being (in years) |              |              |              |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
|                       |              |                                   | 51 & above<br>(4)                                                                                               | 41-50<br>(5) | 31-40<br>(6) | 21-30<br>(7) | 20 & below<br>(8) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                                | ...                                                                                                             | ...          | 1            | 1            | ...               |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 68                                | 7                                                                                                               | 5            | ...          | 6            | ...               |
| Total                 |              | 78                                | 7                                                                                                               | 5            | 1            | 7            | ...               |

TABLE 64

## Medical Care

No. of households in which maternity cases are attended <sup>6</sup>

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Total No. of households<br>(2) | By taking the women to hospital for confinement<br>(3) | By calling a doctor at home<br>(4) | By calling a qualified midwife<br>(5) | By calling an unqualified midwife<br>(6) | Without any assistance from outside<br>(7) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|                       |                                |                                                        |                                    |                                       |                                          |                                            |
| Kasipeta              | 10                             | ...                                                    | ...                                | ...                                   | 9                                        | ...                                        |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | 68                             | ...                                                    | ...                                | ...                                   | 52                                       | ...                                        |
| Total                 |                                | 78                                                     | ...                                | ...                                   | 61                                       | ...                                        |

—Contd.

TABLE 64—Concl'd.

## Medical Care

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Total No. of households<br>(2) | No. of households following           |                                      |                                        |                                                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |                                | Allopathic system of treatment<br>(3) | Ayurvedic system of treatment<br>(4) | Homeopathic system of treatment<br>(5) | Combination of different systems of treatment<br>(6) |
| Kasipeta              | 10                             | 5                                     | ...                                  | ...                                    | ...                                                  |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | 68                             | 21                                    | 2                                    | ...                                    | 8                                                    |
| Total                 |                                | 78                                    | 26                                   | 2                                      | ...                                                  |

TABLE 65

## Deaths by Cause, Sex, Age group and Caste during the last 5 Years

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Cause of death<br>(2)        | Number of males in age group (in years) |              |              |              |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
|                       |                              | 0-14<br>(3)                             | 15-24<br>(4) | 25-34<br>(5) | 35-59<br>(6) | 60 & over<br>(7) |
| Vadaballija           |                              |                                         |              |              |              |                  |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Motions                      | 1                                       | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...              |
|                       | Skin swelling                | ...                                     | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...              |
|                       | Fever                        | 1                                       | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...              |
|                       | Fever & cold                 | ...                                     | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...              |
|                       | Cough & fever                | ...                                     | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...              |
|                       | Due to old age               | ...                                     | ...          | ...          | ...          | 2                |
|                       | Smallpox                     | 6                                       | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...              |
|                       | Fever & abscess in the mouth | ...                                     | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...              |
|                       | Heart attack                 | ...                                     | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...              |
|                       | Stomach disease              | ...                                     | ...          | ...          | 1            | ...              |
|                       | Unspecified                  | 1                                       | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...              |
|                       | Total                        | 9                                       | ...          | ...          | 1            | 2                |

—Contd.

TABLE 65—Concl'd.

## Deaths by Cause, Sex, Age group and Caste during the last 5 Years

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Cause of death<br>(2)        | Number of females in age group (in years) |              |               |               |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
|                       |                              | 0-14<br>(8)                               | 15-24<br>(9) | 25-34<br>(10) | 35-59<br>(11) | 60 & over<br>(12) |
| V a d a b a l i j a   |                              |                                           |              |               |               |                   |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Motions                      | ...                                       | ...          | ...           | ...           | ...               |
|                       | Skin swelling                | 1                                         | ...          | ...           | ...           | 1                 |
|                       | Fever                        | 1                                         | ...          | ...           | ...           | ...               |
|                       | Fever & cold                 | 1                                         | ...          | ...           | ...           | ...               |
|                       | Cough & fever                | ...                                       | ...          | ...           | 1             | ...               |
|                       | Due to old age               | ...                                       | ...          | ...           | ...           | 2                 |
|                       | Smallpox                     | 11                                        | ...          | ...           | ...           | ...               |
|                       | Fever & abscess in the mouth | ...                                       | ...          | ...           | 1             | ...               |
|                       | Heart attack                 | ...                                       | ...          | ...           | ...           | 1                 |
|                       | Stomach disease              | ...                                       | ...          | ...           | 1             | ...               |
|                       | Unspecified                  | ...                                       | ...          | ...           | ...           | ...               |
|                       | Total                        | 14                                        | ...          | ...           | 3             | 4                 |

TABLE 66

## Range of Information by Household Heads and Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Total No. of house-holds<br>(3) | Number of household heads that know the name of |                                       |                               |                           |                              | Names of principal lakes and rivers of the district<br>(9)  |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |              |                                 | Zilla Parishad headquarters<br>(4)              | Panchayat Samithi headquarters<br>(5) | Panchayat headquarters<br>(6) | Taluk headquarters<br>(7) | District headquarters<br>(8) |                                                             |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                              | ...                                             | ...                                   | 6                             | ...                       | ...                          | Nagavali                                                    |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 68                              | 2                                               | 5                                     | 31                            | ...                       | ...                          | Nagavali<br>Peddayeru<br>Chinnayeru<br>Vamsadhara<br>Koneru |
|                       | Total        | 78                              | 2                                               | 5                                     | 37                            | ...                       | ...                          | ...                                                         |

TABLE 67

## Awareness of Untouchability Offences Act

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of persons interviewed |  | Number of persons aware of prohibition of untouchability under law<br>(4) |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |              | (3)                           |  |                                                                           |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                            |  | 1                                                                         |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 68                            |  | 2                                                                         |
|                       | Total        | 78                            |  | 3                                                                         |

TABLE 68

## Attitude of Informants towards Survey

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Attitude<br>(2)                     | No. of informants |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
|                       |                                     | Males<br>(3)      | Females<br>(4) |
| Kasipeta              | Hostile                             | ...               | ...            |
|                       | Indifferent                         | 5                 | ...            |
|                       | Co-operative                        | 2                 | ...            |
|                       | Indifferent and co-operative        | 1                 | 1              |
|                       | Hostile, indifferent & co-operative | 1                 | ...            |
|                       | Total                               | 9                 | 1              |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Hostile                             | ...               | ...            |
|                       | Indifferent                         | 6                 | ...            |
|                       | Co-operative                        | 42                | 8              |
|                       | Hostile, indifferent & co-operative | 4                 | ...            |
|                       | Hostile and indifferent             | 1                 | ...            |
|                       | Indifferent and co-operative        | 6                 | 1              |
|                       | Total                               | 59                | 9              |
|                       | Grand Total                         | 68                | 10             |

[34]

## APPENDIX

TABLE 69

## Period of Existence of Households immigrated during Present Generation by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of households Immigrated |                      |                       |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
|                       |              | 3 years & below<br>(3)          | 4 to 10 years<br>(4) | 11 to 20 years<br>(5) | 21 to 50 years<br>(6) | 51 years & above<br>(7) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                             | ...                  | ...                   | ...                   | ...                     |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | ...                             | 1                    | 1                     | 1                     | ...                     |
|                       | Total        | ...                             | 1                    | 1                     | 1                     | ...                     |

TABLE 70

## Settlement History of Households by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Total No. of households<br>(3) | Number of households settled      |                                  |                                  |                           |                           |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                       |              |                                | Earlier than 5 generations<br>(4) | Between 4 & 5 generations<br>(5) | Between 2 & 3 generations<br>(6) | One generation ago<br>(7) | Present generation<br>(8) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                             | 1                                 | 7                                | 2                                | ...                       | ...                       |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 68                             | 4                                 | 32                               | 18                               | 11                        | 3                         |
|                       | Total        | 78                             | 5                                 | 39                               | 20                               | 11                        | 3                         |

TABLE 71

## Place of Birth

| Name of hamlet<br>(1)    | Place of birth<br>(2)  | Number of persons  |                         | Number of births in the hamlet during |              |              |              |              |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                          |                        | First birth<br>(3) | Subsequent birth<br>(4) | 1957-58<br>(5)                        | 58-59<br>(6) | 59-60<br>(7) | 60-61<br>(8) | 61-62<br>(9) |
| <b>Kasipeta</b>          |                        |                    |                         |                                       |              |              |              |              |
| Inside the hamlet        | In the same household  | 1                  | 11                      | 3                                     | 3            | 1            | 3            | 2            |
|                          | Mother's parents house | ...                | ...                     | ...                                   | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...          |
|                          | Hospital/Nursing home  | ...                | ...                     | ...                                   | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...          |
| Outside the hamlet       | Mother's parents house | ...                | ...                     | ...                                   | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...          |
|                          | Hospital/Nursing home  | ...                | ...                     | ...                                   | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...          |
|                          | Total                  | 1                  | 11                      | 3                                     | 3            | 1            | 3            | 2            |
| <b>Pedaganagallapeta</b> |                        |                    |                         |                                       |              |              |              |              |
| Inside the hamlet        | In the same household  | 6                  | 52                      | 9                                     | 7            | 15           | 18           | 9            |
|                          | Mother's parents house | 11                 | 1                       | 4                                     | 6            | 1            | ...          | 1            |
|                          | Hospital/Nursing home  | ...                | ...                     | ...                                   | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...          |
| Outside the hamlet       | Mother's parents house | ...                | ...                     | ...                                   | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...          |
|                          | Hospital/Nursing home  | ...                | ...                     | ...                                   | ...          | ...          | ...          | ...          |
|                          | Total                  | 17                 | 53                      | 13                                    | 13           | 16           | 18           | 10           |
|                          | Total of two hamlets   | 18                 | 64                      | 16                                    | 16           | 17           | 21           | 12           |

## TABLES

TABLE 72

## Immigrant Households by Caste, Place and Reasons

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Immigrating from                          |                  | Occupation before the immigration |                       | Reasons for the immigration |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
|                       |              | Outside the taluk but within the district | Within the taluk | Fishermen                         | Agricultural labourer | To eke out livelihood       | To settle with relatives |
|                       |              | Rural (3)                                 | Urban (4)        | Rural (5)                         | Urban (6)             | (7)                         | (8)                      |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS  |              |                                           |                  |                                   |                       |                             |                          |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                       | ...              | ...                               | ...                   | ...                         | ...                      |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 8                                         | 1                | 8                                 | ...                   | 16                          | 1                        |
|                       | Total        | 8                                         | 1                | 8                                 | ...                   | 16                          | 1                        |

TABLE 73

## Emigration by Caste, Place and Reasons

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Emigrating from        |                      |                     |             | Occupation before the emigration |             | Reasons for the emigration |                       |                   |             |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
|                       |              | Outside Andhra Pradesh | Outside the district | Within the district | Unspecified | Fishermen                        | Unspecified | Due to marriage            | To eke out livelihood | Due to employment | Unspecified |
|                       |              | Rural (3)              | Urban (4)            | Rural (5)           | Urban (6)   | Rural (7)                        | Urban (8)   | (9)                        | (10)                  | (11)              | (12)        |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS  |              |                        |                      |                     |             |                                  |             |                            |                       |                   |             |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                    | ...                  | ...                 | ...         | 1                                | ...         | ...                        | 1                     | ...               | ...         |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 1                      | ...                  | ...                 | ...         | 2                                | 2           | 1                          | 1                     | 1                 | ...         |
|                       | Total        | 1                      | ...                  | ...                 | ...         | 2                                | 3           | 1                          | 1                     | 1                 | 1           |

TABLE 74

## Houses by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons Occupying and Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Total No. of houses<br>(3) | Total No. of rooms<br>(4) | Total No. of household members<br>(5) | Houses with no regular room |                                       | Houses with one room |                                       |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                       |              |                            |                           |                                       | No. of houses<br>(6)        | Total No. of household members<br>(7) | No. of houses<br>(8) | Total No. of household members<br>(9) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                         | 18                        | 58                                    | ...                         | ...                                   | 5                    | 27                                    |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 68                         | 101                       | 304                                   | ...                         | ...                                   | 46                   | 194                                   |
|                       | Total        | 78                         | 119                       | 362                                   | ...                         | ...                                   | 51                   | 221                                   |

—Contd.

TABLE 74—*Concd.*

## House by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons Occupying and Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Houses with two rooms |                                        | Houses with three rooms |                                        | Houses with four or more rooms |                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                       |              | No. of houses<br>(10) | Total No. of household members<br>(11) | No. of houses<br>(12)   | Total No. of household members<br>(13) | No. of houses<br>(14)          | Total No. of household members<br>(15) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 3                     | 14                                     | 1                       | 6                                      | 1                              | 11                                     |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 13                    | 52                                     | 7                       | 38                                     | 2                              | 20                                     |
| Total                 |              | 16                    | 66                                     | 8                       | 44                                     | 3                              | 31                                     |

TABLE 75

## House Type by Roof Material and Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Name of house type |               | No. of houses with straw/grass roof<br>2 sloped<br>(5) | No. of houses with palmyra leaf roof<br>2 sloped<br>(6) |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |              | Name<br>(3)        | Number<br>(4) |                                                        |                                                         |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | Vasillu            | 10            | 8                                                      | 2                                                       |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | Vasillu            | 63            | 51                                                     | 12                                                      |
|                       |              | Chuttillu          | 5             | 4                                                      | 1                                                       |
| Total                 |              |                    | 78            | 63                                                     | 15                                                      |

TABLE 76

## Houses by Wall Material and Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of houses with |                            |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
|                       |              | Mud wall<br>(3)       | Bamboo wattled wall<br>(4) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                    | ...                        |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 68                    | ...                        |
| Total                 |              | 78                    | ...                        |

TABLE 77

## Houses and Use

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Number of houses used for |             |                           | Total<br>(5) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|
|                       | Residence<br>(2)          | Shop<br>(3) | Residence-cum-shop<br>(4) |              |
| Kasipeta              | 10                        | ...         | ...                       | 10           |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | 68                        | ...         | ...                       | 68           |
| Total                 | 78                        | ...         | ...                       | 78           |

TABLE 78

## Information about Existence and Functions of Panchayat by Households and Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of households<br>(3) | Number that could tell the period of existence of Panchayat correctly<br>(4) | Remarks including note on the amenities provided by the Panchayat from its inception<br>(5) |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                          | 5                                                                            | Panchayat is levying only house tax . . . . . (1)                                           |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 68                          | 35                                                                           | That the panchayat would do good in the years to come . . . . . (1)                         |
|                       |              |                             |                                                                              | The Panchayat will provide wells and roads . . . . . (8)                                    |
|                       |              |                             |                                                                              | Panchayat is giving contributions to their Sangam . . . . . (1)                             |
| Total                 |              | 78                          | 40                                                                           | (11)                                                                                        |

TABLE 79

## Panchayat Samithis-Awareness about Functions of Gram Sevak by Households and Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. of households<br>(3) | No. aware of the functions of Gram Sevak<br>(4) | No. that could describe the functions of Gram Sevak |                       |                         |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
|                       |              |                          |                                                 | Fully satisfactorily<br>(5)                         | Satisfactorily<br>(6) | Unsatisfactorily<br>(7) | Incorrectly<br>(8) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                       | ...                                             | ...                                                 | ...                   | ...                     | ...                |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 68                       | 1                                               | ...                                                 | ...                   | ...                     | ...                |
| Total                 |              | 78                       | 1                                               | ...                                                 | ...                   | ...                     | ...                |

TABLE 80

## Information about dominant Parties and Castes in the Panchayat by Caste and Number of Informants

|                  |            | No. of informants according to whom<br>main party is | No. of informants according to<br>whom dominant castes are |
|------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of hamlet   | Caste      | Swatantra Party                                      |                                                            |
| (1)              | (2)        | (3)                                                  | (4)                                                        |
| Kasipeta         | Jalari     | 2                                                    | ...                                                        |
| Pedagangallapeta | Vadabalija | 3                                                    | ...                                                        |
|                  | Total      | 5                                                    | ...                                                        |

TABLE 81

## Opinion on functioning of Panchayat, Panchayat Samithi and Zilla Parishad

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of persons interviewed<br>(3) | Number of persons satisfied with functioning of |                          |                       |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|                       |              |                                      | Panchayat<br>(4)                                | Panchayat Samithi<br>(5) | Zilla Parishad<br>(6) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                                   | 2                                               | 2                        | 2                     |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabaliya   | 68                                   | 4                                               | 4                        | 4                     |
| Total                 |              | 78                                   | 6                                               | 6                        | 6                     |

—Contd.

TABLE 81—Concl'd.

## Opinion on Functioning of Panchayat, Panchayat Samithi and Zilla Parishad

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of persons not satisfied with functioning of |                          |                       | Number of persons who could not express any opinion on functioning of |                           |                        |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
|                       |              | Panchayat<br>(7)                                    | Panchayat Samithi<br>(8) | Zilla Parishad<br>(9) | Panchayat<br>(10)                                                     | Panchayat Samithi<br>(11) | Zilla Parishad<br>(12) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                                 | ...                      | ...                   | 8                                                                     | 8                         | 8                      |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | ...                                                 | ...                      | ...                   | 64                                                                    | 64                        | 64                     |
| Total                 |              | ...                                                 | ...                      | ...                   | 72                                                                    | 72                        | 72                     |

TABLE 82

## Caste Panchayat—Existence and Attitude by Number of Informants

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of persons interviewed<br>(3) | No. of persons according to whom Caste Panchayat exist for |               | No. according to whom Caste Panchayat should continue<br>(6) | Remarks including a note on the reasons for the continuance of Caste Panchayat<br>(7) |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |              |                                      | Vadabalija<br>(4)                                          | Jalari<br>(5) |                                                              |                                                                                       |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                                   | ...                                                        | 9             | 8                                                            | To settle maganali disputes                                                           |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 68                                   | 68                                                         | ...           | 53                                                           | To settle theft cases<br>To settle divorce and separation cases                       |
| Total                 |              | 78                                   | 68                                                         | 9             | 61                                                           | To settle petty quarrels                                                              |

TABLE 83

## Caste Panchayat—Functions

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | No. of persons interviewed<br>(3) | No. of persons according to whom functions of Caste Panchayat are |                                               |                                 |                                    |                                    |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                       |              |                                   | To settle theft cases<br>(4)                                      | To settle divorce and separation cases<br>(5) | To settle petty quarrels<br>(6) | To settle communal disputes<br>(7) | To settle maganali disputes<br>(8) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | 10                                | 4                                                                 | 5                                             | 7                               | 3                                  | 5                                  |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 68                                | 22                                                                | 38                                            | 33                              | 4                                  | 20                                 |
| Total                 |              | 78                                | 26                                                                | 43                                            | 40                              | 7                                  | 25                                 |

TABLE 84

## Co-operative Society Membership and Benefit by Caste

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Name of co-operative society<br>(2) | Total No. of all communities who are aware of the society<br>(3) | No. of members belonging to |               | No. that have not become members because |                    | No. of members benefited<br>(8) | Note on the nature of benefit<br>(9)                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |                                     |                                                                  | Vadabalija<br>(4)           | Jalari<br>(5) | He was minor at that time<br>(6)         | Unspecified<br>(7) |                                 |                                                          |
| Kasipeta              | ...                                 | ...                                                              | ...                         | ...           | ...                                      | ...                | ...                             | ...                                                      |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Fishermen's Co-operative Society    | 9                                                                | 7                           | ...           | 1                                        | 1                  | 5                               | They have been benefited by taking loan from the society |
| Total                 |                                     | 9                                                                | 7                           | ...           | 1                                        | 1                  | 5                               | ...                                                      |

TABLE 85

## Co-operative Society Membership by Caste and Literacy

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Caste<br>(2) | Number of co-operative society Members |                  |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                       |              | Total<br>(3)                           | Literates<br>(4) | Illiterates<br>(5) |
| Kasipeta              | Jalari       | ...                                    | ...              | ...                |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Vadabalija   | 7                                      | 3                | 4                  |
| Total                 |              | 7                                      | 3                | 4                  |

TABLE 86

## Marketing Facility

| Name of hamlet<br>(1) | Nature of commodities transacted<br>(2) | No. of households who sell   |                             |                                          | Name of the marketing centre, if any, within the village<br>(6) | Distance from hamlet/village if the marketing centre is situated outside the village<br>(7) | Name of the co-operative society, if any within the village<br>(8) | Distance from hamlet/village if the co-operative society is located outside the village<br>(9) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |                                         | Direct in open market<br>(3) | To commission agents<br>(4) | To co-operative marketing society<br>(5) |                                                                 |                                                                                             |                                                                    |                                                                                                |
| Kasipeta              | Fish                                    | 3                            | 7                           | ...                                      | ...                                                             | ...                                                                                         | ...                                                                | ...                                                                                            |
| Pedaganagallapeta     | Fish                                    | 20                           | 40                          | ...                                      | ...                                                             | ...                                                                                         | ...                                                                | ...                                                                                            |
| Total                 |                                         | 23                           | 47                          | ...                                      | ...                                                             | ...                                                                                         | ...                                                                | ...                                                                                            |

GLOSSARY

|                               |   |   |                                                                                                   |                         |   |   |                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Akshintalu</i>             | . | . | Sacred rice — rice dyed yellow with turmeric powder                                               | <i>Inilla</i>           | . | . | Main living room                                                                                        |
| <i>Annam</i>                  | . | . | Cooked rice                                                                                       | <i>Intiperu</i>         | . | . | Surname                                                                                                 |
| <i>Amathamula varasa</i>      | . | . | Siblings                                                                                          | <i>Intlodigadam</i>     | . | . | House-warming ceremony                                                                                  |
| <i>Arugu</i>                  | . | . | Pial                                                                                              | <i>Irugola</i>          | . | . | A kind of big fishing net                                                                               |
| <i>Ataka</i>                  | . | . | Loft                                                                                              | <i>Jala or vala</i>     | . | . | Net                                                                                                     |
| <i>Atakulu</i>                | . | . | Beaten rice                                                                                       | <i>Kallepitta</i>       | . | . | Sea-gul                                                                                                 |
| <i>Bhoolokamma</i>            | . | . | Goddess of earth                                                                                  | <i>Kamiju or Aparam</i> | . | . | An upper garment of a male                                                                              |
| <i>Bondam</i>                 | . | . | Cocoanut not fully ripe but full of sweet water                                                   | <i>Kamma</i>            | . | . | Palmyra leaf                                                                                            |
| <i>Bontha</i>                 | . | . | Quilt. A sort of a coverlet prepared by sewing old clothes for use either as bedsheet or covering | <i>Karavaka</i>         | . | . | Sea shore                                                                                               |
| <i>Buddi</i>                  | . | . | A small kerosene lamp without chimney                                                             | <i>Katlola</i>          | . | . | A type of net                                                                                           |
| <i>Challantu or Challandi</i> | . | . | Breakfast                                                                                         | <i>Katta</i>            | . | . | Bundle                                                                                                  |
| <i>Chandratham</i>            | . | . | Fishing area in sea                                                                               | <i>Kayaguralu</i>       | . | . | Vegetables                                                                                              |
| <i>Chapalu</i>                | . | . | Fish                                                                                              | <i>Kirana</i>           | . | . | Grocery                                                                                                 |
| <i>Cheddi</i>                 | . | . | Shorts                                                                                            | <i>Koka or Cheera</i>   | . | . | Sari                                                                                                    |
| <i>Chelama</i>                | . | . | A spring in the sand yard                                                                         | <i>Komarakoyyalu</i>    | . | . | Small wooden poles fixed for supporting the roof                                                        |
| <i>Chinnadivasam</i>          | . | . | Initial obsequies                                                                                 | <i>Kopputheeyuta</i>    | . | . | Tonsure ceremony                                                                                        |
| <i>Chutta</i>                 | . | . | Native cigar                                                                                      | <i>Kuduru</i>           | . | . | An earthen platform in kitchen                                                                          |
| <i>Chuttillu or gudisillu</i> | . | . | A type of thatched house ground plan of which is circular                                         | <i>Kumkum</i>           | . | . | Vermilion                                                                                               |
| <i>Dadi</i>                   | . | . | Fence                                                                                             | <i>Kura</i>             | . | . | Curry                                                                                                   |
| <i>Duppati</i>                | . | . | Cotton blanket                                                                                    | <i>Mancham</i>          | . | . | Cot                                                                                                     |
| <i>Eduru menarikam</i>        | . | . | Marrying one's father's own sister's daughter                                                     | <i>Mantrasani</i>       | . | . | Midwife                                                                                                 |
| <i>Etha kallu</i>             | . | . | Toddy                                                                                             | <i>Marumanuvu</i>       | . | . | Widow marriage                                                                                          |
| <i>Ganji</i>                  | . | . | Gruel                                                                                             | <i>Menamama</i>         | . | . | Maternal uncle                                                                                          |
| <i>Garika poosa</i>           | . | . | Grass                                                                                             | <i>Menarikam</i>        | . | . | Marrying one's mother's own brother's daughter                                                          |
| <i>Gedda</i>                  | . | . | Stream                                                                                            | <i>Midallu</i>          | . | . | A type of house which has two roofs, the inner roof being plastered with mud and the outer one thatched |
| <i>Ganne</i>                  | . | . | Vessel                                                                                            | <i>Mogali</i>           | . | . | Screw-pine                                                                                              |
| <i>Gondillu</i>               | . | . | Corner room                                                                                       | <i>Mokkubadi</i>        | . | . | Votive Offering                                                                                         |
| <i>Gudi</i>                   | . | . | Temple                                                                                            | <i>Moparl</i>           | . | . | Corpse bearers                                                                                          |
|                               |   |   |                                                                                                   | <i>Muggu</i>            | . | . | Conventional decorative drawings made on the floor with lime powder or turmeric powder                  |

|                                        |     |                                  |                         |     |                                                           |
|----------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Muhurtham</i>                       | . . | Auspicious time                  | <i>Sara</i>             | . . | Arrack                                                    |
| <i>Muntha</i>                          | . . | Tumbler                          | <i>Sarabulu</i>         | . . | Carpenters                                                |
| <i>Muttaidulu</i>                      | . . | Women in married status          | <i>Saripi patti</i>     | . . | A small wooden pillar<br>used in constructing the<br>roof |
| <i>Netavallu</i>                       | . . | Roof weaving labourers           | <i>Sathananam</i>       | . . | Sacred marriage locket                                    |
| <i>Pachchabottu</i>                    | . . | Tattooing                        | <i>Selama</i>           | . . | Spring                                                    |
| <i>Pancholi</i>                        | . . | A portion of verandah or<br>pial | <i>Scru</i>             | . . | Sticky mud                                                |
| <i>Panduga</i>                         | . . | Festival                         | <i>Shandy</i>           | . . | Market                                                    |
| <i>Pasupu</i>                          | . . | Turmeric                         | <i>Thambulam</i>        | . . | One or two arecanuts<br>placed in a few betel<br>leaves   |
| <i>Peddalu</i>                         | . . | Ancestors and also elders        | <i>Thatiguda</i>        | . . | Palm leaf umbrella                                        |
| <i>Peddadivasam</i>                    | . . | Final obsequies                  | <i>Techchukomuta</i>    | . . | Marriage by elopement                                     |
| <i>Peetham</i>                         | . . | Wooden plank used as<br>seat     | <i>Thati chapa</i>      | . . | Palmyra leaves' mat                                       |
| <i>Pella</i>                           | . . | Fishermen caste head             | <i>Theppa</i>           | . . | Catamaran                                                 |
| <i>Peradu</i>                          | . . | Backyard of the house            | <i>Tholipurudu</i>      | . . | First delivery                                            |
| <i>Poyyi</i>                           | . . | Oven                             | <i>Vakili or Gadapa</i> | . . | Threshold                                                 |
| <i>Pradhanam or<br/>Pasupu-kumkuma</i> | . . | Betrothal ceremony               | <i>Varna</i>            | . . | Caste                                                     |
| <i>Puja</i>                            | . . | Worship                          | <i>Vasillu</i>          | . . | A type of house with<br>rectangular ground plan           |
| <i>Rata or Sthamba or<br/>Nishani</i>  | . . | Wooden pole                      | <i>Voli</i>             | . . | Bride price                                               |
| <i>Ravika</i>                          | . . | Blouse                           |                         |     |                                                           |
| <i>Revu</i>                            | . . | Harbour                          |                         |     |                                                           |
| <i>Rolu</i>                            | . . | Mortar                           |                         |     |                                                           |

