VEERAGHATTAM

A DECLASSIFIED TOWN OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Investigation and Draft	E. Ramaswamy, M.Sc.
Supplementary Draft and Editing	C.G. Jadhav, M.A. (Econ.), M. Com.
Research Design and Guidance	B.K. Roy Burman, M.Sc., D. Phil.

CONTENTS

		Page
	FOREWORD	1
	PREFACE	6
I.	Introduction	30
II.	History of Growth of the Town	47
III.	Amenities and Services-History of Growth and Present Position	53
IV.	Economic Life of the Town	80
V.	Ethnic and Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Population	129
VI.	Migration and Settlement of Families	149
VII.	Neighbourhood Pattern	156
VIII.	Family Life in the Town	160
IX	Housing and Material Culture	172
X	Slums, Blighted and Other Areas with Sub-standard Living Conditions	187
XI	Organisation of Power and Prestige	188
XII	Leisure and Recreation, Social Participation, Social Awareness. Religion and Crime	192
XIII	Linkages and Continua	203
XIV	Conclusion	220
	Appendices	i to ccxci

LIST OF STATEMENTS

Chapter		Title of the Statement	Page
I.	1.	Population of Veeraghattam by Sex and its Decade Variation	32
III.	2.	Rate Schedule of Veeraghattam Town Panchayat	67
III.	3.	Licence Fee for Mechanically Operated Industries	68
III.	4.	Licence Fee for Industries Using Power Other Than Electrical Power	69
III.	5.	Professional Tax According to Income	70
III.	6.	Distribution of Students of High School by Class	75
IV.	7.	Distribution of Population of Surveyed Households by Broad Age-group, Sex and Work Category	82
IV.	8.	Distribution of Workers in Surveyed Households by Sex and Occupation	84
IV.	9.	Distribution of Workers in Surveyed Household by Sex and Type of Occupation	85
IV.	10.	Distribution of Workers in Surveyed Households by Sex and Educational Status	87

IV.	11.	Distribution of Persons Paying Profession Tax by Office/Institution to which They Belong	88
IV.	12.	Levy on Income in Veeraghattam Town Panchayat	97
IV.	13.	Nature and Number of Establishments Owned by Different Castes/ Communities in Veeraghattam	102
IV.	14.	Distribution of Land by Use	114
IV.	15.	Distribution of Land by Type and Rate of Revenue	115
IV.	16.	Distribution of Land by Crop Grown	116
IV.	17.	Distribution of Households and Land by Size of Holding	118
IV.	18.	Land Under Main Crop, Yield per Hectare and Price	122
V.	19.	Distribution of Households and Persons Among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Surveyed Households	130
V.	20.	Distribution of Population in Surveyed Households by Sex and Sex Ratio in Different Wards	133
V.	21.	Distribution of Population by Sex and Percentage Among Broad Age-groups in Surveyed Households	135
V.	22.	Distribution of Total Population and Literate and Educated Population in Veeraghattam by Sex in Censuses	139

VIII.	23.	Distribution of Households by Size and Number of Members	161
VIII.	24.	Distribution of Surveyed Households by Type	163
VIII.	25.	Distribution of Surveyed Households and Members of Caste/Tribe/Community	166
IX.	26.	Distribution of Households by Number and Type of Livestock Owned	180
XIII.	27.	House-types in Selected Villages	214
XIII.	28.	Types of Conveyance in Selected Villages	215
XIII.	29.	Objects of Conspicuous Consumption in Selected Villages	216

APPENDIX—I

LIST OF STATEMENTS

Chapter		Title of the Statement	Page
I.	1.	Distribution of Households in Wards by Caste/Tribe/Community and *Traditional Occupation*	i
III.	2.	Rural Areas Connected by Bus with Veeraghattam	iv
III.	3.	Towns Connected by Bus with Veeraghattam	vi
III.	4.	Rates of Levy on Different Articles in Veeraghattam Town Panchayat	viii
III.	5.	Income of Veeraghattam Town Panchayat	x
III.	6.	Expenditure of Veeraghattam Town Panchayat	xii
III.	7.	Educational Institutions in Veeraghattam	xiv
III.	8.	Distribution of Students of Elementary Schools in Veeraghattam by Class	xvi
III.	9.	Distribution of Students of Elementary Schools in Veeraghattam by Age-group	xvii

		...e 1968-1969.	xvii
IV.	11.	Industrial Classification of Workers in Veeraghattam, 1961 and 1971	xix
IV.	12.	Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Sex, Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Broad Age-group	xxii
IV.	13.	Distribution of Population by Sex Age-group, Working Status and Locality	xxiv
IV.	14.	Distribution of Workers and Occupation	xxvi
IV.	15.	Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Sex, Mother-tongue and Educational Level	xxix
IV.	16.	Distribution of Households and Members in Different Localities by Occupational Diversity	xxxi
IV.	17.	Distribution of Households in Different Localities by Employment Depth	xxxii
IV.	18.	Distribution of Workers by Sex Locality, and Employment Status	xxxiii
IV.	19.	Distribution of Workers by Sex, Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Employment Status	xxxiv

IV.	20.	Distribution of Population by Sex, Migration, Status with Reference to Place of Last Residence, Working Status and Duration of Stay in Present Residence	xxxvi
IV.	21.	Distribution of Workers by Sex, Migration Status with Reference to Last Residence and Employment Status	xxxviii
IV.	22.	Distribution of Non-workers by Sex Age-group and Type of Activity	xl
IV.	23.	Ownership of Agricultural or Horticultural Land Inside Town or Within Two Kilometres from Outer Periphery of Town by Locality Where the Household it Situated	xlii
IV.	24.	Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operations by Locality and Size of Holding	xliii
IV.	25.	Crops-production, Consumption and Marketing by Locality.	xliv
V	26.	Distribution of Households and Population by Sex, Locality, Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	l
V,	27.	Distribution of Population and its Percentage by Sex and Age-group	liv
V.	28.	Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status	lv
V.	29.	Age at Marriage as Related to Present Age and Sex	lvi

V.	30.	Age at Marriage as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex	lvii
V.	31.	Distribution of Localities by Average Educational Score Per Head	lix
V.	32.	Distribution of Households by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Average Educational Score	lx
V.	33.	Distribution of Households by Type and Average Educational Score	lxiv
V.	34.	Distribution of Households by Type of Occupation of Head of Household and Average Educational Score	lxvi
V.	35.	Distribution of Households Defaulting in Enrolling School-going Children by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household	lxviii
V.	36.	Household Default Consistency by Sex in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational Level of Head of Household	lxx
V.	37.	Household Default Inconsisteney by Sex in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational Level of Head of Household	lxxiv
V.	38.	Household Default Inconsistency Unstructured in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational Level of Head of Household	lxxviii

			Page
V.	39.	Distribution of Children of School-going Age Not Attending or Discontinuing or Discontinuing After Ever Attending School by Age, Sex and Reason for Not Attending or Discontinuation	lxxxii
VIII.	40.	Distribution of Households by Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household and Migration Status of Head of Household	lxxxiii
VIII.	41.	Distribution of Households by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household and Type	lxxxv
VIII.	42.	Distribution of Households by Type and Educational Level of Head of Household	lxxxvii
VIII.	43.	Distribution of Households by Type and Type of Occupation of Head of Household	lxxxviii
VIII.	44.	Distribution of Households Whose Family Members Are Staying Outside by Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community and Occupation of Head of Household	lxxxix
IX.	45.	Material Used in Different Type of Houses in Town and Variation Thereof and Facilities Available in Surveyed Households	xcv
IX.	46.	Distribution of Houses by Type, Material Use and Cost of Construction	xcvii

IX.	47.	Distribution of Houses by Time of Construction and Average Cost, Average Value and Average Time Lapse After Construction When a Major Repair was Undertaken by Locality.	xcix
IX.	48.	Distribution of Households by Locality, Number of Members and Number of Rooms Occupied.	ci
IX.	49.	Distribution of Households by Number of Married Couples with and without Other Members Aged Five and Above and Number of Rooms Occupied by Them	ciii
IX.	50.	Distribution of Households by Locality and Per Capita Floor Space	cv
IX.	51.	Distribution of Households by Locality and Availability of Amenities	cvii
XI.	52.	Voting Behaviour of the Population During Veeraghattam Town Panchayat Elections Held on September 25, 1964	cix
XI.	53.	Most Influential Persons in Veeraghattam	cxi
XI.	54.	Most Respected Persons in Veeraghattam	cxii
XIII.	55.	Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by Locality	cxiii
XIII.	56.	Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	cxiv

XIII. 57. Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by Type of Occupation cxvi

XIII. 58. Demographic Characteristics of Selected Villages cxvii

XIII. 59. Amenities and Facilities in Selected Villages cxix

XIII. 60. Markets and Shopping Facilities in Selected Villages cxxi

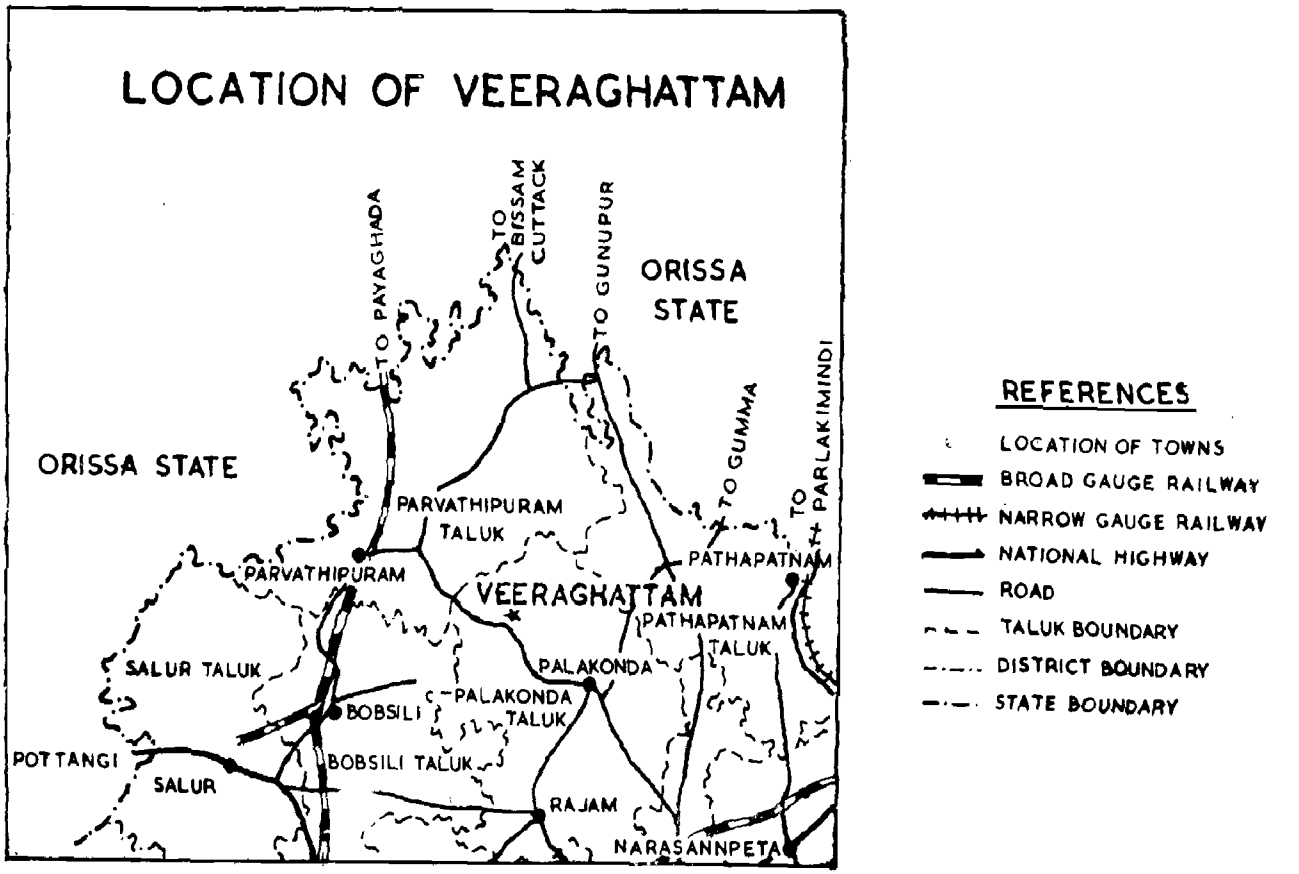
XIII. 61. Land Use Pattern in Selected Villages cxxii

XIII. 62. Industrial Classification of Workers in Selected Villages cxxiii

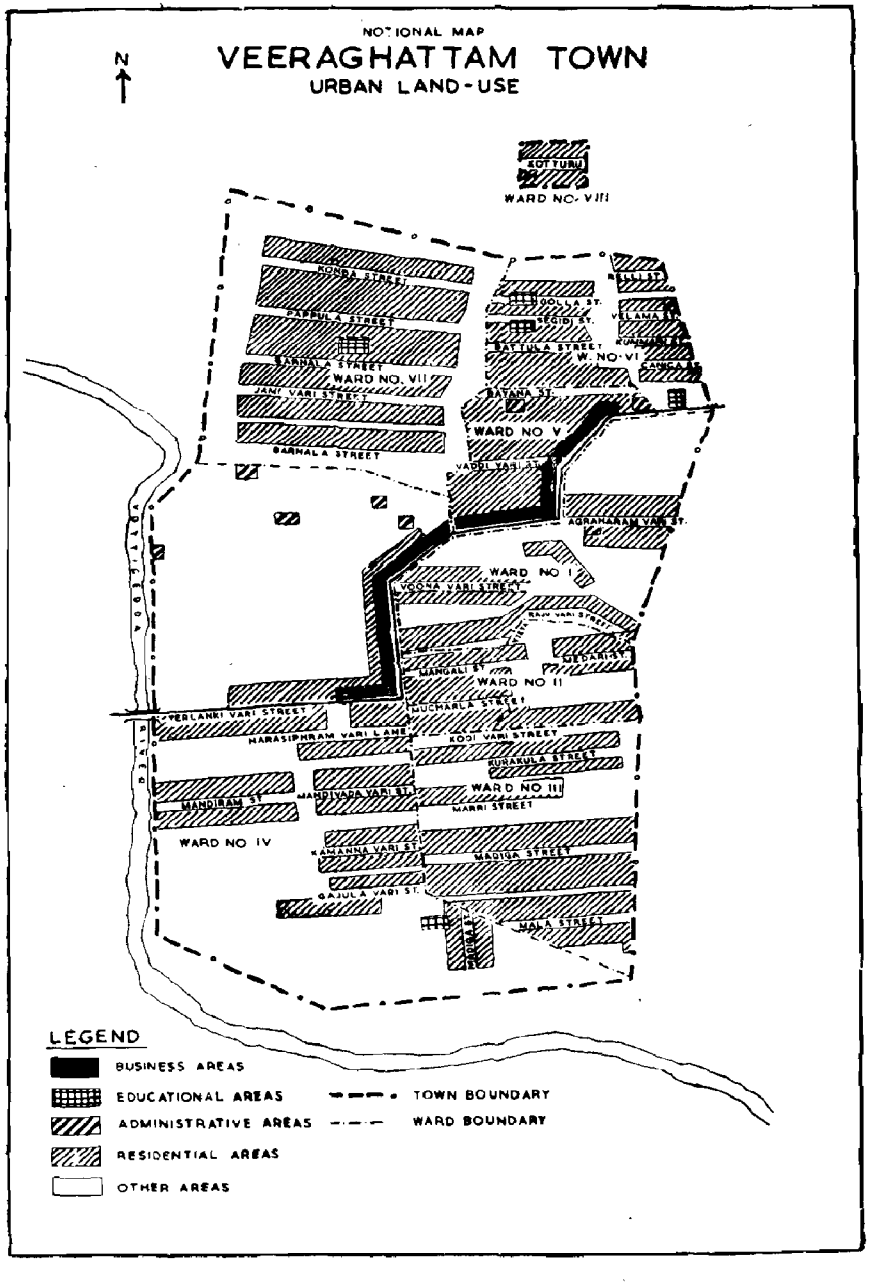
XIII. 63. Details of Education in Selected Villages cxxiv

APPENDIX—II
SCHEDULES

Schedules cxxv—ccxci


LOCATION OF VEERAGHATTAM
TO PAYAGHADA
TO BISSAM CUTTACK
TO GUNUPUR
ORISSA STATE
ORISSA STATE
TO GUMMA
TO PARLAKIMINDI
PARVATHIPURAM TALUK
PARVATHIPURAM
VEERAGHATTAM
PATHAPATNAM
PATHAPATNAM TALUK
SALUR TALUK
PALAKONDA
BOBSILI
PALAKONDA TALUK
POTTANGI
SALUR
BOBSILI TALUK
RAJAM
NARASANNPETA
REFERENCES
LOCATION OF TOWNS
BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY
NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
ROAD
TALUK BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY

MAP 1

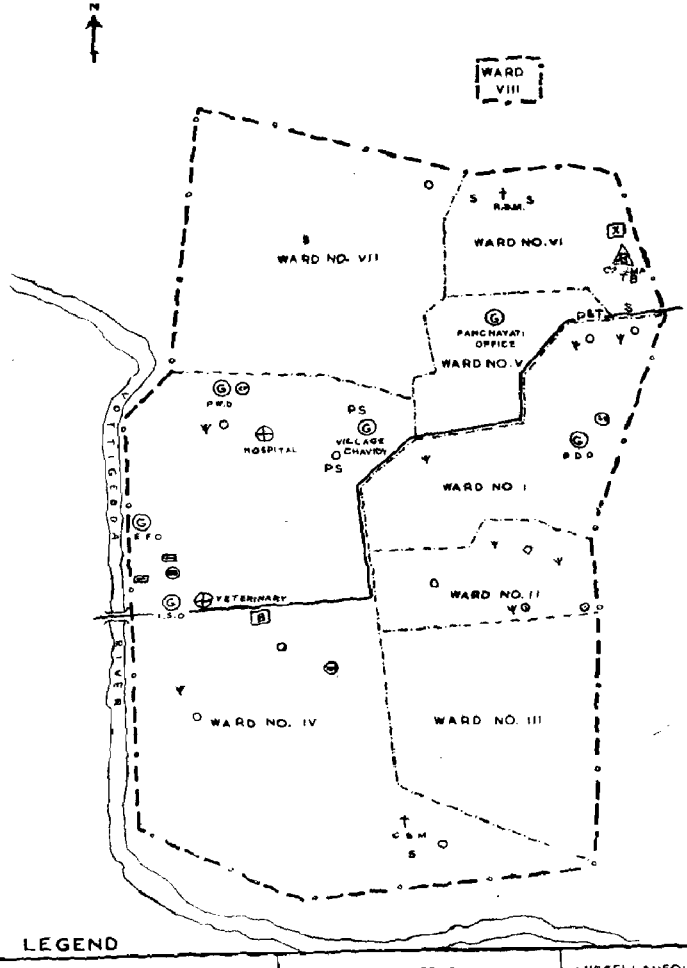

NOTIONAL MAP
VEERAGHATTAM TOWN
URBAN LAND-USE
N
KOTTURU
WARD NO. VIII
WARD NO. VII
WARD NO V
WARD NO I
WARD NO II
WARD NO III
WARD NO IV
VADDI VARI STREET
AGRAHARAM VARI ST.
KOONA VARI STREET
KUCHARLA STREET
KODI VARI STREET
KUNAKULA STREET
MARRI STREET
MADIGA STREET
MALA STREET
MANDIRAM ST.
GANJULA VARI ST.
LEGEND
BUSINESS AREAS
EDUCATIONAL AREAS
ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS
RESIDENTIAL AREAS
OTHER AREAS
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY

MAP 2

NOTIONAL MAP

VEERAGHATTAM TOWN

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES



MAP 3

LEGEND

BUSINESS AREAS
- PANCHAYATI MARKET

AREAS OF ARTERIAL FUNCTIONS
- BUS STAND

INDUSTRIAL AREAS
- RICE MILL

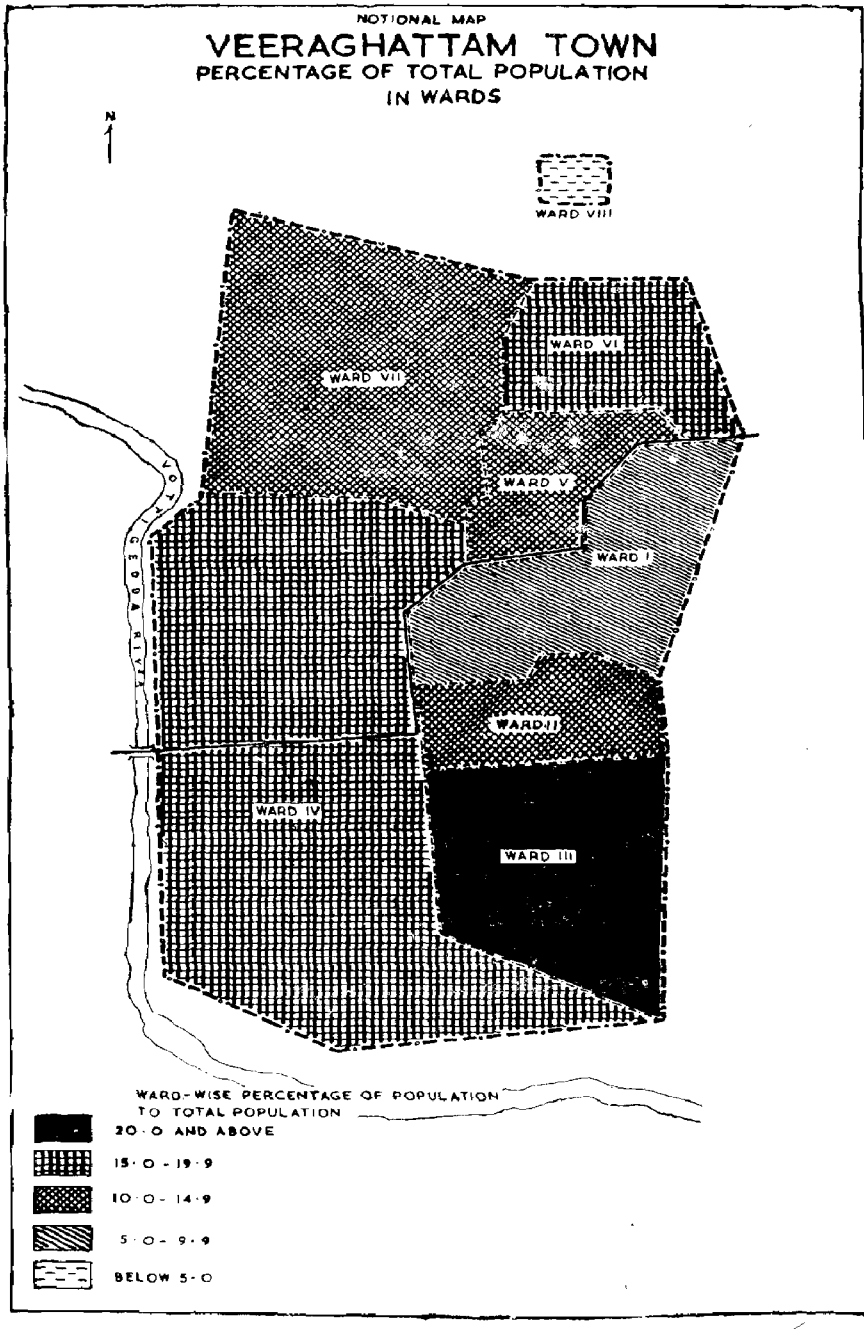
PUBLIC SERVICES AREAS
- CORPORATION GODOWN
- VETERINARY HOSPITAL
- STATE BANK
- TRAVELLERS' BUNGLOW
- WELL
- CATTLE POND

EDUCATIONAL AREAS
- SCHOOL

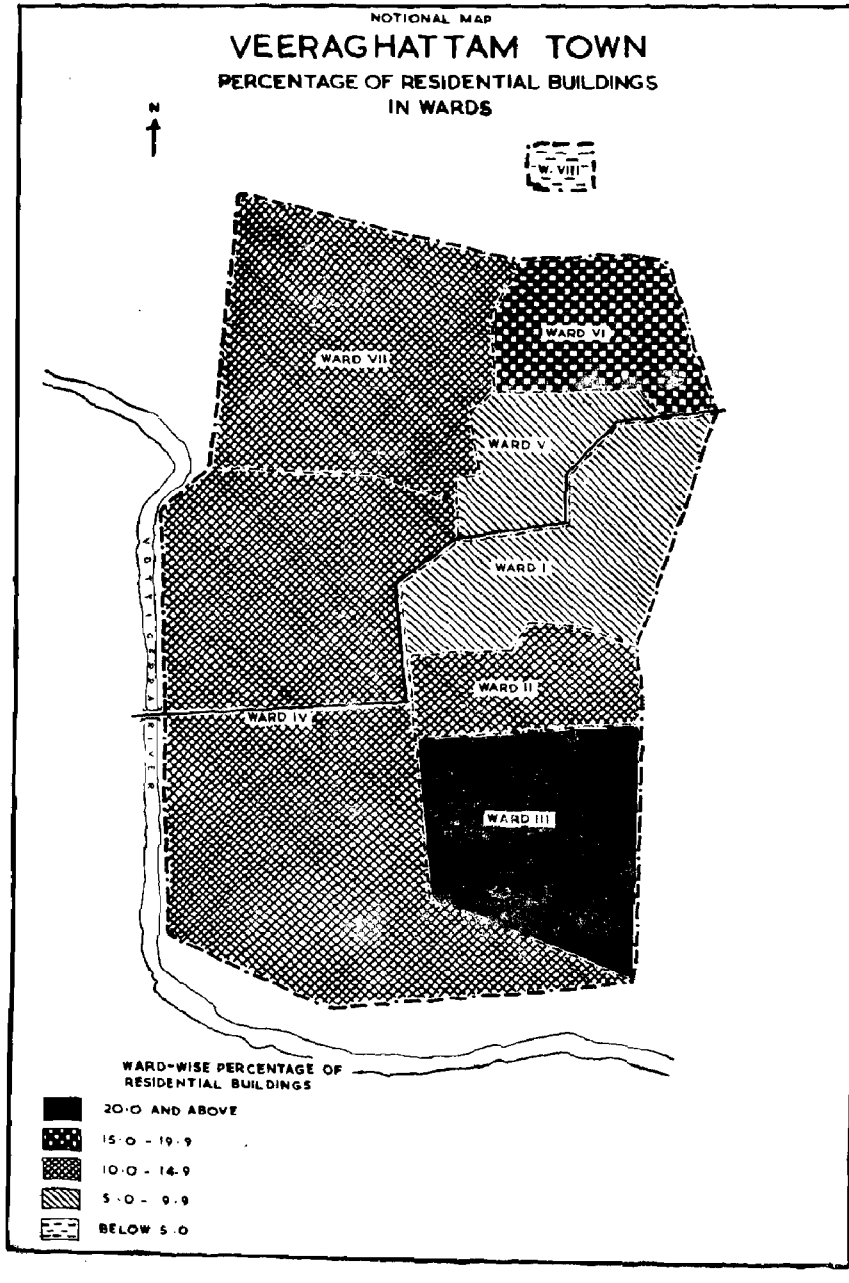
RECREATIONAL AREAS
- CINEMA HALL

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS
- IMPORTANT PUBLIC OFFICE
- P.W.D. OFFICE
- INSPECTOR OF SCHOOL OFFICE
- BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
- ELECTRIC FUSE CELL OFFICE
- SAMITHI OFFICE
- POLICE LINE
- POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE

MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS
- TEMPLE
- CHURCH
- SANTHI ASHRAMAM


NOTIONAL MAP
VEERAGHATTAM TOWN
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
IN WARDS
N
WARD VIII
WARD VI
WARD VII
WARD V
WARD I
WARD II
WARD IV
WARD III
GODAVARI
WARD-WISE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
TO TOTAL POPULATION
20·0 AND ABOVE
15·0 - 19·9
10·0 - 14·9
5·0 - 9·9
BELOW 5·0

MAP 4


NOTIONAL MAP
VEERAGHATTAM TOWN
PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
IN WARDS
N
W. VIII
WARD VII
WARD VI
WARD V
WARD I
WARD II
WARD IV
WARD III
WARD-WISE PERCENTAGE OF
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
20·0 AND ABOVE
15·0 - 19·9
10·0 - 14·9
5·0 - 9·9
BELOW 5·0

MAP 5

FOREWORD

Modern census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It needs hardly be stressed that a census is not mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stocktaking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims at presenting as complete a picture of man as may be possible in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Reeognising that its role is to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician, the Census Organisation from time to time arranges discussious with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown un by the Census on various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that more and more empirical studies would require to be undertaken in order to "invest the dry bones of statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social change". This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 Census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it, and particularly the socio-economic survey of 500 and odd villages throughout the country, provided insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations. The most important among these empiricial studies was survey of about 500 villages in differerent parts of the country.

India is no doubt predominantly rural. But it will not be long before the country achieves a break-through in the process of urbanisation. With the increasting tempo of economic and industrial development of the country large-scale urbanisation is bound to come. Urbanisation has become *sine qua non* of progress. Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life

around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this interesting transitional stage and the Census Organisation thought it fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. The 1971 Census has programmed to compile a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country. This is proposed to be supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of about 200 towns selected for study all over the country which may help to bring out the intensity and effect of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also what impact urbanisation has made on the rural neighbourhood.

There is also a special operational need of the Census necessitating such urban studies to be taken up. There is a point of view in some countries that the presentation of the census data in terms of rural-urban dichotomy is unrealistic. There are on the one hand rural areas with urban ways of life, on the other there are pockets in urban areas with folk ways and rural vestiges. Perhaps in India there is still some clear cut distinction between the rural and urban areas which is, however, gradually eroding. The proposed studies are expected to indicate how much an urban area is rural and *vice versa*

In December 1967, a seminar was organised to examine the different aspects of urban studies, with the participation of a galaxy of town planners, anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, economists, demographers etc. On the suggestion of the seminar an advisory committee was set up and in consultation with the same, the following criteria for selection of towns for special studies were laid down.

Size : While the larger proportion of the towns selected for special studies should be small towns of the population

size of about 20,000 or less, a number of medium size towns, with population of upto one lakh each and a number of cities with population of more than one lakh each, should also be studied.

Demographic features : While selecting the towns the following demographic features also should be kept in view :

(a) Growth rate-towns with (i) high growth rate, (ii) low growth rate and (iii) negative growth rate.

(b) Density of population - towns with (i) high density of population, (ii) medium density of population and (iii) low density of population.

(c) Age-(i) old historical towns which are still growing, (ii) old declining towns and (iii) new towns.

Functional types : The sample should include towns representing each of the functional types as follows : (a) service, (b) mining or plantation, (c) crafts (traditional), (d) manufacturing (non-traditional), (e) construction, (f) trade and commerce and (g) transport.

Location : The following locational factors are also to be kept in view while selecting the towns :

(a) Topography and natural environment-(i) mountainous, (ii) plain-dry, (iii) plain-humid, (iv) hilly and (v) coastal.

(b) Climate-(i) hot weather and high rainfall, (ii) hot weather and low rainfall, (iii) temperate weather and high rainfall, (iv) temperate weather and low rainfall, (v) cold weather and high rainfall and (iv) cold weather and low rainfall.

(c) Growth pattern of the region - (i) areas of dynamim, where industries and services are coming up rapidly and heavy immigration is taking place, (ii) prospective areas

or areas rich in resources and likely to develop in near future, and (iii) problem areas, *i.e.*, areas lagging behind in technological development and services and areas from where heavy migration takes place.

(d) Growth history-(i) areas which were having vigorous economic and cultural life in the past, stagnated for sometime and are again showing signs of revival and (ii) areas which have continuous history of vigorous economic and cultural life.

(e) Metropolitan areas—(i) towns within areas of influence of metropolitan centres—(1) within a distance of 10 miles from the same and (2) beyond a distance of 10 miles from the same upto a distance of 40 miles and (ii) towns outside areas of influence of metropolitan centres.

Nature of relation with other towns : A few satellite towns, constituents of conurbation and suburban towns.

Concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community : Towns with preponderance of an ethnic or religious group such as Scheduled Tribes, Muslims or Christians or Anglo-Indians, a single Hindu caste, Tibetan refugees, refugees from other areas etc.

Towns influenced by other social and cultural phenomena : Towns such as temple-towns, health resorts, etc. also to be kept in view.

It is obvious that if the towns were to be selected with reference to each of the criteria in isolation, the towns to be studied would be much more than 200 which would be beyond the operational capacity of the Census Organisation. Hence towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were preferred at the time of the selection, on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This study will cover, among other things, the (a) growth history of towns including the infrastructure of growth and

basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economic and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community power and prestige, (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action among the different segments of the population, (d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of the towns, and (f) other ancillary matters.

A set of schedules has been evolved in connection with the present survey by the Social Studies Unit of the Office of the Registrar General, India, under the guidance of Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies). The survey of the individual towns will be carried out mainly by the Directors of Census Operations in the various States and Union Territories, with the technical advice of Dr. Roy Burman. Qualified research personnel have been placed at the disposal of the Directors of Census Operations/Social Studies Unit of the Office of the Registrar General, India, for carrying out the field investigations/co-ordinating the studies of individual towns at the first stage and preparing all-India volumes by analysing and synthesising the findings of the individual reports at the second stage. It is an encouraging feature that certain individual scholars and academic institutions have come forward to take up the studies of some towns within the framework of the present scheme. I feel confident, thanks to the enthusiasm shown by my colleagues in the State Census Offices and the academic world, a carpus of knowledge will be built up, which will be useful not only for academic purposes but also for various nation building purposes. I avail of this opportunity to express my fullest appreciation and thanks to all those involved in the project.

A. Chandra Sekhar
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

A. Need for a Fresh Look into the Meaning of 'Urban'

Veeraghattam with a population of 9,808 persons has slipped into rural status. It was for the first time recognised as a town in 1911, and continued to be so till 1961. In 1971, it was decrecognised.

What does this loss of urban label mean? Was it more urban in the past ?

In 1951, as many as 47.50 per cent of its population was primarily dependent on agricultural sector. Only 17.89 per cent was dependent on production other than cultivation, 13.08 per cent on commerce, 0.45 per cent on transport and 21.08 per cent on other services.

In 1961, agriculture accounted for 39.32 per cent of the working force and 33.66 per cent of the male working force. In 1971, 53.35 per cent of the workers and 45.42 per cent of the male workers were engaged in agriculture.

If participation of 75 per cent or more of the working force (as required in 1961 Census) or male working force (as required in 1971 Census) is considered to be one of the crucial indicators of urbanisation, Veeraghattam was not a town in 1961.

Without however being involved in a controversy whether it should or should not have been recognised as a town in 1961, one may ask whether in 1971, Veeraghattam has become less urban than in 1961.

Undoubtedly the percentage of workers in the agricultural sector has gone up during 1961-71, but simultaneously the percentage in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs

(other than household industry) has also gone up. There has been a decline in household industry, trade and commerce and other services. The comparative figures of 1961 and 1971 are placed below :

Workers in Various Industrial Categories as Percentage of Total Workers

	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Livestock, fishing, etc.	Mining & quarrying	Household industry
1961	13.31	26.02	3.50	—	9.52
1971	17.06	36.29	8.25	—	5.41

	Manufacturing other than household industry	Construction	Trade & commerce	Transport, storage & communications	Other services
	2.78	0 67	28.66	1.60	13.94
	5.39	1.13	12.09	2.26	12.12

If one is to look beyond mere formal statistics, it will be necessary to consider what are the more important indicators of urbanisation or de-urbanisation in a specific context. Is it rise in agricultural sector ? Or, decline in household industry, trade and commerce, and other services ? Or, is it decline in manufacturing other than household industry ? Whose rise or decline is crucial ?

As regards Veeraghattam, can one isolate the other indicators and in view of the rise in the participation rate in manufacturing other than household industry say that it was more urban in 1971 than in 1961, even though it had been declassified as a town during this period ?

Perhaps a point would be made that it is not the sector *per se* but the magnitude of the sector which is important. This line of argument, however, smacks of the inertia of conventional thinking.

The answer will have to be sought in a different direction. One is to consider what is the nature of the trade and commerce that has declined. And what is the nature of the agriculture sector that has registered a growth ? Also, one is to examine the impact of the changes in these sectors on the life style of the population.

Until recently the trade that flourished at Veeraghattam was itinerant trade. To a considerable extent it was determined by ecology.

Situated as it is at the foothills of the Eastern Ghats, in Srikakulam district, Veeraghattam was an entrepot for trade in the hill produce. A number of cutcha roads radiating from Veeraghattam, meander into the hills. The traders from Veeraghattam, used to trudge along these roads to the distant tribal hamlets, and obtain hill produces like tamarind, turmeric, ginger, honey, broomstick, plantain leaf plates etc., in exchange of rice, salt, tabacoo, jaggery and other daily necessities. But in these transactions, the market law was subsumed under social law. Frequently barter barely meant anything more than unscrupulous expropriation of the hillmen. The surplus accuring to the traders of Veeraghattam was not ploughed back for the expansion of the commodity market or for the creation of the commercial infrastructure. The only commodity that was bought with it, was human misery. The traders were also moneylenders, keeping in mortgage the meagre material goods that the hillmen possessed. Under this system debt bonded labour also flourished. Simultaneously the traders built up reserve capital in the form of land in and around Veeraghattam. Thus the traders of Veeraghattam were primarily traders in the hills and land-owners at Veeraghattam. It does not mean that no transactions were carried out at Veeraghattam. Trading agents from large market centres like Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagaram and Parvathipuram used to come here and purchase over the hill products from the traders. But such bulk transactions could be carried out even through a limited number of permanent establish-

ments in the market. In other words, Veeraghattam was more important as the domitory of the traders in the hills, than as a trading centre. This position was further intensified in the early fifties when as a part of the tribal welfare programme, the outlying hill areas were opened up with cutcha road connections. More people made Veeraghattam their operational base for the rapacious exploitation of the hills.

Obviously, the increase in the number of traders in this period was hardly an indicator of increased urbanisation. At best, it was an indicator of parasitic commercialism.

But starting in the late fifties, there was a gradual turn in the state of affairs. Through the implementation of the various provisions of the Constitution, the tribals were by this time more conscious of their rights; and were more assertive. Besides, improvement of communication linked up some of the hill areas with the larger markets. At the same time, the government had set up a tribal development corporation under the co-operative sector. It started to purchase over the hill products on a large scale, making unchecked exploitation of the tribals quite difficult. The cumulative effect of all these was a hard blow to the traders of Veeraghattam; but not necessarily to trade at Veeraghattam.

Paradoxically along with the decline in the percentage of workers in trade and commerce, Veeraghattam gained in importance as a trading centre. And this was linked up with the growing importance of agriculture.

As earlier indicated, the traders living at Veeraghattam were investing in land for quite sometime. But due to lack of irrigation facilities, return from the same was not substantial. Perhaps a good number of persons earned more from the trade in the hills than from agriculture in the plains. They would have returned themselves as traders in the earlier censuses. The fact that they had to mix closely with the primitive people for carrying on trade in the hills, forced them

to a life style which was not very much different from that of the peasant. Their part dependence on subsistence agriculture reinforced the process.

With the implementation of Nagavalli river project in 1956 irrigated water supply was assured all round the year. In 1962, electricity was also transmitted to this area. Though till 1969, only three connections were taken for irrigation, this had created congenial conditions for the growth of agriculture. The same was reflected in the spectacular rise in the agricultural working force during 1961-71.

At this stage one may again turn to the question posed earlier. Does the rise in the agricultural working force automatically mean that the place has become more rural ?

The key to the answer of this question is the nature of agriculture. From the details furnished in the report, it would be obvious that currently the bulk of the agricultural production is for the market rather than for local consumption. Every year, duriug September to December, 12,000 to 16,000 tons of jute are brought to Veeraghattam market by the growers and are exported from there by trucks by the commissioned agents to Amudalavalasa, Parvathipuram and Vijayanagaram. Similarly, more than a lakh bags of paddy are exported every year to the deficit areas of the district like Amudalavalasa, Narasipatnam, Kota Bommali, Rajam, Parvathipuram and Chirupalli. Agents from these places visit the market and take over the paddy from the local dealers after paying them commission of 37 paise to 50 paise per bag. Annually about 3,000 to 5,000 bags of black gram and green gram are also exported to Amudalavalasa and other places of the state.

A significant development in the recent years is the expansion of sugarcane cultivation. With the availability of power, a sugar mill has come up at Amudalavalasa, at a distance of about 50 km. This has stimulated the growth

of sugarcane. Annually about 1,500 tons of sugarcane pass through Veeraghattam market to the mill. Besides, another 500 tons are exported to other centres.

All these are, howerver, seasonal activities. The importance of Veeraghattam as a trading centre is sustained throuhout the year by vegetable cultivation. Except during April and May vegetables worth about Rs. 1,000 are daily exported to the distant towns of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

As a chain reaction to commercialisation of agriculture, a number of urban oriented commercial establishments have also come into existence. During the survey there were 183 commercial establishments at Veeraghattam. Their distribution by number is as follows : grocery 75, food-grain 5, vegetables 6, cloth including tailoring 15, ready-made garments 3, cosmetics 2, pharmacy 4, cycle repair 5, hardware 3, electrical goods 1, bakery 1, pan 17, cigarette 25, hair dressing 5, watch repair 1, meat 4, jewellery 3, brick 4, and fireworks 3. These do not include one lodge, two eating places, 18 coffee stalls, 10 sweetmeat shops and one toddy and arrack shop.

The upsurge of trade and the growth of new commercial establishments has changed the land use pattern very significantly. The area occupied by the market centre is now found to be too small to cope with the new growth. Till recently the bus stand was on the northern side of the market ; the vegetable and other petty shops were also located on the pavements of the main market. Now the bus stand, the vegetable stalls and the petty shops have been shifted to the outskirts of the town, where the panchayat has constructed a number of permanent structures for housing the rapidly expanding commercial activities.

Certainly with the intensification of its agrarian base the place is acquiring more urban look; and even more urban functions.

The State Bank of India has already opened a branch here. A cinema hall was in existence at the time of the survey. Another was coming up at the outskirts of the town. a number of educational and medical institutions as well as government offices are located here. These include five elementary schools, one high school, office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, primary health centre, veterinary hospital, electrical fuse cell office, block development office, post and telegraph office, panchayat samiti office and godown of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. Besides the police station, police lines and office of the Inspector of Central Excise are situated here.

Growth of some of the urban functions like presence of educational and medical institutions, hawever, cannot be directly linked up with the economic growth of the place. These are more related to the size of the place in the context of social welfare policy of tne state. During consecutive five-year plans it has been the state policy to provide civic amenities and development inputs of different orders of importance in settlements of different size-groups. It is now time to consider whether size and density of population, irrespective of the disposition of the working force in various industrial categories, are not becoming more important indicators of urbanisation.

Without however being too much involved in this question, the role of the growth of the agricultural sector in siphoning the growth of manufacture other than household industry, may be noted here. During the sixties two flour mills and one rice mill have come into existence at Veeraghattam. During the survev, the rice mill was planning to expand its capacity. In terms of formal statistics, the presence of these industries along with the working force associated with them is an indicator of urbanisation, though a probe into the organisational structure of the industries may show that this is not necessarily correct. However,

confining oneself to the formal level of appraisal, when growth of industrial manpower is at least in some contexts, found to be linked up with agricultural growth. one can argue that it is theoretically wrong to delink urbanisation, particularly from agricultural modernisation. Perhaps such delinking is a carry-over of an empirical reality in the history of urbanisation in the West. There, urbanisation was a function of industrialisation in the metropolitan country, whose agrarian base was furnished by the colony. This specific historical experience seems to have been installed on the pedestal, as a general theory of urbanisation; but there is really no ground for this. Nor is there any ground why growth or decline of household industry should be linked up with urbanisation or deurbanisation. One of the important household industries at Veeraghattam was preparation of leaf plates for local consumption as well as for export. With the reduced trade contacts with the hills, the leaf plates are not available now in abundance. Consequently there has been a decline in the participation rate of the working force in the household industry sector. Undoubtedly some of the erstwhile workers in household industries have moved to commercial agriculture. In other words, from the primitive orientation associated with their household industry, they have turned to urban orientation through being farmer. Out of the 150 households which were surveyed, 33 own wrist-watch, 14 own radio and four own transistor and table fan. What is significant is that some of these houeholds are those of unskilled manual workers. In respect of a number of other items also the permeation of urban consumption pettern is obvious.

But formal statistics with the spell of its magic formula tell us that the sacrilige of replacing the secondary sector by the primary has been committed here, the town has tarnished its face (though one fails to see how and where): it is no longer a town.

So Veeraghattam is not a town. If one can give a bad name to the dog, one can certainly hang it. But a dog is a dog.

What is Veeraghattam ? It has been perpetually coming out of its slough; but it seems that it has never been able to discover its form.

As legend puts it, Veeraghattam is a place of the heroes. But the heroes did not aspire for mastery; they aspired for dignified subjugation. Does it reflect a world view? Is the world-view historically determined; or is it ecological in the sense that it is in a good fit, with the inhabitants of a place which is marginal to different culture areas — Telegu and Oriya culture areas in a long-range canvass; plain and tribal culture areas in terms of a short range process ?

Every ten years a festival in honour of the presiding deity of the place is performed here for ten days. On this occasion a committee of the citizens is formed and friends and relations are invited from the villages. The priest belonging to the oil-presser caste and the women belonging to the same caste have important roles to play in the festival. The denouement of the ten days' drama takes the form of animal sacrifice in each household, by persons belonging to washerman caste.

Whatever may be the origin of the festival, it reiterates and at the same time stimulates the incorporation of the new settlers during the period of ten years, in the life of the town. Also it is an authentication of the continuity of the village ties. To understand the special roles of the oil-pressers and the washermen, a bit of probe in history would be necessary. This was not attempted during the rapid survey. But the special roles bring out one aspect of the community structure of the place. Some of the neighbourhoods at Veeraghattam are named after castes and communities; some are named after memorable events; and again, some others are after specific landmarks. These seem to indicate the co-existence of

heterogenous structural elements; but at the same time these indicate the persistence of the traditional elements, in a subdued form though it might be.

In the arcade of time, the festival is in a way a festoon of the town. But perhaps it is much more. One wonders whether it could have been a lever to overcome a series of traumatic experiences ?

It should not go unnoticed that though Veeraghattam is supposed to be originally the place of the Jatapus, and though even now there are Jatapus around, they have no special role to play in the festival.

Does the history tell about an usurpation by heinous means ? Is there a hidden guilt to be sanctified ? What does the animal sacrifice in each household by a washerman, immediately after the completion of a colourful parade of an oil-presser through the streets, symbolise ?

Again, why at all a ritual was necessary to forge the unity of the old and the new settlers and the town dwellers and their village kins ? One may like to link it up with the fact that here a settlement had grown up, in a semi-primitive, semi-peasant, semi-urban milieu without a unified production base. Here was a town which was a satellite of the metropolitan city. In the latter case the universalistic norms of the city would have imparted a minimal unity among the dwellers. But in case of the satellitic settlement of the forest, it was not possible. It required a para-economic mechanism to reinforce the internal solidarity, without which even physical survival might have been hazardous. The restoration of solidarity with the kins and kiths in the villages would have been an obvious extension of the same need. Also, it fitted very well with the fact that a good number of inhabitants at Veeraghattam, were just sojourners. They had their homes in the villages as well.

The analytical appraisal at this stage, leads to the examination of the sociological aspects of migration. During the group discussions it appeared that no outmigration of entire households had taken place during the decade, in any-significant number. The data collected in the household schedules show that in case of only 24 households out of 150, close relations of the heads of the households were staying outside. Out of them only in ten cases, the persons concerned were staying outside for the pursuit of higher education or white collar jobs: in the remaining cases they were staying in rural areas and working as cultivators, agricultural labourers, washermen and so on. Except in one case, where the household hailed from Hyderabad, in all the remaning cases there were frequent exchange of visits among the members staying at Veeraghattam and those staying outside. It appears that in several cases, though geographically separated, they constituted single economic units. The social meaning of such migrations requires deeper probe. Perhaps, the more appropriate description, at least in some cases would be rural-urban rotation of population. The children grow up in the village, some of the mothers also live there; the youth and the middle age are in the town: when they grow up they return to the village. Thus the town is having its fresh recruitments without unmanageable acretion of population. The village also escapes depopulation.

The history of migration of some of the households lends support to the view that this type of population has been one of the demographic processes here. The size of the sample is, however, too small to provide a reasonable basis for estimating its magnitude.

An indirect support of the residential rotation of population inside the families is obtained from the composition of the households. It is easy to see that in such a system a good number of households would be supplemented nuclear, subnuclear, and supplememted joint. This is precisely what has

been found at Veeraghattam. The actual type of relationship with the supplementing members, no matter whether the basic household type is nuclear, subnuclear or joint, brings out another fact. In 10 per cent of the households these members are either affinal relations of the head or married daughters or sisters. It is not unlikely that under the exigency of the double economy—trade in the hill and cultivation in the plains—cognatic kinship system flourished here. For arriving at definite conclusion, more detailed study with specific focus on this question would be necessary.

In the meantime, some of the demographic indicators may also be examined for a better understanding of the nature of urban migration in general. If the postulate of the residential rotation of the population, rather than unindirectional migration from rural to urban areas is correct, two demographic features will be occuring simultaneously. Firstly, the urban population will be comparatively less youthful than the rural population and secondly, the proportion of the old people will also be less in the urban areas. During 1971 Census the percentages of the population in age group 0-14, were 42.03, 42.77 and 39.03 in the country as a whole, and the rural and the urban areas respectively. The corresponding figures for the age-group 60+were 5.97, 6.21 and 4.97 respectively. Comparatively lesser number of children in urban areas can of course be explained by low urban fertility; but the simultaneous smaller proportion of the old cannot be explained by this assumption. What is the position of Veeraghattam in terms of this demographic indicator ? The distribution of the population by age-groups in 1971 was as follows :

0-14—	38.88 per cent
15-59—	56.19 per cent
60 & above	4.93 per cent

In terms of this demographic indicator, Veeraghattam was definitely urban in 1971. The urban status of Veeraghat-

tam is confirmed by another simple demographic indicator, namely literacy. In 1961, the percentage of literacy in Palakonda taluk, where Veeraghattam is located, was 15.43 per cent (13.85 per cent rural and 30.75 per cent urban). The percentage of literacy at Veeraghattam was 26.13 per cent In 1971 the corresponding figures were 17.36 per cent (15.92 per cent rural and 34.92 per cent urban) for Palakonda and 30.55 per cent for Veeraghattam.

While the demographic indicators by themselves do not clinch the issue, these are also to be taken into consideration alongwith other facts.

The significance of the present analytical appraisal of Veeraghattam, however, lies in the fact that, an attempt has been made here to bring out the limitations of formal statistics in providing a typology of settlements. Also it indicates the need of closer examination of the dynamics of household formation, residential cycle of members in rural and urban settlements, relation between manpower disposition and urban orientation of land use pattern, total economy and way of life. Such studies should be carried out in diverse ecological contexts and in respect of settlements of different overt functional categories. This is what the town studies as part of 1971 Census aim at. Altogether 225 towns (including declassified towns) will be covered. Veeraghattam is one among them.

B. Tools and Methods for Urban Study

The town study project of the census was preceded by a project of socio-economic survey of about 500 villages in the different parts of the country. Study of urban communities was in a way, an extension of the same interest.

Simultaneously considerable amount of micro-level analysis of the urban data of 1961 Census was done. Asok Mitra, the then Registrar General, India, developed a statistical framework for the categorisation of the towns by functional

categories. Late Dr. (Miss) P. Sengupta, Map Officer in the Office of the Registrar General, India, developed a modified frame. Mitra examined the migration statistics also, and inferred the existence of step migration. Besides, he tried to explain the slow rate of urban growth, by the presence of large army of unemployed persons in the towns, who constituted a barrier to the absorption of the rural unemployed in their migration to the urban areas. This phenomenon has been described as push-back phenomenon.

The findings of these macro-level analysis were kept in view while preparing the design for the micro-level study of the urban communities. Besides, the controversy relating to rural-urban continum *versus* rural-urban cleavage would raise its hydra-head again and again. It was a matter not only of academic interest, but of practical operational interest for the census. Since its inception, the census in India has been presenting the population data, with reference to the rural and urban settlements. Since 1951, emphasis has been on the delineation of towns on a set of demographic criteria in addition to the legal criteria. This approach assumes clear-cut cleavage between rural and urban phenomena. But frequently it has been found that though in social services and consumption pattern the rural-urban differences are still quite considerable in India, in social organisation, such cleavage hardly exists as a need pattern. This in its turn makes a rigid application of any quantitative yardstick extremely difficult. The Directors of Census Operations have, therefore, been authorised to apply their discretion to a certain extent. Rightly or wrongly this has not unoften exposed them to the charge of subjectivism in the application this discretion.

One of the major objectives of the urban studies of the census, is to eliminate or reduce the role of the subjective factors in the identification of the urban area. Simultaneously, it is intended to gain insight and information about the interplay of social, economic, political and technological factors,

on the basis of which the future pattern and rate of urban growth in diverse ecological contexts can be projected more accurately. Summing up, the immediate research objective can be neatly described as the study of the living conditions and ways of life of the urban population. This has required towns of various size-groups and functional categories to be taken up for study. In his Foreword, the Registrar General has given details of the factors that impinged themselves on the selection of the towns.

The method of the study was discussed in a seminar organised by the Census Organisation in 1967, where about 40 urban sociologists, economists, geographers and town planners participated. The proceedings of the seminar have been published in the census monograph "An Approach to Urban Studies in India."

In a general way the method adopted for the urban community studies can be described as a combination of analytical school and ecological school. It is, however, to difficult to say that a synthesis of the two schools has been effected In fact, it would have been impracticable in a study conducted under the aegies of the Census Organisation.

For collection of the data, the following schedules are canvassed in the selected towns :

Town schedule	1	
Household schedule	150-250	(on sample basis)
Institution schedule	30	
Bank schedule	10	
Commercial and Industrial Establishment schedule	30	
Schedule for Temple, Church, Mosque and other Places of Worship	10	
Neighbourhood and Community Life schedule	50	(In five selected neighbourhoods)

A flexible approach has, however, been adopted in determining the number of schedules to be canvassed in each town. For instance, in a pilgrimage centre a much larger number of schedules relating to the places of worship is to be canvassed.

The Town schedule contains a number of items, about which information is available only in the relevant official records. But it also contains a number of items in respect of which the different segments of the society have different views and information. In the latter cases, the technique of group discussion supplemented by documentary research and direct observation has been adopted. For instance, information about land speculation is to be collected from the local colonisers, property dealers, and revenue officials. Besides, there should be group discussions with social workers, municipal assessors, leading lawyers and so on.

The Household schedules have been required to be canvassed on a sample basis. For this purpose the town is to be divided into various localities on the basis of ethnic association as well as levels of living of the population. Thus, for example, a town can be divided into such representative localities as (a) Government Housing Colony, (b) Civil Lines area (Government offices and residential localities), (c) Harijan area, (d) Grain market, (e) Industrial Estates Colony, (f) Refugee Colony, (g) Slum, (h) O.N.G.C. Colony, and so on.

The idea is to get at a socio-physical cross section of the town in such a way that no representative locality is left out. The selection of the households is then to be made from each colony on a proportionate basis. For this purpose, the census house list of 1970 is to be taken as the frame and the sample units are to be selected by simple random method or by systematic sampling method, whichever is found suitable by field personnel.

In the canvassing of the schedules, the identification of the neighbourhoods also poses some problem. For the purpose of present study neighbourhood as defined by Niles Carpenter in *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences* has been adopted.

> "The most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood are its relation with the local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence out of such association of sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primary or face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of selfconsciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents."
>
> "The neighbourhood is also to be found in towns and in cities, especially in residential areas which are not over-densely settled and which possess a population for the most part homogeneous and exhibiting a low rate of mobility".

Altogether five neighbourhoods are to be selected and in each of these neighbourhoods, ten Neighbourhood and Community Life schedules are to be canvassed.

In addition to the schedules canvassed in the town, twelve villages are also to be specially studied in connection with the town study. The purpose is to find out the spread of the urban impact in villages at different distances, exposed to different types of influences. Where a large number of routes radiate from the town, the investigator is required to group them into a few categories like national highway, village road, kutcha jeepable road and so on. From each category, one route is to be selected, on which villages at different distances are to be studied.

For the analysis of the data uniform sets of tables have been prescribed. While these tables are required for bringing

out the relations among the different facets of the urban situation, only those which are likely to bring out some meaningful dimensions are to be included in the report. The others are only to be discussed. It has also been necessary to devise a few indices for the analysis and presentation of the data. The same are indicated here :

1. Average educational score : For purposes of calculating the score, only population aged five and above is to be taken into account. The scores are as follows :

Illiterate	0
Literate without educational level	1
Primary or Junior basic	2
Matriculation or higher secondary	3
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4
Graduate degree other than technical degree	5
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree	5
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5
Post-graduate technical degree	5
Ph. D. or equivalent and higher	6

The cummulative score of all individuals, males and females is to be divided by total number of individuals, males and females respectively to obtain the average per head score for total individuals, males and females.

2. Employment depth : This is the number of workers in a household.

3. Household default consistency in enrolling children in schools : This is used to find out the headway made in the spread of education among the males and the females. If both male and female children of school-going age in a household

are not enrolled in school, it may be termed as household default consistency.

4. Household default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school : This is also used to find out whether education has progressed on similar lines for both males and females. If all male children of school-going age in a household are enrolled in school but not female children, it may be termed as default inconsistency by sex.

5. Household default inconsistency (unstructured) by sex in enrolling children in school : If some male and female children are enrolled and not others, it may be termed as default inconsistency (unstructured) by sex.

6. Occupational diversity : This is used to find out the divergence of occupations followed by different members in a household. It is measured by counting the different main occupations followed in a household, by different members. If two or more members in a household follow the same occupation, it is counted as one occupation only.

7. Occupation consonance : When a person has been in more than one occupation, or when a person who has been at least once in an occupation and is seeking another one, the latter is considered to be in consonance with the previous one if it is in the same line or occupies the same social grade.

8. Travel index : This is used to find out the mobility of persons outside the limits of a town. For purposes of calculating the travel index persons belonging to the age-group 0-4 have been omitted. The index is calculated by adding up the maximum distance travelled by all persons, males and females, aged 5 and above and dividing the same by the number of persons of the same sex, aged 5 and above.

9. *Unemployment depth :* It is the number of unemployed in a household who are seeking work.

A number of hypotheses have also been adopted from various sources, for facilitating the analysis of the data. Some of them are as follows :

(1) Rise in urban population means more than simple growth in numbers. For instance, (a) the lower classes increase at a greater rate than the upper classes, (b) within the upper income groups *nouveaux riches* tend to encroach upon the established families by moving into their quarters, and (c) large and speedy growth of city is invariably caused by influx from outside rather than surplus of births over deaths.

(2) The more densely populated and the more heterogeneous a community, the more accentuated the characteristics associated with urbanisation will be, which along with others consist of (a) increasing complexity of division of labour and system of social stratification, (b) territorial social mobility, (c) participation in voluntary interest groups or associations, (d) spatial segregation, (e) functional interdependence, (f) personal anonymity in interpersonal contacts, (g) toleration of social differences and (h) degree to which behaviour is controlled by indirect means.

Besides, in respect of the villages taken up for special study at different distances from a town, the hypotheses as follows were generated. The villages with high urban influence will tend to have :

(i) larger population and greater density compared to the other villages of the region,

(ii) comparatively higher ratio of households to census houses,

(iii) comparatively larger ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors,

(iv) comparatively higher level of literacy,

(v) comparatively greater heterogeneity of population by ethnic groups,

(vi) presence of market with permanent shops selling grocery and other essential requirements,

(vii) comparatively easy availability of amenities and services,

(viii) comparatively less proportion of land under forest, grazing, uncultivable fallow, cultivable fallow and unirrigated cultivation and on the other hand, comparatively more availability of land under homestead, irrigated cultivation and other uses including industrial use,

(ix) comparatively less average distance of residential clusters or hamlets from the main village,

(x) comparatively more heterogeneity of population in the hamlet,

(xi) comparatively more equitable distribution of amenities and services,

(xii) comparatively larger number of houses tending to be similar to those found in the town concerned,

(xiii) comparatively larger number of electric connections to non-residential and non-agricultural purpose,

(xiv) comparatively larger number of power driven transport,

(xv) comparatively larger number of urban type of objects of conspicuous consumption,

(xvi) comparatively greater change in food habit,

(xvii) comparatively larger number of households using non-indigenous fuel,

(xviii) comparatively larger number of households having source of light similar to that of the urban area concerned,

(xix) comparatively more diversified sources of livelihood,

(xx) comparatively larger area under cash crop, higher revenue and price of yield per acre,

(xxi) higher adoption of innovation in agriculture,

(xxii) intensification of the practice of animal husbandary for supply of milk and meat,

(xxiii) fishing and forestry more integrated in cash nexus,

(xxiv) presence of industries using power,

(xxv) comparatively more prevalence of daily labour in non-agricultural sector,

(xxvi) comparatively larger number commuting to urban areas for work,

(xxvii) comparatively larger number of workers inducted from outside to the village for non-agricultural work,

(xxviii) sale and purchase of commodities to/from urban areas would show distinctive traits which will vary according to functional character of the town and other factors but which will tend to follow a particular pattern in respect of villages in different degrees of influence of the town,

(xxix) diversified enrolment in school,

(xxx) comparatively larger number of persons in higher education particularly in technical line,

(xxxi) comparatively greater frequency of existence and utilisation of library, club, voluntary organisations, and

(xxxii) comparatively more vigorous functioning of political organisation/parties, social reform movement.

C. Survey of Veeraghattam

The present monograph on Veeraghattam was taken up as a pilot study along with five others. It is only after these studies had been conducted, that it was possible to develop detailed guide lines for the field investigators. At the pilot stage, guide lines were provided covering some major aspects only.

The field investigation at Veeraghattam was done by Shri E. Ramaswamy who stayed in the town for about three months. I also paid a short visit to the town to have a feel of the place and to check certain details.

The number of schedules actually canvassed at Veeraghattam and the adjoining villages is as follows :

Town schedule	1
Household schedule	150
Institution schedule	9
Commercial and Industrial Establishment schedule	24
Bank schedule	1
Scheduled for Temple/Mosque/Church and Other Places of Worship	5
Village schedule	6

In addition ten Neighbourhood and Community Life schedules were carvassed in ten different neighbourhoods. In fact, in each neighbourhood ten schedules were to be canvassed. But there was some confusion on this matter. Hence the data collected in the Neighbourhood schedules as such could not be directly used. But the information collected by the investigator through unstructured interviews and participant observation have been found to be extremely valuable. Besides, the houselist prepared for 1971 Census was analysed and used in connection with this study.

The tabulation was done in the Office of the Registrar General, India by S/Shri S.P. Jain, N.P. Jagota, S.D. Soni, Rajandra Singh, R.R. Maurya and Roop Chand and S/Smt. K. Khurana and C K. Bhalla.

Some of the tables were incorporated by Shri Ramaswamy in his draft report. For some of the tables I provided rough interpretative notes. These along with the draft report of Shri Ramaswamy were made available to Shri C. G. Jadhav for careful scrutiny and editing. In the process he has considerably revised the draft.

Though this report suffers the limitation of pilot study, it has brought out considerable amount of valuable information. I avail of this opportunity to thank Shri Ramaswamy for the field work that he has done. Also I thank all my colleagues particularly Shri Jadhav who have been associated with this project.

Thanks are also due to the Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, and his colleagues for ensuring that the requisite facilities were afforded to Shri Ramaswamy during his field work.

We are also grateful to Shri B.N. Yugandher, the then Collector, Srikakulam, and his colleagues for the facilities provided by them for the field work. Our thanks are also due to S/Shri Kodi Srihari Rao Nayudu, D. Jaggu Nayudu, M. Appa Rao, R. Chandra Sekhar, Sangam Venkateswarulu and the members of the Block Development office, who have extended their unstinted co-operation in the study.

I am grateful to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, the then Registrar General, for encouraging the town study under the aegis of the Census Organisation. I am also grateful to Shri R.B. Chari, Registrar General, India, for providing facilities for the completion of this report.

NEW DELHI-22,
May 1975

(B. K. ROY BURMAN)
Deputy Registrar General

INTRODUCTION

Location

Veeraghattam, literally birth place of the brave (*veera* = brave, *ghattam* = birth place), is located on 180° 40′ latitude north and 83° 35′ longitude east and towards the north-western side of Palakonda, its taluk headquarters and is situated at the foothills of the Eastern Ghats in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh (Map 1). The district is the northern most part of the state and lies between 18° 20′ and 19° 10′ of the northern latitude and 83° 5′ and 84° 50′ of the eastern longitude. It was carved out of Visakhapatnam district of the state and constituted into a separate disirict in 1950. It is bounded on the north and west respectively by Koraput and Ganjam districts of Orissa, on the east by the Bay of Bengal and on the south by Visakhapatnam district. It may be divided into two natural regions, namely, the hilly region called the Agency area in the north-western part of the district and the plains portion which is mostly sandy on account of its proximity to the sea. According to 1971 Census, it has an area of 9,743 sq. km. and a population of 2,589,991 persons with a density of 266 persons per sq. km.

The district is divided into three revenue divisions, ten taluks and one independent sub-taluk as follows :

Revenue Division	*Taluk/Sub-taluk*
Srikakulam	Srikakulam
	Cheepurupalli
	Narasannapet
Tekkali	Tekkali
	Sompeta
	Ichchapuram Sub-taluk
	Pathapatnam

Parvathipuram	Parvathipuram
	Palakonda
	Salur
	Bobbili

Palakonda taluk in which Veeraghattam is situated is the heart of Srikakulam district towards the north-western side of the district headquarters, Srikakulam, and is known as the granary of the district. The taluk has an area of 1,269 sq, km. of which 368 sq. km. is in the Agency region and 901 sq. km. is in the plains region and a population of 365,052 persons with a density of 287 persons per sq. km. It is surrounded by Srikakulam and Pathpatnam taluks in the east, Bobbilli taluk in the west, Parvathipuram taluk in the north and Cheepurupalli taluk in the south.

The major portion (74 per cent) of the Agency area of Srikakulam district is located in the Parvathipuram revenue division and as such the towns that are located in the plains of Parvathipuram and Palakonda taluks play an important role in matters of trade, economy and cultural exchange between the people, mostly tribal, of the Agency area and those of the plains.

Srikakulam district has 16 towns of which only two are in Palakonda taluk. Veeraghattam, which was a class V town (population 5,000—9,999) ever since 1911 Census, has ceased to be a town in 1971 Census. However, since it was selected for intensive study on the basis of its status during 1961 Census, it is referred to as 'town' in this report.

Most Important Characteristics

Veeraghattam is at a distance of 63 km. from Srikakulam, the district headquarters, 27 km. from Parvathipuram, the revenue divisional headquarters, and 21 km. from Palakonda, the taluk headquarters, It is surrounded by a hill stream called *vottigedda* on the west and south, agricultu-

ral fields on the north and the east, hillocks on the north and vegetable gardners on the south. Its total area according to 1961 Census is 8.39 sq. km. Even though a town from 1911 to 1961, it has always exhibited rural characteristics. Since it has been a recognised trade centre, a number of eating houses, educational institutions and a recreational centre have come up in its jurisdiction. The construction of Nagavalli dam in Parvathipuram revenue division has made the area more fertile, increased the crop production and has made the town an important trade centre dominated by business communities like Kalinga Komati and others.

Population

The population of Veeraghattam, its distribution by sex and the decadal variations of the same are furnished here :

STATEMENT I

Population of Veeraghattam by Sex and its Decade Variation

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	5,738	2,780	2,958	—	—
1911	5,921	2,827	3,094	+183	+3.22
1921	6,391	3,142	3,249	+470	+7.94
1931	6,757	3,383	3,374	+366	+5.73
1941	7,397	3,686	3,711	+640	+9.47
1951	7,775	3,791	3,984	+378	+5 11
1961	8,951	4,427	4,524	+1,176	+15.13
1971	9,808	4 859	4,949	+857	+9.64

The figures show that the population has grown in an erratic manner. Though the absolute population has never

come down, the growth rate has shown upward and downward trend in every successive decade. The maximum growth, 15.13 per cent, has been during 1951-1961. Its appears that during this period as a sequel to the improvements in road communications and the construction of Nagavalli channel, people from other areas of the district were attracted to the town. Many of them were cultivators, who purchased lands in the vicinity of the town for cultivation, but resided in the town for enjoying the urban facilities. Such migration, however, strengthened the primary sector of the economy in the town and obliterated the occupational base of urbanisation. On the other hand, the small tertiary sector which flourished in the town primarily to meet the requirements of the tribal people in the Agency also suffered a set back with new marketing centres coming up in the hills with direct link with the bigger markets inside and outside the district. All these together account for deurbanisation of the town in 1971.

The density of Veeraghattam according to 1971 Census is 1,169 persons per sq. km. as against 287 for Palakonda taluk and 266 for Srikakulam district as a whole. But if compared to the other towns of the district the density is not so impressive. For instance, in 1971 Palakonda had a density of 1,634 persons per sq. km. and Rajam had a density of 1,081 persons per sq. km. If the 1961 Census data are compared an interesting insight is obtained about the pattern of growth of the towns in the district, in the context of which deurbanisation of Veeraghattam takes another meaning. In 1961 Veeraghattam had a density of 1,067 persons per sq.km.; whereas Palakonda and Rajam had density of 2,274 and 10,305 persons per sq. km. respectively.

Topography

Veeraghattam is situated at an altitude of 2,664 metres above sea level. The Eastern Ghats almost prawl over the town; some hillocks in the north appear to be in the vicinity;

among them Barnala Konda is the nearest. There are eight more hillocks, within a distance of 3 to 6 km. There local names are Yeagijamma Konda, Turakala Metta, Bolti Konda, Sukhapadi Konda, Yeanugapadu Konda, Chaparai Konda, Seakula Metta and Bodi Metta. The height of these hillocks varies from 3,962 to 4,571 metres. There is nearly 10,125 hectares of reserve forest land on Barnala Konda. This is a dense forest, and is believed to be the shelter of the Naxalites. Even though it is located in the plains, due to its proximity to the Eastern Ghats, the area within the boundary of the town is also mildly undulating.

Physical Environment

The town is situated in the plains with *Vottigedda* hill stream passing by its west and the south, agricultural fields surrounding it on the north and the east and hillocks and vegetable gardens on the south. Its nearness to the Eastern Ghats gives it a panoramic view.

Flora

The flora that is found in the town is the same as that found in the plains area of Parvathipuram revenue division. The forest is located within 3 to 6 km. from the town. The most common species found in the town itself are :

English name	*Local name*	*Botanicnl name*
Tamarind	'Chinta'	*Tamarindus indica*
Mango	'Mamidi'	*Mangifera indica*
Coconut	'Kobbari'	*Cocus nucifera*
Accasia	'Tumma'	*Acasia ferruginea*
Palm	'Thatti'	*Borassus flabellifer*

The flora found in the forest around the town are:

English name	*Local name*	*Botanical name*
Sal	—	*Shorea Robusta*
Indian Laurel	'Nalla maddi'	*Terminalia tomentosa*
Malay Padauk	—	*Pterocarpus marsupium*
Pynkado	—	*Xylia Xylocarpa*
Dhaura	'Chirumanu'	*Anogeissus latifolia*
Satin wood	'Billudu'	*Chiloraxylonswistenia*
Haldu	—	*Adina cordfolia*

The undergrowth consists of the following :

English name	*Botanical name*
—	*Buchanania lanzan*
Torch tree	*Ixora parviflora*
Emblic myrabolian	*Emblica officanalis*
Indian mulberry	*Morinda citrifolia*
—	*Woodfordia fruticosa*

The unreserved forests that are located at the foot of the hills and on their lower slopes are the main source of firewood for the nearby villagers. The reserved forests are guarded by forest guards and watchmen.

Fauna

The fauna found in the town are the domesticated animals like buffaloes, she-buffaloes, bullocks, cows, goats, pigs and dogs and birds like fowls and those found around the town due to its proximity to the forest area like deers, hill goats, porcupines, cheetas, monkeys, jackals, tigers and a species of dog resembling jackal.

Climate

Due to its proximity to the Eastern Ghats the town experiences extreme climate - severs cold in winter and intense heat in summer - as compared to the other parts of the district. April to June are the warmest months and the average maximum and minimum temperatures are 40.55°c. and 15.55°c. respectively. As there are no facilities for recording the temperature in the town, the figures have been colleeted from the Tahsildar's Office, Palakonda.

Most of the rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon period (June to September). Moderate rainfall is received during the north-east monsoon period (October to December). The average annual rainfall is 60 cms.

There is no big river passing by the side of the town or within a distance of 9 km from the town. A regulator was built across the perennial river, Nagavalli, at Thotapalli in Parvathipuram taluk for the diversion of the river water. The town has one of the branch channels of this river which is passing at a distance of 9 km. from the town. This channel irrigates major portions of the agricultural fields around the town.

Besides the channel, there is a hill stream or rivulet *Vottigedda* passing by the western side of the town and later joining Nagavalli river at Sangam village. The water of the stream is used for drinking and household purposes but not for irrigation or navigation. There are also two big tanks on the outskirts of the town. Their water is used for irrigation.

Soil

The soil belongs predinantly to red ferruginous and regar to black cotton series. The soil near the hills is of red ferruginous series ; towards the south fertile regar clay and regar loam are found.

Communication

The district has a network of roads in the plains connecting all important towns in the district with the district headquarters, Srikakulam. Veeraghattam is situated on Srikakulam—Parvathipuram State Highway. It is 63 km. away from Srikakulam and mid-way between the taluk headquarters, Palakonda, and revenue divisional headquarters, Parvathipuram. It is also connected with other important towns like Bobbili (53.11 km.), Amudalavalasa (51.50 km.), Sompeta (128 km.), Saluru (73 km.), Vijayanagaram (96 km.) and Visakhapatnam (152.89 km.). All the roads are under the control of the Public Works Department of the state. There are regular buses from Veeraghattam to other towns in the district either direct or through such other towns as Palakonda, Parvathipuram and Srikakulam, where one has to change them.

There is no railway line connecting Veeraghattam with other towns. The nearest railway station is at Paravathipuram situated on the broad-guage line which traverses through Bobbili and Parvathipuram taluks and connects Vijayanagaram with Raipur (Madhya Pradesh). Another nearby station is Srikakulam Road situated on Madras-Calcutta broad-guage line which traverses through most of the taluks of the district as well as other parts of the state. Srikakulam Road has become an important place for the people of Palakonda taluk not only for export of commodities but also for undertaking their train journey to other parts of the district and state. Veeraghattam is well connected by bus service to the railway stations at Srikakulam Road and Parvathipuram.

There is a minor sea port at Kalingapatnam, 72.42 km. away. Visakhapatnam, the biggest and the most important sea port, is 152.89 km. away. That city has also the nearest airport and the nearest radio transmission centre from

Veeraghattam. It is also the nearest city with more than a lakh population.

Veeraghattam is also well connected with the Agency villages like Gummalakshmipuram (61.15 km.) Seethappeta (56 km.), Polla (19.2 km) and Bathili (65 km.) This is the reason why it has occupied an important position in trade in the taluk and the district.

Morphology

Streets

The town is rectangular in shape and is almost cut into two halves by a main road which also happens to be a market road, the Srikakulam—Parvathipuram State Highway, passing through five of its eight wards. It is the only road with definite structural construction. Other roads in the town are only lanes and bylanes laid with mud and patches of gravel. These lanes and bylanes are maintained by the panchayat and most of them are connected with the market road.

The streets are named after the castes dominating them. In one or two cases they are named after the temples located there. The town is divided into eight wards, each dominated by a particular caste. For example, in Ward I Vyasa Rajuvari veedhi and Voonavari veedhi are dominated by Kalinga Komati or merchants of these surnames, Agraharam veedhi by Brahmin and Jana veedhi by Jangam. In Ward II Chakali veedhi is dominated by washermen, Medari veedhi by basket makers, Mangali veedhi by barbers and Telaga veedhi by Telaga. In Ward III Kurakulavari veedhi has vegetable growers, Manivari veedhi cultivators and Madiga and Mala veedhulu agricultural labourers. In Ward IV Barnalavari veedhi has Kalinga Komati or merchants of that surname, Khaspavari veedhi has Sistikarnam and Mekala, Venkavari (also in Ward VI) and Gouda (also in Ward VII)

veedhulu have shepherds. Ward V has Kalinga Komati or merchants with that surname in Bhogivari veedhi and other merchants in Sahukari veedhi. Ward VI has sweepers in Ghasi veedhi and Ward VII has Konda Dora in Konda veedhi. All the six houses in Ward VIII are occupied by the Jatapu Scheduled Tribe.

Functional Area

Since Veeraghattam is a small town, the space covered for various functions like commerce, administration, education, recreation, medicine, industry and religion is extremely limited (*Map 2*).

The only commercial area is the main market which is situated on either side of the main road (State Highway) in Wards IV and V. There are a few shops at the eastern entrance of the town from Palakonda; their number increases gradually as one proceeds towards the west. The highest concentration is almost at the mid-point of the length of the road from the east to the west. From the mid-point as one proceeds further west the concentration goes on declining. Though the market does not look much impressive from outside, the volume of transaction is not so unimpressive. It is to the tune of sixty to seventy lakh rupees per annum.

The town does not boast of any important administrative office. The few offices existing in the town are scattered mostly in Ward IV and one each in Wards I and V. The most important of these, the Panchayat Samithi office, is located in Ward V and the Block Development office is located in Ward I. The Post and Telegraph office is located opposite the Panchayat Samithi office in Ward V. Other administrative offices like the Police Station and the Panchayat office are located towards the northern side of the main road in Ward IV.

Among the educational institutions, the high school is the most important one. It is located on the outskirts of the town on the western side. Wards I, II, III, V and VIII have no elementary school. Ward VI has three schools and Wards IV and VII, one each.

The only recreational place, a cinema hall, is on the eastern side of the town in Ward VI.

The Hindu religious places, temples, can be found in each ward of the town except Wards III, V, VI and VII. The Roman Catholic Mission church and school is located in the northern part of Ward VI and the Canadian Baptist Mission church and school is in the southern part of Ward IV.

Land Utilisation Pattern

According to official records the town's built-up area is 35.62 hectares. The land use pattern is as follows :

Use	*Local name*	*Area in Hectares*
Residential (Houses)	'Gramakantham'	26.31
Educational (School buildings)	'Pathasala'	0.65
Cremation or burial grounds	'Smasanalu'	4.96
Commercial (Weekly market place)	'Santha'	0.31
Roads (Cutcha roads to Agency areas)	'Adav Darulu'	3.31
Public latrines	'Marugudodlu'	0.08
		35.62

The town covers an area of 771 hectares. Excluding 35.62 hectares of the built-up area of the town, the remaining

area is under cultivation, tanks, uncultiviable wastes, hill stream and Nagavalli river channel. At present there is no area which is demarcated for industries. Major portion of the buidings on either side of the main road is used for commercial purposes. There is no land tax as such for this, but the Panchayat levies taxes according to the floor space of the building. The taxes are collected by the Executive Officer.

The density of buildings is highest in Ward III where concentration of Kurakula, Mala and Madiga castes is found. Population density is also highest in that ward. Wards IV and VI are the next highest. The dominant community in these words is Kapu. Ward II dominated by Medari and Chakali castes and Ward VII dominated by Kapu caste come next. The population density, however, is higher in Ward VII than in Ward II. Wards I and V have lowest density of buildings next only to Ward VIII where there are only six Jatapu households. Both the wards are dominated by Kalinga Komati, the population density being higher in Ward V than in Ward I.

Important Public Place

As can be seen in the national map of the town (*Map 3*), the important public places are mostly located in Ward IV and to a certain extent in Wards V and VI.

The important public places located in Ward IV are the Hospital, the Police Station and Police Lines, the Panchayat *chavadi*, Office of the Inspector of Schools, the Veterinary Hospital, Electrical Fuse Cell Office, Public Works Department Section Office, State Bank of India Sub-branch, Office of the Inspector of Central Excise and the cattle pond. Most of these places except the Hospital, the Police Station and Police Lines, the Panchayat *chavadi* and the cattle pond are housed in rented buildings towards the north of the market road.

The Panchayat office and the Post and Telegraph office are located in private buildings in Ward V.

The Panchayat Samithi office and the Block Development office are located in Ward I in Panchayat buildings.

The Travellers' Bungalow and the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation godown are located in the east on the outskirts of Ward VI.

Residential Pattern with Reference to Ethnic Groups

The town has a multi-ethnic composition with as many as 46 castes, tribes and communities represented in it. Their traditional occupation and their distribution by wards are given in Statement I (Appendix). The statement shows that wards III, VI and IV are the biggest in that order in terms of the number of total households residing in them followed by Wards VII, II, V and I in that order. The smallest is Ward VIII with just six Jatapu households.

The largest concentration in the town is of Kapu in Wards IV and VII, Kalinga Komati in Wards I and V, Kurakula, Mala and Madiga in Ward III, Sejidi in Ward VI, Medari and Chakali in Ward II and Jatapu in Ward VIII.

Percentage distribution of the households of the numerically more important communities is as follows : Kapu (13.97 per cent), Kalinga Komati (12.24 per cent), Telaga (10.74 per cent), Madiga (9.20 per cent), Kurakula (8.50 per cent), Mala (5.65 per cent) and Sejidi (5 56 per cent).

The numerically dominant community in Ward I is Kalinga Komati (49 per cent), followed by Kapu (16 per cent) Jangam, (13 per cent) and Brahmin (11 per cent). The majority of the Kalinga Komati households settled in the town long back. At that time they had small shops in

the market area, a portion of which still falls in this ward. In course of time as trade prospered, the number of the shops and the area occupied by them also increased, making the area the main market area. There are a number of old shop-*cum*-residential houses of which the front portion is shop and the rear is residence. Kalinga Komati are economically well-off and have monopolised all kinds of trade, starting from the preparation of leaf plates to the export of paddy and hill produce to other parts of the district and the state. Even though in traditional caste hierarchy the Kalinga Komati caste is second to the Brahmin, in matters of economic status it maintains the top position. Its members, however, tend to keep away from other castes; it is said that there is a feeling among them that by mixing freely with other castes they may be involved in financial transactions which may result in loss for them. Apart from caste factor, the tendency of the people of higher socio-economic status to live in the same neighbourhood is also a factor, which accounts for greater concentration of the Kalinga Komatis in Ward I.

In Ward II the Telaga are the numerically dominant community. They are followed by the Medari (15 per cent), Chakali (13 per cent), Kalinga Komati (9 per cent), Kapu (9 per cent) and Mangali (5 per cent). The main occupation of the Telaga is cultivation. Most of the Telaga households own land. Besides being numerically one of the most dominant castes in the town (though economically not quite well-off), the Telaga take considerable initiative in the social and civic affairs of the town. But at the same time, the ward as a whole gives a dishovelled look since most of its inhabitants are not economically well-off.

Kurakula (35 per cent) and Madiga (35 per cent) households numerically dominate Ward III. There are some Mala households and a few Telaga and Chakali

households in the same ward. Kurakula are known all over the taluk for their skill in vegetable growing. They seldom mix with other castes and have their own caste Panchayat for settling disputes. Though non-interfering, they take part in elections and religious functions in the town. The Madiga are socially and economically backward and have little say in the social or cultural affairs of the town. The distribution of the houses in this ward reflects the social structure. The northern part of the ward adjacent to Ward II is occupied by the Kurakula, a ritually pure caste ; the southern extremity is occupied by the untouchable Madiga ; in the intervening region live the Mala, another untouchable caste, who, however, claim to be slightly higher in status than the Madiga.

Ward IV occupies the entire western part of the town. Here the Kapu (25 per cent), Sistikarnam (24 per cent), Telaga (22 per cent) and Kalinga Komati (13 per cent) are the important castes. The ward has the biggest area but not the proportionate number of households. Most of the government offices, Panchayat market, bus stand and hospital are located in this ward. Kapu, Sistikarnam and Telaga play an important role in the affairs of the town such as elections and cultural activities. They form two distinct groups during Panchayat elections and the other castes support one or the other of these two groups depending on the circumstances. Kalinga Komati occupy the area near the main market road. The streets in the ward that are mainly inhabited by Telaga, Kapu and Kalinga Komati are named after those castes ; but the streets occupied by Sistikarnam caste are not named after that caste. They are named after the influential persons of the caste. Since this ward has much open space and is located at a convenient distance from all other wards, most of the religious, social and cultural functions of the town are held here.

Ward V, which is parallel to Ward I has Kalinga Komati (30 per cent), Vaddi (21 per cent), and Sondi (15

per cent) as its important castes. The streets are named after Kalinga Komati caste or the influential persons belonging to that caste. Behind the Kalinga Komati houses, are located the houses of the Vaddi, who are economically poor but whose both male and female members are economically active, mostly as agricultural labourers or casual workers. Their children are also employed either in shops or in the houses of the cultivators to tend cattle or to attend to other household works. They do not play any significant role in the social and cultural life of the town.

Ward VI, which has the second largest number of households in the town, is located in the north-eastern corner of the town and has Sejidi (23 per cent), Kapu (15 per cent), Relli (14 per cent), Makala Golla (11 per cent) as the important castes. The other castes in this ward are Sali, Mala and Kalinga Komati. In fact, among all the wards, this ward has the maximum number of castes. The Sejidi are a cultivating caste, but many of them do not have land of their own. They take lands on lease from landlords. Both males and females work in the field either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. The Relli live in the north eastern corner of the ward. Their main occupation is trade. They sell fruits in season. The men take mango, tamarind, coconut and other fruit trees on contract and the women sell the fruits. They do not play much important role in the social and religious life of the town. The Kapu, who are economically well off, are scattered throughout the ward. The Mekala Golla are by tradition a receding people and never take much interest in the civic affairs. Besides rearing goats, they sell milk and curd in the town. The northern end of the ward is occupied by Ghasi, the sweepers.

The important castes of Ward VII are Kapu (35 per cent), Konda Dora (15 per cent) and Kalinga Komati (10 per cent). They are followed by Telaga, Sejidi and Sali. The streets in Kapu locality are named after the influential

persons of the community. The Konda Dora are a Scheduled Tribe. They occupy the extreme end of the ward to the north and have not much say in the affairs of the town. The Kalinga Komati are distributed throughout the ward. Those of them living in this ward are considered to be inferior to their caste fellows of Wards IV and V in economic status.

Located on the outskirts of the town, Ward VIII is known as Kottur. There are only six house-holds—all belonging to the Scheduled Tribe, Jatapu.

Location of Slums and Other Named Areas

The town is rural in character and as such presents no problem of slums or blighted areas as in a city.

II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myth, Legend or History Connected with the Growth of the Town

There is no authentic history of the town. According to the elders, Veeraghattam was once ruled by a tribal chieftain belonging to the Jatapu tribe. He was known as Konda Rajulu (*konda*=hill, *raju*=king). There was a small fort covering an area of about 836 sq. metres, whose remains can still be seen. It was located towards the northern side of Ward IV. At present the Hospital and the Police Lines stand on the same spot. The town was later captured by the British from the Jatapu king. It is also said that there used to be a village named Achhapuvalasa, 3.2 km. from the town which was famous in old days as the birth place of many brave men and was under the control of Konda Rajulu. The villagers used to pay *kappani* or annual tribute to him. Brave as they were, they used to guard the king. Whenever he required them they used to go to him in group. Once when he required them to level a tank area, they ploughed the area, it is said, with tigers and not bullocks. Since their bravery was legendary even the British had a tough time in conquering them. It was believed that the villagers had some magical powers as a result of which even the bullets used to prove futile. The British had to devise other ways to conquer them. The legend is that the British had employed some agents to keep dirty clothes soiled with menstrual fluid of women under the mats or beds where these brave people used to either sit or sleep. It was the belief that a person who was having magical powers would lose the same by touching or going nearer these clothes. The villagers thus lost their bravery and the magical powers. The Konda Rajulu gave them the land near his

kingdom by way of reward for their services. They named the area Achhapuvalasa. However, today no such village exists. Since the town is adjacent to this legendary village, it came to be known as birth place of the brave.

Pre-urbanisation Details of the Town

Prior to 1911, Veeraghattam was one of the important villages of the region thanks to its location at the foot hills of the Agency area, its easy access—by foot or bullock cart—to the Agency area and other regions of the plains area of Palakonda taluk, and its location in the vicinity of a hill stream. These factors led to the migration and settlement of a number of traders in the town. Its population increased and in 1911 it was categoris edas a town with a population of 5,121 persons. The main administrative unit of the town was the village Panchayat. Gradually the town became an important centre for the marketing of the jungle produce of the Agency area. For more than three and a half decades the town was under Panchayat administration. The population of the town, however, increased by only 1,854 in four decades till 1951. In 1940 the government started a Central Excise Range office for collecting excise duty on tobacco, and other commodities. In the following years a number of traders migrated from other parts of the district and started setteling in the town. With the increase in population and the volume of trade in the town it became necessary to open a post office. Together with the increase in business, there was an increase in the income of the traders. In 1955 the income of the Panchayat had increased by more than Rs. 10,000 and government notified it as a Town Panchayat. An Executive Officer was appointed to manage its affairs. Gradually with the development of transport facilities from Srikakulam to Parvathipuram and other places of the district, the importance of the town for trade increased attracting to it new traders from surrounding areas. The town thus became one of the more important

centres of the trade in the district. In 1961, the town became the headquarters of a community development project. In spite of the accretion of the urban functioning, Veeraghattam has, however, never lost its rural character.

Land Price

Nearly two decades back the land value was only Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per hectare for agricultural fields; but with the construction of Nagavalli barrage at Thotapalli and the passing of one of the Nagavalli river channels through the revenue boundary of the town, the land prices have gone up to Rs. 3,750 to Rs. 6,250 per hectare.

The surplus paddy and pulses produced in the surrounding villages are brought to the town for sale. Besides, a good number of traders from the town visit the Agency area and purchase agricultural and hill produce at low price and sell the same at a premium in the town market.

Rules and Regulations for Control of Land Use, Land Speculation and Land Price

Since there is no Town Planning department in the town, the authority for approving the plan for construction of a house or an establishment rests with the Excecutive Officer. This is according to Rule 52 relating to the regulation or restriction of building and the use of sites for building under clause XVI of sub-section (2) of Section 207 of the Act. Government Order, Madras State, No. 648, Panchayat Raj, Panchayats VIII 31st May, 1965 states, "Every person who constructs, reconstructs or alters or adds to a building other than a hut shall submit an application to the Executive authority for the approval of the site and permission to execute the work in the form specified."

However, if a person wants to construct a mill or any other industrial establishment which runs by power (electric

or motor) he should submit the plans to the Executive Officer and also send the copies of the plans to the District Health Officer, Inspector of Factories, Srikakulam, and the Director of Town Planning, Hyderabad, for their approval. The final authority for the sanction is the Director of Town Planning, Hyderabad.

So far no land was acquired by any public authority, either Panchayat or government, for future development of the town. But the speculation in land price is prevalent for lands lying on the north eastern outskirts of the town. This is because there is hardly any space left for further expansion of the town on the other three sides. On the north eastern side there is 1.6 hectares of vacant land whose owners expect further rise in land prices. They are well aware that there is no other area in the town which can expand further. The area on the other side of the stream is under Nudukuduru Village Panchayat. But same of the lands immediately after the stream belong to people of the town. The reasons for not developing the area of urban use are manifold. Firstly, some of it belongs to another Panchayat; secondly, it is slightly low lying and as such likely to be submerged in water during heavy rains or floods; and thirdly. it is quite fertile and, therefore, there is litte motivation for the owners to change its use pattern.

The highest average land value is for the central place of the town—the business district, so to say comprising major portions of Wards IV and I ; some portion of Wards II and V and a little portion of Ward VII. It ranges from Rs 718 to 837 per sq. metre. The next highest value is also for the area around the State Highway in Wards I and V. Here it ranges from Rs. 598 to Rs. 718 per sq metre. Next in value is the open portion in Ward IV around bus stand. The average land value here ranges from Rs. 478 to Rs. 598 per sq. metre. It is Rs. 359 to Rs. 478 for the same amount of land on the western side of Ward III and a portion of Ward IV towards the east. For almost half of the remaining

portion of Ward III the entire remaining portion of Ward II, and part of Ward I it ranges from Rs. 239 to Rs. 359 per sq. metre. Surprisingly it is less—Rs. 144 to Rs. 179 for the same amount of land—in the eastern part of the town in Wards I, V and VI. For the remaining portion of Ward IV and the southern tip of Ward VII it is less than Rs. 120. For the northern part of the town consisting of a major portion of Ward VII and part of Ward VI the land value is between Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per sq. metre.

Factors Responsible for the Town's Stagnation

The area of the town has remained the same — 8.39 sq. km. — for a long time. The town's boundary has not expanded perhaps due to the lack of industry. There are some Kapu and Telaga who are interested in starting a few industries but they are not doing so because economically they are not well-off. The wealtheir castes like Kalinga Komati who can finance such industsies are not interested in doing so since they already have their stakes in the town's business which they find more lucrative and besides, they are not sure about the co-operation from other castes. Another possible reason for the stagnation at Veeraghattam is the development of Amudalavalasa as an industrial centre, at a distance of 48.27 km.

Though the built up area of the town has not increased, the population has increased, resulting in congestion. There are some members of a few households who are forced to stay in crowded surroundings by making partitions in the houses as there is acute housing shortage.

Present Position of the Town

Under the shadow of over-all stagnation, changes are taking place in the socio-economic complex of the town in two directions. With the commissioning of Nagavalli river

channel, irrigation facilities of the region have gone up quite considerably, resulting in sharp rise in the production of agricultural commodities like paddy, pulses and so on. Increased agricultural productivity has in its turn affected the volume of trade in agricultural commodities in the town. But there is also a negative development. With the establishment of a branch of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation and expansion of communication facilities, the marketing channels in the hills have been restrictive. The commodity market in the Agency area has been linked up with other convenient centres, bypassing the town. This has offset the vigour injected to the urbanisation process as a sequel to the coming into existence of the Nagavalli river channel project. The growth of the town has also suffered due to the activities of the Naxalites in the Agency area.

Impact of Topography on the Town

As has been already pointed out the town cannot spread towards the east and the west as it is bounded by hills and hill stream respectively. The chances of industrial development or of housing colonies towards the northern direction where there is some open space, are also very remote.

III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES

HISTORY OF GROWTH AND PRESENT POSITION

Very few basic amenities are available at Veeraghattam. Its small size is certainly a limiting factor. Besides being neither a district nor even a taluk headquarters, it is not in a position to enjoy more advantages which go with an administrative centre.

Administrative Offices—Central and State Governments

Among the central government offices there are only two—the Post and Telegraph office and the Office of the Inspector of Central Excise. The latter was the first to be opened in the town as early as 1940. Its main function is to collect excise duty on tabacco from the whole of Palakonda taluk except Rajam town which forms a separate range.

The state government offices in the town are the Block Development office, the Office of the Public Works Department, the Police Station and the Hospital. The Block Development office was started in 1961. It has 91 villages under its jurisdiction. Its extension activities cover agriculture, veterinary, and co-operative. Apart from the Block Development Officer and the extension officers, its staff includes construction supervision and village level workers. There is also a Mukhya Sevika for women's welfare.

The presence of the Block Development office provides an occasion for a large number of rural elite to flock to the town to ensure the flow of various facilities to them.

In addition to the foregoing offices, the Government Hospital in the town deserves mention. It also attracts a

large number of persons to the town daily for obtaining the medical services.

Civic Administration

The town does not have a municipality. Its administration is carried on by a Panchayat. The town was notified as a major Panchayat in December 1955 as its income exceeded Rs. 10,000. An Executive Officer was appointed to look after the collection of local taxes, regulation of the market, sanitation, control of establishments and issue of licences.

The Panchayat consits of thirteen members elected from different constitutencies of the town. There is no nominated member as no such provision exists in law. Out of the thirteen seats, two are reserved for women and two for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. The Panchayat President or Sarpanch and Vice-President or Upa-Sarpanch are elected by the members.

Functions of the Punchayat

The functions of the Panchayat are :

(i) to construct, repair and maintain all Panchayat buildings ;
(ii) to maintain Panchayat roads in the town;
(iii) to make arrangement for lighting in public places;
(iv) to construct and maintain drains;
(v) to provide public latrines in the town;
(vi) to make preventive and medical measures connected with epidemics; and
(vii) to sink wells and maintain ponds.

Functions of the Sarpanch

The functions of the Sarpanch are :

(i) to make arrangements for the election of Upa-sarpanch or Vice-President ;

(ii) to convene the meetings of the Panchayat;

(iii) to exercise administrative control over the Executive Officer; and

(iv) to formulate various schemes for the development of the Panchayat.

Executive Officer

The Executive Officer is appointed by the Commissioner of the Gram Panchayat of Local Fund Administration. Generally the Executive Officer is appointed for the towns whose income from civic taxes is not less than Rs. 10,000 per annum. These are known as Grade II Panchayats. If the income is more than Rs. 20,000 they are known as Grade I Panchayats, Veeraghattam comes in the latter category.

The Executive Officer ordinarily attends the meetings of the Panchayat. He is responsible for implementing the resolutions passed by the Panchayat and its various committees. His salary and allowances as fixed by the government are paid by the Panchayat.

Functional Committees

In every Panchayat there are functional committees for agriculture, public health, sanitation and communications.

Every functional committee consists of a minimum of three members of whom the Sarpanch of the Panchayat is the ex-officio member and chairman. The other committee members are elected by the members of the Panchayat. No member of the Panchayat other than its Sarpanch can be a member in more than two such functional committees at a time. Separate election is held for each functional committee in the Office of the Panchayat.

The members of the Sanitation Committee are responsible for construction of drains and arrangement for cleaning the streets and latrines, public as well as private.

The Public Health Committee is incharge of lighting arrangements on public roads; maintenance of cremation and burial grounds ; taking preventive and remedial measures for malaria and epidemics ; sinking and repair of wells ; registration of births and deaths ; control of fairs and festivals ; maintenance of maternity and child welfare centres, public slaughter houses and dispensaries ; and management of public tanks, water works and places of pilgrimage in the town.

The Agriculture Committee is incharge of conservation of manurial resources, planting and preservation of groves and trees, establishment and maintenance of nurseries and stores of improved seeds, propagation of improved methods of cultivation, encouragement of co-operative management of lands, maintenance of warehouses and granaries, improvement of cattle and maintenance of irrigation works.

Water Supply

The main source of water supply for the town is the hill stream passing by the western side of the town. Nearly sixty per cent of the people drink water from this source and the rest forty per cent use well water. There is a regular flow of the stream throughout the year. The water is sweeter than well water and some people feel that since the stream comes from the hills and through the forest, the water comes into contact with some medicinal plants and has good effects on the human body. Others are of the opinion that since it comes from the hillocks it carries some germs which are harmful to the human body. According to medical practitioners also the prevalence of anaemic condition among some people may be due to the presence of vairous types of germs in the

water. However, if taken from the springs dug in the sand bed of the stream, the water is healthy.

There are eight public wells which are maintained by the Panchayat. Well water is used for drinking as well as for washing clothes and other household purposes. This is because it is a tiresome task to fetch water from the stream. Generally the women bring water from the stream in the morning or in the evening by carrying it in a couple of brass pots.

There are two public tanks maintained by the Panchayat but their water is neither used for drinking nor for washing purposes. It is used only for irrigational purposes.

Conservancy

The Panchayat is responsible for maintaining the drainage and conservancy of the town. According to the Panchayat records there are nearly 15.2 km. length of drainage canals in the town. Almost all the streets that are laid in the town are having open drainage canals on either side. These are meant for draining out rain and used water. Even though the Panchayat spends every year a fairly good amount of its income on maintaining roads, this has never drained out the water from side canals with the result that in every street there is always in summer months and during rainy season a small pool of drain water with stinking smell. During monsoon season this stagnant water along with the rain water floods most of the area of the town. This is in spite of the Panchayat spending a major portion of its income on conservancy (30 per cent in 1967-1968 and 35 per cent in 1968-1969). As a rule, the conservancy staff is supposed to clean the open drainage every alternate day; but actually this is not being done for months and the authorities turn Nelson's eye to this. Only when a high official is to pass through the town, the roads are kept clean.

In spite of 0.008 hectares space reserved for public latrines, there are no public latrines in the town. People defecate on road sides. Private water-borne (12) or service (150) latrines are few in number. The service latrines are cleaned by the sweepers who are paid by the concerned households on a monthly basis. The Panchayat has no concern with this. According to the Panchayat rules if anyone wants to construct a latrine of any type, he has to obtain the permission from the Executive Officer. There is no provision for concession and rebate on conversion or construction of service latrine.

The male sweepers carry night soil in baskets to the outskirts of the town and dump it in a compost pit. Similarly, the garbage collected from the streets by the Panchayat scavengers is carried in a bullock cart and dumped on the outskirts of the town. There are nine sweepers—six male and three female—each one getting a salary of Rs. 104 (Rs. 35 pay+ Rs. 69 dearness allowance) per month. They are not provided with quarters. Once in a year the male sweepers are given a pair of dress consisting of a khaki shirt and a khaki shorts. The materials like broomstick, basket, etc. are supplied by the Panchayat. A Sanitary Maistry supervises the work of the sweepers. He gets a monthly salary of Rs. 135 and no living quarters. The Executive Officer is in charge of all these employees.

There is one Health Inspector who looks after vaccination, cleanliness of the hotels, etc. for the entire Block. The town is not kept clean by the people. In some of the streets which are dominated by agricultural labourers, cattle are kept in the middle of the streets as a result of which the streets have become breeding centres of mosquitoes which are a health hazard.

Power (Electricitry)

The town has been electrified in 1962. Electricity is supplied from the Machkund and Upper Sileru Hydel Project

Grid of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board with a capacity of 200 K.V. (A.C.). In 1968-69, the volume of consumption in the town was 1,28,600 units. Twenty per cent of the people, 20 per cent of the buildings and 60 per cent of the town area are being served by electricity.

Out of 2,141 houses in the town, only 270 (12 per cent) have connections for domestic purposes and 106 (9 per cent) for commercial purposes. This means that 21 per cent of the houses including commercial establishments are electrified.

The volume of consumption for lighting purposes alone was 1,18,773 units. This shows that every house has consumed on the average nearly 44 units per annum with a rough expenditure amounting to Rs. 14.25 paise. The small number of domestic connections is due to the poverty of the people. Almost all the houses that are electrified belong to the traders or landlords who have either bungalow type houses or houses with brick walls and tiled roof.

There are only three connections for industrial purposes—two for two flour mills and one for the rice mill. The rate for industrial connection is 22 paise per unit. In spite of agriculture being the main occupation in the town, only three connections have been given for irrigational purposes at the rate of 12 paise per unit. The small number of connections for irrigation can be attributed to the availability of Nagavalli river channel water for irrigation, the small size of most of the holdings, the age-old dependence on rains, the single crop system unlike in coastal areas where two to three crops are raised and the fact that most of the land has been taken by the cultivators on lease from the landlords.

There are only 106 commercial connections. Most of the important business houses have been electrified.

Road Lighting

The main road as well as the streets are electrified. The Panchayat is in charge of street lighting. In all 124 light

points are scattered throughout the town. Out of these 74 are fixed with 40 w. filament lamps, 43 with 2 x 40 w. tube lights and 3 with 80 w. mercury vapour lamps. The three mercury vapour lamps and majority of the tube lights are fixed on the main market road of the town. The distance between two lighting posts is 137 metres and the hours of lighting are 6.00 P.M. to 4.00 A.M. The Electricity department charges 24 paise per unit. Total consumption of electricity for this purpose for the year 1968-1969 was 9,835 units valued at Rs. 4,168.60 paise. The street lighting is under the control of the Panchayat which makes payment for the same and the maintenance is by the Electricity department which has a mechanic and three helpers for the purpose. The road lighting is inadequate. The streets in Ward III where Mala and Madiga live and the bus stand area have no lighting provision and the Panchayat maintains kerosene lamp posts in these areas. The Panchayat has employed one person for lighting these lamp posts.

Transport and Communication

The town is easily approachable due to its location on Srikakulam—Parvathipuram State Highway which is maintained by the State Highway (Roads and Buildings) Department. Nearly 2 kilometres of the Highway with black topped surface are in the town. Other roads in the town are maintained by the Panchayat. The total length of the roads in the town is about 8 km., out of which 3.2 km. are covered with metal and 1.6 km. with gravel. The remaining 3.2 km. are earthern roads. There are a number of unplanned lanes in the town. In the rainy season most of the streets are full of mud and water.

The State Highway is the only communication line to this town as well as to the Agency areas of the district. The nearest railway station is at Parvathipuram, 27 km. away. The other is at Srikakulam Road 51.5 km. away. As the

town is unplanned, there are a number of lanes and bylanes crisscrossing one another. Except the main road there is no straight road which can measure 100 metres. The roads are in very poor shape Though the Panchayat has spent 14 per cent of its budget in 1967-68 and 7 5 per cent in 1968-69 on the development of roads, one can hardly notice the res lt. The natural advantages of the town's location at a higher level and the sandy loam nature of its soil result in the rainy water going to low lying fields or the hill stream. The sandy loam soil also absorbs some water. In spite of this one can find mud on streets during rainy season.

There is no city bus service within the town. The only available transport from the town to other parts of the district and the state is the bus and for nearby places is the bullock-cart. People also travel on foot to nearby places. The State Highway is the only connecting link between the town and the district headquarters and other places in the Agency area. The railway line is far off from the town. The bus service is quite adequate. Statement 2 (Appendix) gives an idea about the transport linkage of the town with the rural areas and the frequency of bus service which is operated by private companies.

The town is on the bus route connecting other towns as well. Statement 3 (Appendix) shows the towns connected by bus with Veeraghattam.

The statements show that the town is well-connected by bus with the rural and the urban areas of the district and of the nearby region. Almost every 15 or 20 minutes a bus passes through the town going to some rural area or to some town. Nearly 30 buses ply daily either way on the Srikakulam road and an equal number on the Parvathipuram road between 5.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. The maximum distance covered by any bus from Veeraghattam

is 104 km. to Bathili. The busiest route is Srikakulam to Parvathipuram on which maximum buses ply as a number of important villages fall on this route. In spite of frequent bus service there is in all seasons a heavy rush of passengers since bus is the only convenient mode of transport. Some of the agricultural produce and all the vegetable produce are exported from the town to other places by bus. Likewise some products like cloth, sugar, fancy goods, sal and oil are brought from other towns by bus. The hill products purchased in the Agency area are first taken to Gummalakshmipuram and from there despatched to other places by bus.

Some people from the town go to Parvathipuram or Palakonda in the evening to see a movie. The last bus from these towns either way starts at about 10.00 P.M. Generally there is a rush of passengers from Veeraghattam during the afternoon since people who come in the morning for business transactions, leave after completing their work by the afternoon.

There is no train service connecting the town. The nearest railway station, Parvathipuram, is located at a distance of 27 km. on the Vijayanagaram—Raigarh line. The other station, Srikakulam Road, is located at a distance of 51.5 km. on the Madras—Howrah line. Since the train journey takes a longer time and since the train service is not frequent, people prefer to travel by bus.

There is no river in or nearby the town which is used for navigational purpose.

The nearest airstrip is at Visakhapatnam, 152.89 km. away. Only Dakotas and French Fokker Friendship planes fly between Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad *via* Vijayawada. There are only three flights in a week.

Registered Vehicles. According to the Panchayat register, there are 40 bicycles, one motor cycle, one cycle rikshaw and 400 bullock carts in the town. Actually, however, there are 150 to 200 bicycles in the town, mostly without licence. The civic authorities are not very enthusiastic in registering these unlicenced cycles. Few of the bullock carts are drawn by bullocks. Most of them are drawn by he-buffalows. The annual licence fee for cycle is Rs. 2 and for cycle rikshaw Rs. 3. The tax on bullock cart is not levied for the past five years as it is exempted. Most of the people travel either by bus or on foot. Whenever they travel with family they go by bullock carts.

Transport of Commodities. Since no railway line passes through the town or in its neighbourhood, commodities to and from the town are not transported by rail. Such important commodities like paddy, jute, cereals and vegetables are exported from the town to other places by trucks. There is no truck transport office as such in the town and so one cannot say the exact quantity of goods exported. The commodities mentioned are purchased by Kalinga Komati traders from the cultivators and then transported by trucks to other places. They requisition the trucks from either Srikakulam or Parvathipuram. Sometimes the commission agents visit the town in trucks, purchase these commodities from the traders giving them marginal profits and take the goods to such places as Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Bobbili for sale. Since the place is an important trading centre, the cultivators from the surrounding villages within a radius of 8 to 10 km. bring their agricultural produce by bullock-carts and sell the same to the traders. Sometimes the traders go to these villages during the harvest times and purchase from them the produce which they bring by bullock carts to the town. Approximately 80,000 to 90,000 bags of paddy, 3,000 to 4,000 bags of til seeds, 5,000 to 6,000 bags of black gram and green gram and

1,000 to 2,000 *putti* of jute are exported from the town to other parts of the district and to other districts. Ragi is grown for home consumption and only a small quantity of it is sold in the town to outsiders.

Nearly four to six quintals of vegetables are exported by bus to other parts of the district. The commission agents from other areas of the district in turn export them to different places after purchasing them for 15 to 20 paise a kilogram. Besides leafy vegetables, other vegetables sold here include brinjals, ladies fingers, beans, gourds, snake gourds, cauliflowers, cabbages, drumsticks, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, onions, tapioka, *donda*, *kakara*, *chikkudu* and chillies. Except in the summer months of May and June, these vegetables are available throughout the year.

The most important commodities that are imported in the town from outside are salt, sugar, kerosene oil, mill cloth and iron ware. Except kerosene oil all other commodities are brought by bus or truck Newspapers come by bus from Srikakulam. Salt is brougot from Nupada (Orissa) and Kalingapatnam in Srikakulam district by the Kalinga Komati traders in bags. Almost all grocers bring three to five bags of salt every week. The people from surrounding villages also purchase the salt required by them from the shops in the town. Again, the traders carry salt for sale and barter in exchange for hill produce in the Agency area. Sugar is brought in bags from Amudalavalasa sugar factory or Srikakulam town. Since the factory owners do not sell sugar in retail, four or five shopkeepers join together and purchase 20 to 30 bags of sugar at a time and then distribute the same among themselves. Sugar is brought by trucks. Kerosene oil comes from Visakhapatnam town. The distributing agents supply it in drums to the shopkeepers. Every week one truck load of drums is brought to the town. Since majority of the surrounding villages as well as of the houses in the town are not electrified there is always a good demand for kerosene oil. Approximately 25 to 30 drums of kerosene oil is sold in the town

every week. Mill cloth is brought from wholesale shops at Vijayawada by train upto Srikakulam Road from where it is brought by bus to the town. Iron wares are brought from Calcutta by rail upto Srikakulam Road and then to the twon by bus.

Fire Fighting

There are no fire fighting engines in the town. The nearest place where this facility is available is Srikakulam. 63 km. away.

Sources of Finance and Heads of Expenditure of Panchayat

The major source of income for the Panchayat is tax under the various items mentioned in sections 124, 125 and 131 of the Panchayat Act, 1964. There are 16 taxable items. The main heads are house tax, entertainment tax, market receipts, cart and bus stand receipts and professional tax. Out of these the maximum income is from house tax and the minimum from professional tax.

House Tax. The basis of levy on different house types as mentioned in the laws of Gram Panchayat Administration and the maximum and minimum rates thereof are as follows :

Basis of levy	*Minimum*	*Maximum*
(a) If the tax is levied on the basis of the capital value	1/8 per cent of the capital value	1 per cent of the capital value
(b) If the tax is levied on the basis of the annual value	2 per cent of the annual value	20 per cent of the annual value
(c) If the tax is levied on the basis specified in rule (2)		

(i) Terraced	Rs. 1.50 per every 10 sq. metres or part thereof of plinth area	Rs. 6 for every 10 sq. metres or part thereof of plinth area
(ii) Partly terraced or partly tiled or thatched	Re. 1 for every 10 sq. metres or part thereof of plinth area	Rs. 3 for every 10 sq. metres or part thereof of plinth area
(iii) Tiled	75 paise for every 10 sq. metres or plinth area	Rs. 2 for every 10 sq. metres or part thereof of plinth area
(iv) Partly tiled	50 paise for every 10 sq. metres or part thereof of plinth area	Rs. 1.50 for every 10 sq. metres or part thereof of plinth area
(v) Thatched	37 paise for every 10 sq. metres or part thereof of plinth area	Rs. 1.09 for every 10 sq. metres or part thereof of plinth area

Generally the plinth area of houses shall be determined by the Survey department of the Panchayat. In the absence of survey the plinth area shall be determined (1) by the village *Karnam* or village official in a village where the number of houses is 300 or below and (2) by the Revenue Inspector in a village where the number of houses exceeds 300.

During the field investigation it was observed by many informants that on the whole the house taxes levied on different type of houses were reasonable ; but recently there has been some reduction on the tax levied on tiled houses.

Some of the informants felt that it was a politically motivated move on the part of the ruling group keeping the next general election in view.

Licence Fee. The amount that is charged as the licence fee on various types of establishments is determined on the basis of their nature and category. According to the rate schedule of the Panchayat, the highest licence fee is levied on hotels and restaurants serving meals and snacks (Rs. 45) and the lowest is on laundry, brick-kilns and hair cutting saloons (Re. 1). The complete rate schedule is as follows :

STATEMENT 2

Rate Schedule of Veeraghattam Town Panchayat

Sr. No.	*Name of article which requires licence for sale or manufacture*	*Licence fee to be paid to the Panchayat*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Preparation of boiled rice	10.00
2.	Laundry	1.00
3.	Preparation of soap	10,00
4.	Preparation of jaggery	10.00
5.	Preparation of cold drink	2.00
6.	Preparation of cigar	4.00
7.	Preparation of bricks	1.00
8.	Meals—Hotel or Restaurant—Class I	20.00
	Class II	10.00
9.	Coffee—Hotel or Restaurant—Class I	30.00
	Class II	20.00
	Class III	10.00
10.	Meals and Coffee—Hotel or Restaurant—Class I	45.00
	Class II	25.00
11.	Lodging house	25.00
12.	Preparation of aerated waters	10.00
13.	Barber shop	1.00
14.	Flour mill	10.00
15.	Fibre	3.00
16.	Oil	5.00
17.	For selling rice, cereal, oil, etc.	3.00
18.	Slaughter house	5.00

The licence fee for mechanically operated industries (factories) depends on the horse-power and the method of operation (electrical or otherwise). The licence fee for electrically operated industries is Re. 1 per annum if the horse-power is not more than one and Rs. 125 per annum if the horse power is 100 or above. The details are as follows :

STATEMENT 3

Licence Fee for Mechanically Operated Industries

Sr. No.	*Power used and purpose*	*Installation fee (to be paid only once) (in Rupees)*	*Yearly fee (in Rupees)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	For household purposes	0.25	—
2.	Cinema Rectifier (without taking into account the Horse Power)	1.00	1.00
3.	For other installation not more than 1 H.P.	1.00	1.00
4.	1 H.P. to 5 H.P.	5.00	5.00
5.	5 H.P. to 10 H.P.	15.00	15.00
6.	10 H.P. to 50 H.P.	75.00	75.00
7.	50 H.P. to 100 H.P.	100.00	100.00
8.	100 H.P. and above other than electric power	125.00	125 00

The industries which are operated by power other than electricity have to pay slightly more. If the Horsepower is one, the fee is Rs. 150 per annum and if it is 100 or more the fee is Rs. 150 per annum. The Panchayat does not charge any licence fee for the electricity (including power) consumed for household purposes. But if any household uses power (other than electricity) even for household purposes the Panchayat charges 50 paise per annum as licence fee. The details are as under :

STATEMENT 4

Licence Fee for Industries Using Power Other Than Electrical Power

Sr. No.	*Power used and purpose*	*Installation fee (to be paid only once) (in Rupees)*	*Yearly fee (in Rupees)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Household	0.50	0 50
2.	Below 1 H.P.	1.50	1.50
3.	1 H.P. to 5 H.P.	7 50	7 50
4.	5 H.P. to 10 H.P.	22.50	22.50
5.	10 H.P. to 20 H.P.	35 00	35.00
6.	20 H.P. to 30 H.P.	60 00	60 00
7.	30 H.P. to 40 H.P.	75.00	75.00
8.	40 H.P. to 50 H.P.	100.00	100.00
9.	50 H.P. to 100 H.P.	125.00	125.00
10.	Above 100 H.P.	150.00	150 00

Auction Reciept. Another important source of annual income for the Panchayat is auctioning of daily market as well as stand for carts and buses. The auctioning is done every year and the auctioneers generally collect the tax on various items that are brought to the town (market or bus stand) by villagers of the surrounding areas according to the rate schedule of the Panchayat. The amount of levy on articles not only varies from one item to the other ; but it also depends on the mode of transport. If a person brings a headload of onion the tax is only 6 paise, if by *kavidi* (bamboo slings carried on households) it is 13 paise, if by a bullock cart it is Re. 1 and if by a truck or a van it is Rs. 3.

The auction is conducted by the Panchayat every year. The Panchayat President in consultation with the Executive Officer and the Panchayat members fixes the dates for auction.

There are separate days for auctioning the daily market and cart and bus stand. In 1969-70 the daily market was auctioned for Rs. 2,900. Shri Danberi Suryanarayana was the auctioneer for that year. In the same year the cart and bus stand was auctioned for Rs. 2,510 by Shri Kummidi Ramachandrarao who was the auctioneer. Statement 4 (Appendix) gives the details on levy on the different items.

Professional Tax. Professional tax is levied by the Panchayat after categorising the various business establishments and persons on the basis of their annual income. The minimum yearly tax leviable on each class shall be as follows :

STATEMENT 5

Professional Tax According to Income

Class	*Yearly income*	*Maximum (in Rs.)*	*Minimum (in Rs.)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
I.	More than Rs. 30,000	250	200
II.	More than Rs. 24,000 but not more than Rs. 30,000	200	150
III.	More than Rs. 15,000 but not more than Rs. 24,000	150	100
IV.	More than Rs. 12 000 but not more than Rs. 15,000	100	50
V.	More than Rs. 9,600 but not more than Rs. 12,000	50	24
VI.	More than Rs. 6,000 but not more than Rs. 9,600	24	12
VII.	More than Rs. 3,600 but not more than Rs 6,000	12	8
VIII.	More than Rs. 2,400 but not more than Rs. 3.600	8	4
IX.	More than Rs. 1,200 but not more than Rs. 2,400	4	2
X.	More than Rs. 600 but not more than Rs. 1,200	2	

Source : Shaikh Sabjan, *The Law of Gram Panchayats Administration in Andhra Pradesh*, p. 143.

In 1968-69 the number of taxable items increased from 16 to 19 but the additional amount added to the income was negligible The new taxes are on land use, fishing rentals and sale of rubbish. There is 25 paise population grant.

Income. The income of the Panchayat for 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given in Statement 5 (Appendix).

Expenditure. In 1967-68 there were 16 items on which the Panchayat had incurred expenditure. Out of these, on five a major amount was spent. These were in order of importance conservancy staff, general establishment, maintenance of roads, repairs of tanks, wells and drains and contribution towards provident fund. In 1968-69, with the reduction in house tax, the Panchayat had to refund Rs. 2,967.48 to the house owners. Besides this, the Panchayat's election expenses and interest on repayment of deposits amounted to Rs. 355.47. The general increase in expenditure in 1968-69 is due to the heavy increase in repairs to tanks, wells and drains and advances.

The expenditures of the Panchayat for 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given in Statement 6 (Appendix).

Educational Facilities

There are only five elementary schools and one high school in the town. Statement 7 (Appendix) gives their details.

Out of five elementary schools, two are run by Christian Missions—one by the Canadian Baptist Mission, Bobbili and the other by the Roman Catholic Mission, Visakhapatnam. The other three schools are run by the Panchayat Samithi, Veeraghattam. The high school is run by the Zilla Parishad, Srikakulam.

Even though Veeraghattam attained the status of a town as early as 1911 there was not a single educational

institution in the town till 1923. The first educational institution, an elementary school, was started in town by the Roman Catholic Mission of the Diocese of Visakhapatnam in 1923. The second Christian institution, also an elementary school, was started by the Canadian Baptist Mission, Bobbili, in 1947. These schools are located in predominantly Christian areas. Most of the children attending the Canadian Baptist Mission school belong to Madiga caste. The school does not have any non-Christian student. Both the teachers in the school are Christians hailing from Mala caste. Among the children attending the Roman Catholic Mission School, 41.5 per cent are Christian, 27.8 per cent belong to backward classes and 30.7 per cent caste are Hindu. Out of the five teachers in the school, four are Christians and one is a Hindu belonging to Sistikarnam caste.

The first elementary school run by the Panchayat Samithi was started in 1928. Two more were started in 1959 and 1960 respectively. Mostly Hindu students attend the schools run by the Panchayat Samithi.

All the five elementary schools have courses upto the fifth class. They are located in different localities, thus enabling the children of the town to reach them without any difficulty. The Roman Catholic Mission School and two elementary schools run by the Panchayat Samithi are housed in pucca buildings with brick walls and tiled roofs or R.C. slabs. The Mission owns its own building which is situated in the Church compound. The Canadian Baptist Mission School is also housed in its own building in the Church compound with brick walls and roof covered with zinc sheets. The remaining Panchayat Samithi school is housed in a building constructed with unburnt brick walls and thatched roof. Out of the three Samithi schools, two are in rented buildings and one is in the Samithi's own building.

The medium of instruction in all the schools is Telugu. The two Mission schools supply free text books and slates and mid-day meals to all their students. The Panchayat schools provide free books only to children who are economically backward or who belong to Scheduled Castes or other backward classes. Only 290 (22.5 per cent) children are receiving these benefits. There is no tution fee in the elementary schools.

All the five schools together have 32 teachers. The high school has 22 teachers. Taking all the educational institutions together out of 54 teachers in the own, eight (14.8 per cent) are graduates 32 (59.2 per cent) have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary standard, ten (18 5 per cent) middle standard and four (7.5 per cent) have their qualifications not specified. Except a few, others are trained teachers.

The teacher-student ratio for the town is 1 : 40. For the primary schools it is 1 : 50 and for the high school it is 1 : 25. However, if individual schools are considered it is 1 : 59 for the elementary school in Komati Street and 1 : 55 for the Canadian Baptist Mission School. For the Roman Catholic Mission School and the elementary school in Kurakula Street it is 1 : 45 and for the school on the Main Road it is 1 : 44.

Statement 8 (Appendix) gives the details of the students attending the five elementary schools. The statement shows that the ratios of students in the different classes vary from school to school. These seem to indicate varying rates of stagnation and wastage in the different schools. It is noteworthy that in this matter the most unsatisfactory condition prevails in the Canadian Baptist Mission School and the Roman Catholic Mission School.

The age-group of students of the elementary schools can be seen from Statement 9 (Appendix). The statement shows

... out of 1,597 students, 1,067 (66.81 per cent) are in the age-group below 10. As the age advances, the number of students declines. Thus in the age group 10-12 there are only 327 (20.48 per cent) students. In the age-group 13-15 this number further goes down to 161 (10.08 per cent). There are only 41 (2.57 per cent) students in the age-group 16-18 and just one (0.06 per cent) student in 19-24 age-group.

The reasons for tardy spread of education in the town was discussed with many. It seems that the majority of the castes who are engaged in cultivation or agricultural labour send their children to school not with a view to educating them but with a view to make them spend their time at a safe place when the parents are away at work. On the other hand, some of the business communities send their children to school only upto a particular standard and upto a particular age to learn reading and writing so that they become more useful in the family profession. As soon as the children reach the age-group 10-12, a number of other castes send them as servants in the households of rich landlords or traders to supplement the household income.

As regards girls' education, out of 1,597 students, 654 (40.95 per cent) are girls. The Roman Catholic Mission School has no girl student. Upto the primary stage, the girls' education appears to be fairly satisfactory. However, there are very few girls beyond the age-group 16-18 who attend school. Majority of them leave school on reaching the age of 13 or so, and help their parents in household chores or start earning livelihood. Out of 561 students in the high school, 96 (17.11 per cent) are girls. They belong to the households of government employees or well-to-do traders.

The high school in the town is run by the Zilla Parishad, Srikakulam. It was started in 1950. It is situated at the western end of the town. Most of the children studying in the high school have to walk a distance of 2 to 3 km. to

reach the school. It is located in a pucca building with brick walls and tiled roof acquired by the Zilla Parishad in 1956. The students have to pay tution fee. But in order to promote education among the people of Agency area as well as among the people belonging to backward classes, the Zilla Parishad has given school fee concession to a number of children studying in the high school. Out of the 563 students, 493 (87.4 per cent) are enjoying full fee concession. The school has 22 teachers. The distribution of the students by class and sex is as follows :

STATEMENT 6

Distribution of Students of High School By Class

Class	Number of students		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
VI	126(22.46	95(20.43)	31(32.29)
VII	108(19.25)	77(16.56)	31(32.29)
VIII	155(27.63)	139(29,89)	16(16.67)
IX	99(17.65)	88(18.93)	11(11.46)
X	73(13.01)	66(14.19)	7(7.11)
Total	551(100.00)	465(82.89)	97(17.11)

The statement shows a similar trend as noticed in case of primary schools with the difference that in class VIII there is a sudden increase in the number of students. In fact, the trend of taking out the names of the students from schools after a particular age continues. Since the high school is one of the three such institutions in the Veeraghattam Block, its students are not necessarily from the town but from other areas of the Block. The sudden increase in class VIII is also explained by the influx of students from the other two schools in the Block—one at Bittivada and the other at Neelanagaram. These two high schools do not conduct the S.S.L.C. examination for class X. As such their

students have to come to Veeraghattam for their final examination. Since these schools are located in small villages, the students and their parents feel that the coaching in Veeraghattam school is better than that in their schools. Hence their influx into Veeraghattam.

Whereas out of the 32 teachers employed in the five primary schools, one is a female, none among the high school teachers is a female.

The schools are under the supervision of the District Educational Officer, Srikakulam. The appointment of teachers in the high school is done by the Zilla Parishad and in the elementary schools by the Panchayat Samithi. The salaries of the teachers of the Mission schools are paid by the Samithi but the buildings have been provided by the Missions; they also look after their maintenance.

There is no college or technical educational institution in the town. One junior college is located at Palakonda (21 km.) and Parvathipuram (27 km.) each and there is one degree college at Srikakulam (63 km.).

The nearest medical and engineering colleges are at Visakhapatnam (152.89 km).

There are no students' unions or teachers' associations in the town.

There is a government boys' hostel established in 1966 to promote education among the children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. It is under the control of the District Social Welfare Officer of Government of Andhra Pradesh and is maintained by the Panchayat Samithi. Its jurisdiction is entire Veeraghattam Block consisting of 91 villages. The caste-wise distribution of the 24 students in the hostel is as follows : Mala (15), Madiga (4), Paide (2), Jatapu (1), Kamsali (1) and Raju (1). The last two, even though belonging to caste Hindus, have

been admitted in the hostel because of utter poverty of their guardians.

All the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students get full fee concessions and scholarships. Besides all of them are given two pairs of clothes and books free of cost.

The hostel is located in a rented building on the outskirts of the town. It consists of a big hall with brick walls and tin roof. There is no separate kitchen. At one end of the hall a partition is made for serving a small portion as kitchen. There is no furniture in the hostel or no electricity. The hall is used by the students for dining, reading and sleeping. The staff consists of a warden, a peon, a cook and a night watchman. The hostel is closed during the summer months—April to June. On an average the government spends Rs. 600 per month on boarding of the students.

Medical Facilities

The town does not have a government hospital or private nursing home or maternity and family planning centre or ayurvedic or homeopathic hospital. The only medical facility provided by the government in the town, is the class III Primary Health Centre. This centre is under the control of Zilla Parishad and is locally supervised by the Panchayat Samithi. It is located in one of the pucca buildings of the Samithi with brick walls and tiled roof and is sufficiently big to have a number of beds to accommodate a few more patients. At present there are only five beds (three for males and two for females). The staff consists of one doctor, one compounder, one maternity assistant and one male and one female nurse. The details of the diseases treated at the centre during 1968-69 are shown in Statement 10 (Appendix). The statement shows that chronic bronchitis (10.2 per cent), scabies (9.9. per cent), otilis maclia and mastoiditis (7.1 per cent), anaemia (5.2 per cent) and dyspepsia (5.1 per cent) are the most common diseases for which treatment was given.

Out of the 42 indoor patients (4 per cent of the total patients), 21 (50 per cent) had joined for the treatment of laeiration and open wounds and burns. The small number of indoor patients perhaps reflects the inadequate medical facilities to treat serious ailments.

The Centre caters to the needs of 15 to 20 surrounding villages with a total population of 60,000 to 70,000 persons. The medical facilities are not fully utilised because of the following factors :

(a) There is no well qualified doctor. The doctor till recently was only a L.I.M. It is only now that an M.B.,B.S. qualified doctor has been appointed.

(b) There is no provision for operation theatre since it is a class III centre.

(c) The medicines available are for ordinary ailments and not for serious ones.

(d) There is no ambulance to bring serious cases to the hospital or take them to other hospitals. In fact, within a radius of 21 kilometers there is no other hospital except at Palakonda.

Three medical graduates (M.B.,B.S.) from other areas have started their practice in Veeraghattam recently. Their clientele mostly consist of well-to-do persons belonging to Kalinga Komati, Sistikarnam, Telaga and Kapu castes.

There is a Primary Health Centre at Bittivada which is in charge of an M.B.,B.S. doctor. This centre also looks after the family planning programme of Veeraghattam Block. On every Sunday, the doctor visits Veeraghattam to perform vasectomy operations. In 1968-69, 124 vasectomy operations were performed. The response from the people towards the family planning programme is not very encouraging.

erinary hospital for Veeraghattam Block was 962 with one Assistant Surgeon (Veterinary) and unders. It is housed in a private building and has ace for treating the animals. This is done by the The number of animals treated for non-contagious 1968-1969 was 3,151 bovines and 915 others ogs, pigs, sheep and others). These cases include ls of Veeraghattam as well as of the surrounding hree reasons can be given for the poor response- ıess of the available facility, difficulty in bringing nimals from other places and prevalence of treatment of animals by the people themselves.

ices

is no hotel with lodging and boarding facilities n. There are, however, one lodge, two eating e vegetarian and the other non-vegetarian), offee stalls (ten licenced and an equal number , and one liquor shop. There is no registered er in the town. Till recently there was not even ı 1968 the State Bank of India opened a sub- an experimental basis. The majority of the owever, carry on moneylending as part-time There is a co-operative credit society. There are s, one shrine of gram devata and two churches . There is no library or club or caste or com- ociation.

IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Veeraghattam, located as it is in the plains of the Agency area, enjoys a unique position in the economic life of the region. Even though there are three more towns—Palakonda, Parvathipuram and Rajam—in the taluk, none of them has as much trade transactions as Veeraghattam. This is because of three reasons. Firstly, Veeraghattam is fairly well connected with the interiors of the Agency area by a network of cutcha roads. Secondly, it is located on the State Highway which connects the district headquarters, revenue divisional headquarters and a few other towns in the plains of the district. Thirdly, the town serves as a distribution centre supplying the hill produce (red gram, ginger, tamarind, honey, fruits, black cashewnut, turmeric) to the plains and the commodities from the plains (salt, jaggery, tobacco, rice, kerosene oil) to the Agency area.

Working Force—Census Data

Statement 11 (Appendix) gives the distribution of the population by workers and non-workers and break-up of the workers by industrial category in 1961 and 1971 Censuses. According to 1971 Census, out of a total population of 9,808, 38.8 per cent (3,805) are workers and 61.2 per cent (6,003) are non-workers. The male workers number 2,726 (56.1 per cent) and the female workers 1,079 (21.8 per cent). Among the workers, the majority, 2,030 persons (53.35 per cent) are engaged in the agricultural sector (649 persons or 17.06 per cent cultivators and 1, 81 persons or 36.29 per cent as agricultural labourers). Those engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities number 314 persons (8.25 per cent of the total working force). Altogether the primary sector of economic

activity accounts for 2,344 persons (61.60 per cent of the workers). The secondary sector keeps 454 persons (11.93 per cent of the workers) engaged. Out of them 411 persons (10.80 per cent) are in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—206 persons (5.41 per cent) are in household industry and 205 persons (5.41 per cent) are in other than household industry—and 43 persons (1.13 per cent) are in construction. The remaining 1,007 persons (26.47 per cent) are engaged in the tertiary sector, of whom 460 persons (12.09 per cent) are in trade and commerce, 86 persons (2.26 per cent) are in transport, storage and communications and 461 persons (12.12 per cent) are in other services.

During 1961 Census, 4,319 persons or 48.2 per cent of the total population were returned as workers. The male workers numbered 2,632 (59.46 per cent) and the female workers numbered 1,687 (37.29 per cent). Thus, during 1961-1971, the participation rate in the working force has gone down by 10 per cent—the male working force declining by about 3 per cent and the female by about 15 per cent.

The decline in working force can be seen in household industry, trade and commerce and other services, both for males and females uniformly. In all other industrial categories there has been increase. It appears that during the decade the manufacture of leaf plates, cigars and papads and household industries has gone down. Similarly the volume of trade with the hill areas has also suffered considerable set-back. The increase in the proportion of agricultural labourers is noteworthy. It came out during the investigation that in many cases, the landlords who earlier used to lease out their lands, started cultivating the same themselves, with the help of hired labourers, so as to evade the provisions of land reform measures As a result many persons who were returned as cultivators in 1961 turned out to be agricultural labourers in 1971.

Working Force—Survey Data

AGE AND SEX OF THE WORKERS

The following statement shows the workers and non-workers by broad age-groups among the 150 surveyed households :

STATEMENT 7

Distribution of Population of Surveyed Households by Broad Age-group, Sex and Work Category

Broad age-group	Total			Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14 & below	339	187	152	22	13	9	317	174	143
15-59	490	241	249	375	223	152	115	18	97
60 & above	43	20	23	28	17	11	15	3	12
Total	872	448	424	425	253	172	447	195	252

The statement shows that out of 872 persons, 425 (48.74 per cent) are workers and 447 (51.26 per cent) are non-workers. Out of 425 workers, 253 (59.5 per cent) are males and 152 (40.5 per cent) are females. The higher percentage of male workers may be, besides other reasons, due to the fact that in the households of Kapu, Kalinga Komati, Kamsali and Telaga castes, the females do not go for outdoor work (Statement 12-Appendix). If broad age-groups are considered, 22 persons (5.2 per cent of the workers) fall in the age-group 14 and below, 375 persons (88.2 per cent) fall in the age-group 15-59 and the remaining 28 persons (6.6 per cent) are in the age-group 60 and above.

Child labour of age-group 14 and below is prohibited by law but since the economy of the town is predominantly

agricultural, the children give a helping hand to their parents. Among the 22 such children of surveyed households 13 are boys and 9 are girls. These belong to Relli, Mangali and Kurakula castes. Some of the boys belong to Chakali, Ghasi, Konda Dora, Neyyala, Kapu and Gauda Golla castes whereas some of the girls belong to Kalinga Komati caste. Some of these castes like Relli, Madiga, Ghashi and Konda Dora are economically backward and as such have to employ their children at a very early age to supplement their income. This is the reason why these castes do not send their children to school. Certain other castes like Chakali, Kapu and Kurakula allow their children to work with the elders in order to make them proficient in their respective traditional occupations. The two Kalinga Komati boys who are reported as workers have to earn their livelihood because of the indingent economic condition of their households.

There are considerable caste-wise variations in the number of workers in the different age-groups. There are proportionately less workers in the age-groups 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 among the Kalinga Komati, Kapu and Telaga castes who are well-to do. On the other hand, proportionately larger number of workers are found after the age of 60 among the economically backward castes like Mala, Madiga, Relli, Neyyala, Vaddi, Kurakula, Konda Dora and Sali.

Statement 13 (Appendix) shows that in the age-group 10 and below there is a male worker each in Wards I, II, III and VII. There are four male workers in Ward VI. There is no female worker in this age-group. In the age-group 11-14, the distribution of male workers follow more or less the same pattern in all the wards. The female workers are found only in Wards II, III, V and VI. There are proportionately more female workers in Ward III in this age-group. In the age-group 60 and above proportionately more workers are found in Wards III, V, VI and VII. The occurrence of

workers in the early age-group and the old age-group is related to the economic status of the town.

Classification of Occupation (N.C.O.) of Workers

The broad occupational classification of the workers according to the National Classification of Occupation (N.C.O), 1968, is as follows :

STATEMENT 8

Distribution of Workers in Surveyed Households by Sex and Occupation

Code	Division	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
0—1	Professional, technical and related workers	5	5	—
2	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	—	—	—
3	Clerical and related workers	9	8	1
4	Sales workers	46	37	9
5	Service workers	37	21	16
6	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	286	156	130
7-8-9	Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	39	26	13
X	Workers not classified by occupations	3	—	3
	Total	425	253	172

This shows that for a majority of workers (67.3 per cent), agriculture is the main occupation. Since the town is a trade centre, the next important occupation is that of sales

workers (10.8 per cent). Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers account for 9.2 per cent of the total workers and service workers 8.7 per cent of the total. The remaining 4 per cent workers are distributed among other occupations.

A statement giving the distribution of the workers by minor occupational code is furnished in Statement 14 (Appendix). The sex-wise distribution of occupation shows that in none of the specified occupations the females predominate. If, however, the distribution of the workers of the same sex in various industrial categories is considered it is found that there are proportionately more female workers in the industrial categories of farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers, followed by service workers.

Type of Occupation of Workers

Gadgil has provided a scheme of grouping various occupations according to their socio-economic grades. The grades are not purely "skill" or purely "status" indicators but rather composite "skill-status" indicators. According to Gadgil's scheme the workers at Veeraghattam can be classified as follows :

STATEMENT 9

Distribution of Workers in Surveyed Households by Sex and Type of Occupation

Type of occupation	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Unskilled manual work	275	149	126
Skilled manual work	49	32	17
Lowest professions and administrative posts, primary teachers, etc.	5	4	1
Small businesses	75	51	24
Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	3	3	—

STATEMENT 9 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
Clerks and shop assistants	5	5	—
Intermediate professions and salaried posts, secondary teachers, etc.	4	4	—
Medium businesses	9	5	4
Higher professions and salaried posts	—	—	—
Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	—	—	—
Total	425	253	172

This shows that most of the workers (64.71 per cent) are engaged in unskilled manual work. There are a few who are engaged in small business (17.65 per cent) and a few others who are engaged in unskilled manual work (11.53 per cent). These three types together account for 399 (94.12 per cent) workers leaving the remaining 26 (5.88 per cent) scattered in medium business; lowest professions and administrative posts, primary teachers, etc.; intermediate professions; and highly skilled and supervisory manual work.

Marital Status of Workers

Out of 425 workers, 342 (80.4 per cent) are ever married and 83 (19.6 per cent) are never married. Most of the latter, however, belong to earlier age-groups.

Educational Status of Workers

Statement 15 (Appendix) provides data on the distribution of the workers by educational status. Most of the workers are illiterate, their percentage being 86.9 (369 persons out of a total of 425). Only 8.5 per cent of the workers have studied upto primary level, 1.6 per cent upto middle level and 2.4 per cent upto Matriculation or higher secondary level. There are two workers with non-technical degrees and one with technical diploma. Among the female workers all except one are illiterate. The solitary exceptional case has studied upto primary level. The following statement gives a synoptic view of the position.

STATEMENT 10

Distribution of Workers in Surveyed Households by Sex and Educational Status

Educational status	Workers		
	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Illiterate	369	198	171
Primary	37	36	1
Middle	7	7	—
Matriculation or Higher secondary	9	9	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	1	—
Graduate degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degrce	2	2	—
Total	425	253	172

Professional and Private Practitioners

There are no courts at Veeraghattam and hence none practises a lawyer in the town. There are, however, two persons living at Veeraghattam who have studied law and are practising at Srikakulam.

Till recently there used to be only one doctor in the town, the one attached to the Samithi hospital. As mentioned earlier, at present there are three more practising physicians with M.B.,B.S. qualification. Their fees being high, they cater to the needs of the well-to-do. The poorer people have to remain satisfied with the services of the Samithi doctor and six other inadequately qualified medical practioners in the town who charge only nominal fees. There are also four Ayurvedic physicians—one registered and

three unregistered—in the town, but they do not have much practice.

There are no engineers or architects in the town. There is a Public Works Department Supervisor; besides there are two Works Supervisors of the Samithi. There are also three unregistered draftsmen without formal qualification. They prepare plans for construction or alteration of houses for the owners of the houses for submission to the Panchayat. If the Panchayat Samithi office and Block Development office were not there, there would have been no persons paying the profession tax. The following is a list of the offices and institutions some of whose employees pay the profession tax :

STATEMENT 11

Distribution of Persons Paying Profession Tax by Office/ Institution to Which They Belong

Name of office/institution	Number of persons paying profession tax
1	2
Zilla Parishad High School	22
Gram Panchayat office	16
Panchayat Samithi office	12
Police Station	11
Panchayat Samithi Elementary Schools	10
Medical office	7
Roman Catholic Mission School	5
Sub-Post office	5
Deputy Inspector of Schools	4
State Bank of India	4
Electricity department	2
Canadian Buptist Mission School	2
Co-operative department	1
Total	101

Occupational Diversity

It is not uncommon to find a household engaged in more than one occupation. If it has more than one earning member, one member may follow one occupation while the other member or members may follow one or more different occpations. Thus, if different members of a household follow different occupations, it is termed as occupational diversity.

As Statement 16 (Appendix) shows all but nine surveyed households follow only one occupation. Out of nine households where occupational diversity is found, eight follow two occupations and one household follows three occupations. There are four households in Ward I (Jana Street) which follow besides agricultural labour, the occupation of watchman, gang coolie, peon and fisherman respectively. In all these households except the one following watchman's occupation there are two members each, while in the watchman's household there are four members. Among the two households in Ward III (Madiga Street) the one with five members has hotel cleaning and agricultural labour as the occupations and another with two members has clerical and teaching work as the two occupations. This latter house is of a Christian Madiga. The household in Ward V (Peruga veedhi) with three members has watchmen and agricultural labour as the two occupations. Among the two households in Ward VII (Barnar veedhi), one with two members has driving and cleaning as the two occupations while the other with seven members has clerical, teaching and cultivation as the three occupations. In all, therefore, there are nine households with a total of 29 members who have more than one occupation each.

Employment Depth

The concept of employment depth is based on the number of workers in the household. If there are more

workers in the household the employment depth is more and if there are few workers in the household it is less.

Statement 17 (Appendix) shows that out 150 surveyed households only 29 have just one worker each. The remaining 121 households have between them 396 workers ranging from two to eight per household. There are two households each with seven and eight workers. Most of the houses have two workers, their number being 49. Three-worker households number 28 while four-worker households number ten.

One household with eight workers is found in Wards III and VII each and one each with seven workers also in the same wards. A majority of the households in Wards I, II, III, VI and VII have two workers while a majority of the households in Ward V have one worker each.

Employment Status of Workers

Out of 425 workers, 378 (88.94 per cent) are family workers, 26 (6.12 per cent) are single workers and 21 (4.94 per cent) are employees. There is no employer among the surveyed households. This proportion is almost the same for the males and the females except that in case of females there is just one employee and one single worker thus swelling the percentage for family workers to 98.84 per cent. For males it is only 82.21 per cent.

Statement 18 (Appendix) gives the ward-wise employment status of workers. Considered ward-wise, there are no employees in Wards IV and VI and no single worker in Ward IV. The only female employee is found in Ward II and the only female single worker in Ward I. Male single workers are found in all wards except Ward IV. Female family workers are very few in Ward I whereas in Ward VII there are proportionately more family workers among the females than among the males. Ward IV has cent per cent of its workers as family workers. Ward VI has 97.41 per cent in

that status followed by Ward III with 95.15 per cent, Ward II with 91.67 per cent, Ward VII with 84.62 per cent, Ward V with 78.69 per cent and Ward I with 77.5 per cent.

While among the Hindu employees, both single workers and family workers are found in different proportions, among the Christians, only employees are found and among the Muslims only single workers are found. Statement 19 (Appendix) gives the details.

Majority of the family workers belong to Kapu and Kurakula castes. They are followed by Kalinga Komati, Chakali, Sejidi, Telaga, Relli, Konda Dora, Medari and Neyyala castes. The only female employee belongs to Nagasapu caste and the only female single worker to Neyyala caste. There are no female workers among Sinde, Mangali, Telukula, Brahmin, Kamsali, Sali, Pondara, Christian Mala and Muslim castes. There are no family workers among Sinde, Mangali, Brahmin, Sali, Pondara, Nagasapu, Christian Mala and Muslim castes. The employees are restricted to Brahmin, Kapu, Koppala Velama, Kurakula, Pondara, Nagasapu and Christian Mala castes while the single workers are found in Sinde, Konda Dora, Mangali, Medari, Neyyala, Brahmin, Kapu, Kamsali, Kalinga Komati, Sali, Telaga and Muslim castes. Among most of the castes only one category of workers are found. The castes among whom all the three types of employment are found are Pondara, Neyyala, Kapu, Komsali and Telaga and the castes among when two types of employment are found are Medari, Kurakula, Sali, Sejidi, Vaddi and Kalinga Komati. Depth study of why employers are absent in some castes has not been made. The employees are found in modern types of establishment like shops and hotels and transport offices and schools. The single workers and family workers are found in traditional occupations like catching fish, agriculture, household industry and professions like those of washerman and barber. It is to be noted that single workers

and family workers have also been found in modern occupations like shops and hotels.

Distance to Place of Workers

Out of 253 males and 172 females workers, 231 males and 158 females work at a distance of less than 1.6 km. from their residence, 20 males and 14 females work at a distance of 1.6 to 3.2 km. Two males work at a distance of 9.6 to 16 km. It is interesting that 19 males and 14 females who are family workers work at a distance of 1.6 to 3 2 km. from their residence.

A family worker whose place of work is less than 1 km. goes by cycle. Similarly a worker whose place of work is at a distance of 9.6 to 16 km. travels by bus.

Hours of Work

Two males (one employee and one family worker) and three females (all family workers) work for 2 to 4 hours, 144 males (51 employees, 8 single workers, 85 family workers) and 126 females (39 employees, 2 single workers, 85 family workers) work for 5 to 6 hours, 43 males (9 employees, 4 single workers, 30 family workers) and 21 female family workers work for 7 to 8 hours. One male employee works for 9 to 10 hours. Fifty-six males and 19 females work for 11 to 12 hours and 7 males and 3 females for more than 13 hours.

Migration Status of Workers

As far as migration status of workers with reference to last residence is considered, all but four male employees, two male single workers and fourteen male and thirty-eight female family workers are non-migrants. As Statements 20 (Appendix) and 21 (Appendix) show, out of the four male migrant employees, three had their last residence in the rural area and one in urban area of Srikakulam district. One each of the two single workers also had his residence in rural

and urban areas of the district. Twelve male family workers had their last residence in rural areas of the district and two in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the female family workers are 25 and 10 respectively. One female family worker had her last residence in an urban area of Hyderabad district and one in a rural area of Vizagapatnam district. One female family worker had her last residence in urban area of Orissa. Thus, employees, single workers and family workers are found both among the local persons and those hailing from outside the town but within the district. Family workers are also found among those who are hailing from outside the district.

Leisure Time Activities of Workers

Very few persons who are workers have given particulars about their leisure-time activities. Six among those who responded have stated that their activity is seeing movies.

Uuemployment

Out of the 872 persons covered by the 150 surveyed households only four persons—all males—returned themselves as unemployed, seeking work. They are one each from four households—two in Ward V and one each in Wards VI and VII. One of these persons belong to the age-group 15-19, two to the age-group 20-24 and one to the age-group 25-29. Except for one illiterate in the age-group 20-24, the remaining three are Matriculates. All the four are unmarried Hindu—two belonging to Kalinga Komati caste and one each to Kamsali and Kapu castes. The Kapu has stayed in Veeraghattam between 10 to 19 years, and the remaining three for 20 years and more. They all belong to the town and speak Telugu as their mother-tongue. There is not a single recently migrated household with a member seeking employment. This seems to discern the importance of push factor for promoting migration from rural to urban

areas. The Kamsali who belongs to the age-group 25-34 and is a Matriculate is the only one who was previously employed as a Supervisor in a Marketing Society for seven months. He lost his job because it was temporary. The other three are seeking employment for the first time. The experienced Kamsali wants a supervisory job, the illiterate Kalinga Komati would like to have any job, while the other two want clerical jobs. Except the illiterate Kalinga Komati all the rest have registered themselves with the employment exchange as early as 1968. Unemployment appears to be a phenomenon of the young educated. There is hardly much occupational turnover.

Non-Workers

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Statement 22 (Appendix) shows that among the 872 persons, 447 (51.26 per cent)—195 males and 252 females—are non-workers. Out of them, 231 persons (51.68 per cent) are infants and children. From among the rest, 108 persons (24.16 per cent)—one male and 107 females are engaged in household duties ; 88 persons (19.69 per cent)—64 males and 24 females—are full-time students : out of them 76 are in the age-group 0-14 and 12 are in the age-group 15-19 ; 15 persons (3.3 per cent)—8 males and 7 females—are dependents ; 4 males (0.88 per cent)—one each belonging to the age-groups 15-19 and 25-29 and two to the age-group 20-24—are seeking employment and one male in the age-group 50-59 is a retired person. Of the 15 dependents, 5 are in the age-group 15-24 and the remaining 10 (3 males and 7 females) are in the age-group 50 and above.

Caste/Tribe/Community

Statement 12 (Appendiv) gives the caste-wise break-up of non-workers. 96 persons (84.2 per cent) among

the non-workers are females, most of whom belong to Kalinga Komati, Kapu, Sali, Telaga and such other economically well-to-do castes. Most of the male non-workers also belong to these castes.

Mother-tongue

If the mother-tongue of the non-workers is considered it is found that only one male and two females speak Urdu. The rest speak Telugu.

MIGRATION STATUS

Among the non-workers, 407 persons (91.50 per cent) are non-migrants. Among the migrant non-workers, 34 had their last residence in Srikakulam district—21 in rural areas and 13 in urban areas. Two female non-workers had their place of last residence in rural areas of Vizagapatnam district and one female non-worker each hailed from a rural and an urban area of Orissa. Most of the migrant non-workers have been staying in the town for ten years or more. Only one has stayed for less than one year, eight between one and four years and four between 5 and 9 years. The period of stay of the three non-workers is not known.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Among the non-workers, 352 persons (78.75 per cent) are illiterate, 83 persons (18.57 per cent) are educated upto primary level, 6 persons (1.34 per cent) each upto middle and matriculation or higher secondary level. Statement 15 (Appendix) gives the details.

Establishments

The advantageous position of Veeraghattam in the Agency area as revealed earlier in the chapter attracted a number of Kalinga Komati households from the neighbouring areas of the district who settled down in the town for

trade. These households came about sixty years ago with very little money. Now they have become the most affluent section of the population not only in the town but in the entire region.

The town is famous in the district for its trade and commerce. The main commodities that are exported are jute fibre, paddy, cereals (black gram and green gram), sugarcane and vegetables. There are no wholesale shops in the town for anyone of these commodities. The traders purchase these commodities from the cultivators and sell them to commission agents who visit the town during the season. Out of 75 grocers' shops, 19 sell kerosene and other oils and the rest deal in grocery articles and cosmetics. It is, therefore, difficult to demarcate shops selling exclusively certain items. There are 15 cloth shops selling all varieties of cloth including handloom. The turnover ranges from forty thousand to a few lakh rupees, varying from shop to shop. The maximum turnover, however, is of the grocers.

On the basis of licences issued for commercial establishments by the Executive Officer, there are 90 grocers' shops including 15 cloth shops. Out of these, 60 (66.67 per cent) are owned by Kalinga Komati, 9 (10 per cent) by Telaga, 4 (4.44 per cent) by Kapu and the remaining 17 (18.89 per cent) by an admixture of castes like Telukula, Mekala Golla, Raju, Sharabu, Madiga, Sistikarnam and Brahmin.

There are two flour mills, one rice mill and a number of small household and cottage industries manufacturing *papads*, leaf plates, cigars, etc.

On the basis of their annual income returns, the traders have to pay taxes to the Panchayat. The payment by the licence holders ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 50. The following are the details of the levy on income :

STATEMENT 12

Levy on Income in Veeraghattam Town Panchayat

Category	Income (in Rupees)		Levy of tax (in Rupees)	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5
I	30,000	Above 30,000	200	250
II	24,000	30,000	150	200
III	18,000	24,000	100	150
IV	12,000	18,000	50	100
V	9,600	12,000	24	50
VI	6,000	9,600	12	24
VII	3,600	6,000	8	12
VIII	2,400	3,600	4	8
IX	1,200	2,400	2	4
X	600	1,200	1	2

Industrial Establishments

There are very few industrial establishments in the town. Among the important ones there are two flour mills and one rice mill.

Flour Mills. The two flour mills owned by Kalinga Komati are located in the central part of the town in Bärnala Street and are both run on electricity. The owner of each of these mills has engaged a servant to attend to sundry jobs such as cleaning the machinery, sweeping the floor, etc. There are no share holders. The owners have purchased the machinery against cash payment. Each unit is located in a portion of the building. In other portion are shops. The floor space of each mill is 16.7 square metres approximately. Both the mills are registered under the Panchayat Act and under the Industrial Establishment Act.

The mills run to their full capacity throughout the year. This is due to a great demand for black gram flour and rice flour for the manufacture of *papad* and sweetmeats respectively. Nearly 1,000 bags of black gram are powdered in these mills every year. These mills also powder ragi as it is used as staple food along with rice by many people.

Rice Mill. The rice mill owned by a Kapu is located on the outskirts of the town. It is in the name of the wife of an elementary school teacher who himself works at Parvathipuram. The mill is operated by electricity (15 Horse Power) and is located in a separate building constructed with brick walls and tin sheet roof with a floor space of 227.6 sq. metres. There are no partners or shareholders. It is registered under the Panchayat Act and under the Industrial Establishment Act. There are four employees of the mill—a clerk, a skilled labourer (driver) and four unskilled labourers who help the driver in operating and who also clean the floor. The machinery of the mill was purchased in 1967 at Hyderabad for Rs. 4,000. Since there is no other rice mill within a radius of 6.5 km. most of the people living in the surrounding villages bring paddy to this mill for dehusking. Paddy is available in the town at cheaper rate. Rice is the staple diet. During the months of December and January the mill owner is busy in preparing boiled rice for the purpose of exporting as well as for local sale. Every day on an average 20 to 25 bags of paddy are dehusked by the mill at the rate of 50 paise per bag. Since there is more demand for dehusking paddy, the mill owner wants to expand the mill with additional capacity and other accessories like shelling and polishing machines.

Household and Cottage Industries

There are number of household and cottage industries practised throughout the town. These include preparation of *papads*, leaf plates and cigars.

Preparation of Papads

Veeraghattam is known throughout Andhra Pradesh for its *papad* industry. Perhaps no other place in the state is so famous for different varieties of *papad*. There is a great demand for the town's *papads*. Even though *papads* are prepared in almost every household of Andhra Pradesh, it is believed that for fineness and taste *papads* of Veeraghattam are the best.

There are 50 to 60 Kalinga Komati households where sale of *papads* constitutes a very important source of income. The women engage themselves in the preparation of *papads* during their leisure time. Some of them dispose of the *papads* made by them through local shops ; others supply regularly to outstation traders. It is estimated that *papads* worth approximately Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 are sold per week in the town.

Preparation of Leaf Plates

The household industry of preparation of leaf plates is well-known throughout Andhra Pradesh. Even though there are a few villages and towns in the state which are known for this industry, the leaf plates prepared in Veeraghattam are considered to be incomparable as far as the quality of leaf and fineness in stitching are concerned. At one time the leaf plates prepared in the town were in great demand. This, however, has considerably gone down during the last few years. Nearly five to six years ago there were 40 to 50 households whose main occupation was stitching the leaf plates. Now not more than 10 to 15 are engaged in this work because of the decline in demand. Previously the best quality leaves were brought by the tribals from the forest and sold to local people at a very nominal price. Later on because of the Naxalite activities in the region, the households engaged in the industry were unable to get them. Hence they switched over to the use of ordinary leaves.

The cost of best quality leaf plates varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per hundred and that of ordinary variety from 75 paise to Rs. 1.25 per hundred. People prepare leaf plates from November to January during which period leaf plates worth Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 are exported every day to other parts of the district and even to other districts of the state.

Preparation of Cigars (*Chuttalu*).

Another important household industry is the preparation of cigars locally known as *chuttalu*. Nearly 120 to 150 households are engaged in the preparation of cigars in their respective homes. For some households this is the main occupation and they are completely dependent on it. In these households almost all the members are engaged in the industry. They do not employ hired labourers. The industry's main raw material, tobacco, is not grown locally but is imported from Kurupam, 41.84 km. away, Almanda, 40 km. away and Pachipetna, 72 km. away. The tobacco obtained from Kurupam costs less. The households purchase tobacco in small quantities and prepare cigars which are sold to the traders of the town who have regular trade contacts with other parts of the state. According to the Excise Inspector of the Range, the total amount collected as excise duty on tobacco for 1968-1969 was more than Rs. 2 lakhs. The duty is Rs. 2.16 per kilogram. There are five bonded warehouses for tobacco in the town. Every year approximately 40,000 kg. of tobacco is transacted in the town.

A kilogram of good variety tobacco costs Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 and of second rate variety Rs. 8 to Rs. 9. For every kilogram of tobacco, nearly Rs. 35 worth of cigars can be prepared. Medium-size cigars cost Rs. 6.25 per hundred and bigger size Rs. 10 per hundred. According to local information nearly Rs. 1,000 worth of cigars are sold in the market every day. This also includes the export of cigars to other places in the district. One reason for the flourishing business

is that the traders take the cigars to Agency area and in exchange get hill products. The profits for each household range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 averaging Rs. 8 per day. The people in Veeraghattam as well as of surrounding areas are accustomed to smoke cigars. In some castes like Koppala Velama, Ghasi, Relli, Mala and Madiga, even the women smoke cigars.

Among the 150 surveyed households, ten are engaged in household industries, one each in preparing *papad*, paper bags, sweet meats, pots, handloom cloth and wooden combs and two each in preparing bamboo products and ornaments. The castes engaged in these industries are Kalinga Komati, Medari, Neyyala, Kummari, Sali, Telaga and Kamsali respectively. For all these castes except two these are traditional occupations but for Kalinga Komati and Telaga these are secondary occupations.

Altogether eight types of industry are reported. It is significant that none of the industries has been reported from more than one ward. It seems that there is a territorial specialisation. Gold ornaments are prepared by a household in Ward V which is comparatively more affluent while cigar manufacture has been reported by a household in Ward VI which is the poorest area as far as housing is concerned. In all cases the workshop and the residence are in the same building.

The raw materials and tools for all the household industries, except the preparation of ornaments are available locally ; their products are also sold in the local market. None of these households uses electricity and except one (cigar industry) none engages hired labour. Only family workers are engaged in the work.

The fuel required is charcoal and coconut shell in case of gold ornaments, dried hay in case of pottery and firewood in case of others.

Commercial Establishments

According to the records of the Panchayat Office, out of 90 licenced commercial establishments six pay Rs. 50, another six pay Rs. 24 and nearly twelve pay Rs. 12 as tax. It appears that there are many establishments which have not given correct figures.

The survey, however, revealed that there are many more establishments than the number given by the Panchayat. In fact there are 182 commercial establishments including 90 licenced ones whose caste-wise distribution is as follows :

STATEMENT 13

Nature and Number of Establishments Owned by Different Castes/Communities in Veeraghattam

Sl. No.	Name of caste	Nature of establishment	Number
1	2	3	4
1,	Kalinga Komati	1. Grocery	75
		2. Cloth	15
		3. Cigar	13
		4. Pan	9
		5. Foodgrain	5
		6. Medical	4
		7. Fire works	3
		8. Hardware (Building materials)	3
		9. Cosmetics	2
		10. Bakery	1
		11. Electric goods	1
			131(71.97)
2.	Telaga	1. Cigar	12
		2. Pan	8
		3. Bricks	1
			21(11.53)

1	2	3	4
3.	Kurakula	Vegetables	6(3.30)
4.	Kapu	Cycle repair	5(2.75)
5.	Mangali	Hair dressing	5(2.75)
6.	Jangam	Ready-made garments	3(1.65)
7.	Kamsali	Ornaments	3(1.65)
8.	Madiga	Bricks manufacturing	3(1.65)
9.	Muslim	1. Meat	2
		2. Watch repair	1
			3(1.65)
10.	Mekala Golla	Meat	2(1.10)
	Total	All types	182

The figures show that the Kalinga Komati control almost 72 per cent of the establishments in various fields.

Besides the above listed establishments, there are nearly 50 to 60 small pavement shops including tea/coffee stalls. They deal with vegetables, fruits and sweetmeats. There are 20 coffee shops of which eleven are class III, seven are class II and two are class I. Fifteen of these are owned by Kalinga Komati, three by Kapu and two by Brahmins (Tamil). Out of the two eating places, one caters to vegetarian taste and the other to non-vegetarian taste.

Grocers' Shops

The shops dealing in grocery articles, especially pulses, do brisk business during January to March—the months immediately following the harvest.

Cloth Shops

Since the majority of the people living in the town are economically backward, the demand for fine cloth is not much, Most of the people are habituated to wear coarse handloom fabrics which are comparatively cheaper than the mill mnde cloth. There are 15 cloth shops most of which

deal in coarse handloom fabrics. Only few shops keep finer variety of mill-made fabrics for the benefit of the rich customers. The shops remain open from 8.00 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. every day. Generally speaking, the shops have a good business throughout the year as many people living in nearby villages visit Veeraghattam for purchasing cloth and other household articles.

The sales, however, go up in the months of January to March. During this period the cultivators dispose of their marketable surplus agricultural products and make the purchases of various requirements including clothes for the whole year. Besides, some of the most important festivals take place during these months, providing motivation to the people to go in for bulk purchases.

Ready-made Garments Shops

There are three shops dealing in ready-made garments. These are frequented mainly by well-to-do people of such castes as Brahmin, Kalinga Komati and Sistikarnam. Others buy cloths and get the garments stitched by local tailors. It is believed that the ready-made garments are cheaper in the nearby towns of Parvathipuram, Palakonda and Srikakulam; when the people happen to visit those places they prefer to make their purchases there. On the whole, however, demand for ready-made garments is not much. Majority of the children do not attend schools ; the school dress is required only in a few households. Many children go by their loin clothes only. The elders also require upper garment only to a minimal extent.

Medical Shops

There are four registered medical shops selling medicines. They do not sell surgical instruments but they do sell cosmetics like soaps, hair oils, perfumes, tooth pastes, etc.

Hardware Shops

There are three shops dealing with iron, cement, paints and agricultural implements. Compared to five years back when there was only one shop, the demand for these articles is increasing. The shops cater to the needs of the people of the town as well as of the surrounding villages. They do good business during March to June because the construction of new houses and the repairs of agricultural implements are done in these months.

Pan, Bidi, Cigar and Cigarette Shops

There are nearly 25 shops which prepare cigars and sell them. There are 17 other shops which sell pan, bidi, cigarettes, cigars and aerated waters.

Cycle Repair Shops

There are five cycle repair shops, two of which give the cycles on hire on hourly basis. One of these two shops has eight cycles and the other has twelve for this purpose. The demand for getting the cycles on hire is not much as the town is well-connected by bus service with the adjoining places.

Tailoring Shops

The tailors do not have separate establishments as such but they keep their sewing machines at the entrance of the cloth shops. Whenever an outsider visits the shop for purchasing the cloth, he gives the same to the tailor for stitching the required garment. Sometimes the customer sits in the shop till the garment is stitched. This system is prevalent especially in case of blouse for ladies, though it is only among well-to-do castes like the Brahmin, Kaling Komati and Sistikaranam that the ladies wear a blouse. The ladies of other castes and eldery ladies of Kalinga Komati and Sistikaranam castes do not ordinarily wear blouse.

Potter

Most of the people use earthen pots for cooking purpose. These are purchased from the house of the potters

because the potters do not have permanent establishments in tne market. Some of the higher castes like the Brahmin, Kalinga Komati and Sistikarnam use brass utensils for cooking and storing water. They purchase these either at Srikakulam or at Parvathipuram as there are no shops in the town which sell utensils made of brass or other metals. The brass vessels can be found in the households of other castes as well; but these are mostly used for either bringing water or for decorating the house.

Barber Shops

There are five hair dressing saloons on the main road in the town. A few years ago there was none. Each shop owner earns Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per day. The customers include persons who visit the town from the villages for marketing and other purposes.

Shoe maker

There is only one shoemaker who sells shoes made locally. Shoes made of rubber or leather are prepared by him with the help of other family members.

Servicing Establishments

Hotels

Even though Veeraghattam has enjoyed an urban status ever since 1911 and has been well-known as a trading centre, it still does not have a single hotel. As such the traders as well as other visitors to the town are put to a lot of inconvenience. They have no alternative but to go back home by evening or to stay with someone known to them. Sometimes they go to nearby towns like Palakonda, Parvathipuram and Srikakulam for night halt. The reason for the lack of this facility at Veeraghattam is that the traders and other visitors come to the town only during a limited number of days in the different seasons; hence it will be difficult for the hotel to get customers throughout the year.

Lodges

Recently a lodge has been started on the first floor of a building. The ground floor is occupied by shops. There are seven unfurnished rooms, each 7.4 sq. metres in size. There are no attached bathrooms or latrines. The rooms are electrified. No bedding is provided by the management. The lodgers are required to bring their own beds. All the rooms open in the common balcony in the front. The rooms are tile-roofed and are quite hot in the summer as they are not properly ventilated and there is no fan.

The owner has provided an earthen pitcher and glass in every room. A boy servant fills up the pitcher and looks after the comfort of the lodgers. The rent per room is Rs. 1.50 per day.

The owner of the building converted the first floor into a lodge when he found that no one was forthcoming to take it on rent for residential or commercial purposes. It is only during harvest time that some traders who visit the town in order to purchase agricultural produce either from cultivators or from local traders stay in the lodge. Otherwise for most of the time the rooms remain vacant.

There is no dharmshala in the town. But the Public Works Department does have an Inspection Bungalow on the outskirts of the town for government officials with two suites, each provided with attached bath but no electricity. The roof of the Bungalow is made of zinc sheets.

Eating Places

There are two registered eating houses in the town paying establishment tax to the Panchayat. One is a vegetarian 'Brahmin Bhojan Hotel' and the other is a non-vegetarian 'Kshatriya Bhojan Hotel'. The executive Officer and the Sanitary Inspector of the Panchayat Samithi keep a watch on the sanitary conditions of these two eating places.

A total of 15 to 25 persons eat in each of these places daily. Since there are only a few Brahmin households in the town and in the neighbouring villages, and since they do not like to eat outside, the vegetarian place has very few customers. Only a few persons employed in the offices in the town patronise it. Again, almost all castes including Kalinga Komati eat non-vegetarian food. Both the eating places are in the market area. The vegetarian eating place has electricity but no fan and has provision for eight seats. It is run by a Brahmin (Tamil). It has two servants to clean the tables and utensils. The cooking and serving is done by the owner and his wife, helped sometimes by their son. The charge per meal is 75 paise.

The non-vegetarian eating place is run by a Raju. It has twelve seats and no electricity. A patromax light is used at night. The cooking is done by the females of the Raju household and the meals are served by two servants. There are two more servants to clean the tables and utensils. The charge per meal is Rs. 1.20.

The ventilation and sanitary conditions in both the hotels are very poor. There is no provision either for ventilators or windows in the side walls The authorities are not taking any action against the owners for fear that they might close down the hotels leaving the boarders stranded.

Coffee Stalls

There are 18 licensed coffee stalls excluding road-side stalls—two class I, seven class II and nine class III. These stalls sell coffee and snacks like *idli*, *dossai* and *pakoda*. Class I stalls are located in bigger buildings, have more space where people can eat snacks, are electrified with facilities of fan and wooden and glass show cases for keeping snacks. Class III stalls have poor sanitary conditions as the snacks are kept on wooden benches or tables which are placed over draingage canal. There is no provision for sitting and people have to eat and drink while standing.

Six of the stalls are on the main road, four in Barnala Street, two in Vaddi-Komati Street, one near the cinema hall and the remaining scattered. Fourteen stalls are owned by Kalinga Komati, three by Kapu and one by a Brahmin (Tamil). Class I stalls pay Rs. 30 as annual tax, class II Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 and class III Rs. 12.50 on the basis of their annual income.

Even class I stalls have poor sanitary conditions. There is an open drain in front of them. The floor is not cemented. There is no exit for used water in the kitchen with the result that there is stinking smell. The preparations are made in a thatched shed. There is no proper ventilation. The furniture is also in pretty bad shape. The snacks are served in aluminium plates and coffee in brass tumblers. Every day between 50 and 100 people visit these stalls.

In class II stalls also the sanitation leaves much to be desired. The ventilation is poor. There is no furniture except some wooden planks fixed on pegs. The customers sit on these planks to eat the snacks. The stalls do not have separate kitchen. Preparations are made in open and are exposed to dust and flies. There is no provision for light or fan. In a few cases the front portion of the residence has been converted into stall. Approximately 25 to 75 persons visit these stalls.

Class III stalls with roofs of hay by the roadside are the worst as far as sanitary conditions and quality of food are concerned. There is no room to sit and customers eat and drink while standing. Preparations are kept in big plates on a table by the road side.

Sweet Meat Shops

There are ten licensed and ten unlicensed sweet meat shops. The licensed shops are on the main road. Others are in street corners and near the cinema hall. The shops are mostly owned by people belonging to Kalinga Komati caste. There are no

separate establishments. Preparations are kept by the shopkeepers in brass or aluminium plates or bamboo baskets on raised wooden platforms in front of residence. The preparations are made in the morning and kept for sale between 2.00 P.M. and 8.00 P.M. The sweets are prepared and sold by the women who run the shops. The business is brisk in the evening when the visitors to town from nearby places start returning home. The sweets are mostly prepared out of jaggery and on an average the owner earns a profit of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per day from the same. Since most of the preparations are not made out of milk, they last for almost two weeks. The raw materials are locally available and are sometimes brought on credit by the shopkeepers whose financial conditions are not very satisfactory.

Toddy and Arrack Shop

The only arrack shop in the town is located in the Vaddi Street. The shopowner so far has not been taxed either for the accommodation or for the profession by the Panchayat. It is, however, believed that he is earning good profit. The license for the shop has been taken by a Sondi for Rs. 14,000. The cost of arrack is Rs. 2 per dram. Nearly 100 to 200 persons visit the shop to take arrack giving the shop an average sale of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per day. The shop is located in a temporary thatched shed which accommodates 10 to 15 persons at a time.

According to government rules, whenever there is a government authorised arrack shop there should not be any other liquor shop within the town limit. However, the people belonging to Sondi caste whose occupation is toddy tapping bring pots of toddy near the outskirts of the town for sale. The demand for toddy is much because it costs 25 paise per glass whereas arrack costs much higher. In fact, due to its high price, the people do not consume arrack every day but they do take toddy every day. The Brahmin in general and some persons belonging to other castes as well do not drink

liquor, otherwise most of the people belonging to the other castes are habituated to drink. Besides, even the females of Ghasi, Medari and Konda Dora castes are habituated to drink toddy.

The auction of the shop is for ten months and the shop-owner has to deposit an amount of Rs. 13,500 being three months advance to the government just after the auction is over; later on he goes on making monthly payments. The rate of arrack to be sold to the public is fixed at the time of auction. The quota alloted to the shopowner of Veeraghattam is 9,300 litres for ten months. The government supplies arrack to the shop at the cost of Rs. 4.50 per litre and the shopekeeper in his turn sells it at the rate of Rs. 8 per litre. In case he sells the full qouta he gets Rs. 3,000 by way of profit. Whatever be his sale he has to make advance payment of Rs. 45 per month to the government. The government does not pay any interest on the deposit of three months. If the shopowner fails to deposit the money for any one of the months, the government deducts the amount to be paid from the deposit. According to the shopowner, there are a number of illicit distillers operating in the town as well as in the surrounding villages. As such he is unable to sell the prescribed quantity for the month. Then again, the illicit liquor costs only Rs. 1.80 per litre whereas arrack costs Rs. 8 per litre. Thus, a person has to spend a minimum of Rs. 2 for two drams to quench his thirst whereas by spending just 75 paise as well he can quench his thirst by illicit liquor. The sanitary conditions and general supervision of the shop is under the control of the Sanitary Inspector and Executive Officer of the Panchayat.

Banks

As earlier mentioned, even though Veeraghattam has been well known for its trade, till recently there was not a single bank in the town either for lack of communication facilities or for lack of realisations on the part of banks that the town may have sufficient business. Again, since the town is located in the plains of the Agency area, the rich traders have

not been accustomed to deposit money in banks. Instead they have been investing the surplus money by giving loans to the cultivators at a very high rate of interest. Since there have been no other sources of credit the cultivators and petty shopkeepers have also been forced to take loan from these rich traders. Sometimes loans are advanced for raising crops and soon after the crops are harvested they are collected with interest.

With the development of communication facilities there has been a general awarness of the need of a bank. With the increase in Naxalite activities in the region, the rich people particularly felt the need of a bank to keep their money in safe custody. On an experimental basis the State Bank of India has in August 1968 opened a sub-branch in the town attached to its Palakonda branch. At present the sub-branch acts only as a remittance office. People can deposit money but cannot encash cheques except at Palakonda or at Parvathipuram. The sub-branch works from 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. with deputationists from its Palakonda office. Every day the amount that is deposited in the sub-branch is taken by its agent to the branch office at Palakonda.

Within four months of its establishment, by the end of 1968 there are four current deposit accounts and 137 savings bank deposit accounts. The sub-branch has come as a welcome relief to the people. Till its establishment the only source of credit was the unscrupulous moneylender who used to charge exorbitant rate of interest. The sub-branch has advanced loans to shop-keepers and cultivators for improving their preoccupations. Till now loans are given on security or mortgage. A number of people who cannot offer these have to take resort to the moneylender who charges Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per cent per month as the rate of interest.

The people who have taken loans have not, however, proved to be good in repayment. Except a few, most of them, are not paying their monthly instalments regularly. Still the

people in general want the sub-branch to be a full-fledged bank.

Co-operative Credit Society

There is only one co-operative credit society in the town with 68 members. Its funds are Rs. 558 thrift deposit, Rs. 2,427 reserve fund and Rs. 4,000 share capital. It has advanced loans worth Rs. 33,000 for agricultural production.

Post Office Savings Bank

The postal savings vary from month to month. Up to 31st January 1970 only 97 persons had deposited a sum of Rs. 7,068.72 paise.

Chit Funds

There are no registered chit funds in the town.

Moneylenders

There are no registered moneylenders in the town; but moneylending is a part-time occupation of many Kalinga Komati traders. Most of them are quite well-off and charge 2 per cent to 4 per cent as rate of interest per month. In the absence of alternative credit facilities the middle class and lower class people have no other way but to fall in their clutches. The cultivators have to borrow from them for raising crops and refund the amount on harvesting the crops. They cannot wait for a better price as credit will not then be forthcoming in future when necessity would arise.

The moneylenders advance money to Kondavallu (hill tribes) on condition that the repayment is done in terms of forest or agricultural produce from their fields. Since the tribals are not aware of the measures and prevalent prices for their commodities, they are invariably cheated by the moneylenders and remain perpetually indebted to them.

Land Revenue/Land Tax

The area of the town consisting of 138.340 hectares is distributed as follows :

STATEMENT 14

Distribution of Land by Use

Land use	Area in hectares
1	2
Town	26.293
Tanks	62.125
River Canal (Porambokus)	22.424
Foot paths	10.332
Hill stream	7.487
Burial grounds	4.958
Highways/Roads	3.007
Local Fund roads	1.012
Schools	0.652
Market	0.031
Public latrines	0.008
Other uses	0.011
Total	138.340

At present the major portion of the area under tanks is covered and brought under cultivation. No public latrines have been constructed even though some space is kept reserved for them. According to land revenue records the total cultivable land under the town for purpose of revenue is 631.845 hectares. This land is further divided into the following categories :

STATEMENT 15

Distribution of Land by Type and Rate of Revenue

Type of land		Area in hectares	Land revenue
1		2	3
Wet land	(a) Under Nagavalli Project Area	259.005	Rs. 7.80 to 17.37
	(b) Tank cultivation	169.162	Rs. 4 to Rs. 6
Dry land		190.206	Rs. 2.30 to Rs. 4
Vegetable growing land with well water		13.472	
Total		631.845	

If any farmer whose land is under dry cultivation uses water either from the project or from the tank he has to pay the differential water tax. If any one grows sugarcane crop he has to pay one and a half times the tax of the wet cultivation.

The land revenue is collected by the Revenue Department of the district through the Tehsildar of the taluk. The officials, Munsiff and Karnam, are responsible for collection of land revenue in the town. The total revenue collected from the town for cultivable land is Rs. 30,000. Along with land revenue a cess of 37 paise per rupee is also collected. From this cess 18 paise are given to the educational institutions and 19 paise for local fund department.

In some lands, after harvesting the first crop of paddy, ragi, jingily, jute, black gram and green gram are grown as second crop. Every year about 400 hectares are under paddy, 280 hectares under jute, 40 hectares under cereals and 14 hectares under vegetables.

Each plot of vegetable garden has a well and both male and female labourers of Kurakula caste work in the fields for growing vegetables. As soon as one variety is grown and is

ready for sale, the fields are cleared and other varieties are planted.

The Kurakula have a monpoly in vegetable land. If anyone wants to sell his land, he will sell only to another Kurakula even if it fetches less price but not to a person from other caste as he is sure that if he wants to repurchase his land he can get it at the same price for which he had sold it to his caste fellow. Among the Kurakula, no matter what the status may be, all the family members including grown-up children toil day and night in the fields to get higher yields. It is not uncommon to see the Kurakula, even though they have residences in the town, working in the fields at night. Mutual help is a significant feature of this caste.

The total area under *poramboku* is 152.456 hectares out of which 36.827 hectares are under cultivation by landless labourers. So far these labourers have been given *pattas* only for a little more than one hectare.

The total cultivable land within the revenue area of town is 735.463 hectares (1968-1969) or '78 *phasali*. The various crops grown here are as follows :

STATEMENT 16

Distribution of Land by Crops Grown

Name of the crop	Area in hectares
1	2
Paddy 'vari'	512.378
Ragi 'chodi'	30.352
Till seeds	32,687
Jute	130.890
Black gram and Green gram	29.138
Total	735.445

On some plots certain crops are grown as second crops. The land in hectares given in statement 16 excludes area under vegetables.

The village officials neither keep records nor estimate the approximate yield of various crops but they calculate the same on the basis of rupee value.

Agriculture

Being predominantly agricultural in its economic base, possession of cultivable land is a sign of status in the town. Most of the land is owned by economically well-to-do castes such as Kalinga Komati, Sistikarnam, Telaga and Kapu. The rest of the land is distributed among other castes. A couple of decades ago, possession of land was considered to be a burden, because cultivation was totally dependent on the vagaries of monsoon. Hence very few people used to come forward to purchase land. Only a few people whose main occupation was trade were owning land and were flourishing as they had resources to spend on land. But with the implementation of Nagavalli river project, water supply is assured and agriculture is now a prosperous occupation. Many small land holders who were not in a position to repay the loans they had taken had lost their lands to the traders. In the new context they are anxious to repurchase their lands, but the price of land has gone up so much that they are no longer in a position to do so.

Out of the 150 households 38(25.3 per cent) have reported that they have some land in their possession. The castewise distribution of these households is Kurakula (12), Kapu (10), Kalinga Komati (7), Telaga (5), Sondi (2), Sali (1) Sejidi (1). Other castes who are engaged in agriculture work only as agricultural labour.

The distribution of the land owned by these households by size class of holdings is as follows:

STATEMENT 17

Distribution of Households and Land by Size of Holding

Size of holding	Number and percentage of households	Total land in hectares	Average land in hectares per household
1	2	3	4
Less than 0.405 hactare	4(10.5)	1.74	0.294
0.405 hectare to 1 hectare	12(31.6)	7.892	0.658
1 hectare to 2 hectares	14(36.8)	21.854	1.571
2 hectares to 4 hectares	6(15.8)	15.783	2.631
4 hectares to 10 hectares	2(5.3)	18.211	9.106
Total	38(100.0)	64.914	1.708

Thus, the majority of households have uneconomic holdings. Out of 38 households, 30 (78.9 per cent) have holdings below 2 hectares averaging a little more than a hectare per household. Only 8 (21 per cent) households have holdings above 2 hectares averaging a little more than 4 hectares per household. The holdings are comparatively smaller for households belonging to Ward III and comparatively larger for households belonging to Ward V.

Out of 38 households, four are having land within a distance of 1 km. and 34 are having land within a distance of 3 km. from the outer periphery of the town. Most of the households owning land are situated in Wards III and V. The average size of holding per household is 1.708 hectare. For Ward V it is 2.0088 hectares and for Ward III it is 0 76545 hectare. For other wards it varies from 1.72125 hectares in Ward I to 4.860 hectares in Ward VI. The number of holdings in these wards are also very small. Men and women in most of the 112 households who have other sources of livelihood work as agricultural labourers. Statement 23 (Appendix) gives the details.

As already mentioned the majority of cultivators among the surveyed households have uneconomic holdings. The

annual returns that they get from the lands are hardly sufficient for themselves and as such they cannot afford to employ hired labour for agricultural operations in their fields. Out of the 38 households, 19 do not engage any hired labour, nine engage hired labour only during peak season and ten are completely dependent on hired labour to carry out the various agricultural operations. It is claimed that in the latter case the members of the concerned households supervise the work. It is interesting that two households having 0.405 to 1 hectare of land are getting their plots cultivated by hired workers alone. Similarly five households having 1 to 2 hectares of land are also having their land cultivated by hired workers alone. On the other hand, two households having 2 to 4 hectares of land are having their cultivation done by family workers alone. There are again two households having 4 to 10 hectares of land and having cultivation done by family workers and hired workers. It is thus found that engagement of hired labour is not related to the size of the holding.

As Statement 24 (Appendix) shows both Kalinga Komati households in Ward I, the only household of the caste in Ward II and one of out of the three Kalinga Komati households in Ward III get the work done by hired workers only, the remaining two households of the caste in Ward III depend only on family workers. In all the cases the land does not exceed 2 hectares. Out of the five Kapu households with equal amount of land, two get the work done by only hired workers and three by both family workers and hired workers. The Kapu household of Ward VI with the equal amount of land, and one of Ward VII with less land get the work done by only family workers. A Kapu household with more than 4 hectares of land gets the work done by both family workers and hired workers. So also does a Sondi household. Two Telaga households who engage hired workers also send their family members to work. It, therefore, appears that there is no community with complete inhibition against family workers taking up agriculture work in the field; but among the Kalinga Komati, Kapu and Telaga there is also a tradition of work being done by hired labour.

All the households use only traditional implements like plough, sickle, spade, etc., for the routine agricultural operations. Even if educational level or size of holding or both are taken into account there is no difference in the type of tools and implements used. As Statement 25 (Appendix) shows the crops cultivated by the selected households engaged in cultivation are paddy, ragi, chodi, til, jute and vegetables. The Kurakula of Ward III have monopoly in growing vegetables. The average production of paddy per cultivating household is highest in Ward VI (90 bags) followed by Ward II (80 bags), Ward I (56 bags) and Ward III (45 bags). The lowest average is for Ward V (15 bags) and Ward VII (20 bags).

The consumption pattern of paddy shows that 45-56 bags are consumed per cultivating household in Ward I, 40 in Ward II, 20-45 in Wards III and VI, 15-55 in Ward V and 10-35 in Ward VII. On an average, five bags of paddy and twelve bags of chodi are marketed per cultivating household in Ward I and 40 bags of paddy in Ward II, 45 in Ward VI and two in Ward VIII. The entire jute is marketed. Out of 14 households in Ward III, eleven have reported cultivation of vegetables for sale.

Animal Husbandary

The total number of domestic animals in the town is 3,035 out of which 1,825 (60 per cent) are bufallows and the rest are bullocks, milch cattle and other animals The bullocks are mainly used for agricultural operations. Their number in the town is between 100 and 150. There are 795 milch cattle including cows and buffalows. Other livestock like goats, sheep, pigs are not many in number.

Trade and Commerce

Veeraghattam is located in a central part of the Agency area and is well connected by roads with other towns in the district. There is no other town in the region which is having

as much business contacts with the Agency villages as Veeraghattam. The Agency villages like Polla, Narsimpur, Donbai and others are situated with a radius of 20 km. from the town and there are kuccha roads connecting them with the town. There are many more villages in the Agency area which are easily accessible from the town. The tribals generally visit the town with their surplus agricultural and hill produce for selling to the traders. Sometimes the latter carry rice, salt, tobacoo, jaggary and other articles to the interior villages and exchange the same against hill produce. If a person gives three measures or 3 kg. of rice to a tribal, the latter gives in return a head load of tamarind or other hill produce that he collects or grows on his land. All such hill products like red gram, tamarind, turmeric, soapnut, hill broom, ginger, black cashew nut, honey, orange, red plantain and leaves for preparing leaf plates are first bought by the local traders and then sold at higher prices to the agents who visit the town for purchasing the same, thereby getting a good profit at the cost of the tribals. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has started a Tribal Co-operative Society at Polla and constructed a warehouse Now the government purchases all the surplus hill produce directly from the tribals and stores the same in the warehouse. During the last few years the tribals are thus getting a better price for their produce. This has considerably reduced their exploitation at the hands of traders. Simultaneously there has been a considerable reduction in the transactions of hill produce by the traders. The produce that is purchased by the Government Co-operative Society is auctioned from time to time.

Though there is a decline in the trade transactions in hill produce during the last few years, there is a gradual increase in the transactions of such agricultural produce as jute, paddy, cereals, sugarcane and vegetables. Till 1956 the entire acreage of cultivable land in Parvathipuram Revenue Division was under dry crops which were mostly dependent on rains. Only a few hectares were under the tank irrigation schemes.

Even now one can see a number of tanks in the area. But with the construction of Nagavalli dam at Thotapalli in 1956, the whole structure of the region has changed. Before the construction of the dam when the price of the land was not much, there were few to purchase it from those who wanted to sell. With the construction of Nagavalli river channels in Parvathipuram and Palakonda taluks the price of of the land has increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 and a major portion of the cultivable land in these taluks has been brought under irrigation and as such communities like Kapu, Telaga and others have intensified their pursuit of agriculture. When the Nagavalli channels covered the revenue area of the town, various castes have taken up cultivation and started growing paddy, sugar cane, pulses, jute in the cultivable lands within the revenue boundary of the town. The traders who have already gained sufficient experience in transactions involving hill produce have gradually switched over to trade in agricultural produce from the surrounding villages making the town as one of the most important business centres in the district. The taluka itself has come to be known as the granary of Srikakulam district.

The total land under main crops, their approximate yield per hectare and price are as follows :

STATEMENT 18

Land Under Main Crop, Yield per Hectare and Price

Name of the crop	Area in hectares	Yield per hectare	Price per unit
1	2	3	4
CHODI (Ragi)	—	2 to 3 bags	—
Paddy	420	14 bags	Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per bag
Cereals	40	4 to 5 bags	Rs. 65 to Rs. 69 per bag
Jute	280	1 PUTTI (-20 KUNCHAMS or 80 seers)	Rs. 650 to Rs. 800 per bag

The vegetables are grown in slightly more than 13 hectares and their yield per hectare is 25 quintals.

The land value also varies according to location. At present the wet lands under the project area of Nagavalli river channels cost from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per hectare and under tank irrigation Rs. 7,500 to Rs 10,000 per hectare. The vegetable garden land costs Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per hectare and the dry land Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 5,000 per hectare. The site value in the town area varies from Rs. 47.84 to Rs. 837.19 per square metre. The price is highest in the market area.

An important activity of the town is sale of vegetables. Nearly 14 hectares of most expensive land owned by Kurakula on the south-east outskirt of the town is used exclusively for growing vegetables The cost of one hectare of this land ranges from Rs. 35,879.59 to Rs. 59,799.31. Except for two months of summer (April and May), a large variety of vegetables are grown in this land throughout the year and the surplus six to eight quintal vegetables valued at about Rs. 1,000) are exported daily by bus to other towns of the state like Vizagapatnam, Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam and even to towns of Orissa such as Jeypore and Parlakmidi.

Milk and milk products available in the town are just sufficient to meet its bare requirement. Sometimes the nearby villagers also bring milk and ghee to the market for sale.

Fish is available in the market thanks to the fisherman caste Palli whose members go to the tanks or to Nagavalli river or the hill stream for catching fish for sale.

Mutton, chicken and eggs are available in sufficient quantity in the local market.

Being very near the forest, fuel is available in abundance. As a matter of fact, for a few castes collection of firewood is the main occupation. Generally the men go to the forest

area in the morning to collect dried wood and bring the same to the market for sale towards the evening. Sometimes they carry firewood for sale to the nearby villages as well. A head-load of fuel costs 75 paise to one rupee. It is stated that frequently firewood is collected even from reserved forest inspite of restictions on the same.

Export of Commodities

The most important commodities exported from the town are jute, paddy, cereals and sugar cane.

According to the commision agents of the town, the jute fibre which is grown in surrounding villages is brought by bullock carts to the town and sold there to local merchants. From the town it is then transported by trucks to Amudalavalasa, Parvathipuram and Vijayanagaram. The agents from these places come in advance and purchase either from the cultivators or from the local merchants. The peak season is from September to December. Every year nearly 300 to 400 lorries of jute amounting to 12,000 to 16,000 tons is exported from the town. At a time, a truck carries four tons, each ton costing any where between Rs. 650 and Rs. 850.

As in the case of jute so also in the case of paddy the product is brought from the surrounding villages to the town for sale. The peak season is from October to December. Nearly more than a lakh bags of paddy are exported every year from the town to the deficit areas of the district like Amudalavalasa, Narasipatnam, Kota Bommali, Rajam, Parvathipuram, and Chirupalli. The agents from these areas visit the town and purchase surplus paddy from the cultivators or from local merchants. In case of the latter, they give 37 paise to 50 paise per bag as commission. The cost of the paddy bag varies from year to year and ranges from Rs. 45 to Rs.50. A truck can carry seven-and-a-half tons or 100 bags of paddy at a time and every season nearly 100 to 120 lorries of paddy is exported to other parts of the district. The trucks

belong to the purchasers. The annual paddy transaction thus comes to about Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs.

Cereals like black gram and green gram are also exported from the town. Every year nearly 3,000 to 5,000 bags of these cereals are exported to Amudalavalasa and from there to other places in the state. The main reason for exporting cereals to Amudalavalasa is that there are some mills at that place which prepare *dals* from these cereals. The traders thus export both the cereals and pulses to other parts of the district and state. A bag of cereals weighing 24 *kunchams* nearly costs Rs. 60 to Rs. 65, the approximate annual turnover of cereals being Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs 6 lakhs.

Sugarcane has been introduced in the area very recently. Every year nearly 2,000 tons of sugarcane are exported by truck, 1,500 tons (nearly 200 to 250 truckload) of which goes to the sugar mill at Amudalavalasa. A truck carries six to seven tons of sugarcane. The mill rate for sugarcane varies from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per ton. The remaining cane is used for preparing juggery.

Markets

The only market of the town is located on either side of the main road—the State Highway—which passes through the town. The regular route buses pass through this area every day. Till very recently even the bus stand was located on the northern side of the market. All the establishments in the market are registered ones. The vegetable and other petty shops also till recently were located on the pavements of the main market, with the result that there was heavy congestion in the market area. To reduce the congestion, the Panchayat under the instruction of the District Collector shifted the bus stand, vegetable shops and some other petty shops like those dealing inpan, bidi and soda water to the vacant space on the outskirts of the town. In the latter place the Panchayat constructed some sheds with bricks and tiled roof and auctioned

the same to those who intended to open shops. At present there are 20 vegetables shops, about ten pan, bidi and soda water shops, and four coffee stalls in the Panchayat market near the bus stand. The demand for vegetables is more in the morning during 8.00 to 10.00 and comparatively less in the evening though the shops remain open between 8.00 A.M. and 6 P.M. Other shops remain open from 8.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. In the main market the working hours are from 8.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. The market is closed on Sunday though the pan and vegetable shops are open on that day as well. The coffee stalls are closed for one day in a week by rotation.

The most important weekly market around Veeraghattam is at Polla (19 km.) where it is held on every Saturday. Hill produce brought by tribals from Agency area is traded against household articles brought by traders from Veeraghattam, Palakonda and Parvathipuram. The traders from these places put up temporary shops at Polla on the market day.

Another weekly market around Veeraghattam is at Narasimpur (8 km.) in the Agency area every Sunday. This is also a trading place for hill produce.

These two places are connected to Veeraghattam by both cutcha and pucca roads. The traders of the town, therefore, are at an advantageous position than their fraternity from other places.

Fairs

There is no fair held in the town. The majority of the fairs held in the district are, however, cattle fair. These fairs are famous in Parvathipuram Revenue Division. The three well-known places for cattle fair in the region are Navagam (10 km.), Parvathipuram (27 km.) and Balijipeta (19 km.)

The cattle fair at Navagam is held every Monday. It is attended by 1,500 to 2,000 people from far and near. Temporary shops dealing in gorcery articles, vegetables, sweetmeats

and fancy goods spring up that day at the fair site. This opportunity is utilised by the people from the surrounding villages to purchase their domestic requirements.

The fair at Parvathipuram is held every Thursday. Since the town has already a permanent market, the fair day also draws a huge crowd.

The cattle fair at Balijipeta is held every Friday. It is attended by 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

There are a few other places where cattle fair is held but the three places cited are situated at very convenient points and can be easily reached. Most of the cattle fairs are important trading places for he-buffaloes and the cultivators in the region use them for ploughing. Their economic condition prevents them from purchasing the costly bullocks or draught animals.

Religious fairs are held at Gumpa (8 km.) in Parvathipuram taluk and Sangam (12 km.) on Magha Bhahula Amavasya or Maha Shivaratri (February-March) every year. The people of the town participate in them and in Ratha yatra or worship of Jagannath Swamy at Chinamerangi (25 km.) on Ashadha Shuddha Dasami (May-June).

The Lord at Gumpa is called Gumpa Someswardu while the Lord at Sangam is called Sangameswardu. The fair at both the places is held for a period ranging from three to nine days.

The Sangam fair is important because it is located at the confluence of rivers, Nagavalli, Suvarnamukhi and Vegavathi. According to legend, Lord Balarama installed Shiva Linga at this place. The priest is of Jangam caste. Nearly 40,000 to 50,000 people attend this fair offering fruits and flowers to god. For nine days the entire barren land within a radius of 4 km. from the town turns into a small township with temporary shops set up all over by traders from different parts of the district. These shops are of sweetmeats, brassware, silverware, fancy goods and cloth. There is a merry-go-round

for children, Harikatha and bhajans for devotees, and dramas and dances to provide recreation and amusement to all. The fair is largely attended as people are free from agricultural pursuits during this period and have some time for relaxation. In 1969, on the first day of the fair nearly 1,000 people visited the temple after taking bath at the Sangam. Among them 50 per cent were females. For seeing drama 2,000 to 3,000 people come from the surrounding villages.

On Shivaratri other important fairs held are at Arsavalli and Srikuramam. Very few people attend these fairs as these places are more than 80 km. away.

V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

Religious Composition

Srikakulam district is predominantly inhabited by the Hindus, 98.88 per cent of its population being of that religion. The Muslims and the Christians form barely 0.27 per cent and 0.84 per cent of the population.

Veeraghattam is also predominantly inhabited by the Hindus. There are very few Muslim and Christian households in the town. The survey of 150 households revealed that only one among them was Muslim and two Christians.

Language Composition

The mother-tongue of the people of the townis Telugu. Though the Muslims in the town have given their mother-tongue as Urdu, they converse at home only in Telugu. Among the surveyed households only one has given its mother-tongue of Urdu. The rest speak Telugu. Out of 15 subsidiary language speakers 13 are males and two are females. All of them except two belong to the age-group 50 and above. Out of 868 persons who speak Telugu in the surveyed households, five males know English, Six males and female know Oriya and one male knows English and Hindi as subsidiary languages. Two of the Urdu speakers know Telugu as well. This shows the weakness of the communication potential of the town.

Caste Composition

Statement 26 (Appendix) gives the distribution of population in surveyed households by caste/tribe/community.

As pointed out in chapter I the Hindu castes Kapu, Kalinga Komati, Telaga, Kurakula and Sejidi numerically dominate the town.

The Scheduled Castes found in the town in significant numbers are Madiga and Mala. Other Scheduled Castes in the town are Relli, Ghasi and Sinde.

The Scheduled Tribes in the town are Konda Dora and Jatapu.

The other backward classes found are Chakali, Medari, Mangali, Telukula and Neyyala.

Among the 150 surveyed households the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward classes are as follows:

STATEMENT 19

Distribution of Households and Persons Among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Surveyed Households

Category	Caste/Tribe	Number of households	Number of persons
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes	Relli	4	28
	Madiga	3	16
	Ghasi	2	13
	Mala	2	9
	Sinde	1	4
Scheduled Tribes	Konda Dora	7	30
Backward Classes	Chakali	7	40
	Medari	6	22
	Neyyala	4	18
	Mangali	1	2
	Telukula	1	3

It is found that some castes are having single concentration in the town. Among them Sinde, Madiga, Mala, Relli, Ghasi, Vaddi, Sondi, Sali, Pondara, Koppala Velama,

Kummari, Kurakula, Christain Mala and Madiga, and Devanga can be mentioned. Again, there are some castes which are more widely spread, *e.g.*, Kalinga Komati are found in six wards, Kapu and Telaga in five wards, Kamasali and Sejidi in thr e wards and Pondara in two wards. It seems that there is a clustering of castes in different wards. For instance, in Ward III both Christian and non-Christian Mala and Madiga are found. In the same ward are found castes like Kalinga Komati, Telaga, Kurakula and Sali. In Ward VI Scheduled Castes like Mala, Relli, and Ghasi and the Scheduled Tribe Konda Dora are found together. In the same ward are also found Sejidi, Sondi, Kummari and Koppala Velama.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Sex Composition

According to 1971 census the population of the town is 9,808 of whom 4,859 are males and 4,949 are females. This preponderance of females is characteristic of the district in which the town is situated. In Srikakulam district out of a total population of 2,589,991 there are 1,279,085 males and 1,310,906 females. The preponderance of females is true for rural as well as urban areas of the district.

The sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) in all districts of Andhra Pradesh except Srikakulam is less than unity. Only in Srikakulam district it is 1,025. In rural areas of the district it is 1,003 and in urban areas 1,006.

The sex ratio for the town as revealed in various censuses is as under :

Year	*Sex ratio*
1901	1,064
1911	1,094
1921	1,034
1931	997
1941	1,006
1951	1,050
1961	1,021
1971	1,018

Except in 1931 when it was not favourable, the sex ratio has always been high in the town. During the field investigation this matter was discussed with many persons in the town. The following reasons were generally agreed upon :

(a) As the economy of the town was not rapidly developing, enterprising males were going out of the town, to larger towns and more rapidly developing areas leaving their women behind.

(b) A number of young men had always been leaving for centres of higher education.

The gradual decline in the sex ratio from 1951 seems to be due to the following reasons :

(i) In 1958 the Government of Andhra Pradesh opened a tribal co-operative society at Gummalaxmipuram. This has restricted the movement of the traders from the town to the interior agency areas for trade transactions. The traders have shifted their dealings from hill produce to agricultural produce by stationing themselves in the town.

(ii) With the extension of irrigation facilities, demand for agricultural labour has gone up in the surrounding region. As a result many males who would have otherwise gone out are staying back.

The sex ratio among the surveyed households is quite low at 946. There is a considerable difference in the sex ratio from ward to ward. It is lowest in Ward I followed by Ward III. It is more in case of Wards II, IV and VII. If the quinquennial age-groups of the surveyed population is considered the sex-ratio is as follows :

Age-group	*Sex-ratio*	*Age-group*	*Sex-ratio*	*Age-group*	*Sex-ratio*
0—4	1,054	25—29	1,379	50—54	1,313
5—9	729	30—34	622	55—59	1,250
10—14	689	35—39	1,696	60—64	1,077
15—19	1,081	40—44	1,032	65—69	1,500
20—24	806	45—49	560	70+	1,000

This shows that except at age-groups 5-9, 10-14, 20-24, 30-34 and 45-49 it is favourable for all other age-groups and attains unity at age-group 70+. If only broad age-groups are considered, it presents the following picture :

Broad age-group	*Sex ratio*
0—14	813
15—49	1,000
50+	1,229

This shows that it is lowest in 0-14 age-group, at par in 15-49 age-group and favourable in 50+ age-group. The low sex ratio in 0-14 seems to indicate higher female mortality. The preponderance of females in the age group 50 and above seems to suggest higher longeivity among the females who survive infant mortality and maternity death.

The ward-wise sex-ratio among the surveyed households is as follows :

STATEMENT 20

Distribution of Population in Surveyed Households by Sex and Sex Ratio in Different Wards

Ward	Population			Sex ratio
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I	101	55	46	836
II	122	60	62	1,033
III	169	90	79	878
IV	7	2	5	2,500
V	163	84	79	940
VI	139	72	67	931
VII	171	85	86	1,012

The highest sex ratio is in Ward IV dominated by well-to-do castes like Kalinga Komati, Telaga, Kapu and Sistikarnam. Likewise Ward II also is dominated by economically better

off castes like Kalinga Komati, Telaga and Kapu. The extreme case of a ward dominated by poor and weaker section of the society having a higher sex ratio is found in Ward VII which has a preponderence of the Konda Dora tribal population. Ward I, which is dominated by the prosperous Kalinga Komati, Kapu and Brahmin, however, presents a contradictory picture in having the lowest sex ratio followed by Ward III which is on the contrary dominated by Kurakula and Madiga. This points out to the degrees of affluence of the same castes living in different wards.

The preponderance of males in age-group 0-14 is more marked in Ward III followed by Ward VII. There is a mere parity in Wards V and VI. In age-group 15-49 there is preponderance of males in Ward V and of females in Ward VII.

The sex ratio is very low among the Scheduled Tribes and it is not unlikely that there is some male migrant population, which, however, has not come out in the data. Sex-ratio is particularly low in the age-group 5-9. This may also reflect sex-selective infant mortality.

Age Composition

The age composition of the surveyed population is given in Statement 27 (Appendix). In the age-group 0-4 the females outnumber males whereas in two subsequent quinquennial age-groups of 5-9 and 10-14 the males outnumber females. Even though the age distribution is not smoothed, this may be due to higher females mortality during childhood and early youth. The fall in the number of females from the age-group 15-19 to 20-24 and latter on from the age-group 25-29 to 30-34 can be due to maternal mortality. In case of males the distribution is erratic. However, from the age-group 50-54 onwards the females outnumber males in every age-group till the age 70 and above when there is equality between the two sexes. This means higher longevity of females than of males.

Dependency Ratios. If the age-groups shown in Statement 27 (Appendix) are combined in three broad categories we find the following data :

STATEMENT 21

Distribution of Population by Sex and Percentage Among Broad Age-groups in Surveyed Households

Broad age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage of persons
1	2	3	4	5
0—14	339	187	152	38.88
15—59	490	241	249	56.19
60 and above	43	20	23	4.93
Total	872	448	424	100.00

The figures shows that there are 38.88 per cent persons in the age-group 0-14, 56.19 per cent in the age-group 15-59 and 4.93 per cent in the age-group 60 and above, that is, a preponderance of children and old people.

The dependency ratio shows a very high incidence at 78 for the total population, 85.9 for males and 70.3 for females. It is higher than expected for males as compared to females. The young dependency ratio is 69.2. it being 77.6 for males and 61.0 for females. As in most developing nations it shows a high fertility rate and means an added burden for the economically active population. It also means for the Panchayat an additional spending on schools and medical facilities to provide a decent minimum standard of living. Unlike the young dependency ratio the old dependency ratio is very low at 8.8, it being 8.3 for males and 9.2 for females, thus showing high mortality. It also means low expectation of life more for males than for females.

Child-Women Ratio. The child-women ratio calculated by taking into account the number of children aged 0-4 and

and the number of women aged 15-44 comes to 297. However, the same, if taken for children aged 5-9 in order to remove some effects of infant and childhood mortality, comes to 347.

Marital Composition

Out of 872 persons from 150 surveyed households, 443 or 50.8 per cent have been ever married and 429 or 49.2 per cent have been never married. Out of 443 ever married, 338 are currently married, 52 are widowed and three divorced. The age and sex-wise break-up is given in Statement 28 (Appendix). The statement shows that the earliest age-group when females get married is 10-14 while the one when males get married earliest is 15-19. However, the earliest age-group where more married than unmarried females (22-3) are found is 20-24 and where more married than unmarried males (19:9) are found is 25-29. This suggests that most of the females get married around 20 and the males around 25.

Ont of the 52 widowed persons, four are widowers and 48 widows. Out of the 48 widows, 37 are in the age-group 50 and above. In this age-group there are only 22 married males.

Age at Marriage. The age at marriage for both males as well as females seems to be progressively coming down especially during the last thirty years with the decline being marked in case of females as revealed by Statement 29 (Appendix).

The modal age-group for age at marriage for males is 20-24. Most of the males marry before the age 25. The proportion of married males in the earlier age-group 15-19 is more among younger persons than among elders. All the marriages at the age 30 and above have taken place in earlier periods. It, therefore, appears that the age at marriage of males is coming down.

The modal age-group for age at marriage for females is below 14. Most of the females marry before 20. It is significant that the only two cases of marriage below the age of 15 among females are of recent years. In case of females also ratio of age at marriage at higher age-group is more among the older generations than in the present generation. It, therefore, seems that the age at marriage of females is also coming down.

The phenomenon of declining age at marriage seems to be related to the educational level. Among the males all the three marriages below 14 are of illiterates. Among the illiterate males the age at marriage seems to have gone down during the last 30 years. This is true of the next two educational levels as well. The proportion of age at marriage in the higher age-group is more or less the same in case of illiterate, and primary or junior basic. But there is a definite shift towards higher age at marriage for middle, matriculation and technical diploma and degree holders.

In case of females, however, there has been an erratic movement. One literate female has married when in 15-19 age-group. Among others the majority married when they were below age 14, closely followed by others who married when they were in the age-group 15-19. There were a few cases of marriage in the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29.

When religion is considered, we find from Statement 30 (Appendix) that among the Muslims, the age at marriage of the male is 15-19. Out of four Christian males, for two it is 20-24 and for two it is 25-29. The modal age-group for the Hindu males is 20-24 followed by the age group 15-19 and 25-29. There are, however, three cases of marriage at the age 14 and below and three in the age-group 30-34.

Among the females, the Muslim female had married when she was below 14. Out of five Christian females, one each had married when in the age-groups below 14 and 20-24

and three at 15-19. Among the Hindu females, the modal age-group is below 14 followed by 15-19. There are seven cases of marriage in the age-group 20-24 and one in the age-group 25-29.

When castes and communities are considered, it is found that one Muslim male was married when in the age-group 15-19 and the female when she was below 14. Two Christian Mala males married between 20-24 and one Christian Mala male and one Christian Madiga male between the ages 25-29. One Christian Mala female married at age 14, one Christian Madiga female and two Christian Mala females between ages 15 and 19 and one Christian Madiga female between the ages 20 and 24. In case of males marriage at higher age is proportionately more among the Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and the Christians and is more or less at par among the other Hindu castes and the Scheduled Castes. In fact, among the other Hindu castes there is a wide spectrum in the range of age at marriage. In case of the females marriage at lower age is propotionately more among the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other backward classes and higher among the Christian and other Hindu castes.

One Medari, Telaga and Vaddi each married at age below 14. But in case of Medari and Telaga the mode is age- group 20-24 while in case of Vaddi it is 15-19. It is, therefore, obvious that these isolated cases of child marriage are deviants. Whereas for all castes the mode is the age-group, 20-24, there are three marriages in age-group 30-34, one each for Kurakula, Pondara and Sejidi castes. There is also one case of marriage of a Kapu in the age group of 40-44. These again are obviously deviant cases. Among the females, the castes which have higher incidence of marriage in the age-group 15-19 are Sali. Kamsali, Sejidi, Kalinga Komati and Mala (Christian). It seems that in these cases there is a likelihood of marriages at higher age being a caste norm. Out of the eight cases of marriage in the age-group 20-24, three are of Kurakula. The mode in case of this caste is 17. These three

cases were not studied in depth. Similarly, another case which needed probe was that of a Kapu female marrying, when in the age-group 25-29.

Males with lower education score and females with higher education score were found to get married in the age-group 15-19 whereas males with higher education score were found to get married in the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29.

No inter-religious marriage, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and divorcee remarriage has been reported from the town.

Widow/Widower Remarriage. Two males became widowers in the age-group 25-34. One of them remarried in the same age-group. The remaining one and three other persons who became widowed at the age of 35 and above did not remarry. Five women became widowed when they were below 34 and 38 became widowed when they were 35 and above. Five of these changed their civil status but the time when they changed it is not known.

Divorce. Two males and one female all born in the town and belonging to Ward VI were divorced. In all cases the divorce was sought by males on ground of moral lapse.

Educational Composition

The following table shows the distribution of literates and educated persons during the last three censuses:

STATEMENT 22

Distribution of Total Population and Literate and Educated Population in Veeraghattam by Sex in Censuses.

Census year	Total population			Literate and deucated population		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	7,775	3,791	3,984	1,303 (16.75)	962 (25,37)	341 (8.55)
1961	8,951	4,427	4,524	2,339 (26.13)	1,644 (37.13)	695 (15.36)
1971	9,808	4,859	4,949	2,996 (30.54)	1,978 (49.7)	1,018 (20.56)

The table shows that the overall literacy for total population, males as well as females has gone up gradually over the last thirty years. This is due to improvement in transport facilities from Veeraghattam to other towns in the district and the establishment of more educational institutions in the town.

In the surveyed household, out of 872 persons, only 151 (17.32 per cent) are returned as literates and educated persons, the percentage of male literates (28.13 per cent) being higher than that of female literates (5.90 per cent). This confirms that the spread of education is considerably less among females than among males. There are quite a few persons belonging to the age-group 10-14, who are reading in primary standards. This means in many cases there is very late education.

Out of the literates, 75 per cent have attained primary or junior basic level, 10 per cent middle level, 17 per cent are matriculate or have attained higher secondary level and 0.2 per cent are holding technical certificate or diploma not equal to degree

When considered with reference to castes and communities, it is found that there is not a single literate among the Ghasi, Madiga, Relli and Sinde catstes. The degree holders belong to Brahmin and Kalinga Komti castes. The persons who have attained middle and matriculation or higher secondary standards belong to Brahmin, Kalinga, Komati, Kamsali, Kapu, Koppala, Velama, Sejidi and Sondi castes and to Christian Mala and Madiga.

Education Score. In order to know the level of literacy of persons living in different localities, belonging to different religions and castes or tribes or communities, following different occupations, living in different type of families, belonging to different districts and states, speaking different mother-tongue etc., a method of score was adopted as described below. For this purpose children belonging to the age-group 0-4 were excluded. The method of scoring was :

level	*Score*
	0
hout eduction level	1
junior basic	2
ɔn or higher secondary	3
iploma or certificate not equal to degree	4
:al diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4
egree other than technical degree	5
egree or diploma equal to degree	5
ıte degree other than technical degree	5
ıte technical degree	5
uivalent and higher	6

tive score of all individuals, males and females vided by total number of individuals, males and ɔectively, to obtain the average per head score for duals males and females.

erage per household education score for the town average per head education score is 0.37. For).61 and for females it is 0.12. It is 0.37 for Hindus r Christians. There is a wide range of difference ard to another, the maximum being 0.64 for Ward I by Kalinga Komati and the minimum is 0 for ɔminated by Kapu, Sistikarnam and Telaga castes. ɛ per head education score for males only is maxi- ırds I and V, both dominated by Kalinga Komati, n both cases and minimum for Ward IV, being 0. s the respective figures are 0.22 for Ward I and 0 /. The size of the sample for Ward IV is very small. d is not taken into account then the lowest per ;core is 0.52 for Ward VI and highest for Ward I .d education score is lowest for Ward VI domina- li, Kapu and Relli, being 0.09. For the same ward ım for males, 0.09, and for females, 0.03. There eholds without any education score, 92 households ion score among males and 131 without any score

among females. This indicates that there are at least four households where there is female education and not male education. (Statement 31-Appendix).

Males with lower educational score and females with highest educational score got married in age-group 15-19. Males with higher educational score got married in age-group 20-24. Educational score for both married males and married females is higher in the age-group 25-29.

The low education score all over the town seems to be correlated with higher employment depth in the households in different wards.

The education score is highest among Nagasapu (1.67) followed by Brahmin (1.36). Only Pondara and Madiga are the other castes with education score of more than one. If the education score for males is considered it is highest among Christian Madiga (3.0) followed by Brahmin (1.80). (Statement 32-Appendix).

The average educational score among non-migrant (urban) is 0.39, for migrant rural it is 0.27 and for migrant urban it is 0.29.

There is no direct relation between education score and distance of birth from the town. The education score of the persons born in the town is 0.41, of those born at a distance of less than 50 km. is 0.19 and of those born at a distance of between 101 and 200 km. it is 0.22.

The cumulative score is ten in collateral joint households, 5.67 for supplemented lineal joint, 4.67 for supplemented collateral joint, 3.78 for lineal collateral joint, 2.73 for supplemented nuclear, 2.16 for lineal joint, 1.65 for nuclear and 0.63 for sub-nuclear households. Average per head score also follows this trend and shows higher score in different types of joint households than in nuclear households (Statement 33 Appendix).

Occupation-wise the highest average per household education score is found in households engaged in medium businesses (11.50), followed by households engaged in clerical and shop assistans' jobs (7.50), lowest professions and administrative jobs (7.25), intermediate profession and salaried jobs (6.00), small businesses (3 87), highly skilled and supervisory manual jobs (3.33), skilled manual jobs (1.93) and unskilled manual jobs. (1.16). If per head education score is considered, a different picture emerges. Against education score of 0.37 for the town as a whole, it is highest among intermediate professionals and salaried workers followed by 1.11 among highly skilled and supervisory manual workers and clerks and shop assistants. For medium business it is 1.05. It is lowest for unskilled mannal workers (0.18), followed by 0.56 for small businessmen and 0.61 for skilled manual workers (Statement 34-Appendix). These differences tend to indicate the personal educational attainment in some occupations. The discrepancy in per head and per household education score in the different types of occupation may be related to the uneven relationship between income and occupation which is only secondarily reflected in the educational performance.

Only 14.96 per cent of the males and 5.90 per cent of females are studying in schools. There is a ward-wise difference in the proportion of children studying in schools. In Ward 1 proportionately more boys and girls of the school going age are studying

Out of 150 households, 83 have students at primary level. Forty-three heads of these households are family workers, 19 single workers and 21 employees. The students of middle level belong to two households of single workers and three of family workers. The students in matriculation or higher secondary belong to single worker household.

In age-group 0-5 there are 68 males and 66 females of whom three males and one female are studying. In the age-group

6-10 out of 68 males and 42 females, 34 males and 12 females are studying. In the age-group 11-15 out of 33 males, 16 females 21 males and five females are studying. In the age-group 16-20, out of ten males and four females, six males and two females are studying. These data suggest that spread of education is comparatively much less among the females. Also these indicate the late age when the persons start education. However, it seems to suggest that in the higher age-group comparatively more persons used to go for education than in the lower age-group. The reasons are clear.

Among the Scheduled Castes only one male in the age-group 6-10 and 11-15 each is studying, out of twelve males and six females and three males and one female of these age-groups respectively. In other age-groups none is studying. In case of backward classes out of six males and five females in the age-group 6-10 only two males and one female are studying. In the age-group 11-15 one male is studying. In case of others, the position is considerably better.

Among the migrants born out side the town but within the district comparatively less number of persons are studying.

Enrolment Default. Out of 131 boys and 93 girls in the school-going age of 5-14, only 59 or 45.04 per cent boys and 19 or 20.43 per cent girls are attending school. The sudden decline in the number of school going children—both boys and girls—from age 15 onwards is due to the fact that a majority of people prefer to utillise the services of grown up children in getting assistance in their occupations or in doing household chores.

The reasons given by the households for not sending their children to school or discontinuing their education after a few years are poverty and need of the services of the children at home.

Poverty is a hindrance in case of 58 per cent (43 out of 74) of the households. Even if they have a desiere to educate

their children they have to spend at least some amount on the children's clothes, books and other requirements which due to poverty they are not in a position to do: most of them are agricultural labourers or daily wage earners. As some of them have to go out for earning their livelihood they also need the children to tend cattle and to do household chores.

Since they need the assistance of children in household chores and in pursuing their traditional occupation, 21.62 per cent (16 out of 74) of the households are not interested in giving them any education. For, if they send the children to school, they have to spend money on hired labour and thus incur an extra expenditure which they are not in a position to do. Besides, the children need to be taught in the family pursuits early in life so that when they grow old they become proficient in their expected avocations.

Eight out of 74 (10.8 per cent) households are not sending their children to school because of young age, one out of 74 (1.35 per cent) each because they are needed at home, or have failed or are sick. Three out of 74 (4.05 per cent) have not given any specific reason.

Only 0.8 per cent households have stated that they do not want their children to be educated because they do not want them to do white collar jobs. They have their traditional occupations which they would like their children to follow.

Among the Scheduled Castes, out of sixteen boys and eight girl of school-going age (5-14), only one boy is studying. Among the Scheduled Tribes, out of six boys and one girl, none is studying. Among the Christians both the boys are studying. In case of other backward classes, out of 18 boys and 12 girls, only six boys and one girl are studying.

There are 41 households with both male and female children of school-going age; 34 households with only male children of school-going age and 27 with only female children of that age (Statement 35-Appendix). There are 48

households without a child of school-going age. There are 15 households which have both male and female children of school-going age and which have been failing to send them to school. In eleven cases they have failed to send the children to school because of poverty, in three cases due to young age and in one case because of the requirements at home. There are 23 households with only male children of school-going age who are failing to send them to school—16 due to poverty, four due to young age and one each due to failure in class, sickness and lack of interest. There are 23 households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school-eleven due to poverty, nine due to no interest and one each because of being too young and no specific reason. There is no household with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send only the male children to school. However, there are 13 households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send only female children to school-six due to no interest in girls' education, five due to poverty and two for no specific reasons. There are 17 households having children of school-going age all of whom are going to schools. There are three households with only male children some of whom are going to school and some are not going. There are two households with only female children some of whom are going to school and some are not going. There are seven households with both male and female children some of whom are going to school and some are not going. It is obvious, therefore, that while male education is valued more, female education is by and large neglected. It can also be seen that in a good number of households element of selection other than on the basis of the sex plays a role in sending children to schools. If examined caste-wise, it is found that almost in all communities element of selection operates in sending children to school.

The enrolment rate can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Enrolment rate} = \frac{\text{Population in schools in age-group 5-9}}{\text{Population in age-group 5-9}} \times 100$$
$$= \frac{35}{121} \times 100$$
$$= 29.$$

It is 29 for Veeraghattam which is extremely low.

If both male and female children of school-going age are not enrolled in school, it may be termed as default consistency (Statement 36-Appendix). There are 41 households having both male and female children of school-going age. Out of them, 15 have default consistency. Out of 15, the heads of 14 are illiterate and of one Kamsali household middle passed. The default consistency is more among the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. Out of four Scheduled Caste households, heads of two are unskilled manual workers and of two are in small business. The solitary Scheduled Tribe household belongs to a skilled manual worker. Ten others are unskilled manual and skilled manual workers. The solitary Brahmin household having children of both the sexes of school-going age has not got default consistency. So also the Muslim and Christian households. On the other hand, out of eleven Kalinga Komati households having children of both sexes of school-going age, only one household whose head is illiterate has default consistency. Eleven households mostly unskilled maual and skilled manual, are not sending the children to school because of poverty, one each because of young age (skilled manual) and help to family members (unskilled manual) and two because of no interest (small businesses).

If all male children of school-going age are enrolled in school but not female children, or *vice versa,* it may be termed as default inconsistency by sex (Statement 37-Appendix). Out 41 households having both male and female children of school-going age, default inconsistency by sex is found in 13 households. Out of them in eight cases the heads are illiterate,

four they are primary passed and in one Kapu household he is matriculate. It is thus found that even a househhld whose head is educated and belongs to a high caste sometimes fails to send female children to school though not male children. Seven of the households are unskilled workers-one of Scheduled Caste and six of others. Two each are skilled manual workers and in small business, and one each in medium business and doing clerical job. It is thus found that failure to send female children is noticed irrespective of economic status and education status.

If some male and some female children are enrolled in school and not others, it may be termed as default inconsistency unstructured. (Statemnet 38-Appendix). Out of 41 households having both male and female children of school-going age default inconsistency unstructured is found in six households. Heads of four households are illiterate and of two primary passed. Out of four illiterate households, three are of Kalinga Komati and one of Kapu. Both the primary passed are Kalinga Komati.

Out of 74 households defaulting, only three have discontinued their children's (males only) education. Others are not at all sending them to school. Two of these are Kalinga Komati households and one Kapu household. One of the Kalinga Komati household and the Kapu household have discontinued their children of the age-group 5-9 from class III and class IV respectively and another Kalinga Komati household discontinued its two children of the age-group 10-12 from class VIII respectively (Statement 39-Appendix).

VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

History of Migration

A few decades ago Veeraghattam was known throughout the state as a leading trade centre, mainly dealing with forest produce. Its situation in the plains of the Agency area attracted a number of traders from surrounding villages even though there were no adequate medical and educational facilities in the town. Gradually as the town became prosperous workers from other professions as well as agricultural labourers started migrating here. Most of the households living in the town today have migrated to it some time or the other during the last few decades. With the development of communications, the construction of Nagavalli dam and the laying of the irrigation channel, and with the opening of Block Development and Panchayat Samithi Offices after Independence, migration was accelerated till about the sixties. The migrants started purchasing lands from the local people and settling down in the town making it more prosperous. Thus, during 1951 and 1961 the total population of the town increased by 15.13 per cent. It is only after the sixties that the town has again started its downward trend, mainly because of the development of Amudalavalasa and other areas in the vicinity of the town.

Place from Where Household Hails

Out of 150 heads of household, 148 hail from the same district, one from Hyderabad and one from place not specified. It is interesting that in spite of the fact that Veeraghattam is a town where officers with transferable jobs are posted, there is none from outside the district.

Place of Birth

Out of the 150 surveyed households, in case of 134 households (89.33 per cent) the place of birth of head of the household is the town itself. Fifteen households have their place of birth within Srikakulam district—14 in rural area and one in urban area. The remaining household is from urban area of Hyderabad district. Thus out of 16 migrant households only two are from urban, area and 14 from rural area. Most of these belong to Wards VII and V it seems that these households migrated in clusters.

When the place of last residence is considered, the position is found to be the same.

If the place of birth of the individual members is considered, it is found that out of 872 persons, 776 (88.99 per cent) are born in the town, 89 (10.21 per cent)—all Telugu speaking-within Srikakulam district (62 in rural and 27 in urban area), two females in rural areas of Vizagapatnam district of the state and one male and one female in urban area of Hyderabad district. Three females are born in Orissa state (one in rural and two in urban areas).

Out of 448 males, 426 (95.09 per cent) are born within the town, 13 (2.90 per cent) in rural area of the district, 8 (1.79 per cent) in other urban area of the district and one in urban area of Hyderabad.

Out of 424 females, 350 (82.55 per cent) are born in the town, 49 (11.56 per cent) in rural area of the distirct, 19 (4.48 per cent) in other urban area of the district, three in other districts of the state (two in rural area of Vizagapatnam and one in urban area of Hyderabad) and three in Orissa state (one in rural and two in urban area).

The place of last residence of all the persons is the same as their respective place of birth.

Out of the 16 migrant households, in nine households the maximum stay of any member is for 21 years and more, in four it is between 11 to 20 years, in two between 6 to 10 years and in one for less than one year. All except one between 11 to 20 yearsa nd one between 21 and more years had their place of last residence in rural area.

Migration Status of Households

Out of 16 migrant households four (three from rural and one from urban area of Srikakulam district) have not given the stages of migration. Out of the remaining twelve who have given, six have migrated earlier than 1955-five between 1956-60 directly from the place of origin and one had migrated during 1966 or later in two stages.

The only household which has migrated to the town in two stages is that of a Brahmin teacher. Prior to settling in the town it had come from Bitivada village, 14 km. from Veeraghattam, in Srikakulam district where it had stayed for a year and a half. Before that it came from Neelanagaram village of the same district, 18 km. away where it had stayed for ten years. Both the stages were brought about on account of transfer.

All except one who has migrated in 1955 or earlier have come from Srikakulam district (rural area). The lone exception is from urban area of Hyderabad district.

Reasons for Migration

Out of 16 migrant households, only one from Hyderabad (urban) has migrated because of marriage. Seven households have not given any specific reason. All but one belong to Srikakulam district (rural). The one exception belongs to Srikakulam district (urban). Two households, one from 11-20 km. and another from 21-50 km. have migrated due to transfer,

one due to having relations in Veeraghattam and five (one 10 km., one from 11-20 km., two from 21-50 km. and one from 51-100 km.) for work and employment. Three of the last named have migrated during 1956-1960 and two prior to 1955. One of the two who have migrated from 21-50 km. has done so due to havir g relations between 1956 1960. Out of the two transfer cases one is prior to 1955 and the other is later than 1966.

Unit of Migration

Two Kapu and one Kamsali out of 16 migrant households migrated along with all their family members from rural area of Srikakulam district while in case of five only male working members migrated first from rural area of the district followed by others. Eight households have not specified the unit of migration. It appears that collateral factor does not play any important role in derermining the pattern of migration.

Help Received During Migration

None of the households except one, seems to have sought help from any source, relations, co-villagers, religious institutions, caste associations or employing agencies. In case of a Kapu household the migrant being an adopted son-in-law received help from wife's relation.

Linkage with Place from Where Migrated

Relations

Out of 16 migrant households, eight have relations at places from where they have migrated. These are as under:

Father, mother, brother and sister	1
Father and mother	2
Brother and sister	1
Brothers	2
Son	1
Brother's son	1
Total	8

At least one member of all the households had visited the relations during the last three years. Two had visited once to thrice, one 4 to 6 times and five more than 6 times. Similarly, only five out of these eight households have been visited by the close relations who are staying outside—four had visited once to thrice during the last three years and one more than six times. These households are two of Kamsali and one each of Brahmin, Kapu and Telaga. There is a symmetric relationship among their being visited and their visits to their relations. Whereas Koppala Velama and Kalinga Komati households visited their relations in the place of origin, they were not similarly visited.

One household having parents, brother and sister at the place of origin and which is staying in the town for less than four years was visited once to thrice whereas the members of the household visited them six times during the last three years. From the other two households staying in town for more than 20 years and with father and mother at the place of origin, one visited four to six times and another more than six times the place of origin. A household staying in town for less than four years and having brother and sister in place of origin visited the latter more than six times. One household staying in the town for less than four years and having brothers in the place of origin, visited the latter more than six times during the last three years. Another household staying in the town for more than twenty years visited his brother in the place of origin three times during the last three years. The head of the household with married son at the place of origin is staying in the town for less than four years and visited the son more than six times during the last three years.

There are four households belonging to other backward classes (Mangali-one household, Neyyala-two and Medari-two), whose place of last residence is the same town; one household each belonging to Christian Madiga and Muslim whose place of last residence is also the same town; and 18 to

other Hindu caste—ten out of whom have their place of last residence as the same town, and eight have it less than 50 km. away. Among the other Hindu castes, six households belong to Kapu, three to Kalinga Komati, two each to Brahmin, Kamsali and Telaga and one each to Koppala Velama, Kurakula and Sondi castes.

Property

Six households out of the total 16 migrant households have no property at the place from where they have migrated. One of them came to the town less than one year ago from a rural area of the same district, the remaining five settled in the town 20 years ago. Out of these five, three are from the rural areas, one is from another town of the same district and the remaining one is from urban area of Hyderabad district. Three households did not indicate whether they have property in the place of origin. The remaining seven households have property at the place from where they have migrated. Out of them, five are from the rural areas of the district: they have settled down in the town during the last 10-19 years; and two are from the rural areas of the district: they are staying in the town for more than 20 years.

Two out of the seven property owning migrant households have their property at a distance of 11-20 km. from the town; two are having property at a distance of 21-50 km.; and one is having property at 51-100 km. distance. For the remaining two the distance was not recorded.

In case of two households, which migrated from a distance of 11-20 km. during the last four years, the property is looked after by the father and brothers of the head of household. The property of another household which migrated during this period from a distance of 21-50 km. is also lookd after by father and brothers. One household which migrated more than 20 years ago from a distance of 51-100 km. has its property looked after by the father. In case of one household which migrated from a distance of 21-50 km., 5-9 years ago, the property is looked after by the brothers' son.

One household reported that it sold its entire property in the village of origin at the time of migration to the town. It seems that in was a case of transfer of capital from rural to urban area.

VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Veeraghattam is a very small town compact in itself giving its citizens sufficient cpportunity to coming into frequent and intimate contact with one another. In this sense the town itself, like any other small town or village in the country, forms a complete neighbourhood. However, even within the town there are streets dominated by certain castes. Each caste in its respective street forms a homogeneous group, has unity of purpose because of its common occupation, is self-conscious and capable of influencing the behaviour of its members. In this way the Kalinga Komati of Wards I and V where they are the dominant caste are a distinct group. They are non-interfering and seldom take any interest in the civic or cultural affairs of the town. The Kurakula likewise are also aloof from other communities as they have their own distinct organisation in the form of caste panchayat. But they always take lead in elections and organising religious functions. The Telaga are very social and enthusiastic about the civic affairs. The Kapu and Sistikarnam are also very ethusiastic in civic affairs and in organising religious and cultural functions. Thus, even though their residential areas may be away from one another, most of the people do have occasional social intercourse.

There are six distinct areas which can be called neighbourhoods. They are : (i) Market area (Bajaru veedhi), (ii) Police lines area (Police dibba), (iii) Bus stand or Panchayat market area, (iv) Samithi office area, (v) Roman Catholic Mission or Canadian Baptist Mission area, and (vi) Cinema hall area.

Market Area

This area is in the centre of the town and all the important shops in the town are located here. The State Highway

linking Srikakulam with Parvathipuram also passes through this area. It consists of the southern part of Ward II and eastern part of Ward IV; and is predominantly inhabited by the traders of the town especially the Kalinga Komati. There is no school or recreational centre in the area. The residents send their children to the neighbouring police lines area or cinema hall area (Ward IV). For higher education the children go to the Zilla Parishad High School located on the outskirts of the town towards the west. For religious purposes the people visit the temples in this area. All household and agricultural articles are also available here. For purchasing vegetables the people have to visit the bus stand or Panchayat market area. Generally the cultural activities are held in front of the police lines where there is an open space.

Police Lines Area

The northern part of Ward IV is known as police dibba since it is situated at a higher level than the rest of the town. It is adjacent to market area and Panchayat market or bus stand area. In fact, it is situated at a higher altitude than these two areas. It has police station and police quarters. The open space in front of the police lines which can at a time accommodate 800 to 1,000 people is the venue of all cultural and major religious and political functions. There are very few households in the area. They have to go to the market area for making their purchases. Their children attend the school located in Ward VI. The hospital, however, is located very near this area. The Panchayat market or bus stand area is located on the south-west corner of this area and constitutes its western boundary. Since there are no temples in this area, people have to visit either Samithi office area or the southern part of Ward IV, for religious performance at the community level.

Bus Stand or Panchayat Market Area

This area comprises the northern part of the main road in Ward IV. It is adjacent to market area and south of the

police lines area. The western side of this area demarcates the outer boundary of the town. There are no houses in the area. Only vegetable shops, pan, cigarette and aerated water shops, hotels and fancy goods shops are located here. All the route buses passing through the town stop here. The area is very busy between 5.00 A.M. and 10.00 P.M. Except vegetable shops which close at 8.00 P.M. all other shops remain open till late in the night. People from all other areas have to visit this area for purchasing vegetables.

Samithi Office Area

This area comprising of the eastern part of Wards I and V and the southern part of Ward VI is dominated by the Kapu. It is the eastern extreme of the town. A good number of Kalinga Komati also live here. Besides the Samithi Office, the Block Development Office and Post Office are located in this area. It is surrounded by agricultural fields on the east, cinema hall on the north, market road on the west and part of Ward II on the south. The children residing here get elementary school facilities in the area itself (Ward VI) but for secondary education they go to the Zilla Parishad High school. The market is very near this area. The bus stand is, however, 3 km. away. The police lines are near this area and so also is the cinema hall. The Durga temple and Samithi hospital are in the Panchayat market area. There is considerable activity here during the day time due to the presence of various offices. People from surounding villages coming under the jurisdiction of the Samithi and Block visit the area for collecting new varieties of seeds, manures, insecticides, field operating machines for protecting crops from pests and for collecting information on new methods of cultivation of various crops.

Roman Catholic Mission or Canadian Baptist Mission Church Area

The Roman Catholic Mission locality comprises of the north-eastern part of the town and is dominated by Sejidi and

Kapu castes. The Christians of the Catholic denomination also stay here. There is no provision for shopping in the area. The people have to go all the way to the main market for all necessary household purchases. The children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes go to the Roman Catholic Mission church school and children belonging to other castes to the elementary school located in Ward VII. The cinema hall is adjacent to this locality towards its eastern side.

The Canadian Baptist Mission church locality comprises of the southern or lower portion of Ward IV and a small part of Ward III. It is the southern end of the town. The locality is dominated by the Madiga and the Christian (converted Madiga and Mala) whose main occupation is agricultural labour. The locality does not have any shop and the people have to visit the main market whose one end is very near this locality. For purchasing meat and vegetables they have to go to the Panchayat market area. The cinema hall is at the other end of the town. The children belonging to the Canadian Baptist Mission denomination attend the church school. The only cultural activities held in the locality are the festivals celebrated by the church authorities within the church compound. For medical aid the people have to go to police lines area.

Cinema Hall Area

This is a comparativly small area in the town. People from all areas visit this area. It is in between Roman Catholic Mission church area and Samithi office area. Sejidi are in majority in this area. The children go to school which is situated in nearby locality. For household purchases the people have to go to the main market area and for meat and vegetables to the Panchayat market area. The police lines area is visited for medical aid and cultural performances.

VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

There are 56 castes in the town. The total number of their households is 2,141. Out of these 30 castes have been studied.

The selection of households for canvassing household schedules was done on the basis of random sampling. From the houselist of each ward, a caste-wise list was drawn first. Every tenth house was then selected keeping in view the fact that all economic strata were adequately represented. This was done with the help of local officials and knowledgeable elders of the town. Even though a sample of 200 households was drawn, only 150 households were able to supply the requisite information. The remaining 50 households failed to give the information inspite of repeated visits or gave scanty information which could not be made use of.

Among the 150 households, 75 have their heads below 40 years of age and 75 above that age. The maximum clustering (42) is between ages 31 and 40 followed by 41 between ages 41 and 50. The next clustering (29) is in the age-group 21-30 followed by 27 in the age-group 51-60. There are seven heads who are in the age-group 61 and above and four in the age-group 20 and below.

There is no single member household. The nuclear households number 73-seven living as couples and 66 as couples with unmarried children. Twenty-three couples are living with sons and their wives and 14 with widowed mother. The rest are are scattered with various compositions.

Size of Household

The size by number of members of the surveyed households is as follows :

STATEMENT 23

Distribution of Households by Size and Number of Members

Size (by number of members)	Number of households	Number of members
1	2	3
1	—	—
2	8	16
3	16	48
4	29	116
5	28	140
6	24	144
7	13	91
8	7	56
9	8	72
10	7	70
11	4	44
12	3	36
13	3	39
Total	150	872

If considered at the level of individuals, the largest number (144) is covered by six-member households, followed by five-member households, covering 140 individuals and four-member households covering 116 individuals. But at the household-level the four-member households account for the largest number (29), followed by five-member households (28) and six-member households (24). There is not a single uni-member household.

Composition of Household

Statement 40 (Appendix) gives the detailed composition of the surveyed households.

Type of Household

Pauline M. Kolenda (1968) has categorised the Indian families into 12 types. These are :

1. Nuclear family : a couple with or without unmarried children.

2. Supplemented nuclear family : a nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated, or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.

3. Subnuclear family : a fragment of a former nuclear family. Typical examples are the widow with unmarried children, or the widower with unmarried children, or siblings—whether unmarried or widowed, separated or divorced—living together.

4. Single-person household.

5. Supplemented subnuclear : a group of relatives, members of a formerly complete nuclear family, plus some other unmarried, divorced or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family. For example, a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law.

6. Collateral joint family : two or more married couples between whom there is a sibling bond-usually a brother-brother relationship—plus unmarried children.

7. Supplemented collateral joint family : a collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives. Typically, such supplemental relatives are the widowed

mother of the married brothers, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.

8. Lineal joint family : two couples between whom there is a lineal link, usually between parents and married son, Sometimes between parents and married daughter.

9. Supplemented lineal joint family : a lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families; for example, the fathers' widower brother or the son's wife's unmarried brother.

10. Lineal-collateral joint family : three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically, parents and their two or more married sons, plus the unmarried children of the three or more couples.

11. Supplemented lineal-collateral joint family : a lineal-collateral joint family plus unmarried, widowed, separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked; for example, the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of of the father.

12. Others-(Those not covered above).

The same typology has been adopted here for classifying the 150 households surveyed in the town.

STATEMENT 24

Distribution of Surveyed Household of Type

Type of household	Number of households	Percentage
1	2	2
Nuclear	70	46.7
Supplemented nuclear	37	24.7
Subnuclear	8	5.4

Single person	—	—
Supplemented subnuclear	—	—
Collateral joint	1	0.6
Supplemented collateral joint	3	2.0
Lineal joint	19	12.6
Supplemented lineal joint	3	2.0
Lineal-collateral joint	9	6.0
Supplemented lineal-collateral joint	—	—
Others	—	—
	150	100.00

The maximum number of households are of nuclear type, *i.e.*, couple with or without unmarried children (46.7 per cent). The other important types are supplemented nuclear (24.7 per cent), lineal joint (12.6 per cent), lineal collateral joint (6.0 per cent) and subnuclear (5.4 per cent). Supplemented collateral joint and supplemented lineal joint each form 2 per cent of the total households. There is only one collateral joint household.

Religion of the Head of Household and Type of Household

Out of two Christian households one is suplemented nuclear and the other is lineal collateral joint. The Muslim household is nuclear. Among the Hindus, all the types are found.

Caste/Tribe/Community of the Head of Household and Type of Household

Among the Scheduled Castes like Madiga and Relli comparatively more lineal joint and lineal collateral joint households are found. Among the Scheduled Tribe Konda Dora, out of seven households only one is lineal joint. Among the backward classes joint households are comparatively few. Among the other Hindu castes, Kapu, Kalinga Komati, Kurakula, Sali, Telaga and Vaddi show proportionately more joint households (Statement 41-Appendix).

Out of 150 households, 38 belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Out of these 38 households, 23 are nuclear.

Duration of Stay in the Town and Type of Household

Six households where duration of stay is less than 20 years are either nuclear or supplemented nuclear. On the other hand, among the remaning 144 households with duration of stay of more than 20 years all types are found.

Educational Level of the Head of Household and Type of Household

Out of the 150 heads, 116 are illiterate, 23 have studied upto primary, two upto middle and seven upto matric. One is a degree holder and another is a technical diploma holder. Majority of the heads of almost all type of households are illiterate. It seems that there is a direct correlation between lack of literacy and joint type of household. Such relation is found with primary education also. (Statement 42-Appendix).

Marital Status of the Head of Household and Type of Household

In seven cases the head is not married. One of these households is nuclear, one supplemented nuclear and five are subnuclear. Heads of 135 households are currently married. Various types of nuclear and joint households are found among them. Heads of eight households are widowed—six of these being supplemented nuclear and two subnuclear.

Occupation of the Head of Household and Type of Household

Majority of the heads of household are doing unskilled manual work. Small business is the means of livelihood of 26 and skilled manual work that of 21 heads. Most of these households are of nuclear type. The unskilled manual occupation is prevalent among the heads of 21 supplemented nuclear and 13 lineal joint households (Statement 43-Appendix).

Caste/Tribe/Community of the Head of Household

Except one Muslim and two Christian households all the surveyed households are Hindu. Their caste/tribe/community wise break-up is as follows :

STATEMENT 25

Distribution of Surveyed Households and Members by Caste/Tribe/Community

Name of Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households	Number of members
1	2	3
I. Christian		
1. Madiga	1	3
2. Mala	1	8
Total	2	11
II. Hindu		
Scheduled Castes		
1. Ghasi	2	13
2. Mediga	3	16
3. Mala	2	9
4. Relli	4	28
5. Sinde	1	4
Total	12	70
Scheduled Tribes		
1. Konda Dora	7	30
Total	7	30
Other backward classes		
1. Chakali	7	40
2. Mangali	6	22
3. Medari	4	18
4. Neyyala	1	2
5. Telukula	1	3
Total	19	85

Other castes		
1. Bevara	1	7
2. Brahmin	2	11
3. Kalinga Komati	22	172
. Kamsali	4	24
5. Kapu	29	163
6. Koppala Velama	2	9
7. Kummari	1	2
8. Kurakula	20	118
9. Nagasapu	1	6
10. Pondara	1	12
11. Sali	4	19
12. Sejidi	9	45
13. Sondi	4	9
14. Telaga	7	52
15. Vaddi	3	9
16. Yadava	2	14
Total	110	672
III. Muslim		
1. Muslim	1	4
Total	1	4
Grand Total	150	872

All the households belong to Andhra Pradesh—149 out of 150 to Srikakulam district and one to Hyderabad district.

Knowledge of Subsidiary Language

Out of 872 persons all except four speak Telugu as their mother-tongue. Four have reported Urdu as their mother-tongue though two of them can speak Telugu as well. Only five Telugu speaking persons know English as subsidiary language, seven know Urdu and one Hindi and English.

Members Staying Outside

For purposes of data on members staying outside only close relations like father, mother, son, unmarried daughter, unmarried brother, unmarried sister, husband or wife were taken

into account. This was with a view to find out spheres of jointness among consanguineally related households and persons even though physically separated. In 24 out of 150 households there are 47 closely connected kins who are not members of the same households. Sixteen of these members live in the town itself and eight within a distance of 50 km. The households whose family members are staying outside the town belong to Kalinga Komati (2 households), Kamsali (2), Kurakula (2), Brahmin (1) and Koppala Velama (1) castes. The heads of all these households belong to Andhra Pradesh.

The broad occupational categories of the heads of household whose family members are staying outside are as follows:

0-1	Professional, Technical and Related Workers	3
3	Clerical and Related Workers	3
4	Sales Workers	2
5	Service Workers	1
6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	9
7-8-9	Production and Related Workers and Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	3

Thus most of them are cultivators or agricultural labourers. The heads of three households (one each of Kapu, Kalinga Komati and Christian Madiga) are non-workers (Statement 44-Appendix).

Out of the 24 households having close family members staying outside, six are in non-traditional occupational categories. The relations staying outside are mother, father, brother, sister and father's father in one case. Four cultivating households each have their mothers and sons staying outside. In one case along with sons, mother is also staying outside. Three agricultural labourers are having sons staying outside; in one case a brother is also staying outside. A forest worker

has his parents staying outside. The fisherman has his brother and the basket weaver has parents staying outside. A statement giving how the 47 persons staying outside the households are related to the heads of the household concerned is furnished below :

Relationship to head of household	*Number of cases*
Father	6
Mother	10
Son	9
Daughter	2
Brother	11
Sister	3
Father's sister	1
Father's father	1
Other kins	4
Total	47

Their age-groups are as follows :

Age-group	*Number of persons*
0—14	1
15—24	15
25—34	7
35—59	13
60 and above	11
Total	47

Thus a majority of them belong to age-group 15-59. Fifteen of these close kins are non-workers. It is interesting that none of them is seeking employment. There are three students, two are receiving teachers' training and one is preparing for medical degree. Twelve are dependents. The educational levels of the persons staying outside are as follows :

Educationol level	*Number of persons*
Illiterate	29
Primary	6
Middle	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	9
Technical Degree or Diploma	2
Total	47

In the context of the fact that the matriculates or above constitute a small proportion of the total population it appears from the frequency data that education divides the families.

The occupational classification of 32 workers living away from close relations is as follows :

	Occupational classification	*Number of persons*
0-1	Professional, Technical and Related Workers	5
3	Clerical and Related Workers	4
5	Service Workers	1
6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	18
7-8-9	Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	3

Fathers who are staying outside are washermen, cultivarors, agricultural labourers and basket weavers; m >thers are cultivators, agricultural labourers and basket weavers ; sons are Health Inspectors, Electrical Engineers, teachers, general supervisors and bus conductors; brothers are teachers, clerks, telegraph operators, cultivators and agricultural labourers and father's father cultivator. It is thus found that in many cases the split in the family is related to change from traditional to non-traditional occupation, specially in case of males. In case

of females, in spite of the split, traditional occupation mostly continues.

Only two out of 47 persons staying outside are sending money to their households. The actual amount is not specified. On the other hand, only one household sends Rs. 200 per month for a student studying medicine.

Rural Linkage

One hundred and two persons have rural linkages, in the sense that they have visited rural areas of Srikakulam district for one purpose or the other during the last three years. Sixty of these are non-migrants and 42 are migrants. Sixty-one of these persons (41 non-migrants and 20 migrants) visited the rural area once. Five persons (four migrants and one non-migrant) visited it twice, three persons (two non-migrants and one migrant) four times and 33 persons (17 migrants and 16 non-migrants) five or more times during the last three years.

Sixteen persons visited rural area at a distance of less than 10 km. 27 at a distance of 11-20 km, 26 at a distance of 21-50 km., and 23 at a distance of 51-100 km. Only nine persons visited rural areas situated beyond 100 km. One of them visited the rural area in a different district. It appears that travel to longer distance is related to one's economic status.

Most of the visits to rural areas have been for the purpose of seeing relations and family members. There are also visits for attending social functions like marriage and birth of son's daughter.

Forty-two households were visited by relations including in-laws and one by friends from outside. On an average two visitors had come from an average distance ranging from 27 to 69 km.

IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

HOUSING

House Types—Census Data

The main occupation of the majority of people at Veeraghattam is cultivation or agricultural labour. Very few of them can be called rich. Even the houses in the town tend to indicate the economic backwardness of the people. According to Census Houselist of 1970, there are altogether 2,404 houses in the town. Of these 2,141 are used for residential purposes and 263 for commercial-*cum*-residential purposes.

The house types in the town vary greatly in shape, material used for the walls and roof, and the general pattern of construction. This variation is due to difference in the economic conditions of different castes. Roofs, for example, vary from those with steep inclination to those which are very high and thosealmost touching the ground. Some roofs are thatched with leaves, others are with tiles and still others are with tin or zinc or cement sheets. Similarly, walls are made either of mud or burnt bricks or of wooden planks. Besides economic condition, climate and availability of materials have great influence, particularly on the form and size of the houses as well as on the materials used.

Houses with mud walls and thatched roofs as well as with brick walls and tiled roofs are constructed in long rows. There are sometimes ten to twelve houses in a single row, each partitioned either with a mud wall or brick wall. This type of houses is very common throughout Srikakulam district and to a certain extent in the border villages of Vizagapatnam district. Houses with R.C. slabs or tin roofs are independent structures.

All the houses constructed in the same row may not belong to the same caste, except in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The houses are generally built in long rows and the rooms are not very wide. In case of certain well-to-do castes the house may have four to six rooms and in certain poor castes just one room or two to three rooms all in a line. In case of thatched houses there is no courtyard either at the front or at the rear. In case of tiled houses, however, there are frequently walled compounds.

The classification of the census houses in 1971 on the basis of the materials used in walls and roof is given in Statement 45 (Appendix).

There are about 15 two-storeyed, houses in the town. The rest are single-storeyed. The majority of the houses. both cutcha and pucca, are constructed in a row with common walls and a continuous roof. There are also a few conical huts. On the whole the houses in the town show the economic backwardness of the people.

House-Types—Survey Data

Relation of the Surveyed Houses with the Adjoining Houses

Out of the 150 surveyed houses 18 have separate structures with compound, 125 have separate structures without compound. Three of the surved households have separate huts, while in case of four the particulars have not been recorded clearly.

Ten separate houses with compound are in Ward V which is predominantly inhabited by traders of Kalinga Komati and Sondi castes. Separate houses without compound are found mostly in Wards VII, III and VI which are predominantly inhabited by Kupu; Kurakula and Madiga; and Sejidi and Relli castes respectively. Two huts of Pondara are found in Ward VII and one of Vaddi in Ward VI. All Neyyala houses, eleven out of 22 Kalinga Komati houses, both Sondi and five out of 28 Kapu houses have compounds. This

reveals the social status. It is also significant that among the Pondara households, five have separate houses without compound.

Problems Faced

All the selected households have single floor houses. Only in Ward VII seven households and in Ward V two households have reported problems faced regarding the house. Most of the houses are small and in long line under the same roof with only partition walls. This situation creates its own problems. Four households in Ward VII have reported that they have houses without door while one in Ward V has reported that the accommodation is small as compared to the number of members.

Time and Cost of Construction and Value of House

Most of the houses (102 out of 150) have been constructed more than 40 years ago. During the last decade only seven houses have been constructed of which five have actually been constructed during the last five years. The time of construction of 13 houses is not known.

The cost of construction of the houses according to house types is given in Statement 46 (Appendix).

The average cost of construction per house constructed 40 years ago or earlier varies from Rs. 200 in Ward IV inhabited mostly by Kapu and Sistikarnam to Rs. 3,000 in case of Ward I inhabited mostly by Kalinga Komati. In Wards II and V the average is more than Rs. 1,000 and in Wards III, IV and VI the average is less than Rs. 1,000 (Statement 47-Appendix).

The average cost of construction per house constructed 20 to 39 years ago varies from Rs. 250 in Ward VII to Rs. 3,625 in Ward V and that for a house constructed 10-19 years ago varies from Rs. 225 in Ward VII to Rs. 333 in

Ward V. For the few houses constructed during the last four years the average cost ranges from Rs. 1,650 in Ward V to Rs. 5,000 in Ward I and Rs. 8,000 in Ward III.

The average value per house at present has obviously gone up in most of the cases except in case of a house in Ward I which was constructed very recently. In Ward III there appears to be a slump in the valuation of the houses. The average cost construction was less than Rs. 500 for 14 houses, Rs. 500 to Rs 2,000 for twelve houses and more than Rs. 2,000 for three houses. The present value of these houses is less than Rs. 500 in case of 23 houses, Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 in case of two houses and more than Rs. 2,000 in case of four houses, even though 14 houses were repaired a year ago and ten houses were repaired long ago. The reasons for the slump in the valuation are not clear. This phenomenon is also observed in case of Ward VI. There are 15 houses of more than 40 years' standing—nine had cost of Rs. 500 or less, one between Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 and four more than Rs. 2.000. Their present value, however, is less than Rs. 500 in case of nine houses and Rs. 500 −Rs. 2,000 in case of six houses.

Thus we find that the change in the value of houses has followed different patterns in different wards. In some wards while it has gone up with the lapse of time, in others it has gone down. In an overwhelming majority of cases it is found hat the major repaires were carried out less than a year before the survey. Perhaps as most of the houses are cutcha, major repairs is almost an annual feature.

The average time lapse after construction when a major repair was undertaken ranges from one year to 3-4 years. A number of houses have not done any repair so far.

Predominant Material

In 99 out of 150 houses, mud is used for floor whereas in 51 cement is used. There are houses with cement floor in

Wards I and V and almost an equal number with mud floor in Ward III. In the remaining houses mud floor predominates. Ward VI has the lowest proportion of cement floor.

Cement and bricks are used for walls in one household in Ward V. In 107 houses, the walls are constructed entirely of mud and in 42 houses bricks are used. On the whole Wards I and V have more houses with mud walls.

Cement slabs are used for roofiing in two houses in Ward I and one house in Ward II and pucca tiles in 34 houses. Thatched roof prevails in 113 houses. Here again, Wards I and V have either equal or more number of houses with pacca roof than with tiled roofs.

Out of 150 houses, in case of 133, the material for ceiling is not given. In case of eleven houses it is bamboo and in case of three each it is wood or thatching grass.

It is interesting to note that bamboo ceiling is used in ten houses in Ward II and in one house in Ward I and wood is used in one house in Ward V and in two houses in Ward VI.

Ninety-three houses have not given the material used for doors and windows. In 49 houses wood is used while in case of four houses in Wards I, three in Ward II and one in Ward VI bamboo is used.

Number of Rooms

In 150 houses 872 persons are living in 234 rooms, with an average of more than three persons per room. There are 98 houses with one room where 283 males and 262 females stay. In most of the wards except in Ward V, a majority of houses have just one room. In ward V, however, majority of houses have two rooms. This ward is dominated by the affluent Kalinga Komati caste. Altogether there are 35 houses with two rooms where 115 males and 95 females stay. Seven

houses in Wards I, II, V and VII have three rooms inhabitated by 23 males and 26 females, five houses in Ward V have four rooms occupied by 12 males and 20 females and two houses in Ward V and three in Ward VII with a combined total of 11 males and 11 females have five rooms each. Thus we find that accommodation in Ward V where affluent people live appears to be the most spacious. Houses with large number of rooms are found in Wards I, V and VII.

In 98 one-roomed houses 487 persnns stay together averaging almost five persons per room. In 35 two-roomed houses, 234 persons stay averaging more than three persons per room. The average persons per room is more than two in case of seven houses with three rooms each where 54 persons live. It is less than one person in case of five houses with four rooms each where 31 persons live and more than one in case of five houses with five rooms each where 36 persons live (Statement 48 Appendix).

In case of 61 households staying in one-roomed houses, married couples stay with other members aged five and above. This means that 122 persons who have the relationship of husband and wife share their one-roomed accommodation with 200 other members who are aged five and above. In case of 12 other households staying in one-roomed house two married couples consisting of 48 members share their room with 34 other members. There are two instances where three couples share one room and one case where four couples share one room. There is a solitary case of three couples sharing two rooms with other members. It is thus found that in majority of the houses there is no privacy. On the other hand, there are a few houses which are having excessive number of rooms (Statement 49 Appendix).

Per Capita Floor Space

The maximum per capita space (16 sq. metres or more) is mostly in Wards I and V where the affluent Kalinga Komati live. There are 40 households with 222 members who

have this accommodation. Forty-eight households with 262 members have per capita floor space ranging from 6 to 15 sq. metres. Per capita floor space of less than 5 sq. metres is held by 62 households with 388 members. Of this 32 households with 208 members have just a sq. metre of space per head. This shows the poverty of the people and the inhygienic and inhuman surroundings in which they live (Statement 50 Appendix).

Amenities

Ventilation. Only three of the surveyed households can be said to have good ventilation and 65 have satisfactory ventilation. Others are with no provision for ventilation. Since majority of these houses are with mud walls and thatched roof, they are constructed in a line, one separated from the other by a partition wall, there is no provision for windows or ventilation. The roofs are so low and inclining downwards that sunrays never enter the house.

Kitchen. In every house there is a place reserved exclusively for cooking food. In some cases there is a separate kitchen, in certain others a portion of a room is either partitioned with mud wall or wooden planks in order to use the same as a kitchen. In a few cases the extended side portions or back portion of the house or the open front or back courtyards are used for cooking. These variations are according to the economic condition of the people.

Out of 150 households, 62 have separate kitchen, 34 share it with other households and 54 do not have any kitchen as such. In Wards I, III and V separate kitchens are mostly found. Sharing the kitchen is common in Wards VI and III. Most of the households in Wards VII and II do not have a separate kitchen (Statement 51 Appendix).

Bath Room. In an area where living space is so scanty and miserable there can hardly be any provision for such a luxury as a bathroom. It is no wonder, therefore, that 89

households have no such provision. Only 28 households mostly in Wards I, III and V have separate bathroom. Thirty-three households mostly in Ward II, I and VI share the bath-room with others, Ward II having proportionately larger number having this facility. In the households where bath room does not exist as in Wards II, V, VI and VII the men take their bath in the open courtyard and the women in the space used for kitchen inside the house. It is not uncommon to find in the town new houses constructed with brick walls and tiled roof but without the provision for a bath-room.

Lavatory. Exhibiting as it does rural characteristics, the town has not yet taken to the provision of latrines seriously. There is no provision for sewage in the town. There are no public latrines even though 0.008 hectare of land is provided for the same. As stated earlier there are only 12 water-borne and 150 service latrines in the town. Among the 150 surveyed households, 96 are without latrines, 30 share them with other households and only 24 have separate latrines. Most of these are service latrines and they are in Wards I and III. Generally the people ease themselves on road sides. Wards III, V and VII have larger proportion of houses without lavatory and Wards II and I proportionately larger number of houses sharing the facility with others.

Drinking Water. There is no protected water supply in the town. People depend on wells or the hill stream for getting drinking water. There are eight public wells maintained by the Panchayat and a few private wells which some houses have in their compound. Only 8 of the surveyed households have wells in their compound, 142 draw water from public wells.

Water for Washing. Water from public wells and hill stream is used for washing clothes and utensils. Only those who have wells of their own use water from the same source for both drinking and washing purposes.

Electricity. Only 25 among the 150 surveyed houses have separate electric connections and 13 have joint connections. These households are proportionately more in Wards I, III and V. The rest use kerosene for purpose of lighting. For fuel almost all households use firewood. Only four use kerosene also as fuel.

Tenural Status. Sixteen households are living in rented accomodation and one in rent free accomodation. All others have houses of their own. Among those living in rented accommodation, eight have been living in the town for ten years and more, one between 5 and 9 years, six between 1 and 4 years and one for less than a year. The rent-free accommodation is from a relative of the head of the household. Only one household staying in the town for less than one year, three staying for the last four years or less and six for nine years or less have their owned houses. The rest belong to households who have settled in the town for ten years or more.

Most of the rented houses are in Ward VII and most of them are rented for less than ten years. Out of these again more are rented for more than one year. It seems that house in the town has not yet become a commercial commodity to a significant extent.

Material Culture

Livestock

Only 44 out of the 150 surveyed households have livestock of one type or the other. Following are the details of of the livestock.

STATEMENT 26

Distribution of Households by Number and Type of Livestock Owned

Type	Number of households	Number of livestock
1	2	3
She-buffalow	23	30
Buffalow	14	32
Cow	11	12
Bullock	8	22
Goat	3	10

The statement shows that 30 she-buffalow are reared by 23 households mainly belonging to Kalinga Romati, Kapu, Telaga, Sondi and Kurakula castes. This is done by some for commercial purposes. Thirty-two he-buffalow are reared by 14 households and 22 bullocks by eight households. In view of the fact that 34 households have got plough for cultivation it appears that many of them rear their bullocks outside the village. They may have farm huts. The three households who have got ten goats belong to Kapu, Telaga and Sondi castes. It is not known whether they rear the animals for commercial purposes. The households owning cows belong mainly to Kalinga Komati, Kapu, Sejidi, and Sondi castes. There are also two households—one Brahmin and one Kamsali—owning a cow each. Some rear them for selling milk. The figures also show that the number of milch cattle among the surveyed households is rather small. The possession of milch cattle means an additional expenditure. Since the majority of the people are poor, they cannot afford this additional expenditure. The quantity of milk produced is barely sufficient for domestic consumption, It means that the majority of the people are ill-nourished as they are not using milk or milk products in their daily diet. The buffalow and bullocks are mainly used for ploughing. The bullocks are in addition used for carrying load on carts. The households having goats use their milk for domestic consumption.

Poultry

There are 67 households who have poultry. Forty-four of these have no livestock while 23 have both livestock and poultry. It is noteworthy that no Brahmin or Kamsali household is engaged in rearing poultry. All other castes do at least some amount of poultry rearing. The total number of birds owned are 509. The number owned by individual house holds varies from one to 18 with an average of seven birds per household. Obviously this is done for commercial purposes. The maintenance expenditure in poultry rearing is less. The

eggs and the birds are mostly used for domestic consumption, as majority of the households are non-vegetarian.

Furniture

The particulars of the furniture possessed by them have nol been specified by 48 out of the 150 households. Of the remaining 102 households, 88 have cots. Seventeen of these have newar cots as well. Chair is possessed by 35 households, table by 30 and divan by two households. Other smaller items of furniture are possessed by 15 households. Chair and table are found in proportionately more houses in Wards I and V, cots in Wards I, III and V, newar cots in Ward III and other furniture in Ward V.

Utensils

Most of the people in the town because of their poverty use earthen utensils for cooking and aluminium or earthen utensils for serving food. Some use bell metal also for serving food. Certain well-to-do castes like Brahmin, Kalinga Komati and Kapu use brass utensils for both these purposes and a few among them use in addition stainless steel utensils for serving food.

Majority of the households (91 out of 150) use earthen utensils for cooking. Those using brass utensils for cooking number 76 while 48 use aluminium and 29 use stainless steel utensils. Eight households use tin, two use bell-metal and one uses silver. For serving food 80 households use alumium, 66 earthen, 63 brass, 37 stainless steel, 17 tin, five bell-metal three glass and two silver utensils. It is obvious that many households use more than one type of utensil. The stainless steel utensils are used by Brahmin, Kalinga Komati, Kapu, Kurakula, Koppala Velama, Sali, Telaga and Sondi households for cooking as well as serving food while by Kamsali and Sali households only for serving food. Silver is used in Kalinga Komati households—in one for cooking and for serving and

in another only for serving. Glass utensils are used for serving in Sondi and Kalinga Komati households and tin utensils are used in Relli, Kurakula, Sali, Kapu and Christian Madiga households. Bronze is used in Kalinga Komati, Kurakula, Kapu, Kamsali and Christian Madiga households.

Fuel

In all the migrant and 130 out of 134 non-migrant households firewood is used as fuel. In four non-migrant households kerosene oil is used as fuel. For lighting purposes in four migrant and 27 non-migrant households electricity is used. Kerosene oil is used in case of ten migrant and 101 non-migrant households. For two migrant and six non-migrant households the particulars are not available. It is thus found that migration status does not make any difference in the use of fuel and light.

Dress

Males : Generally the adult males wear shirt as their upper garment. This is common in all castes. In some well-do-do castes like Brahmin, Kalinga Komati and Sistikarnam the male members wear shirt only when they go out of the house. At home they wear vest or go without any upper garment. Most of the Mala and Madiga use shirt, only when they attend a function or go out of town, Dhoti is worn as lower garment by the males of all castes. The poor people wear cheap and coarse fabric while the rich wear finer variety. The dhoti is worn in the southern style as prevalent in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra. It is very common for all males to carry a towel on their shoulder. Very few wear vest under the shirt. The Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes generally do without it. A few wear trousers. This garment is not used by the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Only a few males among the Brahmin, Kalinga Komati, Kapu and Kurakula wear this garment.

Children : Since majority of the people of the town are completely dependent on their daily wages they cannot afford to give even the minimum required dress to their children. There are a number of children, therefore, who go stark naked till they reach 4 to 5 years age when they wear a vest or a small kneecker. This again continues till they reach the age of 10 or 11. Onty on special occassions like festivals or marriage they wear shirt and kneecker. Shirt and kneeker is the common dress among children belonging to females who can afford it. Some children wear trousers as well.

Females ; Saree is the common garment worn by all females—silken and finer variety of it being used by the females belonging to well-to-do Brahmin, Kalinga Komati, Kapu, Kurakula, Sistikarnam and Kamsali households and coarse handloom variety worn by females belonging to Mala, Madiga, Ghasi, Relli, Mangali, Chakali, Sejidi, Vaddi and such other poor castes. The number of sarees in possession also varies, the latter caste females having hardly 2 to 3 sarees each. There are also differences in the style of wearing the saree The Brahmin and Kalinga Komati wear the saree in a different way than the worn by other castes.

In many castes the females do not wear any upper garment. Very few wear blouse and these mostly belong to Brahmin, Kalinga Komati, Sistikarnam and such other well-to-do castes. About a decade or two ago most of the females including those belonging to the castes mentioned above used to go without a blouse. It is only recently that the practice of wearing a blouse has come into vogue. However, even today most of the Koppala Velama females go without blouse. They wear saree differently than do the women of other castes.

Luxury and Costly Goods

Poverty forbids people of the town to possess any costly or luxurious article. Some of them do not have even the articles of necessity. No wonder, therefore, that 113 out of

150 households reported that they did not possessa nything which could be called a luxury or costly article. Ward V has the largest varieties of costly goods followed by Ward VII. Costly articles like wrist watch, table clock and radio are found in proportionately larger number of houses in Wards I and V. The lowest proportion is found in Wards VI and III. It is interesting to find that possession of bicycle has been reported by just one household in Ward V. Since communication is well developed in the region, larger number of bicycles was expected. It is likely that cheaper bus transport may be the reason for the small number of bicycle. It may, however, be a case of under reporting since the panchayat levies a tax on it It is significant that none of the households belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classess possess anything worth mentioning. Only the Muslim, two Christian and 30 caste Hindu households possess wrist watch. Most of the Hindu are Kalinga Komati and Kapu. All households of Kalinga Komati, Kapu, Brahmin and Telaga have a wrist watch each. Table clock is possessed by the Muslim, a Christian Mala and 13 caste Hindu households (again mostly Kalinga Komati and Kapu, besides Brahmin). Fifty per cent Sondi and Brahmin households and one-third Kapu households possess table clock. Radio is in possession of only 14 households—all caste Hindus (mostly Kalinga Komati). Fifty per cent of Kalinga Komati and an equal percentage of Brahmin households possess radio. Transistor radio and table fan are found in only four households—one each of Kalinga Komati, Kapu, Kamsali and Koppala Velama. Two Kalinga Komati households, one Kapu household and one Sondi household possess ceiling fan. A bicycle and a wooden almirah is found only in one Kalinga Komati household. Quite a few households possessing these luxury and costly goods belong to illiterate class. Twelve out of 33 households owning wrist watch and six out of 14 households owning radio, have at least one primary educated member each. While some of them are traders, others are manual workers. For example, eight out of the 33 heads of household who possess wrist watch, four out of 14

who possess radio and one out of the four who possess ceiling fan and table fan are unskilled manual workers. Otherwise most of them are small businessmen or salaried persons. Table clock is almost absent among unskilled and skilled manual workers. Among small bnsinessmen almost 50 per cent have table clock. Among others it is 75 per cent to hundred per cent excepting in case of highly skilled and supervisory manual where out of three households one has a table clock. Possession of radio also shows more or less the same pattern. Transistor, table fan and ceiling fan are owned in an erratic manner. It seems that the norms of a consumer society are still to emerge out in this small town.

X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

There are no slums as such in Veeraghattam. The town presents an appearance of a village. The house types are mostely similar to those found in the villages of Srikakulam district.

Locality-wise, Wards I and V inhabited by affluent castes like Kalinga Komati, Kapu and Brahmin have better-looking houses with a few bare amenities in them. Wards II and IV dominated by Telaga and Sistikarnam have comparatively few facilities. Wards III and VI where Madiga and Sejidi are found in more numbers are the areas where the amenities are few. These wards are also hygienically poor. Most of the backward class people stay in these wards.

The entire town is dirty with streets clogged with water, children defecating by road sides, flies hovering all around and mosquitoes multiplying, thanks to the stagnant waters.

Rooms are small, ill-ventilated and poorly lighted. If uban renewal scheme is to be put in operation, the entire town needs an uplift and not any particular locality in isolation.

XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Elite Structure

The numarically important castes in Veeraghattam are Kapu, Kalinga Komati and Telaga. Besides, larger propartions of persons belonging to these castes are comparatively better off than the rest of the population. Thus because of their personal command over economic resources as well as their caste background, some persons belonging to these castes count more in the social, economic and political life of the town.

Functioning of Interest Groups

The interest groups function actively during Panchayat elections. Caste plays an important role in such function. The other factor is economic dominance.

Political Mobilisation and Activities

There are no permanent offices of political parties or trade unions in the town. As a result one gets the impression that the political parties spring up only a few months before Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha elections and wither away after the elections.

The town comes under Parvathipuram Lok Sabha constituency and Kottur Vidhan Sabha constitutency. There is one seat for the Lok Sabha and one for the Vidhan Sabha for which the people of the town caste their votes. Both these seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates.

The constituency was a stronghold of the Swatantra party at the time of 1967 general elections when that party

won the Lok Sabha seat. The Swatantra candidate, however, polled less votes than the nominee of the Indian National Congress in polling booth covering Veeraghattam. There were 5,490 voters. The votes cast were 3,622 out of which 131 votes were rejected. Thus the valid votes were 3,491 (63 per cent). Out of 3,491 valid votes cast, the Swatantra candidate got only 1,001 votes from the town while the Indian National Congress candidate got 2,490 votes. The Vidhan Sabha seat, however, was won by the Indian National Congress whose candidate polled 2,339 (67.8 per cent) votes out of total 3,447 valid votes cast. The Swatantra candidate polled 928 (26.6 per cent) votes and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) candidate polled 180 (5.6 per cent votes). Out of a total 3,618 votes cast, 171 votes were rejected. The valid votes cast were 3,447 (62 per cent). These figures show a fairly high participation in the parliamentary process.

The last Panchayat elections were held in 1964. These were not fought on the basis of political parties but on the basis of local factions. There are two groups in the town, each claiming an equal support from almost all castes. Till 1964 for a period of 20 years the Panchayat presidentship was in the hands of one group. In 1964 elections the other group fought with great determination and snatched the presidentship from its rival group. The intensity of the close contest between these two groups can be guaged from the fact that for every Panchayat seat there were two candidates, one each set up by these groups. The successful group got seven seats and the other group six seats but the latter group won over one of the supporters of the former group and thus secured the presidentship of the Panchayat. The general trend was to put rival candidates from the same caste or the same interest group. For instance, if one group put up a woman candidate the other group also found one to contest her. Compared to the election to Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha caste played a more important role in the Panchayat elections.

The details of the 1964 Panchayat elections are furnished in Statement 52 (Appendix).

Influential and Respected Persons

Socio-political power and prestige at Veeraghattam seem to be concentrated in some individuals who have been able to carve out special position for themselves in their respective localities and in the town as a whole. They can influence public opinion because of their good nature. They can also influence the policies of the local administration as some of them are Panchayat members. In each ward there are just two or three influential persons.

All the ten households for whom the Neighbourhood and Community Life Schedules were canvessed were asked to indicate the names of five most influential persons in the neighbourhood and in the town separately. In no case the interviewee failed to mention five names. They mentioned the same persons to be influential both in the locality and in the town. They were asked not only to name the persons but to give their age, sex, religion, caste, education, occupation, office held and source of influence. The elders and knowledgeable persons of the town have given just two or three names. The list showing the influential persons in their respective wards as listed by the elders and knowledgeable persons in the town is given in Statement 53 (Appendix).

Similarly, all the ten households for whom the Neighber- and Community Life Schedules were canvassed were asked to inicate the names of five most respectable persons in the neighbourhood and in the town separately. In this case also none of the interviewees failed to mention five names. They mentioned the names of persons who were respected both in the locality and in the town. They were asked to give besides the names of such persons, their age, sex, religions, caste, education, occupation, office held and special reason for commanding respect. A majority of the persons listed are

rich. Some of the cultivators of the town are dependent on them. These persons, however, do not take active part in the Panchayat elections or accept any office since the former would mean spending money for propaganda while the latter would not be lucrative. The elders and knowledgeable persons of the town have mentioned just two to three names. The most respected persons as listed by elders and knowledgeable persons in the town are shown in Statement 54 (Appendix).

Only three persons are both influential and respected in their respective localities. They are Shree Vaishya Raju Laxmi Narayan (Kalinga Komati) in Ward II, Shri Adapa Madan Mohan Rao (Telaga) in Ward III and Shri Bhogi Venkata Ramayya (Kalinga Komati) in Ward V.

There is thus a disparity between the structure of influence and prestige in the town. The prestige appears to be due to economic well being and control of economic resources. The structure of influence is built up on a person's amicable nature and his help and guidance to fellow citizens in times of need.

XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Leisure

Veeraghattam is a small town. The primary occupation of the people is either cultivation or agricultural labour. Both men and women who depend on agriculture as the means of livelihood go to the fields early morning and return home in the late afternoon or evening. On their return home while the women get busy in cooking and doing other household chores, the men go out to the jungle to collect firewood. As stated in earlier chapters most of the people who depend on agriculture are daily wage earners. As such they cannot afford to purchase costly kerosene as fuel. Firwood is allowed to be carried as headload from the jungle near the town. All this hardly gives any time for leisure and relaxation to the people. The men sometimes have to even fetch water from the nearby hill stream or tend the cattle on return home. There is no public place in the town hall, park and Panchayat house where the people can gather during their leisure hours. Caste hierarchy is rigidly followed. Some young men gather in the evenings in their respective localities at one place and while away time gossiping or discussing the day's events or talking about local factions. During the summer months and rainy season, however, the cultivators are comparatively more free. They then spend their time in gossiping or in playing cards.

Persons who are engaged in pursuits other than agriculture spend their leisure time attending to either household work or visiting friends and relatives. Ordinarily persons belonging to Brahmin, Kalinga Komati, Sistikarnam and Kamsali castes have more leisure time than other castes, as they carry on their economic pursuit during some regular

hours. Similarly some persons belonging to Kapu and Telaga castes who do not work in fields but only do supervising jobs also have more leisure time. The leisure time by the members of the former group of castes is spent in visiting friends and relatives in the town, the young among them even go to Srikakulam and Vizagapatnam towns for seeing movies or visiting friends, while the members of the latter group spend time in playing cards or discussing the town politics. Women of all these castes are always busy in their household work. Some of them visit friends or relatives in the town while others prepare *papad*, leaf plates or sweet meats to supplement their income.

Recreation

Being a small town, Veeraghattam does not boast of any recreational facility except a Cinema hall, Shri Rama Talkies. Even though established as early as 1950, it is not housed in a permanent pucca structure. There is no public meeting place like a town hall or Panchayat house. There is, however, a *chawadi* which is used by revenue officials for collecting land revenue from the people. It is not used for public meetings. There is no choultry or dharmashala in the town.

Cinema Hall

Sri Rama Talkies, established in 1950, is constructed with teak wood poles and wooden frame. The roof is covered with tin sheets. The sides are covered with jute cloth. The cabin room where the projector is kept is constructed with bricks and covered with R.C. slab, The projection length of the hall is 24.37 metres and the floor space is 30.47 metres x 15.23 metres. There is only one projector. The number of seats and admission rates by class are as follows :

	Class	Number of seats	Rate of admission
I.	Chair	100	90 paise
II.	Bench	250	50 paise
III.	Floor	810	30 paise

The furniture in class I and class II is made of wood. Chairs are of various shape and size. Benches are just wooden planks fixed on wooden rods. People coming in class III bring a piece of jute cloth or gunny bag to sit as floor is not covered. In each class there is a separate enclosure for women. There are two shows daily, one at 6.30 P.M. and another at 10.00 P.M. In 1968-69 daily about 300 tickets were sold. This was less than normal because in that year the Naxalites were very much active in the region. In normal times the average daily sale is 500 to 600 tickets. The owner used to earn a profit ranging from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per month, but in 1968-69 he claimed to have incurred loss.

Recently another cinema hall has started functioning very near the town.

Festivals

Every ten years *Ammavary Pandaga* is held in the town. This is a festival in honour of the village goddess. The last such *Ammavary jatra* was held in 1970 for six days. The performances are described here.

Harikatha : On one night of 26th March, the *jatra* started with the performance of *Harikatha* by a professional artist in the open space in police lines area. On the 28th night a lady gave discourse at the same place.

Burrakatha : On the 27 night *Burrakatha (Uttaragograhanam)* was performed by three professional artists.

Drama : On the night of the 29th March a professional troupe performed a drama, *Harischandra*.

Bhagavatam : On the night of the 30th March a few professional performes recited *Bhagawatam.*

Record dance : On the last day a record dance was performed by a professional troupe.

The committee which organised these performances consisted of thc Panchayat President, Village Munsiff and prominent members of Brahmin, Kalinga Komati, Telaga and Kapu castes. It collected about Rs. 5,000 by way of donations from shop owners, landlords and others.

The *jatra* was attended among others by villagers living within a radius of 10 km. of Veeraghattam.

As in other places of the district, the people in the town also celebrate important festivals like *Ugadi, Sri Rama Navami, Nagulachavithi, Kartika Pournima, Dusserah, Makar Sankranti* and *Deepavali.*

Another festival hcld in the town is *Gramdevata Pandaga.* The *Gramdevata* or Ammatalli temple is located on the north-east outskrit of the town. Traditionally the people of the town bring the *Gramdevata* to the town once in ten years and keep her for ten days and take her back to the temple on the eleventh day. The priest of the Ammatalli temple is known as *Boiee* and belongs to Telukula caste.

Before the celebration of this festival a committee of prominent citizens is formed. This committee collects donations and arranges all the functions and rituals. Earlier there used to be no committee as such but money was collected or donated to the *Karnal* who used to spend it on different functions and rituals. In 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected for celebrations.

The elders of the town, *Karnam,* Panchayat President and other influential persons decide the date and time almost a week in advance when Ammatalli is to be broght to

the town. The decision is announced in the town by the town servant so that the residents have enough time to invite their relations from outside for these celebrations.

On an auspicious day decided earlier the elders of the town bring the Goddess Ammatalli from the temple and instal her in a temporarily constructed pandal in the police lines area. Along with the goddess, 10 *ghatas* (pots) filled with water and turmeric and vermillion powder, decorated with turmeric paste and vermillion marks and with mango leaves tied on their brims carried by women belonging to only Telukula caste are brought to the town and during the ten days of *jatra* are daily taken round the town by ten women with the accompaniment of music and two *kagadas* or oil torches. Throughout the night the women go round the town with the pots and during the day the pots are kept at *Boiee's* house and during performance at *Chatala dibba* in the police lines. There are only eight Telukula households whose women, both married and unmarried, have the privilege of carrying the pots. They take turn in going round the town. The woman who carry the pot cannot take food on that day. The females of the town pay their respects to these women by pouring turmeric water on their feet and offering fruits to the *ghatas*.

The performances are held at the police lines. These are not started till the *ghatas* arrive after their round of the town at night. The performances last till the early hours of the morning when the *ghatas* are again ceremoniously taken with the accompaniment of music to the *Boiee's* house. These remain throughout the day only to be taken out at again. The last three days of the festival are important and in every household new dishes are prepared for offering to Ammatalli. People and relatives visiting the town either come for the whole ten-day festival period or for the last three days. If a household is non-vegetarian, on the tenth day a goat or fowl is sacrified. On the nineth day *ciriman* function is celebrated.

A stem of *ciriman* of 12 to 16 metres long is brought and a seat is improvised on the top of this stem. On the evening the *Boiee* is made to sit on the seat, tied with rope so that he does not fall. This pole is then tied to a bullock cart in such a way that it can be brought down whenever required. After a round of the town, the *Boiee* is brought down. This is repeated on the tenth day known as *Alipipandaga* whereafter the festivities close. Immediately after the *Boiee* is brought down each house sacrifices an animal according to its financial position. The sacrifice is done by the washerman of each household. He is given the head of the sacrificed animal as his share. The visitors who come to the town for this festival are given a packet of sweets known as *Ariselu* and *Burelu* before they leave for their respective places.

None is aware of the history of origin of this festival or since how long it is being celebrated.

Places of Worship

Temples : The town has four temples and two churches. There is no mosque. The temples are : Chandramouliswara, temple Shri Rama temple, Shri Someswaralayam temple, and Shri Jagannathaswamy temple. All the four temples are pretty old. According to the priest of Shri Someswaralayam temple who belongs to Jangam caste the temple was established nearly 250 years ago by the people of the town. Previously when the deity was installed in a shrine in the jungle, the people, used to go to the jungle and collect firewood. One day when some people were digging to remove a bamboo grove they suddenly struck against a stone of the shape of *Shiva Linga*. They tried to remove the stone by digging further but did not succeed. The information spread among the people of the town who then collected funds and erected a shrine around the stone. Since the temple does not have any landed property, it is maintained completely by charity of the visitors. Five families belonging to Jangam caste share the routine religious activities

of the temple by rotation. In the month of Kartika, the earnings of the temple as *dakshina* (offerings) are shared equally by these five families. The members of these families are also engaged in occupations like cultivation, tailoring and selling sweetmeats to supplement their income, as the temple earnings are scanty. Everyday hardly 4 or 5 people visit the temple.

According to the priets of Shri Jagannathaswamy temple, it was established nearly one hundred years back by late Shri Venkata Gajapathi Raj of the town who donated 16.20 hectares of land for *seva rajbhogam* and car festival. Till the introduction of the Religious Endwoment Act this land was under the control of the priests of the temple. After the introduction of the Act the land has gone under the government control. It is supervised by the Executive Officer, Endowment Charities Board, Palakonda. At present the approximate income of the temple is about Rs. 10,000 per annum. The government gives a grant of Rs. 4,000 per annum from this income for the performance of religious rites in the temple. The remaining money is deposited in the bank as temple fund. The approximate expenditure per annum incurred on different religious performances in the temple is as follows :

Salary of the priests	Rs. 1,700
Deeparathana	Rs. 300
Car festival	Rs. 1,000
Dhanurmass Bhogam	Rs. 300
Other festivals	Rs. 500
Miscellaneous	Rs. 200
Total	Rs. 4,000

The duty of the priest is to perform the religious functions. This is done by three Oriya Brahmin families by rotation. They are reported to have no other income except the money given by the government to perform routine duties in the temple.

The temple is constructed with brick walls and tiled roof. There are four rooms in the temple. In one room the stone image of Shri Krishna and Radha are kept. The important festivals celebrated in the temple are :

Dhanurmasa Bhogam	(*Pushya* month)
Makar Sankranti	(*Pushya* month)
Car festival	(*Ashadha* month)
Shri Krishna *Jayanti*	(*Sravan* month)

At the time of *Dhanurmasa* festival nearly one thousand persons visit the temple every day for about a month. On the car festival day the wooden chariot (*ratham*) belonging to the temple is decorated and taken round the town with images of Lord Krishna and Radha on it. The chariot is drawn by volunteers from among the spectators. All communities take part in the celebration.

The Shri Chandramouliswara temple has a few hectares of landed property. A Brahmin priest is employed by the trustees of the temple on a monthly salary for performing the daily *puja*. The priest also stays within the temple premises. The temple was constructed about 60 years ago with stone and lime. On an average four to five persons visit the temple every day. Stone idols of Shiva and Parvati are kept in the temple.

Shri Rama temple is constructed with brick walls and tin sheet roof. It has no landed property. Very few people visit the temples.

People belonging to the Scheduled Castes do not enter any of the temple.

Churches : There are two churches in the town—the Roman Catholic Mission Church and the Canadian Baptist Mission Church. The Roman Catholic Mission Church was constructed in 1927 with brick walls and tin roof. There is a high wooden platform at one end of the hall. A photograph of Christ is hung on the wall along with a wooden

cross. The church is under the control of a Parish priest who lives in a house constructed by the side of the church in the church compound. Everyday at 6.00 A.M. prayers are attended by 15 to 20 persons. The Sunday prayers are attended by 150 to 200 persons. The church celebrates the following festivals :

Annual Parish Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Patron of the Church	March-April	3,000 persons from surrounding villages
Christmas	December 25	1,500 persons
Good Friday and Easter	March-April	1,000 person

There are no chairs in the church. There are, however, wooden planks for sitting. The church also runs an elementary school within its premises.

The Canadian Baptist Mission Church was constructed with brick walls and tin roof after the Roman Catholic Mission Church was constructed. It has less members. There is no separate house for the priest. Chrismas, Good Friday and Easter are celebrated every year. The priest conducts daily prayers attended by eight to ten persons. It also runs an elementary school within its premises.

Religious Organisations

The only religious organisation in the town is the Shanti Ashram established in 1932 by Shri Kalupuru Venkatanarayana of Telaga caste with a view to propagate peace on earth and popularise the teachings of Bhagvat Geeta. Initially the Ashram was housed in a thatched hut on the outskrits of the town on a piece of vacant land (*Poramboku*). Later the landowners in its neighbourhood helped in its expansion. The owner himself is in charge of the Ashram and looks after its maintenance.

The Ashram has three pucca buildings—Shri Gurmandiram established in 1949, Shri Veerabrahman Matham esta-

blished in 1958 and Shri Geeta Bhawan established in 1967. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been spent for the construction of these buildings. A stone idol of Shri Krishna is kept in the Geeta Bhavan. Stone idols of Shri Veerabhadraswamy, Govindamma and Siddharappa are kept in Shri Veerabhadra Matham. They were disciples of Shri Krishna.

Prayers are held at the Ashram daily from 4.00 A.M, to 8.00 A.M. Very few people attend the prayers. There are five permanent members of the Ashram. They joined it as they have no encrumbances in life. They are Saivashri Nityananda Swami (Chief Organiser), Appala Swamy, and Srikrishna Sadhu and two ladies Appalanaraswama and Narayanamma.

The Ashram is maintained from the income of 0.810 hectares of land of the owner who has donated it to the Ashram and donations received from the general public.

Crime

Life in the town is quite peaceful. There is no breach of peace and no problem for law and order because of the following reasons :

(a) Small size of the town,

(b) absence of trade unions due to absence of industrial establishments,

(c) backwardness of the people,

(d) domination of the town by economically backward people, and

(e) people's obedience to the authority and decisions of the town's respectable persons.

There is only one police station in the town under the supervision of a Police Sub-Inspector. The staff consists of a Head Constable and ten police constables. In 1968-69, 15 cases were registered out of which 11 were prosecuted and convicted for a period of less than one year. These cases were of minor nature—three of house breaking, six of theft and two of cattle lifting.

XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Characteristics of the Region and Relationship with Other Towns

Srikakulam district is located at the north-eastern corner of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the most backward areas in the state because major portion of the region in which it is situated is under Agency tract and some of its portions are under the influence of the sea and sandy loams. There are very few fertile lands in the district. There is only one river, Nagavalli, which irrigates the lands in the district. Before the construction of the dam on this river at Thotapalli, the irrigation of lands was done by tank water. After the dam was constructed, canal irrigation substituted tank irrigation.

There are altogether 16 towns in district. Veeraghattam is in Palakonda taluk whose major portion is in the Agency area. The town is located in the plains of the Agency area. There are two other towns in the taluk-Palakonda and Rajam. There is no town in the Agency area of the taluk. There are 422 inhabited villages in the taluk-102 in the Agency area and 320 in the plains area. If the results of 1971 census are considered, there is only one urban centre for more than 200 village in the taluk as a whole or one urban centre for more than 150 villages in the plains area of the taluk. The density of 265 persons per sq. km. for the district is one of the highest among the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The most important characteristic of the town is that the Agency area is easily accessible from the town. There are cutcha roads to the interior of the villages situated in the Agency area. It is because of this reason that the town had become an important centre for trade transaction in hill produce. The town enjoyed this status till a few years back

when the development of communications to the Agency area retarded its development. The traders who were dealing in hill produce shifted their transaction to agricultural produce, after canal irrigation became a reality on the construction of the Nagavalli dam.

All the important towns as well as the taluk headquarters in the district are well connected by metal roads. Recently the interior of the Agency area was also connected by roads. The buses ply a very important role in transporting the people as well as the goods. There is a broad-guage railway line-Madras Calcutta-passing through six coastal taluks of the district. There is a narrow-guage line connecting Tekkali with Parlakhemundi (Orissa). There is also a meter-guage line-Vijayanagaram-Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)-passing through some of the taluks of the district. The district, being a deficit area, has to import cereals, pulses, cloth, etc. from other parts of the state. The hill produce is the only thing exported from the district to other-parts of the state. The people living in the district are economically, socially, politically and educationally backward when compared to the people of the other districts of the state. In the wake of the recent Naxalite movement, however, the government has paid lot of attention to this district and opened up roads and set up telephone connections and new police posts in the interior of the Agency area. The main occupation of the people is either cultivation or agricultural labour. None comes from outside to earn livelihood in the town. The town has a fairly good market which is made use of by the people from the surrounding villages within a radius of ten km. Except buses and bullock carts there is no other means of transport to the these villages.

Travel Index of the Population

Being inhabited by agriculturists and traders, the people have necessarily to travel to the surrounding villages and towns for work and marketing. The agricultural labourers go to other villages for work. The traders go to the surrouding villages to collect agricultural or hill produce and to sell

the same in the weekly markets. A good number of persons visit the nearby towns for making purchase and for recreation.

The travel index is calculated for persons who are aged 5 and above by adding up the maximum distance travelled by all persons of the age-group and dividing the same by the total number of persons of that group.

The travel index of the population as a whole is 14.15. It is 22.01 for males and 5.65 for females. It varies from 9.77 in Ward II to 18.28 in Ward V. For males the highest index, 26.73, is in Ward I and the lowest, 17.33, in Ward II. It is nil in Ward IV. The travel index for the females is highest in Ward IV, being 13.40 and lowest, 1.14, in Ward VI. There is thus a wide disparity in the travel index of the males and females in the different wards (Statement 55 Appendix).

The travel index for Scheduled Castes is 8.76 and for Scheduled Tribes it is 5.15. It is 15.11 for other backward classes. For caste Hindus it is 14.47, for Christians it is 46.91 and for Muslims nil. Among the Scheduled Castes it varies from 3.54 for Ghasi to 33.50 for Sinde. It varies from 8.64 for Chakali to 33.50 for Mangali. For other castes it varies from 5.58 in case of Yadava to 66.71 in case of Koppala Velama. Among the Christians it is 149.67 for Madiga and 8.38 for Mala. It can be seen that the range of variation in the lowest level in all groups is not much but it is very wide in case of the highest level (Statement 56 Appendix).

If travel index for workers alone is considered we find that it varies from 15.75 in case of workers in medium business to 189.00 in case highly skilled and supervisory manual workers. Among male workers it varies from 27.16 in case of unskilled manual workers to 189.00 in case of highly skilled and supervisory manual workers. Among female workers it varies from 2.11 for those in small business to 5.58 for those in lowest professional and administrative jobs. It is nil for female workers in medium business. Thus it is found that in case of females of this small town travel is almost inversely related to occupational status (Statement 57 Appendix).

Commutation

There are few commuters from Veeraghattam who go to earn livelihood to other towns. Likewise except traders there are few people who visit the town to earn their livelihood daily. During transplantation and harvesting, however, agricultural labourers from the town go to surrounding villages for work and similarly those from surrounding villages also visit the town for seasonal work.

Veeraghattam is self-sufficient as far as vegetables, milk and other daily necessities are concerned. In fact, vegetables are sent from the town to other places in the district.

For seeing cinema, the people from the neighbouring villages visit the town, while some people from the town occasionally visit the nearby towns like Palakonda and Srikakulam. Veeraghattam gets a good number of visitors during the Ammavari *jatra*.

Due to the existence of Zilla Parishad High School in the vicinity of the town, students from the neighbouring villages commute here for study. Similarly a few students from the town go to Palakonda and Srikakulam for study.

For availing of medical facilities at the Samithi Hospital run in the town, people from the entire Veeraghattam Block visit the town. Similarly for surgery, people from the town visit Srikakulam. For getting advice on family planning and for vasectomy operations people from the town have to visit Bittivada.

People from the town, especially traders, visit the surrounding villages and towns for attending the weekly hats. Every Monday a fair is held at Navagam, every Thursday at Parvathipuram and every Friday at Baljipeta. They also attend the fairs at Gumpa and Sangam every year.

Buses from Veeraghattam ply daily to the surrounding villages and to such important towns as Palakonda, Parvathipuram and Srikakulam.

Hinterland

A city's hinterland is the area socially, economically and culturally linked with it. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines it as the region lying behind the coast district; hence, a region remote from cities and towns. The term is generally applied to the area surrounding the city, standing economically in close relationship to the city, without being characterized by an urban type of settlement in itself.

Even though a town, Veeraghattam exhibits more of rural characteristics than urban ones. Because of this fact there is hardly any area beyond the limits of the town which can be described as its hinterland in strict sense of the term. If, however, hinterland means the entire accessible land beyond the immediate rural land surrounding the town. then Veeraghattam's hinterland spreads right into the interior of the Agency area all around. This is because of the development of communications after the fifties, especially during the sixties of this century. In fact, the town's importance in the district was because it was accessible from remotest corners of the Agency area and *vice versa*. If, however, only the services—economic, social and cultural, and political—are taken into account, the town's hinterland shrinks to a very much smaller size. Veeraghattam is the headquarters of Veeraghattam Community Development Block. As such people from 91 surrounding villages depend for improved seeds, fertilizers and technical expertise regarding cultivation and animal husbandary on Veeraghattam. Since the Panchayat Samithi of the town runs a small hospital, the town serves as the focal point for medical facilities. Vegetables are exported from rather than imported to the town and this export is well beyond the limits of the Block or the hinterland. In fact, the strongest bond or linkage with the hinterland is economic. The town is the only centre in the transaction of hill produce from the Agency area. As such, it is one of the most important entrepot of the region.

Villages Selected for Study

In order to study the influence of Veeraghattam on the neighbouring villages and also to study how life tn those villages influence the life at Veeraghattam itself, six villages at varying distances from the town were selected. The town has two approach roads—one towards its south-east from Palakonda and beyond it Srikakulam and another towards its north-west from Parvathipuram. Three villages were selected on each of these two routes. These were as follows :

Name of Transport route	*Village at a distance of less than 10 km. from Veeraghattam*	*Villages at a distance of more than 10 km. from Veeraghattam*
Veeraghattam to Parvathipuram	1. Vikramapuram (6 km.) 2. Nandimikella (9 km.)	1. Kadakella (12 km.)
Veeraghattam to Palakonda	1. Tudi (6 km.) 2. Navagam (10 km.)	1. Tettangi (11 km.)

A brief account of these villages is furnished here.

Location and Infra-structure :

Vikramapuram

Situated at a distance of 6 km. from Veeraghattam on the north-west road to Parvathipuram, Vikramapuram is a small village of 0.40 sq. km. with a population 577 persons. It is under the jurisdiction of Chittapulivalasa Statutory Village Panchayat and has three of its representatives as its members. The village is not electrified. It has an elementary school. The nearest post office is at Kadakella, 6 km. to its

north-west. The nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Veeraghattam while the nearest railway station is at Parvathipuram, 21 km. to its north-west.

Nadimikella

Nadimikella is a village of 1.60 sq. km. and a population of 866 persons situated at a distance of 9 km. from Veeraghattam on the north-west road to Parvathipuram. It has a nine-member Statutory Panchayat established in 1958-59. It is not electrified. The village has an elementary school. The nearest post office is at Kadekella, 3 km. to its north-west. The nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Veeraghattam while the nearest railway station is at Parvatipuram, 18 km. to its north-west.

Kadakella

The third village selected on Veeraghattam—Parvathipuram transport route is Kadakella at a distance of 12 km. It is a village with a population of 796 persons and an area of 2.42 sq. km. under the jurisdiction of Nadimikella Panchayat. The Panchayat has three members from Kadakella. The village is not electrified. It has an elementary school and a post office. The nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Veeraghattam and the nearest railway station at Parvathipuram, 12 km. to its north-west.

Tudi

Tudi is a big village of 3.4 sq. km. and a population of 975 persons situated 6 km. away to the south-east of Veeraghattam. It has seven-member Statutory Village Panchayat established in 1959. Like most of the other selected villages it is not electrified and has an elementary school. The nearest postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities are available at Veeraghattam and the nearest rail head is at Parvathipuram, 33 km. to its north-west.

Navagam

Though small, Navagam situated at a distance of 10 km. south-east of Veeraghattam is the only electrified village among the six selected to study Veeraghattam's influence on its hinterland. Its area is 1.45 sq. km. and it has a population of 809 persons. It lies north of Veeraghattam-Palakonda road. It has a seven-member Statutory Village Panchayat established as far back as 1958. In spite of being electrified there are only three connections for residential houses. It has an elementary school run by the Roman Catholic Mission and a branch post-office. The nearest sub-post and telegraph office is at Palakonda, 11 km. away and the nearest telephone office is at Veeraghattam. The nearesl railway station as in case of all other selected villages is at Parvathipuram, 36 km. to its north-west.

Tettangi

Tettangi is a big village with an area of 3.2 sq. km. and a population of 2,364 persons situated at a distance of 11 km. south-east of Veeraghattam and south of Veeraghattam-Palakonda road. It has a Statutory Panchayat established in 1958. It is not electrified. It has two elementary schools, one run by Panchayat Samithi and another by the Canadian Baptist Mission, and a branch post office. The nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Palakonda, 10 km. to its south-east. The nearest railway station is at Parthipuram, 38 km. to its north-west.

Demographic Characteristics : The demographic characteristics of the villages are given in Statement 5 (Appendix). The statement shows that Tudi and Tettangi are the biggest villages in area as well as population. Tettangi has a large population even though it is situated at a distance of just 6 km. from Veeraghattam. In fact, Vikramapuram happens to be the only exception to the normal situation of villages nearer the town being larger than those with low urban influence. Similarly, as far as density is concerned, Tudi has the

lowest density even though it is 6 km. away from Veeraghattam whereas the density for Tettangi is one of the highest.

The household congestion index calculated as number of households per census house is slightly more than one for Tudi and Navagam. For others it is one. Navagam is 10 km. away from Veeraghattam whereas Tudi is 6 km. away. It cannot, therefore, be said that villages nearer the towns have comparatively higher ratio of households to a census house.

The sector-wise workers show that it is not necessary that villages nearer the towns have comparatively larger ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors. The highest combined percentage for these two sectors, 31.87, is for Tettangi which is 11 km. away from Veeraghattam. It is followed by Nadimikella which has 27.97 per cent of its workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors and Kadakella which has 22.96 per cent of its workers in these two sectors. These villages are at a distance of 9 km. and 12 km. respectively from Veeraghattam. The nearest villages from Veeraghattam, Vikramapuram and Tudi, have respectively 19.44 per cent and 15.03 per cent of their workers in secondary and tertiary sectors.

Except in case of Kadakella, in all other villages the level of literacy tends to be higher in villages nearer the town. In case of Kadakella, however, even though it is situated 12 km. away from Veeraghattam, the literacy is 20 per cent whereas villages at lesser distance exhibit smaller percentage of literacy.

The heterogeneity of population by ethnic groups is more in villages situated at a longer distance from the town than in those which are located close to the town.

Amenities and Facilities : All the villages have either independent or joint Panchayat. Except Navagam none is electrified. All the villages are using kerosene oil for lighting and wood for fuel. The source of drinking

water in all the villages is well. Tettangi has the maximum number of wells. Each village has one or more tank. Tudi has four tanks. The nearest railway station for all the villages is at Parvathipuram. The buses pass through Vikramapuram and Nadimikella. The nearest bus stop from Kadakella is half a kilometre away and from Navagam two-third of a kilometre away. From Tudi and Tettangi the nearest bus stop is 1.6 km. away. The road on which the buses ply and which is the nearest to all these villages is the Srikakulam—Parvathipuram State Highway. It is a pucca all weather road. The approach road to the bus stop even though cutcha in most cases is all weather road. The nearest jeepable road and the nearest cart track are also the same.

There is no police station in any village. Vikramapuram, Tudi, Nadimikella and Kadakella are under Veeraghattam Police Station and remaining two villages, Navagam and Tettangi, are under Palakonda Police Station.

There is a mixed primary school run by Panchayat Samithi in every village except in Navagam where the school is run by the Roman Catholic Mission. In Tettangi there is also a Canadian Baptist Mission School. There is no primary health centre, dispensary, hospital or family planning clinic in any village. The medical facilities are available at Veeraghattam and Bittivada and the family planning clinic at the latter place.

Kadakella has a post office which also serves Vikramapuram. Navagam and Tettangi have a branch post office each. There is no telephone or telegraph facility in any village. The nearest place for these facilities for all villages but one is Veeraghattam. For Tettangi these are available at Palakonda which is nearer than Veeraghattam.

Panchayat library exists in all villages except in Tudi and Navagam. There is a youth club in Vikramapuram. There is a multipurpose co-operative credit society at Tudi which is functioning since 1914. There is one at Navagam

which is functioning since 1958 and one at Tettangi since 1940. The multipurpose society at Kadakella is also for Nandikella. Statement 59 (Appendix) shows details.

Markets and Shopping Facilities: In all the villages there are grocer's shops, tea and coffee stalls (except at Navagam) and sweetmeat shops (except at Navagam and Tettangi). Cloth shops exist only at Tettangi and Kadakella whereas a pulse shop exists at Kadakella. A weekly hat is held at Navagam. The people of Vikramapuram and Kadakella visit the weekly hat at Parvathipuram also. Besides, the villagers of Kadakella visit the weekly hat at Baljipeta. For major purchases people of all the villages go to Veeraghattam, Palakonda and Parvathipuram.

Jute, paddi, chodi, til, sugarcane and ragi are exported from these villages to Veeraghattam and cloth, agricultural implements, kerosene oil, salt, tamarind, manure and luxury articles are imported from Veeraghattam, Palakonda and Parvathipuram.

There are more shops selling grocery and other essential requirements in the villages at a longer distance than those nearer the town. Statement 60 (Appendix) gives the details.

Land Use Pattern : Statement 61 (Appendix) on land use pattern shows that the hypothesis that villages nearer the urban centre will have comparatively less proportion of land under forest, grazing, uncultivable fallow, cultivable fallow and unirrigated cultivation and on the other hand, will have comparatively more land under homestead, irrigated cultivation and other uses including industrial use, does not hold good in case of the selected villages around Veeraghattam. There is no forest land in any village except Kadakella. Land under grazing is minimum, 0.55 per cent, at Kadakella which is far away from the town, and maximum, 4.3 per cent in case of Tudi situated very near the town. Uncultivable fallow land partly conforms to the hypothesis but cultivable fallow land is more at Tudi than at Kadakella. Unirrigated

land also conforms partly to the hypothesis except that it is lowest at Navagam, 10 km. away from the town and comparatively less at Kadakella than in other villages except Vikramapuram. Homestead land is lowest at Tudi even though it is closer to the town and highest at Navagam which is 10 km. away. Irrigated land is almost uniform in all the villages except Vikramapuram and Navagam. Land is not put to industrial and other uses in any villages.

Each village is situated in just one cluster. There are no hamlets in any village.

Material Culture :

House Types

The house types seen in the villages are as follows :

STATEMENT 27

House-types in Selected Villages

Name of village	Distance from Veeragattam	Percentage of house-types with			
		Mud walls and thatched roof	Brick walls and tiles	Brick walls and RCC slabs	Brick walls and thatched roof (semi-pucca)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Within 10 km.					
1. Vikramapuram	6 km.	50.9	28.7	2.4	18.0
2. Tudi	6 km.	52.5	44.9	2.6	—
3. Nadimikella	9 km.	62.7	19.6	14.7	3.0
4. Navagam	10 km.	83.3	16.7	—	—
Beyond 10 km.					
5. Tettangi	11 km.	61.3	38.3	0.4	—
6. Kadakella	12 km.	59.5	14.6	1.4	24.5

The statement shows that villages nearer the town have comparatively larger number of houses tending to be similar to those found in Veeraghattam, the exception being Tettangi with 38.3 per cent houses with brick walls and tiles in spite of it being 11 km. away from Veeraghattam.

Conveyances

There being a network of motorable roads now in the Agency area, most of the people travel by bus to Veeraghattam and other places. For shorter distances,however, they either walk or go by cart. Cycles are used by very few persons. The following statement shows the types of conveyance possessed in each village :

STATEMENT 28

Types of Conveyance in Selected Villages

Name of village	Distance from Veeraghattam	Type of conveyance	
		Cycle	Bullock-cart
1	2	3	4
Within 10 km.			
2. Vikramapuram	6 km.	15	78
2. Tudi	6 km.	6	30
3. Nadimikella	9 km.	10	62
4. Navagam	10 km.	4	28
Beyond 10 km.			
5. Tettangi	11 km.	10	80
6. Kadakella	12 km.	15	84

There is no private automobile vehicle in any village. The cycles and bullock carts, the only means of conveyance possessed by the villagers have no correlation with distance.

Objects of Conspicuous Consumption

The only object of conspicuous consumption found in all the villages is the radio. At Navagam, Tettangi and Kada-

kella there is a community set each while in all the villages there are a few private radio sets. The distribution is as follows :

STATEMENT 29

Objects of Conspicuous Consumption in Selected Villages

Name of village	Distance from Veeraghattam	Number of radio sets	
		Community	Private
1	2	3	4
Within 10 km.			
1. Vikramapuram	6 km.	—	4
2. Tudi	6 km.	—	8
3. Nadimikella	9 km.	—	2
4. Navagam	10 km.	1	2
Beyond 10 km.			
5. Tettangi	11 km.	1	4
6. Kadakella	12 km.	1	3

The statement is self-explanatory. The percentage of households possessing radio sets varies from 1 per cent at Tettangi to 4.5 per cent at Tudi.

Sources of Livelihood : All the villages are predominantly agricultural and as such the majority of population in each is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The following statement does not show that villages nearer the town have comparatively more diversified sources of livelihood. The percentage of workers depending on cultivation varies from 64.66 in case of Tudi to 35.11 in case of Tettangi and that of workers depending on agricultural labour varies from 18.76 in case of Nadimikella to 49.90 in case of Navagam. At Kadakella 4.36 per cent depend on mining, quarrying, livestock, forestery, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities. The lowest percentage for this industry is 0.30 in case of Vikramapuram.

the primary sector of the economy has proportionately more workers than the secondary and tertiary sectors, the maximum being 88.21 per cent in case of Navagam and the minimum 68.13 per cent in case of Tettangi. Only in Tettangi which is 11 km. away can one notice diversified sources of livelihood. In all others the concentration is more or less in cultivation and agricultural labour. In case of Nadikella also the household industries and other services employ a small percentage of workers. In fact, among the selected villages it is the maximum at Nadikella as far as household industries are concerned. So also in case of manfacturing industries. Tettangi has highest percentage of workers —14.70—in trade and commerce and Kadakella in transport, storage and communications. Vikramapuram and Kadakella have the maximum workers among the selected villages in other serviees.

It is interesting to note that fishing is carried on at Nadikella for local consumption and at Navagam for marketing at Palakonda and Parvathipuram. However, at Kadakella fishing is carried on primarily for marketing at Navagam.

Almost in every village except Navagam, 4 to 6 per cent of the population derives its livelihood from work outside the village. The work involves agricultural labour in the neighbouring villages. Only in case of Navagam a higher percentage of population—15 per cent—derive their livelihood in this manner. In none of the villages, there are commuters to the town for earning their livelihood. During harvesting and transplantation the villagers come to these villages for giving helping hand.

Agricultural Operations : The approximate yield per hectare of paddy, *chodi*, jute, sugarcane and ragi is almost the same in all the villages. For paddy it is 24 to 35 bags per hectare, for *chodi* 4 to 12 bags per hectare, for jute 4 to 7 *potti*, for sugarcane 45 to 75 tons, for *til* 4 to 7 bags and for ragi 7 to 12 bags per hect[illegible]

Rs. 7,500 to 12,500 in case of Tettangi. The average revenue per hectare is the same, a little less than Rs. 52 per hectare, for all the villages.

The percentage of land under double crop is 84.05 in case of Vikramapuram, 62.30 in case of Nadimikella, and 15 in case of Tudi.

It is only in case of use of chemical fertilizers that it is found that villages near the town use more fertilizers than villages which are away. For Tudi and Vikramapuram the fertilizers used amounted to 255 and 198 tons respectively whereas for Nadikella it is 130 tons, for Tettangi it is 61 to 78 tons and for Navagam it is 15 to 20 tons. Only in case of Kadakella it is as high as 270 tons.

The cost of transport of commodities sold varied from Rs. 5 per cart load in case of Tudi and Rs. 6 in case of Vikramapuram to Rs. 10 in case of Kadakella.

Social Aspect : Statement 63 (Appendix) given an idea of the distribution of population by literacy and educational level. The statement show that villages close to the town have higher percentage of literacy. It varies from 6 per cent in case of Tettangi to 28 per cent in case of Tudi. The only exception is Kadakella with 20 per cent literacy. The male literacy is, however, highest in villages situated beyond 10 km. than in those situated within 10 km. ftom Veeraghattam. Except in case of Kadakella where there is an overall higher literacy, the female literacy is almost uniform varying from 5 per cent to 7 per cent. The percentage of matriculates to total literate population shows an erratic trend, it being as high as 10.1 per cent at Nadikella, which is 9 km. from Veeraghattam to as low as 1.7 per cent at Veeraghattam, which is only 6 km. away from the town. Only two villages—Vikramapuram and Navagam—have technical diploma or certificate holders, their respective percentage being very insignificant as it is less than one in both cases. Nadikella is the only

village having technical degree holders (2.5 per cent of its literates population). Navagam and Kadakella do not have graduates or post graduates. Tudi has 3.1 per cent of its literate population in this educational level. The corresponding figures for Nadikella is 1.7 per cent and for Veeraghattam and Tettangi less than one per cent each.

The percentage of students to total population also shows an erratic trend varying from 8 per cent in case of Vikramapuram. Tettangi and Kadakella situated beyond 10 km. have higher percentage of students than other villages situate l within 10 km. of Veeraghattam.

XIV

CONCLUSION

The foregoing account of the setting of Veeraghattam, its environs, its local self-government, its life and labour, its social structure, its family life, its material culture, its elite structure and its hinterland shows that the town is not only stagnating but shows surer signs of decay. For the first time in the last sixty years it has been declassified as a town and now merely remains as a tiny dot of a village among the thousands on the map of Andhra Pradesh. Its functional character has remained almost same all these decades. Even though it had enjoyed an urban status for well over sixty years it had always exhibited rural characteristics. Anyone visiting the town would immediately be struck by its rural landscape and its agricultural facade. Of course, there is nothing strange in this. Situated as it is in one of the most backward Agency areas of Andhra Pradesh right under the foot-hills of the Eastern Ghats, it could not have been any other functional town except an agricultural one not only because of its proximity to the mountain range and its jungle but also because of the historical neglect of centuries. The Agency area of the state is well-known for its tribal population and their predominantly forest economy. In fact, it is because of this that the town continued to throb all these decades since it was an entrepot centre for the trade in hill produce brought by the tribals. Thus the ecological setting of the town was responsible for its predominantly agriculture- and forest-based economy. The technology adopted by the tribals in picking up the hill produce was the time-honoured and primitive one. This reflected in the agricultural techniques also which were also traditional and out-dated. It was an ethnocentric society with very closly-knit groups with limited needs and no ambiton. This is observed from the migration trend. Before the means of communication

developed hardly any migration was noticeable. Similarly, before the construction of Nagavalli dam very few felt motivated to come to the town for settlement. It appears that only the Kalinga Komati migrated in bulk after the development of communications. The stagnation before this period can also be noticed if the size of the town is considered. There has been almost no change in the boundary of the town ever since it gained an urban status in 1911. The town throughout remained a class V town with only marginal percentage decade variation in population till 1951. This is also true of the region as a whole because of its overall backwardness. After 1951, however, for about a decade or more the town and the region became vibrant again because the Nagavalli river channels brought new vigour and vitality to the dried lands of the district and the network of roads brought the forest economy of the tribals in contact with the cash nexus. But for the town this appeared to be shortlived as again it has fallen back in deep slumber. The town does not now enjoy the monopoly in dealing in forest produce. Other towns of the district have established their contacts with the tribals directly. This has compelled the traders of the towns to shift their trade transactions to agricultural produce. The development of communications brought in new ideas and tastes in its wake thus resulting in a steady strem of outward migration, figures for which are not available.

The lack of entrepreneurial acumen and skill and the lack of capacity to take risk on the part of the only economically well-to-do caste of Kalinga Komati has left the town bereft of any industry, especially agro-based industries. The preparation of leaf plates, cigars and *papad* are the only household industries. Amudalavalasa in the taluk has taken a lead and has grown a prominent centre of agro-based industries. The young venturesome among the capital owners are now migrating to Amudalavalasa and there is thus a flight of capital to that place.

The development of the town depends on the development not only of the region in particular but of the entire

Agency area in general. In fact, the town cannot be considered in isolation as its economy as well as social structure reflects the economy and social structure of the region. As in Andhra Pradesh as a whole, caste plays a dominant role in everyday life of the town. The different streets in the wards of the town are named after the castes dominating the same. There are clusters of castes in only specific localities. Traditional occupations are strictly adhered to though education to very small extent is breaking this rigid adherance. The rigid social structure has not yet broken down because the town's economy has not developed. It has yet to come out of the primary sector of the economy. In fact it is the case with other towns of the region as well. To-day 61-6 per cent of the town's workers are in the primary sector. In 1961 this percentage for the town was 42.83. For Rajam, another town in Palakonda taluk, it was 40.29 while for Palakonda it was 33.74. For Parvathipuram is was nearly 29 per cent.

Chrystller's formulation that a town as a central place has a cluster of service functions which spread over the surrounding area to the extent it is economically viable does not hold true for Veeraghattam for the town serves as a central place for only export of hill produce. It does not have any other service function. Burgers' formulation of zonal development that cities grow in a series of conecentric zones as maintaining pressure of population and land value converging from all directions on the city centre, leads to a segregation of different uses of land, working outward from the central business district to the city suburb is also not applicable to Veeraghattam as there is pressure of population on land. The density of 1,169 persons per sq. km. for the town is among the lowest for the urban centres of the region. There is no integration of urban centres as envisaged by Chauncy Harris, because between two urban centres of the region there are specks of villages each vying with the other in backwardness. Though the urban centres like Srikakulam, Palakonda and Parvathipuram are connected by a State High-

way there have been no development along the Highway. Growth has not migrated along the eastern and western outlets of the town in wedge-shaped sectors, narrow and compressed at the centre but broad and free to expand at the margins as thought by Hoyt.

The material culture of the town as seen in the house-types also shows the stagnation of the town. Most of the houses are thatched houses. Very few people possess objects of conspicuous consumption. There are no costly goods. People use earthen or aluminium utensils for cooking and serving food. Firewood is still used as fuel and kerosene oil for lighting. Domestic electric connections are few. Very few houses have basic amenities as kitchen, latrine and bath-room. The per capita floor place is not fit for human beings. There has been no shift of the rich to the outskirts of the town. In fact their concentration is in the area which is predominantly commercial.

The urban traits and urbanism have not yet percolated to the residents of the town. People still wear blouse. Family labour is common among all castes irrespective of the nature of work or economic status. Literacy figures are not encouraging. Traditional occupation is perpetuated from one generation to another. Observance of rituals do not show the urban indifference. In the elite structure also a Mala and a Madiga do figure among the most influential persons in the town but their influence is restricted only to the ward in which they are in a majority. The caste hierarchy and the social disability is reflected in the fact that there is none from among the Scheduled Castes in the list of the most respected persons in the town. In fact no Mala or Madiga figures in the ward dominated by them. In the Panchayat elections, however, the picture is different. Group dominance plays its part and we find Mala and Madiga represented though one must be against a reserved seat. Except in a solitary case during the 1964 Panchayat elections when a Madiga opposed a Kurakula

for a seat, generally a Mala is pitted against Mala and a Madiga against Madiga. The political parties– both state level as well as national—have not yet penetrated the Panchayat elections as they have done municipal elections in other towns.

Households defaulting in sending children to school are many. Education has not been found either essential or desirable since it is seldom needed for the types of occupation followed by various castes. If this is so for boys, the conditions for girls' education can well be imagined. In fact, among the reasons for not sending girls to school one was 'not interested in girl's education'. The drop out cases in such situation ought to be many though this has not been brought out during the field investigation.

The amount of land held and the size of holding are too uneconomic to grow any cash crops. Sugarcane is grown only because of the irrigation facilities provided by the Nagavalli project channels. Most of the persons either do tenancy cultivation or work as agricultural labourers. The tools used are age-old. Chemical manures are used by a few growing cash crops thanks to the Community Development Block. Diversified sources of livelihood are few.

The hinterland is dependent upon the town rather than *vice versa* especially for marketing and medical facilities though the dependence is by no means total. The daily necessities are found in the town itself.

Apart from the absence of extraneous factors that would have led to the economic development of the town, the local body also is callous to the needs of the population and the improvement of the town. Even though conservancy has a special budget, during the monsoon the town becomes a stinking pool. Despite provision of land for public latrines, no public latrines are constructed. No encouragement is given to construct service latrines or to convert them into water-borne ones. Even though license is needed for cycle and tea

check the surroundings and cleanliness of eating places yet these are dingy and dirty. In short, the Panchayat which has to cater to the welfare of the people leaves much to be desired.

Thus is the centuries of neglect of the region in particular, the development of Amudalavalasa as an agro-industries centre, the indifference of the Panchayat and ironically, the development of the communications that have led to the town's stagnation and decay. Unless a long-term regional development programme is launched for the entire Agency area of the district, Veeraghattam will in decades to come either remain as one of the many hundred thousands of villages in the country or will be stripped of people and like its legendary counterpart in the past, Acchapuavalasa, will only remain in the memories of generations to come as a one-time land of the brave !

APPENDIX - I
STATEMENTS

STATEMENT 1

Distribution of Households in Wards by Caste/Tribe/Community and Traditional Occupation

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Occupation (Traditional)	Number of households in								
			Ward I	Ward II	Ward III	Ward IV	Ward V	Ward VI	Ward VII	Ward VII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bevara	Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
2	Brahmin	Priest	20	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	28
3	Chakali	Washerman	—	33	12	—	—	—	9	—	54
4	Dandani	Begger	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
5	Gauda Golla	Shepherd or Cowherd	2	6	—	—	—	2	6	—	16
6	Ghasi	Sweeper	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	13
7	Gousu	Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
8	Jana	Trade	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
9	Jangam	Priest	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	—	8
10	Jatapu	Collection of forest produce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
11	Kalinga Komati	Trade	87	23	5	40	62	19	26	—	262
12	Kamsali or Viswa Brahmin	Goldsmith	—	—	—	—	6	2	3	—	11

STATEMENT 1 (Concld.)

Sr. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Occupation (Traditional)	Number of households in								
			Ward I	Ward II	Ward III	Ward IV	Ward V	Ward VI	Ward VII	Ward VIII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Kapu	Cultivation	29	23	1	76	12	60	98	—	299
14	Konda Dora	Collection of forest produce	—	—	—	—	—	1	43	—	44
15	Koppala Velama	Cultivation	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	8
16	Kummari	Potter	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
17	Kurakula	Vegetable growing	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	—	182
18	Mediga (including Christian)	Labourer	—	—	180	17	—	—	—	—	197
19	Mala (including Christian)	Labourer	—	—	99	1	—	21	—	—	121
20	Mangali	Barber	—	13	4	1	—	9	—	—	27
21	Medari	Basket making	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
22	Mekala Golla	Shepherd	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44
23	Muslim	Not known	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
24	Nagasapu	Not known	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
25	Nakkala	Labourer	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
26	Neyyala	Trade	4	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	15

27	Pallí	Fisherman	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	16
28	Panda	Priest	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
29	Penala	Begger	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
30	Perika	Beggar	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
31	Pondara	Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
32	Raju	Cultivation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
33	Relli	Trade	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	54
34	Sali	Weaving	—	—	—	—	14	27	11	—	52
35	Sani	Dancing	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
36	Sejidi	Cultivation	—	—	—	—	11	93	14	—	118
37	Senapathi	Village watchman	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
38	Sharabu	Trade	3	2	—	8	4	—	4	—	21
39	Sinde	Trade	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
40	Sistikarnam	Writer caste	2	—	—	73	—	1	2	—	78
41	Sondi	Taddy topping	—	—	—	—	32	2	9	—	43
42	Telaga	Cultivation	2	93	33	66	11	9	16	—	230
43	Telukula	Oil crushing	5	—	—	—	6	4	4	—	19
44	Vaddi	Clay work	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	46
45	Velama	Cultivation	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
46	Yadava	Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	Total		179	245	516	303	209	402	281	6	2,141

STATEMENT 2

Rural Areas Connected by Bus with the Veeraghattam

Sl. No.	Route	Distance in km. from the periphery of the town	Number of buses	Frequency of serviee per day	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gummalaxmipuram to Srikakulam	61.15 63	3	8 (4 either way)	Passing through Veeraghattam
2.	Amudalavalasa to Chilakalapalli	48.27 65	1	6 (3 either way)	Passing through Veeraghattam
3.	Srikakulam to Kurupam via Parvathipuram	63 41.84 27	1	6 (3 either way)	Passing through Veeraghattam

4.	Saluru to Sankali	73 24.14	4	8 (4 either way)	Passing through Veeraghattam
5.	Veeraghattam to Karada	0 39	1	2 (1 either way)	—
6.	Veeraghattam to Bathali	0 104	2	4 (2 either way)	—
7.	Srikakulam to Chinamerangi	63 25	1	2 (1 either way)	Passing through Veeraghattam
8.	Palakonda to Chilakalapalli	21 65	1	2 (1 either way)	Passing through Veeraghattam

STATEMENT 3

Towns Connected by Bus with Veeraghattam

Sr. No.	Route	Distance in Km. from the periphery of the town	Number of buses	Frequency of service per day	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gummalaxmipuram	61.15	3	8	Passing through Veeraghattam
	to			(4 either way)	
	Srikakulam	63			
2.	Amudalavalasa	48.27	1	6	Passing through Veeraghattam
	to			(3 either way)	
	Chilakalapalli	65			
	via				
	Parvathipuram	27			
	and				
	Bobbili	52			
3.	Srikakulam	63	12	26	Passing through Veeraghattam
	to			(13 either way)	
	Parvathipuram	27			
4.	Srikakulam	63	1	2	Passing through Veeraghattam
	to			(1 either way)	
	Kurupam	41.84			
	via				
	Parvathipuram	27			

5.	Saluru	78	4	8	Passing through Veeraghattam
	to			(4 either way)	
	Sankali	24.14			
	via				
	Parvathipuram	27			
6.	Veeraghattam	0	1	2	—
	to			(1 either way)	
	Karada	39			
	via				
	Parvathipuram	27			
	and Bobbili	52			
7.	Veeraghattam	0	1	4	—
	to			(2 either way)	
	Bobbili	52			
	via				
	Parvathipuram	27			
8.	Srikakulam	63	1	2	Passing through Veeraghattam
	to			(1 either way)	
	Chinamerangi	25			
9.	Palakonda	21	1	2	Passing through Veeraghattam
	to			(1 either way)	
	Chilakalapalli	65			
	via				
	Parvathipuram				
	and Bobbili	52			

STATEMENT 4

Rate of Levy on Different Articles in Veeraghattam Town Panchayat

Sr. No.	Name of article	Amount of tax (in Rupees)			
		Car and bus stand auction		Daily market auction	
		Truck or van	Cart	KAVIDI	Head load
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cloth	1.50	1.00	0.25	0.13
2.	Jaggery	4.00	1.00	0.13	0.16
3.	Chillies	4.00	2.00	0.25	0 13
4.	Onion	3.00	1.00	0.13	0.06
5.	Turmeric	4.00	2.00	0.25	0.03
6.	Grocery articles	—	—	0.10	0.10
7.	Sugar cane	0.50	0.25	0-06	0.03
8.	'Kunkundu'	3.00	1.50	0.13	0.08
9.	Dried fish	4.00	1.50	0.13	0.06
10.	Fresh fish	4.00	1.00	0.25	0.13
11.	Rice	2.00	0.50	0.13	0.06
12.	Cereals	2.00	0.50	0.13	0.06
13.	Tamarind	4.00	1.00	0.13	0 06
14.	Ginger and roots	2.00	0.50	0.13	0.06
15.	Fresh tamarind	3.00	0.35	0.13	0.06
16.	Vegetables	3.00	0.50	0.13	0.06
17.	Sweetmeats	—	—	0.13	0.06

18.	Leafy vegetables	—	0.50	0.13	0.06
19.	Kerosene	2.00	1.00	0.13	0.06
20.	Hides	4.00	1.00	0.06	0.03
21.	Tobacco	4.00	1.50	0.13	0.06
22.	Salt	1.00	0.25	0.06	—
23.	Bangles	—	0.06	0.03	—
24.	Coconuts	4.00	1.50	0.13	0.06
25.	Edible fruits	—	—	0.06	0.03
26.	Rope	2.00	0.50	0.06	0.03
27.	Fibre (gogunara)	1.50	0.25	0.06	0.03
28.	Rope	4.00	1.00	0.13	0.06
29.	Maize	2.00	1.00	0.13	0.06
30.	Fuel (wood)	2.00	0.50	0.06	0.03
31.	Fruits (mango, banana)	2.00	0.50	0.06	0.03
32.	Medari articles (baskets etc.)	1.00	0.25	0.06	0.03
33.	Bamboo	2.00	0.50	—	0.03
34.	Banana leaves and ADDA leaves	2.00	0.50	—	0.03
35.	Cucumber	1.00	0.25	0.06	0 03
36.	Dried hay	0.50	0.13	0.03	0.01
37.	Green fodder	—	—	0.03	0.02
38.	Eggs	—	—	0.06	0.03
39.	Animals brought for sale (buffaloes, cows, foxes etc.)	—	—	—	0 13
40.	Cavles	—	—	—	0.03
41.	Pigs, goats. etc.	—	—	—	0.06
42.	Birds	—	—	—	0.03
43.	Selling ice cream	—	—	—	0.13
44.	Propaganda articles	—	—	—	0.50

STATEMENT 5

Income of Veeraghattam Town Panchayat

Sr. No.	Source	Income (in Rupees)	
		1967-1968	1968-1969
1	2	3	4
1.	Land use	—	1,654.85
2.	House tax	23,980.15	14,559.30
3.	Profession tax	1,276.00	852.00
4.	Vehicle tax	72.00	21.20
5.	Entertainment tax	4,577.53	5,340.95
6.	Surcharge of stamp duty	1,346.24	3,868.80
7.	Warrant of district fees	6.68	—
8.	Fees and fines	193.60	163.80
9.	Management receipts	35,56	856.72
10.	Fishery rentals	—	115.00
11.	Sale of rubbish	—	10.00
12.	List of electoral rolls	—	—

13.	Cattle pound receipts	118.13	157.25
14.	Market receipts	1,400.00	1,460.00
15.	Cart and bus stand receipts	1,450.00	1,210.00
16.	Rent and produce of lands	796.00	451.80
17.	Licence fees	1,055.00	968.50
18.	Interest on loan bonds	208.68	161.17
19.	25 paise population grant	—	4,200.00
20.	Encroachment fees	164.00	116.00
21.	Library cess	926.67	568.04
22.	Deposits	2,580.50	2,936.75
23.	Advances (refundable)	1,526.00	4,386.90
	Total receipts	41,751.69	44,113.10
	Opening balance	17,316.74	19,067.30
	Total	59,068.43	63,180.40

STATEMENT 6

Expenditure of Veeraghattam Town Panchayat

Sr. No.	Item	Expenditure (In Rupees)	
		1967—1968	1968—1969
1	2	3	4
1	General establishment	6,546.29	5,400.77
2	Travelling allowances	333.19	413.33
3	Collection on establishments	2,029.51	1,615.57
4	Contribution of Provident Fund	11.40	—
5	Office Contingencies	1,233.50	2,094.64
6	Refund of house tax	—	2,967.48
7	Refund on house construction	755.70	25.14
8	Radio (Panchayat)	72.00	52.00
9	Library and Reading Room	91.89	65.00
10	Mid-day meals	—	—
11	Law charges	—	—
12	Election expenses	—	40.13

13	Road maintenance	5,622.91	2,990.18
14	Lighting establishment constructions	4,535.07	8.598.11
15	Conservancy staff	9,723.55	9,511.94
16	Repairs of tanks, wells and drains	3,492.77	6,386.98
17	Conservancy contingencies	2,051.49	4,519.33
18	Markets	—	—
19	Interest on repayment deposits	—	315.04
20	Payment of Dearness Allowance	—	—
21	Deposits	1,794.50	3,084.75
22	Library payment	452.12	624.97
23	Advances	1,250.00	6,398.00
24	Investments	—	626.00
	Total charges	40,001.13	56,390.18
	Opening balance	19,067.30	6,790.22
	Total charges including closing balance	59,068.43	63,180.43

STATEMENT 7

Educational Institutions in Veeraghattam

Sr. No.	Name of educational institution	Location	Year of establishment	No. of students			No. of teachers			Sponsoring agency
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	PRIMARY									
1.	Roman Cathotic Mission School	Sejidi Street	1923	226	—	226	5	—	5	Diocese of Visakhapatnam
2.	Elementary School	Kurakula Street	1928	125	147	272	5	1	6	Panchayat Samithi
3.	Canadian Baptist Mission School	Madiga Street	18-10-1947	64	46	110	2	—	2	Canadian Baptist Mission Bobbili
4.	Elementary School	Komati Street	1-10-1959	323	266	589	10	—	10	Panchayat Samithi
5.	Elementary School	Main road	1-11-1960	205	195	400	9	—	9	Panchayat Samithi
	SECONDARY									
1.	Zilla Parishad High School	Outskirt of town	1950	465	96	561	22	—	22	Zilla Parishad, Srikakulam

STATEMENT—8

Distribution of Students of Elementary Schools in Veeraghattam by Class

Sr. No.	Name of educational institution	Number of students					
		Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Elementary School (Komati Street)	589 (100.00)	186 (31.58)	129 (21.90)	107 (18.17)	93 (15.79)	74 (12.56)
2	Elementary School (Main road)	400 (100.00)	157 (39.25)	98 (24.50)	82 (20.50)	42 (10.50)	21 (5.25)
3	Elementary School (Kurakula Street)	272 (100.00)	114 (41.91)	70 (25.74)	41 (15.07)	25 (9.19)	22 (8.09)
4	Roman Catholic Mission School	226 (100.00)	80 (35.40)	45 (19.91)	37 (16.37)	33 (14.60)	31 (13.72)
5	Canadian Baptist Mission School	110 (100.00)	63 (57.27)	16 (14.55)	15 (13.64)	8 (7.27)	8 (7.27)
	Total	1,597 (100.00)	600 (37.57)	358 (22.42)	282 (17.66)	201 (12.59)	156 (9.76)

STATEMENT 9

Distribution of Students of Elementary School in Veeraghattam by Age-group

Sr. No.	Name of educational institution	Number of students in age-group					
		Total	Below 10	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Elementary School (Kamati Street)	589	381	109	77	21	1
		(100.00)	(64.69)	(18.51)	(13.07)	(3.56)	(0.17)
2.	Elementary School (Main road)	400	318	71	11	—	—
		(100.00)	(79.50)	(17.75)	(2.75)		
3.	Elementary School (Kurakula Street)	272	185	58	29	—	—
		(100.00)	(68.02)	(21.32)	(10.66)		
4.	Roman Catholic Mission School	226	106	58	43	19	—
		(100.00)	(46.90)	(25.66)	(19.03)	(8.41)	
5.	Canadian Baptist Mission School	110	77	31	1	1	—
		(100.00)	(70.00)	(28.18)	(0.91)	(0.91)	
	Total	1,597	1,067	327	161	41	1
		(100.00)	(66.81)	(20.48)	(10.08)	(2.57)	(0.06)

STATEMENT 10

Incidence of Diseases Treated During 1968-1969

Sr. No.	Name of disease	Number treated		Sr. No.	Name of disease	Number treated	
		Indoor	Outdoor			Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	9	19	Oatecinalacia	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, All other forms	—	3	20	Other avitaminosis and deficeincy	—	51
3	Syphilis, All other forms	—	56	21	Anaemic	2	536
4	Gonecoccal infection	—	5	22	Eye	—	4
5	Dysentery, Amoebic	—	7	23	Otilis maclia and mastoiditis	—	734
6	Dysentery, Bacillary	—	631	24	Diseases of nervous system	1	522
7	Tetanus	—	1	25	Hypertensive disease	—	74
8	Mumps	—	—	26	Other diseases of circulatory system	—	125
9	Malaria	—	3	27	Influeza	—	142
10	P.U.C.	1	201	28	Lobar pneumonia	—	3
11	Filariasis	—	51	29	Broncho pneumonia	—	1
12	Others due to Helminthest infections	—	73	30	Bronchitis, Chronic	—	1,952
13	All other infective diseases except influence	1	326	31	Hyperttrophy of tonsils and adenoids	—	59
14	Malignant neoplasms	—	1	32	Plurisy	—	6
15	Diabetes mellitus	—	28	33	Other respiratory diseases	—	60
16	Beriluri and epidemic dropsy	—	82	34	Diseases of teeth and supporting structurers	—	486
17	Scurvey	—	4	35	Castrlties and duodentis	—	88
18	Rickets	—	2	36	Dyspesia	1	532

STATEMENT 10 (Concld.)

Sr. No.	Name of disease	Number treated		Sr. No.	Name of disease	Number treated	
		Indoor	Outdoor			Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
37	Constipation	—	220	53	Eczema	—	11
38	Hernia	—	1	54	Ring worm	—	73
39	Gastroenteritis	1	49	55	Arthritis and sponlylitis	7	120
40	Asctes	—	3	56	Muscular rheumatism	—	171
41	Jaundice	—	8	57	Mayalgia	—	126
42	Intestinal colic	—	390	58	Skin and muscular diseases	—	113
43	Diseases of digestive systems	—	321	59	Fracture of limbs	—	9
44	Chronic	—	33	60	Dislocations	—	1
45	Caliculi of urinary system	1	18	61	Head injuries	—	92
46	Diseases of male genital organ	—	54	62	Laciration and open wounds	14	880
47	Diseases of female genital organ	2	230	63	Ulcers	—	71
48	Abortions without intention	—	3	64	Effects of foreign body entering through oriffice	7	23
49	Normal deliveries	1	51	65	Burns	—	21
50	Other complicatory child births	2	2	66	Effects of poisons	—	2
51	Scabies	—	1,024	67	Asthma	—	94
52	Infection of skin	1	119				
					Total	42	10,300

STATEMENT 11

Industrial Classification of Workers in Veeraghattam, 1961 and 1971

Year of Census	Total population			Total workers			Workers in industrial category								
							I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activies		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1961	8,951	4,427	4,524	4,319	2,632	1,687	575	419	156	1,124	467	657	151	135	13
				(48.25)	(59.45)	(37.29)	(13.31)	(15.92)	(9.25)	(26.02)	(17.74)	(38.94)	(3.50)	(5.24)	(0.77)
1971	9,808	4,859	4,949	3,805	2,726	1,079	649	477	172	1,381	761	620	314	282	32
				(38.79)	(56.10)	(21.80)	(17.06)	(17.50)	(15.94)	(36.29)	(27.92)	(57.46)	(8.25)	(10.34)	(2.97)

STATEMENT 11 (Contd.)

Year of Census	Workers in industrial category (contd.)											
	IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs						VI Construction		
				(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	27	28
1961	—	—	—	411	203	208	120	112	8	29	28	1
				(9.52)	(7.71)	(12 33)	(2.78)	(4.26)	(0.47)	(0.67)	(1.06)	(0.06)
1971	—	—	—	206	161	45	205	172	33	43	39	4
				(5.41)	(5.91)	(4,17)	(5.39)	(6.31)	(3.06)	(1.13)	(1.43)	(1.37)

STATEMENT 11 (Concld.)

Year of Census	Workers in industrial category (concld.)								
	VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communication			IX Other Serviees		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1961	1,238	753	485	69	68	1	602	444	158
	(28.66)	(28.62)	(28.75)	(1.60)	(2.58)	(0.06)	(13.94)	(16.87)	(9.37)
1971	460	404	56	86	76	10	461	354	107
	(12.09)	(14.82)	(5.19)	(2.26)	(2.79)	(0.93)	(12.12)	(12.98)	(9.91)

STATEMENT 12

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Sex, Religion, Caste/Tribe/Commnnity and Broad Age-group

Name of Caste/Tribe/Community	Population			Number of persons whose age-group, working status and sex is											
				0-14				15-59				60 and above			
				Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Chritian															
1. Madiga	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
2. Mala	8	5	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Total	11	6	5	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	5	—	—	1	—
II. Hindu															
Scheduled castes															
1. Ghasi	13	9	4	2	—	3	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Madiga	16	9	7	1	—	1	2	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Mala	9	4	5	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Relli	28	16	12	2	2	7	2	6	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
5. Sinde	4	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	70	40	30	5	2	14	9	20	17	—	1	1	—	—	1
Schedule Tribes															
1. Konda Dora	30	17	13	1	—	7	3	9	8	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total	30	17	13	1	—	7	3	9	8	—	2	—	—	—	—

Other Backward Classes																
1. Chakali	40	23	17	2	2	9	4	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mangali	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
3. Medari	22	11	11	—	—	4	2	6	7	—	1	1	1	—	—
4. Neyyala	18	8	10	2	—	1	4	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Telukula	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	85	45	40	4	2	14	10	25	23	—	4	2	1	—	—
Other Castes															
1. Bevara	7	4	3	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Brahmin	11	5	6	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
3. Kalinga Komati	172	92	80	—	2	44	37	37	6	10	32	—	1	1	2
4. Kamsali	24	16	8	—	—	6	2	6	—	3	4	1	—	—	2
5. Kupu	163	74	89	1	—	25	28	41	30	2	25	5	2	—	4
6. Koppala Velama	9	3	6	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
7. Kummari	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
8. Kurakula	118	60	58	1	3	24	15	31	35	1	—	3	3	—	2
9. Nagasapu	6	3	3	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10. Pondara	12	9	3	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
11. Sali	19	8	11	—	—	2	5	5	1	—	5	1	—	—	—
12. Sejidi	45	22	23	—	—	9	7	13	11	—	3	—	2	—	—
13. Sondi	9	4	5	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
14. Telaga	52	25	27	—	—	9	10	13	12	—	4	2	—	1	1
15. Vaddi	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
16. Yadava	14	7	7	1	—	3	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	672	338	334	3	5	136	120	166	105	17	83	14	9	2	12
Total	857	440	417	13	9	171	142	220	153	17	90	17	10	2	13
III. Muslim															
1. Muslim	4	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	4	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	872	448	424	13	9	174	143	223	153	18	96	17	10	3	13

STATEMENT 13

Distribution of Population by Sex, Age-group, Working status and Locality

Age-group	Total population			Number of workers and non-workers of either sex who belong to											
				Ward I				Ward II				Ward III			
				Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	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	16
10 and below	282	154	128	1	—	14	16	1	1	24	18	1	—	26	18
11—14	57	33	24	2	—	4	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	6	—
15—19	77	37	40	6	1	2	5	7	3	—	3	6	4	1	—
20—24	56	31	25	4	1	1	3	2	1	—	—	5	6	—	2
25—29	69	29	40	3	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	6	9	—	1
30—34	60	37	23	5	1	—	3	2	3	—	—	9	4	—	—
35—49	164	79	85	8	1	—	7	13	11	—	6	15	16	—	3
50—59	64	28	36	4	1	—	2	4	4	—	1	7	4	1	2
60—64	27	13	14	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	3	1	1
65+	16	7	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	3
Total	872	448	424	34	6	21	40	33	27	27	35	54	49	36	30

STATEMENT 13 (Concld.)

Age-group	Number of workers and non-workers of either sex who belong to															
	Ward IV				Ward V				Ward VI				Ward VII			
	Workers		Non-Workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
10 and below	—	—	1	2	—	—	29	22	4	1	23	25	1	—	29	25
11—14	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	8	1	1	1	1	—	—	9	3
15—19	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	2	6	—	2	3	5	2	9
20—24	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	3	6	1	1	—	5	3	—	3
25—29	—	1	—	—	5	4	1	8	7	3	—	1	6	7	—	1
30—34	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	3	4	1	—	—	7	5	—	2
35—49	1	1	—	—	12	5	—	5	15	13	—	5	15	8	—	4
50—59	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	6	4	5	1	—	4	4	—	2
60—64	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	1
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	2
Total	1	3	1	2	41	20	43	59	46	33	26	34	44	34	41	52

STATEMENT 14

Distribution of Workers by Sex and Occupation

Sl.No.	NCO (1968) Code	Occupation	Workers		
			Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
		0—1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	5	5	—
		08 Nursing and Other Medical and Health Technicians	2	2	—
1	080	Vaccinators, Inoculators, Medical Assistants	2	2	—
		15 Teachers	3	3	—
2	150	Teachers, University and Colleges	2	2	—
3	151	Teachers, Higher Secondary and High School	1	1	—
		2 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	—	—	—
		3 Clerical and Related Workers	9	8	1
		30 Clerical and Other Supervisors	1	1	—
4	300	Clerical Supervisors (Office), Superintendents, Head Clerks and Section Heads	1	1	—
		32 Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape Punching Operators	1	1	—
5	321	Typists	1	1	—
		35 Clerical and Related Workers, n.e.c.	4	4	—
6	350	Clerks, General	3	3	—
7	358	Office Attendants (Peons, Daftaries, etc.)	1	1	—
		37 Transport Conductors and Guards	3	2	1
8	371	Conductors, Transport	3	2	1

		4 Sales Workers	46	37	9
		40 Merchants and Shopkeepers, Wholesale and Retail Trade	46	37	9
9	400	Merchants and Shopkeepers, Wholesale Trade	2	2	—
10	401	Merchants and Shopkeepers, Retail Trade	44	35	9
		5 Service Workers	37	21	16
		50 Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	7	4	3
11	500	Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	7	4	3
		54 Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers	1	1	—
12	541	Sweepers, Cleaners, Related Workers	1	1	—
		55 Launderers, Dry-cleaners and Pressers, n.e.e.	27	14	13
13	550	Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies	27	14	13
		56 Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers	1	1	—
14	560	Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers	1	1	—
		57 Protective Service Workers	1	1	—
15	574	Watchmen, Chowkidars and Gate keepers	1	1	—
		6 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	286	156	130
		61 Cultivators	80	40	40
16	610	Cultivators (Owners)	80	40	40
		63 Agricultural Labourers	193	105	88
17	630	Agricultural Labourers	193	105	88
		66 Forestry Workers	1	1	—
18	669	Loggers and Other Forestry Workers	1	1	—
		67 Hunters and Related Workers	6	6	—
19	670	Hunters	6	6	—
		68 Fishermen and Related Workers	6	4	2
20	681	Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Workers	6	4	28

STATEMENT 14 (Concld.)

Sl.No.	NCO (1968) Code	Occupation	Workers		
			Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
		7—8—9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	39	26	13
		75 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	2	2	—
21	755	Weavers and Related Wood Workers	2	2	—
		77 Food and weverage Processors	5	3	2
22	777	Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweatmeat Makers and Other Food Processors	5	3	2
		81 Carpenters, Cabinet and Related Wood Workers	4	4	—
23	811	Carpenters	4	4	—
		88 Jewellery and Precious Metal Workers and Metal Engravers (Except Printing)	2	2	—
24	881	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	2	2	—
		89 Glass Formers, Potters and Related Workers	2	1	1
25	892	Potters and Related Clay and Abrasive Formers	2	1	1
		94 Production and Related Workers, n.e.c.	21	11	10
26	942	Basketry Weavers and Brush Makers	21	11	10
		96 Stationery Engines and Related Equipment Operators, Oilers and Greasers	1	1	—
27	963	Oilers and Greasers (Including Cleaners, Motor Vehicles)	1	1	—
		98 Transport Equipment Operators	1	1	—
28	986	Tram Car and Motor Vehicle Drivers	1	1	—
		99 Labourers, n.e.c.	1	1	—
29	999	Labourers, n.e.c.	1	1	—
		X Workers not classified by Occupations	3	—	3
		XI Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Inadequately Described	3	—	3
30	X10	Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Inadequately Described	3	—	3
		Total	425	253	172

STATEMENT 15

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Sex, Mother-tongue and Educational Level

Mother-tongue	Number of speakers			Number of persons whose educational level, working status and sex is											
				Illiterate				Literate (without educational level)				Primary			
				Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	Persons	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Telugu	868	446	422	197	171	123	226	—	—	—	—	36	1	60	23
Urdu	4	2	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	872	448	424	198	171	124	228	—	—	—	—	36	1	60	23

STATEMENT 15 (Concld.)

Mother-tongue	Number of persons whose educational level, working, status and sex is																							
	Middle				Matriculation or Higher Secondary				Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree				Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree				Graduate or post-graduate degree other than technical degree or post-graduate degree				Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-Workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Telugu	7	—	5	1	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urdu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	—	5	1	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT 16

Distribution of Households and Members in Different Localities by Occupational Diversity (i.e., Different Members Having Different Occupations)

Description of occupational diversity	Number of households and members with occupational diversity in wards															
	Ward I		Ward II		Ward III		Ward IV		Ward V		Ward VI		Ward VII		Ward VIII	
	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Driver and cleaner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
2. Watchman and agricultural labourer	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	7
3. Gang coolie and agricultural labourer	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
4. Peon and agricultural labourer	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
5. Hotel cleaner and agricultural labourer	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
6. Fisherman and agricultural labourer	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
7. Clerk and teacher	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
8. Clerk, teacher and cultivator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	7
Total	4	10	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	9	9	29

STATEMENT 17

Distribution of Households in Different Localities by Employment Depth
(i.e. Number of Workers in the Households)

Number of workers	Number of households in wards with workers as in column 1							
	Ward I	Ward II	Ward III	Ward IV	Ward V	Ward VI	Ward VII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	3	3	2	—	10	2	9	29
2	7	6	9	—	5	8	14	49
3	1	3	7	—	5	4	8	28
4	5	5	4	1	1	6	1	23
5	—	2	3	—	2	3	—	10
6	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	7
7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
8	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Total	16	20	29	1	25	25	34	150

STATEMENT 18

Distribution of Workers by Sex, Locality and Employment Status

Locality	Total workers			Employment status of workers											
				Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ward I	40	33	7	—	—	—	2	2	—	7	6	1	31	25	6
Ward II	60	33	27	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	3	—	55	29	26
Ward III	103	54	49	—	—	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	98	49	49
Ward IV	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3
Ward V	61	41	20	—	—	—	4	4	—	9	9	—	48	28	20
Ward VI	79	46	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	77	44	33
Ward VII	78	45	33	—	—	—	9	9	—	4	4	—	65	32	33
Total	425	253	172	—	—	—	21	20	1	26	25	1	378	208	170

STATEMENT 19

Distribution of Workers by Sex/Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community and Employment Status

Name of Caste/Tribe/ Community	Employment status of workers by sex														
	Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Total		
	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
I. Christian															
1. Madiga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mala	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Total	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
II. Hindu															
Scheduled Castes															
1. Ghasi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	3	9	6	3
2. Madiga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	4	12	8	4
3. Mala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	4	2	2
4. Relli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	9	10	19	9	10
5. Sinde	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	44	25	19	45	26	19
Scheduled Tribes															
1. Konda Dora	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	9	8	18	10	8
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	9	8	18	10	8
Other Backward Classes															
1. Chakali	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
2. Mangali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	14	13	27	14	13

3. Medari	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	14	6	8	15	7	8
4. Neyyala	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	10	6	4	12	7	5
5. Telukula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	53	28	25	57	31	26
Other Castes															
1. Bevara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	5	3	2
2. Brahmin	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
3. Kalinga Komati	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	38	29	9	46	37	9
4. Kamsali	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	5	—	7	7	—
5. Kapu	—	—	—	11	11	—	5	5	—	62	31	31	78	47	31
6. Koppala Velama	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	2	1
7. Kummari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	1
8. Kurakula	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	76	34	42	77	35	42
9. Nagasapu	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
10. Pondera	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
11. Sali	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	4	3	1	7	6	1
12. Sejidi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	13	13	26	13	13
13. Sondi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	3	1
14. Telaga	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	26	14	12	27	15	12
15. Vaddi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	4	9	5	4
16. Yadava	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	5	4	1
Total	—	—	—	19	18	1	19	19	—	264	146	118	302	183	119
III. Muslim															
1. Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	—	—	—	21	20	1	26	25	1	378	208	170	425	253	172

STATEMENT 20

Distribution of Population by Sex, Migration Status with Reference to Place of Last Residence, Working Status and Duration of Stay in Present Residence

Migration status with reference to place of last residence	Population			Duration of stay in present residence, working status and sex of persons											
				Since birth				Less than 1 year				1-4 years			
				Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Non-migrant	776	426	350	239	128	187	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Migrant	96	22	74	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	7	4	4
I. (a) Last residence outside the town but within the district	89	21	68	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	7	4	3
Rural	62	13	49	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	6	4	3
Urban	27	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(b) Last residence in other districts of state of enumeration															
(i) Hyderabad	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Vizagapatnam	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Last residence in other states of India	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Orissa	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	872	448	424	239	128	187	222	1	—	—	1	2	7	4	4

STATEMENT 20 (Concld.)

Migration status with reference to place of last residence	Duration of stay in present residence, working status and sex of persons															
	5—9 years				10—19 years				20 years and more				Period not stated			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
A. Non-migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B Migrant	1	5	—	4	4	15	1	10	6	14	2	9	—	3	1	2
1. (a) Last residence outside the town but within the district	1	4	—	4	4	15	1	7	5	13	2	9	—	3	1	1
Rural	1	4	—	2	1	14	—	4	3	7	—	5	—	2	1	1
Urban	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	3	2	6	2	4	—	1	—	—
(b) Last residence in other districts of state of enumeration																
(i) Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Vizagapatnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Last residence in other states of India	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(a) Orissa	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Urban	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	5	—	4	4	15	1	10	6	14	2	9	—	3	1	2

STATEMENT 21

Distribution of Workers by Sex, Migration Status with Reference to Last Residence and Employment Status

Migration status with reference to place of last residence	Employment tsatus and sex of sorkers									
	Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-migrant	—	—	16	1	23	1	194	132	233	134
B. Migrant	—	—	4	—	2	—	14	38	20	38
I. (a) Last residence outside the town but within the district	—	—	4	—	2	—	14	35	20	35
Rural	—	—	3	—	1	—	12	25	16	25
Urban	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	10	4	10

(b) Last residence in other districts of state of enumeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
(i) Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(ii) Vizagapatnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Last residence in other states of India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(a) Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	—	—	20	1	25	1	208	170	253	172

STATEMENT 22

Distribution of Non-workers by Sex, Age-group and Type of Activity

Age-group	Number of persons			Non-workers by sex and type of activity									
				Full-time students		Household duty		Dependents		Infants and children		Disabled	
	Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0—14	317	174	143	57	19	—	10	—	—	117	114	—	—
15—19	32	12	20	7	5	—	15	4	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	14	3	11	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—29	15	1	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—39	18	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—49	20	—	20	—	—	—	19	—	1	—	—	—	—
50—59	15	2	13	—	—	—	11	1	2	—	—	—	—
60 and above	16	3	13	—	—	1	9	2	4	—	—	—	—
Total	447	195	252	64	24	1	107	8	7	117	114	—	—

Age-group	Non-workers by sex and type of activity											
	Retired		Rentiers having independent means		Beggars		Vagrants		Inmates of institutions		Seeking employment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
25—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50—59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—

STATEMENT 23

Ownership of Agricultural or Horticultural Land Inside Town or Within Two Kilometres from Outer Periphery of Town by Locality Where the Household is Situated

Locality	Total number of households	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land					Average size (hectare of agricultural land per household)
		Inside or adjoining the town	Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 km.	Within a distance of 1-3 km.	More than 3 km. away	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ward I	16	2	—	1	1	—	1.72125
Ward II	20	3	—	—	3	—	2.29635
Ward III	29	14	—	—	14	—	0 76545
Ward IV	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward V	25	12	—	2	10	—	2.00880
Ward VI	25	2	—	1	1	—	4.86000
Ward VII	34	5	—	—	5	—	2.95650
Total	150	38	—	4	34	—	1.49040

STATEMENT 24

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operations by Locality and Size of Holding

Locality	Size of holding	Number of households owning land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried on by		
			Family workers alone	Family workers & hired workers	Hired workers alone
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ward I	Less than 0 5 hectare	—	—	—	—
	0.5—1 hectare	—	—	—	—
	1—2.5 hectares	2	—	—	2
	2.5—4.5 hectares	—	—	—	—
	4.5—10 hectares	—	—	—	—
	More than 10 hectares	—	—	—	—
Ward II	Less than 0,5 hectare	—	—	—	—
	0.5—1 hectare	—	—	—	—
	1—2.5 hectares	1	—	—	1
	2.5—4.5 hectares	2	—	2	—
	4.5—10 hectares	—	—	—	—
	More than 10 hectares	—	—	—	—

Contd.

STATEMENT 24 (Concld)

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operations by Locality and Size of Holding

Locality	Size of holding	Number of household whose agricultural operations are carried on by			
		Number of households owning land	Family workers alone	Family workers & hired workers	Hired worker alone
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ward III	Less than 0.5 hectare	4	4	—	—
	0.5—1 hectare	6	6	—	—
	1—2.5 hectares	3	2	—	1
	2.5—4.5 hectares	1	1	—	—
	4.5—10 hectares	—	—	—	—
	More than 10 hectares	—	—	—	—
Ward IV	Less than 0.5 hectare	—	—	—	—
	0.5—1 hectare	—	—	—	—
	1—2.5 hectares	—	—	—	—
	2.5—4.5 hectares	—	—	—	—
	4.5—10 hectares	—	—	—	—
	More than 10 hectares	—	—	—	—
Ward V	Less than 0.5 hectare	—	—	—	—
	0.5—1 hectare	4	1	1	2
	1—2.5 hectares	5	—	3	2
	2.5—4.5 hectares	2	—	1	1
	4.5—10 hectares	1	—	1	—
	More than 10 hectares	—	—	—	—

Ward VI	Less than 0.5 hectare	—	—	—	—
	0.5—1 hectare	—	—	—	—
	1—2.5 hectares	1	1	—	—
	2.5—4.5 hectares	1	1	—	—
	4.5—10 hectares	—	—	—	—
	More than 10 hectares	—	—	—	—
Ward VII	Less than 0.5 hectare	—	—	—	—
	0.5—1 hectare	2	2	—	—
	1—2.5 hectares	2	1	—	1
	2.5—4.5 hectares	—	—	—	—
	4.5—10 hectares	1	—	1	—
	More than 10 hectares	—	—	—	—
Total	Less than 0.5 hectare	4	4	—	—
	0.5—1 hectare	12	9	1	2
	1—2.5 hectares	14	4	3	7
	2.5—4.5 hectares	2	—	1	1
	4.5—10 hectares	2	—	2	—
	More than 10 hectares	—	—	—	—
	Total	34	17	7	10

STATEMENT 25

Crops—Production, Consumption and Marketing by Locality

Locality	Total number of households	Number of households having agricultural and horti-cultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of households cultivating	Yield per cultivating household (in bags)														
					1—5	6—10	11—15	16—20	21—25	26—30	31—35	36—40	41—45	46—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	81—90	91—100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ward I	16	2	Chodi	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Jute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Paddy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			Ragi	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Til	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward II	20	3	Chodi	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Jute	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Paddy	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
			Ragi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Til	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward III	29	14	Chodi	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Jute	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Paddy	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
			Ragi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Til	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Vegetables	11	—Not known—														
Ward IV	1	—	Chodi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Jute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Paddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Ragi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Til	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Locality	Consumption per cultivating household (in bags)															Marketing per cultivating household (in bags)													
	1—5	6—10	11—15	16—20	21—25	26—30	21—35	46—40	41—45	46—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	81—90	91—100	1—5	6—10	11—15	16—20	21—25	26—30	31—35	36—40	41—45	46—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	81—90	91—100
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	46	41	49	50
Ward I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward III	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						—Not known—													—Not known										
Ward IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT 25 (Contd.)

Crops—Production, Consumption and Marketing by Locality

Locality	Total number of households	Number of households having agricultural and horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of households cultivating	Yield per cultivating household (in bags)														
					1—5	6—10	11—15	16—20	21—25	26—30	31—35	36—40	41—45	46—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	81—90	91—100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ward V	25	12	Chodi	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Jute	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Paddy	12	—	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
			Ragi	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Til	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VI	25	2	Chodi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Jute	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Paddy	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			Ragi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Til	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VII	34	5	Chodi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Jute	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Paddy	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Ragi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Til	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	150	38	Chodi	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Jute	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Paddy	27	—	2	2	4	1	3	1	3	4	—	3	—	3	1	—
			Ragi	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Til	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Vegetables	11	—Not known—														

Locality	Consumption per cultivating household (in bags)															Marketing per cultivating household (in bags)													
	1—5	6—10	11—15	16—20	21—25	26—30	31—35	36—40	41—45	46—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	81—90	91—100	1—5	6—10	11—15	16—20	21—25	26—30	31—35	36—40	41—45	46—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	81—90	91—100
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Ward V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	2	3	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VII	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	3	3	5	2	3	2	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	——Not known——															——Not known——													

STATEMENT—26

Distribution of Households and Population by Sex, Locality, Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Locality	Number of households and population by sex belonging to religion and caste/tribe/community																											
	Christian									Hindu																		
										Scheduled Castes																		
	Madiga			Mala			Total			Ghasi			Madiga			Mala			Relli			Sinde			Total		
	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Ward I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward III	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	6	5	—	—	—	3	9	7	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	9
Ward IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	2
Ward VI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	4	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	16	12	—	—	—	7	27	19
Ward VII	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	6	5	2	9	4	3	9	7	2	4	5	4	16	12	1	2	2	12	40	30

Number of households and population by sex belonging to religion and cast/tribe/community																										
	Hindu																									
	Scheduled Tribes						Other backward classes																			
	Konda Dora			Total			Chakali			Mangali			Medari			Neyyala			Telukula			Total			Bevara			Brahmin		
Locality	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Ward I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	1	2	1	4	8	7	—	—	—	1	4	5
Ward II	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	15	1	1	1	6	11	11	1	2	4	—	—	—	14	33	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VI	1	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	—
Ward VII	6	15	11	6	15	11	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	1	1	1
Total	7	17	13	7	17	13	7	23	17	1	1	1	6	11	11	4	8	10	1	2	1	19	45	40	1	4	3	2	5	6

STATEMENT 26 Contd.

Locality	Number of households and population by sex belonging to religion and caste/tribe/community																							
	Hindu																							
	Other castes																							
	Kalinga Komati			Kamsali			Kapu			Koppala Velama			Kummari			Kurakula			Nagasapu			Pondara			Sali			Sejidi		
	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Ward I	7	32	25	—	—	—	4	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward II	2	10	12	—	—	—	2	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward III	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	60	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Ward IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
Ward V	8	35	32	6	11	6	8	21	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
Ward VI	2	5	5	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	12	10
Ward VII	2	8	5	1	2	1	14	29	44	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	1	2	3	3	8	8
Total	22	92	80	8	16	8	29	74	89	2	3	6	1	1	1	20	60	58	1	5	3	1	9	3	4	8	11	9	22	23

Locality	Number of households and population by sex belonging to religion and caste/tribe/community																										
	Hindu																										
	Other castes																						Muslim			Total		
	Sondi			Telaga			Vaddi			Yadava			Total			Total			Muslim			Total					
	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
1	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
Ward I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	47	39	16	55	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	55	46
Ward II	—	—	—	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	27	31	20	60	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	60	62
Ward III	—	—	—	1	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	73	65	27	84	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	90	76
Ward IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
Ward V	2	4	5	1	3	5	2	5	4	—	—	—	24	82	77	25	84	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	84	79
Ward VI	—	—	—	2	6	7	—	—	—	2	7	7	17	43	46	25	72	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	72	67
Ward VII	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	62	68	33	83	84	1	2	2	1	2	2	34	85	86
Total	2	4	5	7	25	27	2	5	4	2	7	7	109	338	334	147	440	417	1	2	2	1	2	2	150	448	424

STATEMENT 27

Distribution of Population and its Percentage by Sex and Agegroup

Age-group	Number of persons by sex					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Pereentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0— 4	115	13.2	56	12.5	59	13.9
5— 9	121	13.9	70	15.6	51	12.0
10—14	103	11.8	61	13.6	42	9.9
15—19	77	8.8	37	8.3	40	9.4
20—24	56	6.4	31	6.9	25	5.9
25—29	69	7.9	29	6.5	40	9.3
30—34	60	6.9	37	8.2	23	5.4
35—39	62	7.1	23	5.1	39	9.2
40—44	63	7.2	31	6.9	32	7.6
45—49	39	4.5	25	5.6	14	3.3
50—54	37	4.3	16	3.6	21	5.0
55—59	27	3.1	12	2.7	15	3.5
60—64	27	3.1	13	2.9	14	3.3
65—69	10	1.1	4	0 9	6	1 4
70 & Above	6	0 7	3	0.7	3	0.7
Total	872	100 0	448	103.0	424	100.0

STATEMENT 28

Distribution of Population by Age-group, Sex and Merital Status

Age-group	Population			Number of persons by sex whose marital status is											
				Never married		Currently married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced		Unspecified	
	Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—4	115	56	59	56	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	121	70	51	70	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	103	61	42	61	40	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	77	37	40	34	22	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	56	31	25	21	3	9	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—29	69	29	40	9	2	19	38	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
30—34	60	37	23	1	—	36	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—39	62	23	39	—	—	23	37	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—44	63	31	32	—	—	31	27	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—49	39	25	14	—	—	25	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
50—54	37	16	21	—	—	15	9	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—59	27	12	15	—	—	11	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
60—64	27	13	14	—	—	12	3	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—69	10	4	6	—	—	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 and above	6	3	3	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	872	448	424	252	177	190	198	4	48	—	—	2	1	—	—

STATEMENT 29

Age at Marriage as Related to Present Age and Sex

Present age	Ever married Population			Number of persons by sex whose age at marriage is														
				Male								Female						
	P	M	F	14 & below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & above	14 & below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14 and below	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	53	13	40	2	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	28	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	117	56	61	1	26	26	3	—	—	—	—	28	30	3	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	125	54	71	1	16	30	6	1	—	—	—	31	37	3	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	76	41	35	—	7	23	8	3	—	—	—	14	14	6	1	—	—	—	—
55 and above	70	32	38	—	8	19	4	—	1	—	—	14	20	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	443	196	247	4	65	101	21	4	1	—	—	117	113	16	1	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT 30

Age at Marriage as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Ever married population			Number of persons by sex whose age at marriage is															
				Male								Female							
	P	M	F	14 and below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and above	14 and below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Christian																			
1. Madiga	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mala	6	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	4	5	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
II. Hindu																			
Scheduled Castes																			
1. Ghasi	4	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Madiga	9	4	5	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mala	4	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Relli	12	6	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Sinde	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31	15	16	—	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Tribes																			
1. Konda Dora	15	7	8	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	7	8	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Backward Classes																			
1. Chakali	19	8	11	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mangali	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medari	16	7	9	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Neyyala	9	4	5	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Telukula	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	47	20	27	1	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	3	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT 30 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Other Castes																			
1. Bevara	4	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Brahmin	5	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kalinga Komati	74	33	41	—	8	21	4	—	—	—	—	16	24	1	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kamsali	10	4	6	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kapu	90	38	52	—	15	21	1	—	—	1	—	26	25	—	1	—	—	—	—
6. Koppala Velama	4	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kummari	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kurakula	70	31	39	—	13	12	5	1	—	—	—	19	15	5	—	—	—	—	—
9. Nagasapu	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Pondara	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Sali	10	5	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Sejidi	22	10	12	—	2	5	1	2	—	—	—	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	—
13. Sondi	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Telaga	28	12	16	1	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
15. Vaddi	8	4	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Yadava	4	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	339	149	190	2	50	75	17	4	—	1	—	86	91	12	1	—	—	—	—
Total	432	191	241	3	65	99	19	4	—	1	—	115	110	15	1	—	—	—	—
III. Muslim																			
1. Muslim	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	443	196	247	3	66	101	21	4	—	1	—	117	113	16	1	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT 31

Distribution of Localities by Average Per Head Educational Score

Locality	Population and average per head educational score					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	Number	Score	Number	Score	Number	Score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward I	101	0.64	55	1.08	46	0.22
Ward II	122	0.37	60	0.72	62	0.19
Ward III	169	0.20	90	0.33	79	0.06
Ward IV	7	0.00	2	0.00	5	0.00
Ward V	163	0.57	84	1.00	79	0.13
Ward VI	139	0.09	72	0.15	67	0.03
Ward VII	171	0.38	85	0.62	86	0.14
Total	872	0.37	448	0.61	424	0.12

STATEMENT 32

Distribution of Households by Religion Caste/Tribe/Community and Average Educational Score

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households	Total population			Average educational score			
					Per head			Per household
		Persons	Males	Females	T	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Christian								
1. Madiga	1	3	1	2	1.00	3.00	—	3.00
2. Mala	1	8	5	3	0.88	1.40	—	7.00
Total	2	11	6	5	0.91	1.67	—	5.00
II. Hindu								
Schedule Castes								
1. Ghasi	2	13	9	4	—	—	—	—
2. Madiga	3	16	9	7	—	—	—	—
3. Mala	2	9	4	5	0.22	0.50	—	1.00
4. Relli	4	28	16	12	—	—	—	—
5. Sinde	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total	12	70	40	30	0.03	0.05	—	0.17
Scheduled Tribes								
1. Konda Dora	7	30	17	13	—	—	—	—
Total	7	30	17	13	—	—	—	—
Other Backward Classes								
1. Chakali	7	40	23	17	0.25	0.43	—	1.43
2. Mangali	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
3. Medari	6	22	11	11	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.67
4. Nevvala	4	18	8	10	—	—	—	—
5. Telukula	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total	19	85	45	40	0.16	0.27	0.05	0.74

Other Castes								
1. Bevara	1	7	4	3	—	—	—	—
2. Brahmin	2	11	5	6	1.36	1.80	1.00	7.50
3. Kalinga Komati	22	172	92	80	0 77	1.27	0.20	6.05
4. Kamsali	8	24	16	8	0.83	1.13	0 25	5.00
5. Kapu	29	163	74	89	0.37	0.70	0 09	2,07
6. Koppala Velama	2	9	3	6	0.33	1.00	—	1.50
7. Kummari	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
8. Kurakula	20	118	60	58	0.12	0.17	0.07	0.70
9. Nagasapu	1	6	3	3	1.67	1.33	2.00	10 00
10. Pondara	1	12	9	3	1.00	1.33	—	12.00
11. Sali	4	19	8	11	0.32	0.50	0.18	3.00
12. Sejidi	9	45	22	23	0.27	0.36	0.18	1.50
13. Sondi	2	9	4	5	0.22	0.50	—	1.00
14. Telaga	7	52	25	27	0.31	0.64	—	2.29
15. Vaddi	2	9	5	4	—	—	—	—
16. Yadava	2	14	7	7	0.14	0.29	—	1.00
Total	109	672	338	334	0.44	0-74	0.14	2.74
Total	147	857	440	417	0.37	0.61	0.12	2.17
III. Muslim								
1. Muslim	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total	150	872	448	424	0.37	0.61	0.12	2.17

STATEMENT 32 (Contd.)

Number of households with average educational score																										
Nil			0.1—0.3			0.4—0.5			0.6—0.9			1.0—1.5			1.6—1.9			2.0—2.5			2.6—2.9			3.0 & above		
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	11	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	5	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	15	18	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
5	6	15	–	–	–	1	1	4	9	2	2	6	6	1	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	13	26	3	1	1	6	1	2	2	5	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	16	18	1	–	–	3	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	4	7	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55	58	91	7	1	1	12	3	8	15	11	4	18	20	4	1	5	–	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	3	–
87	91	128	8	1	1	15	3	8	17	12	5	18	24	4	1	5	–	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	3	–
1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
88	92	131	8	1	1	15	3	8	18	12	5	19	25	4	1	5	–	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	4	–

STATEMENT 33

Distribution of Households by Type and Average Education Score

Type of household	Number of households	Total population			Average educational score			
					Per head			Per household
		Persons	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nuclear	70	337	180	157	0.31	0.46	0.14	1.50
Supplemented nuclear	37	230	110	120	0.44	0,77	0.13	2,73
Subnuclear	8	32	15	17	0.16	0.33	—	0.63
Single person	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplemented subnuclear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collateral joint	1	10	5	5	1.00	2.00	—	10.00
Supplemented Collateral joint	3	31	13	18	0.45	0,77	0.22	4.67
Lineal joint	19	111	59	52	0.37	0.63	0.08	2.16
Supplemented lineal joint	3	28	15	13	0.61	0.87	0,31	5.67
Lineal-collateral joint	9	93	51	42	0.37	0.59	0,10	3.78
Supplemented lineal collateral joint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	150	872	448	424	0.37	0.61	0.12	2,17

Number of households with average educational score perhead

Nil			0.1—0.3			0.4—0.5			0.6—0.9			1.0—1.5			1.6—1.9			2.1 - 2.5			2.6—2.9			3.0 and above		
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
47	51	62	4	—	—	5	1	2	5	4	3	7	8	2	1	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
19	19	31	—	1	—	4	—	2	8	2	2	6	10	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
6	6	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	10	17	2	—	—	3	1	2	1	3	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	8	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88	92	131	8	1	1	15	3	8	18	12	5	19	25	4	1	5	—	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	4	—

STATEMENT-34

Distribution of Households by type of Occupation of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Type of occupation	Number of households	Total population			Average education score			
					Per head			Per household
		Persons	Males	Females	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Unskilled manual	83	466	229	237	0.18	0.30	0.06	1.16
Skilled manual	21	92	47	45	0.61	1.00	0.15	1.93
Lowest professional and administrative posts, primary teacher, etc.	4	24	12	12	1.20	1.30	1.00	7.25
Small businesses	26	194	100	94	0.56	0.88	0.19	3.87
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	4	32	22	10	1.11	2.00	—	3.33
Clerks and shop assistants	2	12	5	7	1.11	1.50	0.80	7.50
Intermediate professions and salaried posts, secondary teachers etc.	3	12	8	4	1.20	2 00	—	6.00
Medium businesses	2	9	5	4	1.05	2.10	0.17	11.50
Higher professions and salaried posts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensioners	3	20	12	8	0 80	1.30	—	5.30
Beggars and prostitutes	1	8	7	1	—	—	—	—
Non-workers	1	3	1	2	1.00	3 00	—	3.00
Total	150	872	448	424	0.37	0.61	0.12	2.17

STATEMENT 34 (Contd.)

Number of households with average educational score per head																										
Nil			0.1—0.3			0.4—0.5			0.6—0.9			1.0—1.5			1.6—1.9			2.0—2.5			2.6—2.9			3.0 & above		
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
57	58	76	7	1	1	11	2	2	5	9	2	3	10	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	13	16	1	—	2	2	—	2	3	1	1	3	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
12	14	20	—	—	—	2	1	3	7	2	2	5	5	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
84	88	127	8	1	3	16	3	8	20	13	5	19	26	5	1	6	—	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	5	

STATEMENT 35

Distribution of Households Defaulting in Enrolling School-going Children by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households having children of school-going age			Number of households not having any child of school-going age	Number of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households withonly female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send both to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send female children only to school
	Male only	Female only	Male and Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Christian									
1. Madiga	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mala	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
II. Hindu									
Scheduled Castes									
1. Ghasi	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
2. Madiga	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
3. Mala	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
4. Relli	1	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	—
5. Sinde	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	1	5	2	4	1	4	—	1
Scheduled Tribes									
1. Konda Dora	2	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	—
Total	2	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	—

Other Backward Classes									
1. Chakali	3	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	2
2. Mangali	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medari	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
4. Neyyala	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
5. Telukula	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	3	2	6	6	2	—	—	2
Other Castes									
1. Bevara	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Brahmin	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kalinga Komati	4	4	11	3	2	3	1	—	3
4. Kamsali	—		2	2	—	—	1	—	—
5. Kapu	4	6	8	11	4	6	3	—	3
6. Koppala Velama	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
7. Kummari	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kurakula	5	5	4	6	3	4	2	—	1
9. Nagasapu	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Pondara	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Sali	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
12. Sejidi	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	—	—
13. Sondi	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
14. Telaga	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	—	2
15. Vaddi	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
16. Yadava	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total	19	23	33	34	11	20	10	—	9
Total	33	27	41	46	23	23	15	—	12
III. Muslim									
1. Muslim	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	27	41	48	23	23	15	—	12

STATEMENT 36

Household Default Consistency by Sex in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational Level of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default consistency by sex where educational level of head of household is				
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or junior basic	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Christian	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Madiga	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mala	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Hindu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Castes						
1. Ghasi	1	1	—	—	—	—
2. Madiga	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mala	1	—	—	—	—	—
4. Relli	3	3	—	—	—	—
5. Sinde	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	4	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Tribes						
1. Konda Dora	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Baekward Classes						
1. Chakali	2	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mangali	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medari	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Neyyala	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Telukula	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—

Other Castes						
1. Bevara	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Brahmin	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kalinga Komati	11	1	—	—	—	—
4. Kamsali	2	—	—	—	1	—
5. Kapu	8	3	—	—	—	—
6. Koppala Velama	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kummari	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kurakula	4	2	—	—	—	—
9. Nagasapu	1	—	—	—	—	—
10. Pondara	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Sali	1	—	—	—	—	—
12. Sejidi	1	1	—	—	—	—
13. Sondi	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Telaga	3	1	—	—	—	—
15. Vaddi	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Yadava	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	33	9	—	—	1	—
Total	41	14	—	—	1	—
III. Muslim						
1. Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	41	14	—	—	1	—

STATEMENT 36 (Contd.)

Number of households showing default consistency unstructural where educational level of head of household is									
Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree						
			Engineering and Technology	Teaching	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary or dairying	Others	Not specified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT 37

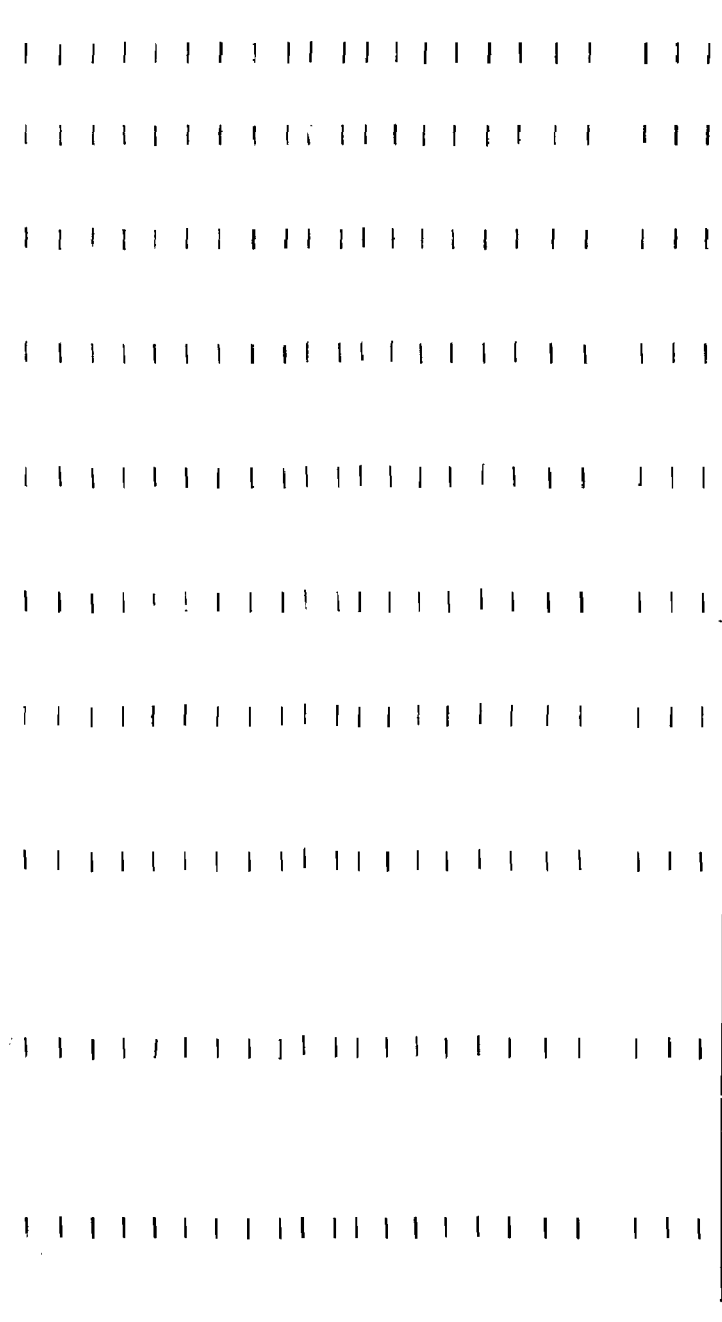
Household Default Consistency by Sex in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational Level of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where educational level of head of household, is				
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or junior basic	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Christian	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Madiga	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mala	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Hindu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Castes						
1. Ghasi	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Madiga	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mala	1	1	—	—	—	—
4. Relli	3	—	—	—	—	—
5. Sinde	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	1	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Tribes						
1. Konda Dora	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Baekward Classes						
1. Chakali	2	2	—	—	—	—
2. Mangali	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medari	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Neyyala	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Telukula	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—	—	—

Other Castes						
1. Bevara	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Brahmin	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kalinga Komati	11	—	—	3	—	—
4. Kamsali	2	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kapu	8	2	—	—	—	1
6. Koppala Velama	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kummari	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kurakula	4	1	—	—	—	—
9. Nagasapu	1	—	—	—	—	—
10. Pondara	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Sali	1	—	—	1	—	—
12. Sejidi	1	—	—	—	—	—
13. Sondi	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Telaga	3	2	—	—	—	—
15. Vaddi	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Yadava	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33	5	—	4	—	1
Total	41	8	—	4	—	1
III. Muslim						
1. Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	41	8	—	4	—	1

STATEMENT 37 (Contd.)

Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where educational level of head of household is									
Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post-graduate degree other then technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree						
			Engineering and Technology	Teaching	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary or dairying	Others	Not specified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



STATEMENT 38

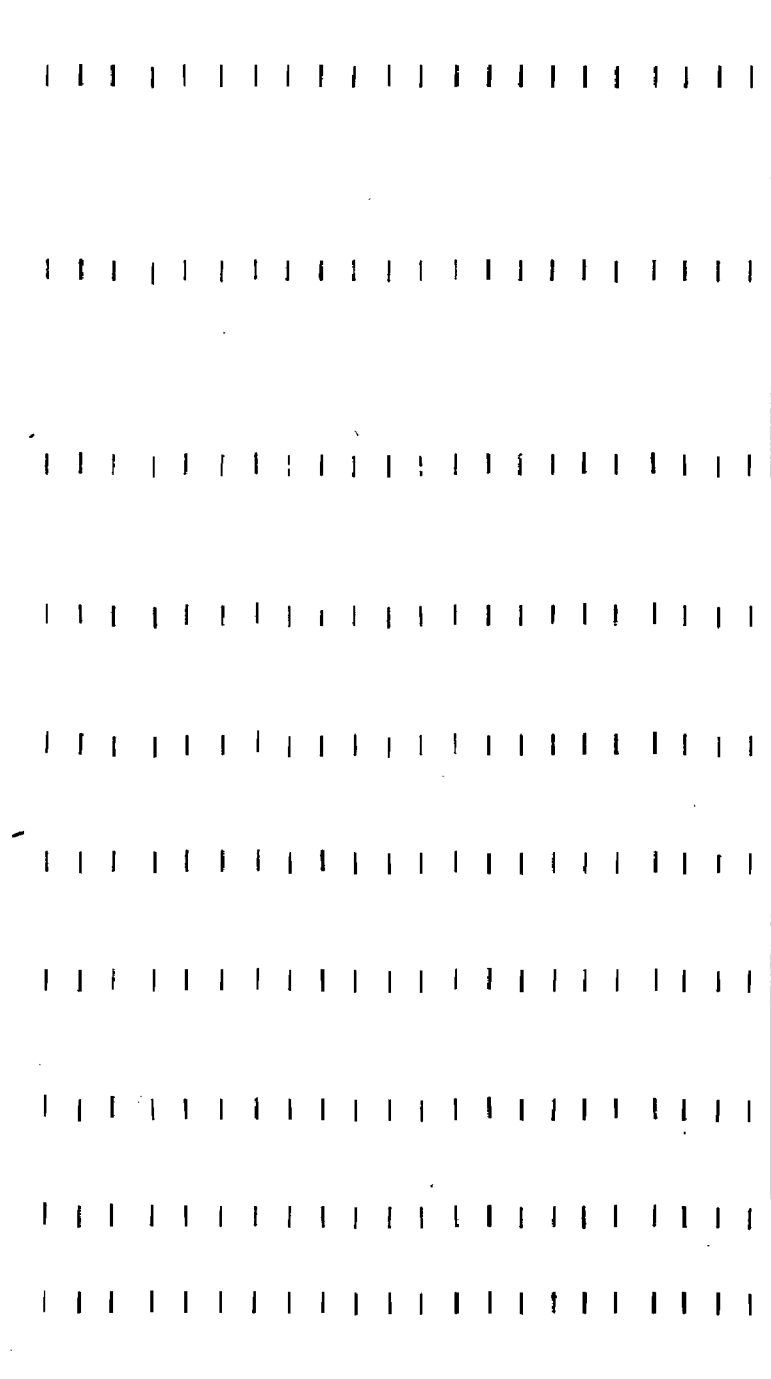
Household Default Consistency Unstructured in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational Level of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency Unstructured where educational level of head of household is				
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or junior basic	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Christian	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Madiga	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mala	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Hindu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Castes						
1. Ghasi	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Madiga	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mala	1	—	—	—	—	—
4. Relli	3	—	—	—	—	—
5. Sinde	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	—	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Tribes						
1. Konda Dora	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Backward Classes						
1. Chakali	2	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mangali	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medari	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Neyyala	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Telukula	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—

Other Castes						
1. Bevara	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Brahmin	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kalinga Komati	11	3	—	2	—	—
4. Kamsali	2	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kapu	8	1	—	—	—	—
6. Koppala Velama	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kummari	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kurakula	4	—	—	—	—	—
9. Nagasapu	1	—	—	—	—	—
10. Pondara	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Sali	1	—	—	—	—	—
12. Sejidi	1	—	—	—	—	—
13. Sondi	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Telaga	3	—	—	—	—	—
15. Vaddi	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Yadava	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33	4	—	2	—	—
Total	41	4	—	2	—	—
III. Muslim						
1. Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	41	4	—	2	—	—

STATEMENT 38 (Contd.)

Number of households showing default inconsistency unstructured where educational level of head of household is									
Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post-graduate degree other then technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree						
			Engineering and Technology	Teaching	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary or dairying	Others	Not specified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



STATEMENT 39

Distribution of Children of School-Going Age Not Attending or Discontinuing After Ever Attending School by Age, Sex Reason for Not Attending or Discontinuing

Age	Population			Reasons for not attending school								Reasons for discontinuation from School					
				Too young		Poverty		Not interested		Reasons not given		Sickness		Failure		Reasons not given	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5	10	6	4	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	17	8	9	3	—	4	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	11	7	4	—	—	6	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
9	5	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	12	8	4	1	—	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	12	7	5	—	—	4	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13	5	3	2	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	78	42	36	7	1	27	16	5	17	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—

STATEMENT 40

Distribution of Households by Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household and Migration Status of Head of Household

	Nature of relation to members of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Number of households where the migration status of head of household is	
			Non-migrant	Migrant
	1	2	3	4
1.	Self	—	—	—
2.	Self and spouse	7	6	1
3.	Self, spouse, and unmarried son/daughters	66	58	8
4.	Self, spouse. married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons/daughters	23	21	2
5.	Self, spouse, unmarried sons/daughters and unmarried brothers.	2	2	—
6.	Self, spouse, married brother and brother's wife with or without unmarried sons/daughters	1	1	—
7.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed mother	14	12	2
8.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed father	1	I	—
9.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters, widowed aunt and sister-in-law	1	1	—
10.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters, widowed mother and grant mother	1	—	1
11.	Self, spouse, father, mother, married sister and sister's husband with or without unmarried sons/daughers	1	1	—
12.	Self, spouse, married brother and brother's wife with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed mother	2	2	—
13.	Self, spouse. marrried brother and brother's wife, unmarried sister and widowed mother	1	1	—
14.	Self, spouse, unmarried sons/daughters, married son and son's wife and widowed aunt.	1	1	—
15.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed sister with son/daughter	1	1	—

STATEMENT 40 (Contd.)

16.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters, widowed mother, grand mother, wife's widowed sister and wife's unmarried brother	1	1	—
17.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters and wife's unmarried brother	1	1	—
18.	Self, spouse, unmarried brothers/sisters and widowed mother	4	4	—
19.	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed daughter-in-law.	1	1	—
20.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed mother-in-law	1	—	1
21.	Self, spouse, and son's wife	1	1	—
22.	Self, spouse, married daughter and daughter's husband with or without unmarried sons/ daughters	4	4	—
23.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters, married daughter and daughter's husband with or without unmarried sons/daughters.	2	2	—
24.	Self (male), unmarried brother and widowed mother	3	3	—
25.	Self (male), unmarried sister and widowed mother	1	1	—
26.	Self (male), married brother and brother's wife, unmarried sister and widowed mother	1	1	—
27.	Self (male) and widowed mother	1	1	—
28.	Self (widower male), married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons, daughters	1	1	—
29.	Self (widower male), unmarried son/daughters, married daughter and daughter's husband	1	1	—
30.	Self (widowod female), unmarried sons/daughters and widowed mother	1	1	—
31.	Self (widowed female), married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons/ daughters	1	1	—
32.	Self (widowed female), unmarried sons/daughters, married daughter and daughter's husband with or without unmarried sons/daughters	1	1	—
33.	Self (widowed female), married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons/ daughters and widowed sister	1	1	—
34.	Self (widowed female), married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed sister-in-law.	1	—	1
	Total	150	134	16

STATEMENT-41

Distribution of Households by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household and Type

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total number of house-holds	Number of households where type of household is											
		Nu-clear	Sup pleme-nted nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Suppleme-nted sub-nuclear	Collat-eral joint	Supple-mented collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supple-mented lineal joint	Lineal collat-eral joint	Supple-mented lineal collat-eral joint	Oth-ers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Christian													
1. Madiga	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mala	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
II. Hindu													
Scheduled Castes													
1. Ghasi	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Madiga	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3. Mala	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Relli	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5. Sinde	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Scheduled Tribes													
1. Konda Dora	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Other Backward Classes													
1. Chakali	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Mangali	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medari	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4. Neyyala	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Telukula	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19	11	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Castes													
1. Bevara	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Brahmin	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kalinga Komati	22	9	4	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	—	—
4. Kamsali	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kapu	29	11	7	2	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	—	—
6. Koppola Velama	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kummari	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kurakula	20	5	7	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—
9. Nagasapu	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Pondara	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Sali	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
12. Sejidi	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Sondi	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Telaga	7	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
15. Vaddi	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
16. Yadava	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	109	46	29	5	—	—	1	3	15	3	7	—	—
Total	147	69	36	8	—	—	1	3	19	3	8	—	—
III. Muslim													
1. Muslim	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	150	70	37	8	—	—	1	3	19	3	9	—	—

STATEMENT-42

Distribution of Houeholds by Type and Educational Level of Head of Household

Type of household	Total number of households	Illiterate	Number of households where the educational level of head of household is: Literate without educational level	Primary or junior basic	Middle	Matriculation or higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nuclear	70	57	—	9	—	2	1	—	1	—
Supplemented nuclear	37	27	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—
Sub-nuclear	8	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Single person	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplemented sub-nuclear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collateral joint	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplemented collateral joint	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lineal joint	19	13	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplemented lineal joint	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lineal collateral joint	9	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Supplemented lineal collateral joint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	150	116	—	23	2	7	1	—	1	—

STATEMENT-43

Distribution of Households by Type of Occupation of Head of Household

Type of occupation	Total number of households	Number of households whose type is											
		Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supplemented sub-nuclear	Collateral joint	Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Unskilled manual	83	35	21	5	—	—	2	13	2	5	—	—	—
Skilled manual	21	11	5	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Lowest professional and administrative posts primary teachers, etc.	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small businesses	26	16	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	3	—	—
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks and shop assistants	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate professions and salaried posts, secondary teachers, etc.	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Medium businesses	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Higher professions and salaried posts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensioners	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beggars and prostitutes	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-workers	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	150	70	37	8	—	—	1	3	19	3	9	—	—

STATEMENT-44

Distribution of Households Whose Family Members are Staying Outside by Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community and Occupation of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households	Number of households whose members are staying outside and whose heads belong to occupation				
		0—1 Professional technical and related workers		3 Clerical and related workers		
		08 Nursing and other medical and health technicians	15 Teachers	30 Clerical and other supervisors	35 Clerical and related workers	37 Transport conductors and guards
		080 Vaccinators, inoculators, medical assistants	150 Teachers, University and colleges	300 Clerical supervisors (office), Superintendents, head clerks and section heads	358 Office attendants (peons) daftaries	371 Conductors transport
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Christian						
1. Madiga	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mala	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—

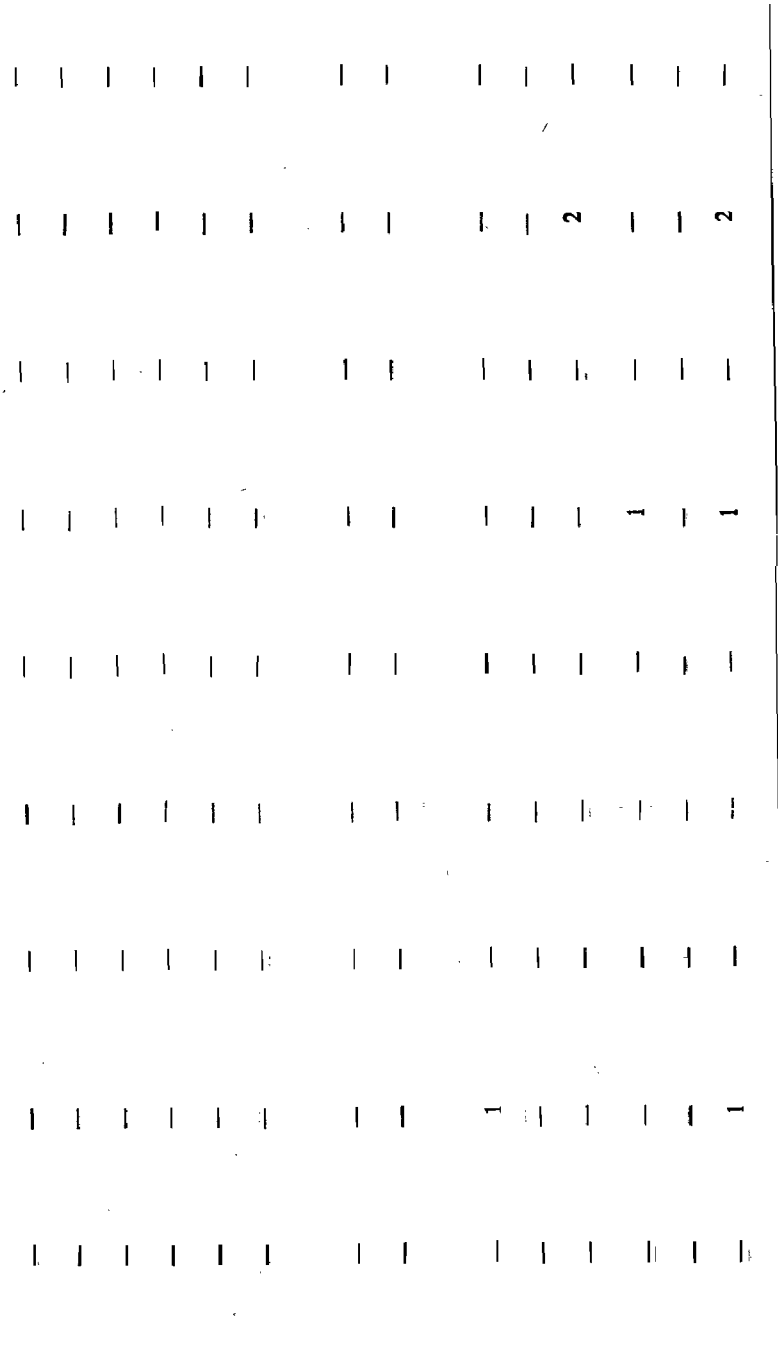
STATEMENT 44 (Contd.)

II. Hindu						
Seheduled Castes						
1. Ghasi	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Madiga	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mala	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Relli	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Sinde	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Tribes	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Konda Dora	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Backward Classes						
1. Chakali	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mangali	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medari	2	—	—	—	—	—
4. Neyyala	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Telukula	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	—	—	—	—

Other Castes						
1. Bevara	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Brahmin	2	—	1	—	—	1
3. Kalinga Komati	1	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kamsali	2	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kapu	6	1	—	1	1	—
6. Koppala Velama	1	1	—	—	—	—
7. Kummari	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kurakula	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Nagasapu	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Pondara	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Sali	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Sejidi	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Sondi	1	—	—	—	—	—
14. Telaga	2	—	—	—	—	—
15. Vaddi	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Yadava	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	2	1	1	1	1
Total	19	2	1	1	1	1
III. Muslim						
1. Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	2	1	1	1	1

STATEMEMT 44

Number of households whose members are staying outside and whose heads belong to occupation								
4 Sales workers	5 Service workers	6 Farmers, fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers				7—8—9 Production and related workers, transporte eqipment operators and labourers		Non-workers
40 Merchants and shop-keepers, wholesale and retail trade	55 Launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers	61 Cultivators	63 Agricultural labourers	66 Forestry workers	68 Fishermen and related workers	81 Carpenters, cabinet and ralated wood workers	94 Production and related workers	
401 Merchants and shop keepers, retail trade	550 Loundrymen washermen and dhobies	610 Cultivators (owners)	630 Agricultural labourers	669 Loggers and others factory workers n.e.c.	681 Fishermen, inland and coastal workers	811 Carpenters	942 Basketry weavers and brush makers	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1


2
2
1
1
1
1

STATEMENT 44 (Contd.)

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4	2	1	—	1	—	1
—	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	2

STATEMENT 45

Material Used in Different Type of Houses in Town and Variation Thereof and Facilities Available in Surveyed Households

Type of house	Materials used in houses		Variation in material use as found in the town
	Walls	Roof	
1	2	3	4
AA-I	Grass, leaves reeds orbamboo	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	—
AB-II	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Tiles, slates, shingle, corrugated zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos cement sheets	Wood for walls, tin sheets for roof
AB-III	Mud and unburnt bricks	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch. wood	Mud walls, thatched roof
BB-IV	Mud and unburnt bricks	Tiles, slates, shingle, corrugated iron zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets	Mud walls with tiled roof (houses,; Mud walls with tin sheet roof (9 houses)
BC-V	Mud and unburnt bricks	Brick and lime, concrete and stone and all other materials	—
CA-VI	Burnt bricks, i. e., sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete and all other materials	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatchwood bamboo	—
CB-VII	Burnt bricks, i.e., sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete and all other materials	Tiles, slates, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets	Brick walls with tiled roof (687 houses); Brick walls with tin sheets (26 houses)
CC-VIII	Burnt bricks, i.e., sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete and all other materials	Brick and lime, concrete and stone and all other materials	Brick walls with R.C. slabs
IX	Miscellaneous	—	—

STATEMENT 45 (Contd.)

Number of houses in town	Class of people living in houses	Percentage of surveyed house-holds	Facilities available			
				Specific (Number of households)		
					Bath-room	
			General	Kitchen	Separate	Sharing
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
—	—	1 (0.66%)	—	—	—	—
50 (2.4 %)	Petty shop owners	—	Family members stay in extented rear portion	—	—	—
1,148 (53.6%)	All types of people (Majority)	109 (72.68%)	Nil	64	10	29
16 (1.3%)	Miscellaneous	5 (3.33%)	—	—	—	—
—	—	(0.66%)	—	—	—	—
713 (32.8%)	Middle class and upper middle class	34 (22.67%)	Kitchen, bath.room, store	32	18	4
214 (9.9%)	Traders (Kalinga Komati, Kapu, etc)	— —	Kitchen, bath-room, store, bed-room, front court yard back court yard, (lavatory; (service or flush)	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT 46

Distribution of Houses by Type, Material Used and Cost of Construction

Type of house	Material used in houses		Total number of houses	Cost of construction				
	Walls	Roof		Below Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000	Not given
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AA-I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	1	1	—	—	—	—
AB-II	Grass, leaves. reeds or bamboo	Tiles, slates, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets	—	—	—	—	—	—
AB-III	Mud and unburnt bricks	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	109	87	10	—	—	12
BB-IV	Mud and unburnt bricks	Tiles, slates, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets	5	—	5	—	—	—

STATEMENT 46 (Contd.)

Distribution of Houses by Type, Material Used and Cost of Construction

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BC-V	Mud and unburnt bricks	Brick and lime, concrete and stone and all other materials	—	—	—	—	—	—
CA-VI	Burnt bricks, i.e., sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete and all other materials	Grass leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	1	—	1	—	—	—
CB-VII	Burnt bricks, i.e., sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete and all other materials	Tiles, slates, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets	34	2	16	11	2	3
CC-VIII	Burnt bricks, i.e., sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete and all other materials	Brick and lime, concrete and stone and all other materials	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX	Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total		150	90	32	11	2	15

STATEMENT 47

Distribution of Houses by Time of Construction and Average Cost, Aevrage Value and Average Time Lapse After Construction When A Major Repair was Undertaken by Locality

Locality	Time of construction	Total number of houses	Average cost of construction per (In Rupees)	Average value per house at persent (in Rupees)	Average time lapse (in years) after construction when a major repair was undertaken
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ward I	4 years or less	1	5,000	5,000	1
	5-9 years	—	—	—	—
	10-19 years	—	—	—	—
	20-39 years	—	—	—	—
	40 and more years	15	3,000	4,310	1.1
	Unspecified	—	—	—	—
	Total	16	—	—	—
Ward II	4 years or less	—	—		—
	5-9 years	—	—	—	—
	10-19 years	1	300	600	—
	20-39 years	—	—	—	—
	40 and more years	19	1,134	2,196	1.6
	Unspecified	—	—	—	—
	Total	20	—	—	—
Ward III	4 years or less	2	8,000	10,000	—
	5-9 years	—	—	—	—
	10-19 years	—	—	—	—
	20-39 years	1	300	1,000	3
	40 and more years	26	862	1,281	3.4
	Unspecified	—	—	—	—
	Total	29	—	—	—

STATEMENT 47 (Contd.)

Distribution of Houses by Time of Construction and Average Cost, Aevrage Value and Average Time Lapse After Construction When A Major Repair was Undertaken by Locality

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ward IV	4 years or less	—	—	—	—
	5-7 years	—	—	—	—
	10.19 years	—	—	—	—
	40 and more years	1	200	400	2
	Unspecified	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	—	—	—
Ward V	4 years or less	2	1,650	2,150	—
	5-9 years	1	1 000	1,500	—
	10-19 years	3	333	1,533	1
	20-39 years	4	3,625	8,200	3
	40 and more years	14	1,510	4,354	3.4
	Unspecified	1	—	—	—
	Total	25	—	—	—
Ward VI	4 years or less	—	—	—	—
	5-9 years	—	—	—	—
	10-19 years	—	—	—	—
	20-39 years	7	614	9,290	2
	40 and more years	17	873	1,940	2.3
	Unspecified	1	—	—	—
	Total	25	—	—	—
Ward VII	4 yearsor less	—	—	—	—
	5-9 years	1	500	700	—
	10-19 yea rs	9	225	406	1
	20-39 years	3	250	2,900	—
	40 and more years	10	715	2,895	2.7
	Unspecified	11	—	—	—
	Total	34	—	—	—

STATEMENT 48

Distribution of Households by Locality, Number of Members and Number of Rooms Occupied

Locality	Total number of households	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	House holds with number of rooms and members by sex					
					One room			Two rooms		
		Male	Female		Number of house-holds	Member		Number of house-holds	Members	
						Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward I	16	55	46	26	8	21	16	6	24	22
Ward II	20	60	62	26	15	38	37	4	18	19
Ward III	29	90	79	36	22	64	62	7	26	17
Ward IV	1	2	5	2	—	—	—	1	2	5
Ward V	25	84	79	64	5	16	10	10	37	31
Ward VI	25	72	67	26	24	71	63	1	1	4
Ward VII	34	85	86	54	24	60	59	6	15	13
Total	150	448	424	234	98	270	247	35	123	111

STATEMENT 48 (Contd.)

Households with number of rooms and members by sex

Three rooms			Four rooms			Five rooms			Six rooms		
Number of households	Members		Number of households	Members		Number of households	Members		Number of households	Members	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	9	10	5	12	19	2	10	9	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	10
7	28	26	5	12	19	3	11	11	2	4	10

STATEMENT 49

Distribution of Households by Number of Married Couples With And Without other Members Aged Five and above and Number of Rooms Occupied by Them

Classification of household	Total number of households	Total number of members	Households with number of rooms and members — One room	
			Number of households	Number of members
I	2	3	4	5
I. One married couple only				
a. Without other members aged 5 and above	13	34	7	16
b. With other members aged 5 and above	39	190	29	138
c. With other members of all ages	52	346	32	184
Total	104	570	68	388
II. Two married couples only				
a. Without other members aged 5 and above	7	28	5	20
b. With other members aged 5 and above	6	37	5	30
c. With other members of all ages	12	98	7	52
Total	25	163	17	102
III. Three married couples only				
a. Without other members aged 5 and above	1	6	1	6
b. With members aged 5 and above	1	10	—	—
c. With other members of all ages	4	40	2	19
Total	6	56	3	25
IV. Four married couples only				
a. Without other members aged 5 and above	—	—	—	—
b. Without other members aged 5 and above	2	20	1	11
c. With other members of all ages	1	13	—	—
Total	3	33	1	11
V. No. married couple with other members				
Total	9	36	6	27
VI, Polygamous marriages				
Total	3	14	3	14
Total	150	872	98	517

STATEMENT 49 (Contd.)

Households with number of rooms and members									
Two rooms		Three rooms		Four rooms		Five rooms		Six rooms	
Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	13	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	2
7	33	2	14	1	5	—	—	—	—
14	109	2	18	3	23	—	—	1	12
25	155	4	32	5	31	—	—	2	14
2	8	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—
1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	27	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	—
6	42	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	11	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	234	7	54	5	31	3	22	2	14

STATEMENT 50

Distribution of Households by Locality and Per Capita Floor Space

Locality	Total number of households	Total number of members	Households with per capita floor space and members			
			1 or less sq. metre		2-3 sq. metres	
			Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward I	16	101	1	6	—	—
Ward II	20	122	2	22	—	—
Ward III	29	169	5	43	10	61
Ward IV	1	7	1	7	—	—
Ward V	25	163	—	—	—	—
Ward VI	25	139	5	34	6	29
Ward VII	34	171	18	96	3	19
Total	150	872	32	208	19	109

STATEMENT 50 (Contd.)

Households with per capita floor space and members							
4-5 sq. metres		6-9 sq. metres		10-15 sq. metres		16 sq. metres and above	
Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
—	—	1	4	1	7	13	84
—	—	—	—	9	57	9	43
4	28	5	21	2	6	3	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	17	6	42	6	29	11	75
4	24	6	33	3	17	1	2
1	2	6	29	3	17	3	8
11	71	24	129	24	133	40	222

STATEMENT 51

Distiribution Of Households by Locality and Availability of Amenities

Locality	Total number of households	Availability of amenities	Number of households with amenities and facilities					
			Kitchen	Bath-room	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ward I	16	a. Not having	3	—	3	—	—	8
		b. Having separately	12	9	7	5	5	5
		c. Shares with other households	1	7	6	11	11	3
		Total	16	16	16	16	16	16
Ward II	20	a. Not having	16	5	9	—	—	17
		b. Having separately	4	1	1	1	1	1
		c. Shares with other households	1	14	10	19	19	2
		Total	20	20	20	20	20	20
Ward III	29	a. Not having	1	15	15	—	—	20
		b. Having separately	19	10	10	—	—	9
		c. Shares with other households	9	4	4	29	29	—
		Total	29	29	29	29	29	29
Ward IV	1	a. Not having	—	—	—	—	—	—
		b. Having separately	—	1	1	—	—	—
		c. Shares with other households	1	—	—	1	1	1
		Total	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATEMENT 51 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ward V	25	a. Not having	3	20	21	—	—	16
		b. Having separately	19	5	3	2	5	9
		c. Shares with other households	3	—	1	23	20	—
		Total	25	25	25	25	25	25
Ward VI	25	a. Not having	4	17	16	1	1	21
		b. Having separately	2	1	1	—	—	—
		c. Shares with other households	19	7	8	24	24	4
		Total	25	25	25	25	25	25
Ward VII	34	a. Not having	28	32	32	—	—	30
		b. Having separately	6	1	1	—	—	1
		c. Shares with other households	—	1	1	34	34	3
		Total	34	34	34	34	34	34
		a. Not having	54	89	96	1	1	112
		b. Having separately	62	28	24	8	11	25
		c. Shares with other households	34	33	30	141	138	13
Total	150	Total	150	150	150	150	150	150

STATEMENT 52

Voting Behavior of the Population During Veeraghattam Town Panchayat Elections Held on September 25, 1964

Locality	Number of registered votes	Particulars of candidates					Result
		Name	Sex	Caste	Election symbol	Number of votes polled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	293	1. Smt. Bhogi Meenakshi	Female	Kalinga Komati	Watch	106	
		2. Smt. Voona Sayamalamba	Female	Kalinga Komati	Bell	179	Elected
II	273	3. Shri Vyasaraju Chandrasekhar	Male	Kalinga Komati	Watch	55	
		4. Shri Kodi Srihari Rao Naidu	Male	Telaga	Bell	212	Elected
III	306	5. Shri Karri Achayya	Male	Kurakula	Watch	178	Elected
		6. Shri Kanchidi Ramachandra Rao	Male	Kapu	Bell	118	
IV	311	7. Shri Janni Appala Swamy	Male	Kurakula	Watch	190	Elected
		8. Shri Sailla Joseph	Male	Christian Madiga	Bell	116	
V	278	9. Shri Kaligi Krupa Rao	Male	Madiga	Watch	202	Elected
		10. Shri Karri Dhanyalu	Male	Madiga	Bell	61	
VI	282	11. Shri Gotta Suryanarayana	Male	Mala	Watch	83	
		Shri Gotta Suri Babu	Male	Mala	Bell	194	Elected

STATEMENT 52 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII	265	13. Shri Mekkala Jaganadham	Male	Telaga	Watch	104	Elected
		14. Shri Kaspa Ramaprasada Rao	Male	Sistikarnam	Bell	160	Elected
VIII	255	15. Shri G. Lakshminayudu	Male	Kapu	Watch	126	
		16. Shri Kodi Srihari Rao Naidu	Male	Telaga	Bell	126	Elected by toss
IX	287	17. Shri Voona Annaji Rao	Male	Kalinga Komati	Watch	185	Elected
		18. Shri Vyasaraju Lakshmi Narayana Raju	Male	Kalinga Komati	Bell	95	
X	269	19. Shri Jammu Gumpaswamy	Male	Kapu	Watch	97	
		20. Shri Perugu Ramamurty Naidu	Male	Kapu	Bell	164	Elected
XI	264	21. Smt. Kikkara Polamma	Female	Golla	Watch	150	
		22. Smt. Gorrela Mahalakshmi	Female	Kapu	Bell	99	Elected
XII	265	23. Shri Shahukara Krishnamoorthy	Male	Sondi	Watch	201	Elected
		24. Shri Betta Taviteayya	Male	Palli	Bell	52	
XIII	265	25. Shri Barnala Bangaru Naidu	Male	Kapu	Watch	172	Elected
		26. Shri G. Surapa Naidu	Male	Kapu	Bell	95	

STATEMENT 53

Most Influential Persons in Veeraghattam

Locality	Particulars of the most influential persons			
	Name	Caste	Age	Education
1	2	3	4	5
Ward I	1. Shri Voona Annaji Rao	Kalinga Komati	62	Illiterate
	2. Shri Voona Sanyasayya	Kalinga Komati	48	Illiterate
Ward II	3. Shri Kodi Srihari Rao Naidu	Telaga	54	Primary
	4. Shri Vaisyaraju Lakshmi Narayana Raju	Kalinga Komati	71	Primary
Ward III	5. Shri Karri Achayya	Kurakula	60	Illiterate
	6. Shri Adapa Madan Mohan Rao	Telaga	69	Illiterate
	7. Shri Janni Appala Swamy	Kurakula	67	Illiterate
Ward IV	8. Shri Sailla Joseph	Christian Madiga	50	Illiterate
	9. Shri Gotta Suryanarayana	Mala	52	Illiterate
	10. Shri Kaligi Krupa Rao	Madiga	55	Illiterate
Ward V	11. Shri Bhogi Venkataramayya	Kalinga Komati	55	Illiterate
	12. Shri Bhogi Venkatanarayana	Kalinga Komati	60	Illiterate
Ward VI	13. Shri Perugu Ramamurty Naidu	Kapu	59	Illiterate
	14. Shri Shahukara Krishnamoorty	Sondi	62	Illiterate
Ward VII	15. Shri Barnala Bangaru Naidu	Kapu	43	Illiterate
	16. Shri Barnala Mohan Rao	Kapu	64	Illiterate

STATEMENT 54

Most Respected Persons in Veeraghattam

Locality	Particulars of the most respected persons			
	Name	Caste	Age	Education
1	2	3	4	5
Ward I	1. Smt. Voona Savitriamma	Kalinga Komati	60	Illiterate
	2. Shri Voona Suryanarayana	Kalinga Komati	58	Primary
	3. Shri Voona Ramgopalam	Kalinga Komati	54	Primary
Ward II	4. Shri Vyasaraju Lakshmi Narayana Raju	Kalinga Komati	71	Primary
	5. Shri Vaddi Satyanarayana Raju	Kalinga Komati	63	Illiterate
Ward III	6. Shri Adapa Madan Mohan Rao	Telaga	69	Illiterate
	7. Shri Janni Ammanna	Kurakula	72	Illiterate
Ward IV	8. Shri Kaspa Chinna Narasimulu	Sistikarnam	66	Primary
	9. Shri Narasipuram Divakara Dass	Sistikarnam	76	Illiterate
Ward V	10. Shri Bhogi Venkataramayya	Kalinga Komati	55	Illiterate
	11. Shri Bhogi Venkataramayya s/o Anjaneyula	Kalinga Komati	60	Illiterate
Ward VI	12. Shri Shahukara Narayanaswamy	Sondi	64	Primary
	13. Shri Shahukara Punnam	Sondi	48	Illiterate
Ward VII	14. Shri Chandalapaka Ramakrishna Rao	Brahmin	67	Matric
	15. Shri Bachara Madhusudan Rao	Sondi	48	Illiterate

STATEMENS 55

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females By Locality

Locality	Persons		Male		Female	
	Number	Travel index (in kms.)	Number	Travel Index (in kms.)	Number	Travel index (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward I	87	16.60	49	26.73	38	3.53
Ward II	106	9.77	51	17.33	55	2.76
Ward III	148	15.61	79	22.78	69	7.26
Ward IV	6	11.17	1	Nil	5	13.40
Ward V	138	18 28	71	24.73	67	11.26
Ward VI	127	10.43	68	18.50	59	1.14
Ward VII	145	13.80	73	22.11	72	5.38
Total	757	14.15	392	22·01	365	5.65

STATEMENT 56

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of persons			Travel index (in kms.)		
	Total	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Christian						
1. Madiga	3	1	2	149.67	382.00	33.50
2. Mala	8	6	2	8.38	11.17	—
Total	11	7	4	46.91	64.14	16.75
II. Hindu						
Scheduled Castes						
1. Ghasi	13	9	4	3.54	5.11	—
2. Madiga	5	9	6	13.40	22.33	—
3. Mala	8	4	4	11.25	22.50	—
4. Relli	26	14	12	6.04	11.21	—
5. Sinde	2	1	1	33.50	67.00	—
Total	64	37	27	8.76	15.16	—
Scheduled Tribes						
1. Konda Dora	26	15	11	5.15	4.47	6.09
Total	26	15	11	5.15	4.47	6.09
Other Backward Classes						
1. Chakali	36	21	15	8.64	9.57	7.00
2. Mangali	2	1	1	33.50	67.00	—
3. Medari	23	10	13	14.96	31.50	2.23
4. Neyyala	16	8	8	26.25	33.50	19.00
5. Telukula	3	2	1	22.33	33.50	—
Total	80	42	38	15.11	21.98	7.53

Other Castes						
1. Bevara	5	3	2	13.40	22.33	—
2. Brahmin	9	3	6	29.67	89.00	—
3. Kalinga Komati	143	81	62	15 41	21.49	7.45
4. Kamsali	22	14	8	21.23	23.00	18.13
5. Kapu	141	63	78	11.33	21.52	3.81
6. Koppala Velama	7	2	5	66.71	133.50	40.00
7 Kummari	2	1	1	33.50	67.00	—
8. Kurakula	100	50	50	13.20	21.10	5.30
9. Nagasapu	5	2	3	16.00	40.00	—
10. Pondara	10	7	3	10.00	14.29	—
11. Sali	17	7	10	66.05	126.00	40.50
12. Sejidi	40	20	20	10.63	17.90	3.35
13. Sondi	9	4	5	14.89	33.40	—
14. Telaga	43	22	21	9.35	15.23	3.19
15. Vaddi	9	4	5	14.89	33 40	—
16. Yadava	12	7	5	5.58	9.57	—
Total	574	290	284	14.47	23.00	5.76
Total	744	384	360	10.87	12.36	4.84
III. Muslim						
1. Muslim	2	1	1	—	—	—
Total	2	1	1	—	—	—
Total	757	392	365	14.15	22.01	5.65

STATEMENT 57

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by Type of Occupation

Type of occupation	Number of persons			Travel index (in kms.)		
	Total	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	5	7
Unskilled manual	275	149	126	15.97	27.16	3.30
Skilled manual	49	32	17	27.73	41.07	5.15
Lowest professional and administrative posts, primary teachers, etc.	5	4	1	16.53	35.29	5.58
Small buainesses	75	51	24	33.41	40.45	2.11
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	3	3	—	189.00	189.00	—
Clerks and shop assistants	5	5	—	37.14	43.33	—
Intermediate professions and salaried posts secondary teachers, etc.	4	4	—	23.40	29.23	—
Medium businesses	9	5	4	15.75	28.35	—
Higher professions and salaried posts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	425	253	172	21.81	34.26	3.50

STATEMENT 58

Demographic Characteristics of Selected Villages

Name of village	Distance from Veera-ghattam	Area in squaire kilometers	Population			Density of population per sq. km.
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within 10 km.						
1. Vikramapuram	6 km.	0.40	577	290	287	1,442
2. Tudi	6 km.	3.40	975	480	495	287
3. Nadimikella	9 km.	1.60	866	431	435	541
4. Navagam	10 km.	1.45	809	383	426	558
Beyond 10 km.						
5. Tettangi	11 km.	3.20	2,364	1,121	1,243	739
6. Kadakella	12 km.	2.42	796	387	409	329

STATEMENT 58 (Contd.)

Household congestion			Ethnic composition		Literacy	Workers			
Number of houses	Number of households	Household congestion index col.9÷col.8	Number of ethnic groups	Number of castes/ tribes/ communities	Percentage of literates	Percentage of workers to total population	Percentage of workers in primary sector	Percentage of workers in secondary sector	Percentage of workers in tertiary sector
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
122	122	1	7	7	18	56.15	80.56	5.86	13.58
173	177	1.02	5	8	28	56.31	84.97	5.83	9.20
179	179	1	9	9	15	54.16	72.07	17.06	10.87
171	175	1.02	10	12	13	58.71	88.21	2.32	9.47
507	507	1	9	13	6	56 39	68.13	10.27	21.60
164	164	1	9	13	20	57 66	77.04	9.99	12.97

STATEMENT 59

Amenities and Facilities in Selected Villages

Name of village	Distance from Veera-ghattam	Water supply		Electricity	Communications		
		Well	Tank		Post office	Telegraph office	Telephone office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Within 10 km.							
1. Vikramapuram	6 km.	2	1	No	No	No	No
2. Tudi	6 km.	6	4	No	No	No	No
3. Nadimikella	9 km.	7	2	No	No	No	No
4. Navagam	10 km.	4	3	Yes	Yes	No	No
Beyond 10 km.							
5. Tettangi	11 km.	8	1	No	Yes	No	No
6. Kadakella	12 km.	2	3	No	Yes	No	No

STATEMENT 59 (Contd.)

Transport		Educational primary school (Mixed)	Medical dispensary	Panchayat	Police station	Cooperative society	Library	Club
Railway station	Bus stop							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No	Yes	1	No	Yes (joint with Chittapuli-valasa)	Yes	—	1	1
No	No	1	No	Yes	Yes	1	—	—
No	Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	1	1	—
No	No	1	No	Yes	No	1	—	—
No	No	2	No	Yes	No	1	1	—
No	No	1	No	Yes (joint with Nadimi-kella)	No	1	1	—

STATEMENT 60

Markets and Shopping Facilities in Selected Villages

Name of village	Distance from Veera-ghattam	Market with permanent shop	Market with weekly hat	Shops					Export of commodities	Import of commodities
				Grocery	Tea coffee stalls	Sweet meat shops	Cloth	Pulses		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Within 10 km.										
1. Vikramapuram	6 km.	Veera-ghattam	Navagam Parvathi-puram	10	4	6	—	—	Jute, paddy, chodi (Veeraghattam)	Cloth, agricultural implements (Veeraghattam)
2. Tudi	6 km.	Veera-ghattam	Navagam	12	6	2	—	—	Til, paddy, chodi (Veeraghattam)	Cloth, agricultural implements, manure (Veeraghattam)
3. Nadimikella	9 km.	Veera-ghattam	Navagam	12	4	10	—	—	Jute, paddy, ragi (Veeraghattam)	Cloth kerosene oil, salt agricultural implements (Veeraghattam)
4. Navagam	10 km.	Palakonda Parvathi-puram	Yes	12	—	—	—	—	Sugarcane, jute (Amudalavalasa)	Cloth, agricultural implements, luxury articles (Palakonda and Parvathipuram)
Beyond 10 km.										
5. Tettangi	11 km.	Veera-ghattam	Navagam	13	5	—	1	—	—	Agricultural implements, salt, tamarind, kerosene oil, fancy articles (Veeraghattam and Palakonda)
6. Kadakella	12 km.	Veera-ghattam	Navagam Parvathi-puram	15	8	15	1	1	Jute, paddy, chodi (Veeraghattam)	Cloth, agricultural implements (Veeraghattam)

STATEMENT 61

Land Use Pattern in Selected Villages

Name of village	Distance from Veera-Veera-ghattam	Percentage of land under								
		Forest	Grazing	Uncultivable fallow	Cultivable cultivation	Unirrigated	Home stead	Irrigated cultivation	Industrial use	Other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Within 10 km.										
1. Vikramapuram	6. km.	—	—	0.45	5.80	5.26	1 11	92.83	—	—
2. Tudi	6 km.	—	4.30	3.20	0.55	7.20	0.80	78.60	—	—
3. Nadimikella	9 km.	—	—	6.71	—	14.13	1.05	78.23	—	—
4. Navagam	10 km.	—	4.93	—	—	3.90	3.29	88.04	—	—
Beyond 10 km.										
5. Tettangi	11 km.	—	—	8.71	—	15.11	1.06	75.19	—	—
6. Kadakella	12 km.	7.54	0.55	4.47	3 35	5.59	0.97	77.45	—	—

STATEMENT 62

Industrial Classification of Workers in Selected Villages

Name of village	Distance from Veeragha-ttam	Population	Perentage of workers to total population	Percentage of workers depending on								
				I Cultiva-tion	II Agricu-ltural labour	III–IV Livestock. forestry, fishing hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities and mining and quarrying	V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		VI Construc-tion	VII Trade and commerce	VIII Transport, storage and commu-nications	IX Other services
							(a) House-holds industry	(b) Other than house-hold industry				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Within 10 km.												
1. Vikramapuram	6 km	577	56.15	44.01	36.83	0.30	3.89	1 50	0.30	3.29	—	9.88
2. Tudi	6 km.	975	56.31	64.66	19.49	0 91	4.93	0.91	—	1.82	0.18	7.10
3. Nadimikella	9 km.	866	54.16	52.24	18.76	1.07	13.86	2.98	0.21	2.56	—	8.32
4. Navagam	10 km.	809	58.71	36.42	49.90	1.68	1.89	0.21	0.42	2.32	0.42	6.74
Beyond 10 km.												
5. Tettangi	11 km.	2,364	56.39	35.11	30.38	2.63	9.53	0.60	0.15	14.70	—	6 90
6. Kadakella	12 km.	796	57.66	46.41	25.71	4.36	8.93	1.09	0.22	2.61	1.52	9.15

STATEMENT 63

Details of Education in Selected Villages

Name of village	Distance from Veera-ghattam	Percentage of literacy			Percentage of literate population in educational level				Percentage of students to total population
		Total	Male	Female	Matric or higher secondary	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical degree or post-gradate degree	Graduate and post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Within 10 km.									
1. Vikramapuram	6 km.	18	34	6	1.7	0.9	—	0.9	21
2. Tudi	6 km.	28	33	7	7.9	—	—	3.1	8
3. Nadmikella	9 km.	15	42	5	10.1	—	2.5	1.7	10
4. Navagam	10 km.	13	27	6	2.3	0.8	—	—	10
Beyond 10 km.									
5. Tettangi	11 km.	6	36	7	5.0	—	—	0.4	14
6. Kadakella	12 km.	20	40	13	4.7	—	—	—	13

APPENDIX – II
SCHEDULES

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971
TOWN STUDY
TOWN SCHEDULE

Town/City
(a) Name
(b) Period of Survey
From
To Date

1. State
2. District
3. (a) Tehsil Name
   (b) Sub-Division Name
4. Basic particulars of the town (as in 1961 Census for studies conducted before the 1971 Census data are available; for the studies conducted after 1971 Census, if data are available, the same also should be furnished). Name

Year	Area in Sq. Kms. (by wards)	Occupied residential houses		Total population			Scheduled Castes		
		Number of houses	Number of house-holds (Ratio)	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961									
1971									

Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated			Workers		
						Total workers (I—IX)		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Workers								
I			II			III		
As cultivator			As agricultural labourer			In mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orcherds and allied activities		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Workers												
IV			V			VI			VII			
Household industry			In manufacturing other than household industry			In construction			In trade and commerce			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	

Workers								
VIII			IX			X		
In transport, storage and communications			In other services			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48

5. (a) Changes, if any, in the boundary of the town after 1961.

Local names and survey numbers of areas involved	Administrative status (i.e. rural/urban) of the area before change	Nature of change		Date of change and reference of notification, etc.
		Added	Deleted	
1	2	3	4	5

Area and population affected by the change		Remarks
Area (in Sq. Kms.)	Population (approximate)	
6	7	8

(b) History of origin, growth and decay, if any, of the town, and myth, legend and event of historical importance, if any, connected with the town.

(c) Status of the town or towns from 1901 onwards (please also indicate, changes, if any). (Status means corporation, municipality notified town area, panchayat etc.)

6. Particulars of town (with population of less than 50,000 within distance of 15 Kms. and with population of 50,000 or more, within distance of 75 Kms.) (The distance is to reckoned from the outer periphery of one town to the outer periphery of the other).

Name	Distance from the referrent town	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population as in 1961/1971	Nature of communication linkage—Road (all weather, fair weather); rail, waterway, etc.
1	2	3	4	5

General note on special economic, social and cultural relation, if any, (e.g., education, administration, trade, entertainment, religion, etc.) with the referrent town (to be ascertained through group discussions with the local officials, educationists, office bearers of bar-library, merchants association, municipality, public representatives in the legislatures, etc.)	Remarks
6	7

7. A. Locational particulars and ancillary data.

Name	Distance from the referrent town in Kms.	Means of communication and linkage (train, motorable road –all weather fair weather, water-way or combination of the above)	Number of hours journey by			Remarks
			Train	Service Bus	Service launch or other public conveyance in case of waterway only	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State H. Q.						
Distt. H. Q.						
Sub-divisional H.Q./Tehsil H.Q.						
Nearest town with population of less than 1 lakh according to 1961 Census						
City with population of 1 lakh or more according to 1961 Census						
Nearest Air port						
Fearest Railway Station						
Sea Port/River Port (if within a distance of 100 Kms.)						
Nearest Bus route/Jeepable road						
Nearest Radio Transmission Centre						
River/Other water bodies, e.g., Sea, big lake within a distance of 30 Kms.						

B. Physiographical features

(i) Altitude

(ii) (a) Average annual rainfall recorded during the last 5 years

(b) Average number of rainy days during the last 5 years

(iii) Maximum recorded temperature

(iv) Minimum recorded temperature

(v) Nature of terrain

8. Maps and fly-leaves (for the year 1970-71)

(a) Notional map and fly leaf showing functional areas—administrative, commercial, industrial, educational, cultural, residential and others.

(b) Notional map and fly-leaf showing boundary, street pattern, railway line including railway sidings, pier heads, water courses, location of important public buildings and lands devoted to public use, for instance, school, hospital, government offices, water works, power station, general post office, telephone and telegraph offiee, sewage treatment plant, etc.

(c) (i) Notional map and fly-leaf showing named areas and concentrations, if any, of different nationality, linguistic, religious, caste and tribe groups

(ii) Notional map showing location of slums of different types

(d) (i) Notional map and fly leaf showing density of building by wards

(ii) Notional map showing average land value per square yard in wards or smaller localities (In case of towns with population of 1 lakh and above, this should be filled up for three wards—one where land price is reported to be highest, one where it is lowest and one where it is average. In each of these wards show the range. In case of small towns the map should cover all wards).

(e) Notional map and fly-leaf showing density of population by census enumeration blocks or municipal wards

(f) Notional map and fly leaf showing lines of communication and place connected within a radius of 3 miles (Functional characteristics of those areas may be indicated by suitable symbols). (In all the notional maps, if possible, the basic maps should be given on scale and the details be given on notional basis).

*9, Land use, land revenue and land tax statistics

Category of land use	Acreage of land	Land revenue and/or land tax per unit
1	2	3
Home stead (Residential)		
Administrative		
Educational		
Commercial		
Industrial		
Road		
Park		
Vacant		

*Also see Item No. 17.

10. (a) Important public institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions).

Category	Name	Location	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	Number of employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Government offices and quasi-government offices (In case of cities with population of one lakh and above, 15 most important offices, In small towns with population of less than 20,000 all offices should be covered. In medium sized towns all offices or 15 most important offices, whichever is less, should be covered).							
2. Municipal and other offices of Local Self Government.							

(b) Important historic/religious buildings, relics or areas, etc.

Name	Location	Whether classified as protected monument	Age	Brief description including condition of maintenanee	Associated myth, legend or history	Current use	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(c) Park, playground, stadium, swimming pool, etc.

Name/Category	Location	Number	Current use	Particulars of users	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

(d) Other places of importance (specify), (including picnic spot, places of fairs and festivals, lakes, water resources, etc.

Name/ Category	Location	Number	Since when in existence	Brief description	Current use	Particulars of users	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

11 Educational institutions (If the data are readily available 1970-71 may be the referrent year otherwise any year nearest to 1970-71, In all cases the referrent year should be mentioned).

Type	Management and control (government, semi-government, i.e., run by statutory bodies or government aided social service agencies, other recognised institutions)	Number	Number of students		Number of teachers		Number of research workers		Remarks including indication of the number of institutions having co-education and others exclusively meant for females
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Male	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
University									
Engineering College									
Medical College (including all recognised medical teaching institutions in addition to those under allopathic system, for instance, unani, ayurvedic college).									
*Degree College/Post-Graduate College									
Technical Institutions (Diploma)									
Other Post-secondary Institutions									
Higher Secondary or Secondary School									
Primary School									
Nursery School									
Institution for Physically and Mentally Handicapped									
Research Laboratory/Institution									
Training College									
Post Graduate Centre									
Adult Education Centre									
Others (Specify, e.g., Coaching Schools, Evening Schools, Unrecognised Institutions).									

*Degree College would include Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges. If there are Colleges which are exclusively for Arts, Science or Commerce, the number of the same may be indicated in the remarks column.

12. (a) Hospital/healh centre/dispensary/maternity and child welfare centre/specialised institutions like T.B. clinic, cancer hospital, blood bank, eye bank, nursing home, mental hospital, psychiatric clinic, child guidance clinic, etc., (Government and semi-government and also those run by social service agencies like the missionaries).

Type	Number	Number of beds	Number of outdoor patients during the year 1970-71			Number of indoor patients during the year 1970-71			Number of doctors
			From within the town	From outside	Total	From within the town	From outside	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Number of nurses	Number of medical social workers	Number of para medical staff (Sanitary inspectors, vaccinators, nurses, dressers, compounders, etc)	Remarks (If the data are not available in repect of the town and outside separately, give the combined figure only).
11	12	13	14

(b) Incidence of diseases treated in medical institutions during 1970-71

Category of disease	Number treated		Remarks
	Indoor	Outdoor	
1	2	3	4

I. Infective and Parasitic Diseases
II. Neoplasms
III. Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic, and Nutritional Diseases
IV. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Oragans
V. Mental, Psychoneurotic, and Personality Disorders
VI. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs
VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System
VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System
IX. Diseases of the Digestive System
X. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System
XI. Diliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Child-brith, and the Puerperium.
XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue
XIII. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement
XIV. Congenital Malformations
XV. Certain Diseases of Early Infancy
XVI. Symptoms, Senility, and Ill-defined Conditiods
XVIII. Accidents, Poisoning, and Violence

Family planning centres, clinics, etc,

: of institutions	Number	Type of service	Number of persons who availed of the services as at Col. 3 during 1970-71		Remarks
			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6

:terinary hospitals/dispensaries

) Name/Location/Nnmber of Doctors

) Incidence of diseases among different animals treated during 1970-71

Animal	Disease	Number treated		Remarks (If the data are not readily available in respect of the town and outside separately, give the combined figures only)
		From within the town	From outside the town	
1	2	3	4	5

ivic administration

(a) Nature of the civic authority—Municipal Corporation/Board/Town Committee/ Cantomeni Board, etc.

(b) Nature of composition

(i) Number of elected members

(ii) Number of nominated members

(iii) Number of members of special categories (specify)

(c) Distribution of executive function between

Elected office bearers

and

Paid executives

(d) Departments and their main activities

Department	Activity	Relationship with the council
1	2	3

Composition	Functions
1	2

(e) Committees

(i) Statutory Committee

(ii) Non-Statutory Committee

II. Income

Income by source	Rate Schedule	1970-71		1970-71		Remarks
		Amount due Rs.	Amount realised Rs.	Amount due Rs.	Amount realised Rs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Municipal rates and taxes						
(a) House/land/property/general tax						
(b) Water tax						
(c) Lighting tax						
(d) Conservancy						
(e) Education tax/Cess						
(f) Toll tax						
(i) Ferries						
(ii) Roads						
(iii) Bridges						
(iv) Others (Octroi)						
(g) Tax on animals and vehicles						
(i) Animals used for driving, riding						
(ii) Others (specify)						
(lii) Vehicles other than mechanically propelled (specify)						
(iv) Mechanically propelled vehicles (specify)						
(v) Bicycle/Tricycle						
(h) Show/Theatre tax						
(i) Profession tax						
(j) Other taxes (specify)						
2. Realisation under and special Act						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation						
(i) Market						
(ii) Sale of water						
(iii) Sale of electrictiy						
(iv) Others						
4. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)						
(i) From Government :						
(a) General purposes						
(b) Special purposes (specify)						
(ii) From local funds						
(a) General purposes						
(b) Special purposes (specify)						
(iii) Other sourses						
(a) General purposes						
(b) Special purposes (specify)						
5. Miscellaneous receipts						
6. Extraordinary and debt						
7. Total receipt excluding opening balance						
8. Total receipts including opening balance						

III. Expenditure

Expenditure by item	1969-70	1970-71	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. General administration and collection			
2. Public health and convenience			

1	2	3	4
3. Public health and convenience			
A. Pubic convenience			
(i) Water supply			
(ii) Drainage and sewerage			
(iii) Conservancy (including cleaning and watering of roads/public latrines/baths and urinals, etc.)			
(iv) Construction and maintenance of roads			
(v) Other public works			
(vi) Land development			
B. Remunerative enterprises			
(i) Market			
(ii) Electricity			
(iii) Others			
C. Public health and medical relief			
(i) Maintenance of vital statistics			
(ii) Infant and maternity welfare			
(iii) Family planning			
(iv) Control of food supplies and adulterated stuffs			
(v) Veterinary charges			
(vi) Others			
4. Public instruction			
(i) Basic/Primary/Elementary/Nursery schools			
(ii) Middle schools/Higher secondary schools/High schools, etc.			
(iii) Colleges			
(iv) Technical institutions			
(v) Public libraries			
(vi) Museums			
(vii) Others			
5. Contribution			
(i) General purposes			
(ii) Special purposes			
6. Miscellaneous			
7. Total disbursements			
Deposits			
Closing balance			

15. Details of utilities and services as in 1970-71

A. Roads

Type with reference to surface material used (classification of roads may be according to the records of the Municipality concerned)	Mileage	Agency responsible or		Remarks
		Construction	Maintenance	
1	2	3	4	5

B. (1) Major source of water supply in the town

Name of the source	Percentage of population served	Percentage of area served	Name of area not served	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Filtered				
Unfiltered				

(2) In respect of potable source of water

I. Agency responsible for providing the service
II. Total supply of water per day
III. (a) Source or sources of water supply to the town
(b) Distance of the same from the town

IV Storage arrangement and capacity

V Nature of treatment of water and the areas covered by the treatment plant

VI Arrangement for distribution of water
- (a) Pumping stations—number and capacity of installations
- (b) Service reservoirs including water towers—number and capacity
- (c) Nature and size (diameter) of main conduit
- (d) Total length of network of pipes laid

VII. Connections and water meters given

	Number of connection		Number of water meters		Remarks including details of water rate
	Inside town	Outside town	Inside town	Outside town	
	1	2	3	4	5
(i) Residential houses					
(ii) Public taps					
(iii) Offices					
(iv) Industrial plants					

VIII. (1) Duration of water supply (State whether intermittent—give timings or regular)

(2) Other sources

	Number	Private	Public	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Tank				
(ii) Well, tube wells				
(iii) Others (specify)				

C. Sewerage

(i) Agency responsible for providing the service

(ii) System of sewerage

(iii) Proportion of areas inside the town served by sewers

(iv) Proportion of houses inside the town served by sewers

(v) Number of local sewers inside the town joined to central sewer

(vi) Particulars of areas outside the town served by the sewerage system of the town

Name of the area	Approximate acres of areas served	Approximate number of houses served	Ramarks
1	2	3	4
(vii) Place of disposal of sewerage			
(viii) Method of disposal			
(ix) Flow arrangement	Gravitational/Pump		
(x) Other particulars			

D. Open drainage and conservancy

(i) Agency responsible for providing the service

(ii) Total length of open drainage

(iii) Condition of cleanlines and maintenance

(iv) How frequently cleaned

(v) Whether capable of draining out rain water

(vi) Number of latrines of different types

	Private	Public
(a) Water borne		
(b) Service		
(c) Others (specify)		

(vii) Method of disposal of
(a) Night soil
(b) Garbages

(viii) Particulars of conservancy staff of different categories

Category	Number		Remuneration	Number allotted quarters	Remarks
	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6

(ix) Rules framed, requiring the rate payers to construct latrines of different types

(x) Concessions and rebates, if any, granted to rate payers on conversion of service latrines to water borne type

(xi) Approximate number of houses without latrines of any type

E. Electricity

1. (a) Whether electrified

(b) If so, since when

(c) Agency responsible for providing the service

II. Source (a) Nature —Hydel/Thermal/Diesel
(b) Location —Generates own electricity/connected to grid/combined

III. a. Capacity
b. Whether AC/DC or both
c. Volume of consumption
d. Percentage of people served
e. Percentage of buildings served
f. Percentage of town area served

IV. If the source of supply is local
a. Whether it serves areas outside the town also
b. Maximum distance of the areas served from the outer boundary of the town limit

If connected to grid
a. Place of generation
b. Distance

V. Number of connections, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due and charges realised

Type of establishment	Number of connections given	Volume of consumption	Rate per unit	Charges due during 1970-71	Charges realised during 1970-71	Number of applications, if any, in the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Domestic (a) Lighting						
(b) Power						
Industrial						
Irrigation						
Other establishment						
Commercial						
Road lighting						
Others (specify)						

Additional load required for pending applications	Remarks
8	9

VI Problems, if any, relating to supply of electricity with particular reference to present and prospective availability of power and adequacy of the same to meet the present and prospective demands

F. Details of road lighting
(i) Agency responsible for providing the service
(ii) Particulars of the service

Type of light	Norm about distance between lighting posts on different types of roads	Hours of lighting	Total number of points	Total consumption	Total expense	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

G. Fire Brigade*

Location	When established	Particulars of service during 1970-71	Remarks
1	2	3	4

*This information is not to be collected in case of towns situated on the borders of the country.

16. A. **Rules and regulations framed by the authority concerned** Give the name and section of the Act, Authority/Authorities framing the rules and regulations and the salient features of the rules and regulations in respect of the items listed below :

a. Type of land use (Residential, industrial, commercial, recreational, public and semi-public institutions.)

b. Construction of building type

c. Nature of use of buildings

d. Sanitation and public health

e. Other matters of importance (such as obnoxious, hazardous business and trade)

B. I. (i) (a) Whether lands have been acquired by any public authority for future urban developments

(b) If so, particulars of public authority acquiring the land

(ii) Particulars of the land.

Year of acquisition	Location	Type	Acreage	Purpose	Terms and conditions on which acquired	Total value in terms of the market price at the time of acquisition	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

c. (i) Extent of land speculation during the period 1960-70
(ii) Reasons for speculation
(iii) Areas more affected by speculative activities
(iv) Other particulars of speculative activities

II. (a) Whether any master plan for development of the town and its surrounding areas has been drawn.
(b) If so. copy of the same.

III. Whether sale of land within the town or its vicinity has been restricted by notification for acquisition by any public authority

(b) If so, (i) Particulars of the same, in general way
(ii) Statistics in respect of the land so notified

Year of acquisition	Location	Type of land (e.g. agricultural, residential, fallow, etc.)	Acreage under notification	Contemplated future use of the land	Estimated compensation liability in respect of the notified land
1	2	3	4	5	6

*17. Land revenue/land tax.

Category of land	Land revenue per acre/ Annual year	Other land tax		Remarks
		Taxation authority	Rate per acre	
1	2	3	4	5
Homestead				
Agricultural				
Commercial use				
Industrial use				
Others				

18 House type (Attempt will be made to provide the data by special tabulation of housing schedule). Here brief description may be given of the important house types in the town with reference to their forms and type of materials used in plinth, wall and roof.

19. (a) Hotels (with both lodging and boarding facilities)
(i) Location and Number

Location	Whether vegetarian or non-vegetarian	Number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3	4

*also see item no. 9

(ii) Particulars of three hotels representing three categories by ranges of rent per bed (The entire range within which the rent varies may be divided into three equal groups .The top most group would be category I, next one is category II and the group with lowest range of rent is category III.)

Range of rent per bed	Average meal charges	Number of beds	Observations of investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
1	2	3	4
Category I			
Category II			
Category III			

(b) Lodges (includes Dak Bungalow, Circuit House Inspection Bungalow, Tourist Bungalow and other Commercial Messes).

(i) Location and number

Location	Number	Estimated number of beds available	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3	4

(ii) Particulars of three lodges including commercial (service) hostels representing three categories (to be determined in the same manner as in case of hotels (Includes Dak Bungalow, Circuit House, Inspection Bungalow, Tourist Bungalow and Other Commercial Messes).

Range of rent per seat	Number of seats	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
1	2	3
Category I		
Category II		
Category III		

(c) Dharamshalas/Sarais

(i) Location and number

Location	Number	Estimated number of seats available	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3	4

(ii) Particulars of three Dharamshalas, Musafirkhanas, Sarai, etc. representing three ranks by standard of amenities and extent of contribution normally expected.

	Rent/ contribution	Number of seats	Amenities available	Number of days normally allowed to stay	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of furniture, amenities available, etc.
	1	2	3	4	5
Category I					
Category II					
Category III					

20. A Eating houses (without lodging facilities)

(i) Location and number

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements, for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3

(ii) Particulars of three eating houses representing three categories by ranges of charges (the entire range within which charges for main item of food vary may be divided into 3 equal categories).

Average number of persons normally served per day		Average sale per day	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.	Remarks
Regular customers	Customers during normal operation in season			
1	2	3	4	5
Category I				
Category II				
Category III				

B. Tea-stalls and restaurants (to be confined to small towns only with population of 20,000 & below)

(i) Location and number

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3

(ii) Particulars of three stalls and restaurants of three categories (by range of price as in case of eating houses should be furnished in respect of all towns)

Average number of persons normally served per day	Average sale per day	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
1	2	3

Category I

Category II

Category III

C. Sweetmeat shops (only in small towns with population of 200,00 & below)

(i) Location and number

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3

(ii) Particulars of three shops representing three categories by range of price (to be furnished in respect of all categories of towns).

	Approximate sale per day	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
	1	2
Category I		
Category II		
Category III		

D. Toddy, arrack, alcoholic liquor, etc. shops and establishments

(i) Location and number

Type	Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3	4

(ii) Particulars of three shops of each type representing three categories by range of price.

Category	Approximate sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religion, caste or community group	Observation of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
1	2	3	4
Category I			
Category II			
Category III			

21. Trade and Commerce

(a) General*

Level (Distribution agencies wholesale/ retail)	Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number	Approximate volume of trade as estimated from sales tax/income tax records & in consultation with merchants' association and other knowledgeable sources	Religious, linguistic caste group mainly associated with the trade or commerce	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1. Food and grocery articles (i) Food-grains (ii) Vegetables and fruits (iii) Fish, meat and eggs (iv) Milk (v) Bakery (vi) Grocery (vii) Others					

*The information in respect of columns 1—4 will be available from Establishment Schedule of 1971 census.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2. Cloth
   - (i) Miscellaneous textiles
   - (ii) Ready-made garments
   - (iii) Tailoring, embroidery and darning
   - (iv) Others
3. Construction
   - (i) Building materials
   - (ii) Water supply and sanitary goods
   - (iii) Others
4. Household goods
   - (i) Metallic utnensils and other wares
   - (ii) Earthen pots
   - (iii) Crockery and glass wares
   - (iv) Furniture and carpentry
   - (v) Sheet metal articles
   - (vi) Plastic and rubber goods
   - (vii) Ornaments, jewellery and goldsmith
   - (viii) Others
5. Other consumer goods
   - (i) Items of general merchandise, e.g., stationery, umbrella, buttons, cosmetics, etc.
   - (ii) Shoes
   - (iii) Others
6. Medical.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

7. Educational
   - (i) Books and publications
   - (ii) Others

8. Recreation and Hobby
   - (i) Light refreshments like pan, biri and cigarettes, etc.
   - (ii) Sports goods shops
   - (iii) Photographers and photo materials
   - (iv) Others

9. Transport
   - (i) Cycles and repairs
   - (ii) Automobile parts and repairs
   - (iii) Petrol pumps and other oils
   - (iv) Others

10. Tools, equipments, electric goods and machinery
    - (i) Agricultural tools and implements
    - (ii) Items of a particular trade, e.g., air conditioning and refrigeration
    - (iii) Watches and repairs
    - (iv) Others

11. Others (specify by broad headings)
    - (i) Hair dressing saloons
    - (ii) Washing, dyeing and dry cleaning
    - (iii) Others (Department stores may be included here)

(b) Particulars of three trade and commerce establishments of each level and each broad category

Location	Category	Level	When established	Main commodities	Particulars of proprietor			
					Caste or community & religion	Place of origin	If father was not in business or trade, what was his occupation	In case the proprietor has been in other occupations in past, particulars of the same
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Approximate value of commodities	Source of finance	Approximate annual volume of business	Ceneral note on the problems of business
10	11	12	13

22. Factories, industrial establishments of different sizes

(a) General

Size (Large/ Medium/ Small)	Type with reference to the main product	Location	Approximate number		Approximate number of workers	Approximate output during 1968-69	Remarks
			With power	Without power			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(b) Detailed particulars of factories and industrial establishments of different size & type (up to the limit of 20 factories of which at least 3 should be taken from each category, large, medium & small, provided that establishments of the size concerned exist).

Size (Large/ Medium/ Small)	Type with reference to the main product	Location (e.g., (a) Town centre-residential/ commercial/ administrative (b) Periphery-Industrial estate/area unplanned haphazard growth/other)	Approximate number	Approximate acreage under the establishment	Nature of power	Approximate number of personnel				
						Volume in kwts.	Administrative and supervisory	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Approximate output during 1970-71		Capital					
Volume	Value in Rs.	Amount in Rs.		Source	Loss or profit during 1970-71	Dividend to share holders during 1970-71	Bonus to employees during 1970 71
		Fixed	Circulating 1970-71				
12	13	14	15	I6	17	18	19

Particulars of housing for the industrial labour	Problems of industrial relation, if any	Manner and problem of disposal of industrial waste and effluent	Problems of the industry	Remarks
20	21	22	23	24

23. Professional and private practitioners

Number registered	Number Unregistered (estimate)	Remarks
1	2	3

(i) Lawyer
(ii) Allopathic doctor
(iii) Homoeopathic doctor
(iv) Unani Hakim
(v) Ayurvedic doctor
(vi) Architect/Engineer/Overseer/Draftsman
(vii) Others (specify) e.g., Veterinarians, Dentists, Pharmacists, Astrologers

24. Registered vehicles of different types

Type	Number	Licence fee			Remarks
		Per vehicle	Total due	Total collected during 1970-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. Scooters/Motor Cycles & combinations
2. Auto Rickshaws
3. Cycles
4. Manpulled Rickshaws
5. Animal driven vehicles
6. Others (specify)

25. Transport

(a) City bus service, if any — Yes/No

(b) Buses

(i) Fleet strength

(ii) Effective strength

(iii) Routes

Name of route	Length	Frequency of bus service on the route	Number of buses plying	Agency running the service	Number of passengers during 1970-71	Remarks whether is litt e/much/ very during the hours day	including crowding much different of the
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

(c) Places outside the limit of the town/city covered by city bus service

Name of the terminus place	Distance from the periphery of the town	Whether village or town & also its broad functional category (e. g., is it a market place, industrial, centre, etc.)	Frequency of service	Approximate number of passengers 1970-71	Remarks, including whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5	6

(b) Rural areas connected by bus service

Name of the terminus of the route	Distance from the periphery of the town	Frequency of service	Remarks including whether the route is originating from the town of passing through the town and whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4

(e) Distant towns connected by bus service

Name of the terminus of the route	Distance	Frequency of service	Remarks including whether the route is originating from the town or passing through the town and whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4

(f) (i) Local trains/shuttle

Name of the line alongwith indication of whether it is broad/ metre/narrow gauge	Whether originating from the town		Frequency of service
	Yes/No	If yes, name of the terminus station on the other end connected by the train	
1	2	3	4

(ii) Long distance trains

Name of the line along with indication of whether it is broad/ metre/narrow gauge	Whether originating from the town		Frequency of service
	Yes/No	If yes, name of the terminus station on the other end connected by the train	
1	2	3	4

(iii) Passenger traffic-Particulars of tickets issued

Number of railway tickets issued during 1970-71 from the station of the town for all stations at a distance of :

1-25 Kms.	26-49 Kms.	50-80 Kms.	81-250 Kms.	250 & above Kms.	Remarks including whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5	6

(g) Number of railway tickets collected at the station during 1970-71

(h) Particulars of air flights to and from the local air port

Route	Frequency of flight	Whether originating from the town under study or passing through it	Remarks
1	2	3	4

(i) (a) Number of air passengers that came to the place by air during 1970-71

(b) Number of air passengers going out of the place by air during 1970-71

(j) Particulars of traffic by water way

Nature of the water way	Nature of transport	Frequency	Remarks
1	2	3	4

(k) Road accidents during 1970-71

Nature of accident	Number		Remarks
	Fatal	Non-fatal	
1	2	3	4

26. Transport of commodities by rail/other public transport

Five important commodities exported/sent from town		Total tonnage of export/sent from the town during 1970-71		
Name of commodity	Place of dispatch during 1970-71	Rail	Other public transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5

Five important commodities imported/brought to town during 1970-71		Total tonnagage imported/ brought to town during 1970-71 by			Remarks
Name of commodity	Places from where brought to town	Rail	Other public transport	Total	
6	7	8	9	10	11

27. Communication

(a) Sale of postal stationery by each post office in the town

Name of the post office	Postal stationery	Number sold during 1970-71	Total sale proceeds during 1970-71	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	(i) Post card			
	(ii) Inland cover			
	(iii) Envelope			
	(iv) Stamp (a) Private use			
	(b) Revenue			
	Total			

(b) Receipt & issue of telegrams

(i) Number received during 1970-71

(ii) Number issued during 1970-71

(c) Particulars about telephones

Number of connections	Rates	Number of total calls during 1970-71	Number of trunk calls during 1970-71	Whether the exchange is automatic or manually operated or otherwise (specify)	Number of public telephone booths	Total revenue during 1970-71	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(d) Receipt of money order

(i) Money order received during 1970-71	Number	Amount
(ii) Money order issued during 1970-71	Number	Amount

(e) Number of radio licences issued in town during 1970-71

(i) Domestic

(ii) Commercial

(f) New papers journals & periodicals by type in circulation in the town

Type	Name	Language	Place of publication		Number in circulation
			Local	Outside	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily					
Weekly					
Fortnightly					
Monthly					

28. (a) Marketing (both recognised and unrecognised and general and specialised).

Special particulars about marketing

Name of the market	Type of shop establishment & ware house with reference to the main market	Approximate number	Peak season for sale	Hours of marketing	Remarks including commodities for which the market is particularly reputed and also wheather it is a regulated market
1	2	3	4	5	6

(b) Special particulars about supply of vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, milk. fuel wood, etc. from outside the town.

Name of commodity	Approximate daily arrival	Areas from where obtained and mileage of the area situated at maximum distance	Method of transport	Particulars of operation of middle men, if any (entire charge)	Particulars of warehouse facilities	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(c) (i) Particulars about banks/unit trust/credit cooperative societies and other financial institutions like saving bank or post office and land mortagage bank as on 31-12-70

Type	Number	Number of depositors							
		Fixed		Saving		Current		Others*	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture									
Non-agriculture									

Transaction during 1970-71 Land on mortagage				Investment (in Rs.) during 1970-71			
Bills discounted & purchased	Lons & advances	Acreage	Amount advanced against mortagage (Face value/investmeni value)	Government securities	Agricultural production	Industrial production	Others
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

*Includes cumulative Time Deposits, National Savings Certificates, Defence Certificates,

(ii) Special particulars about registered chit funds

Name of chit fund	Number of current chitties	Number of members	Total amount involved	Amount disbursed	Commission received	Expenditure on establishment, stationery, advertisement, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Profit, if any	Loss, if any	Number of litigations against members	Amount realised by litigation	
			From members	From securities
8	9	10	11	12

(d) Money lenders staying in the town who have been registered under Money Lenders Act

Number	Transaction during 1970-71				
	Nature	Amount			Remarks
		In the town*	In the rural area*	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6

(e) Particulars about domestic animal and livestock (1970-71)

Type	Number registered with the Municipality/ Local authority	Registration fee	Remarks
1	2	3	4

*If the rural urban break up is not available, give the total, if possible.

29. Special particulars on commutation to and from the town (on basis of study in 12 villages).

Name of one village at distance of 3 miles, 6 miles, 9 miles and 12 miles on main transport lines (road, rail line, waterway) going out of the town. (If there is another town within the above distance particulars of the same also to be furnished).	Approximate population	Predominant economy	Important means of transport to and from the town
1	2	3	4

Approvimate number of persons commuting to the town for					Total
Sale of goods	Service	Private profession	Education	Other reasons	
5	6	7	8	9	10

Approximate number of persons commuting from the town for

Sale of goods	Service	Private profession	Education	Other reasons	Total	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

30. Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs, libraries, private educational societies, caste or community association, medical associations. merchants association, teachers association etc. (For big cities up to the number of 20 such organisations are to be covered).

Name	Location	When established	Numcer of employees, if any	Member		
				Number	Basis of membership	Whether mainly associated with particular caste or community/occupation group/other interest group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Aims and objects	Name of activity	Social reform or social change, if any, promoted by the organisation	Area of operation including plan outside the town	Quantitative index of various types of activities (e.g., number of schools started)
8	9	10	11	12

Working hours for various types of activities	If there is an attached library			
	Type of book (fiction drama, children's story book, biography, political literature, economic and social problem, other journals by categories)	Appr. number	Average number oi readers per day	Rate of subscription or/and other payment of various services
13	14	15	16	17

Finance by main sources	Ezpenditure by main items	If affiliated to any sociai, political, cultural, religious or other types of organisation, particulars of the same	If having branches, particulars of the same	Remarks
18	19	20	21	22

31, Special particulars about political organisations including all-India regional and local political parties

Name	Location	Since when functioning in the place	Member		
			Number as claimed	Basis of membership	Whether mainly associated with particular caste or community/ occupation group/ interest group)
1	2	3	4	5	6

Aims and objects	Nature of activiiy as given by the party	Issues on which political actions of the task of politically edueating the public were concentrated during 1970-71 and metbod of operation	Number of seats held by the party in local constituencies of Lok Sabha, Vidhan-Sabha, Municipality and other statutory bodies (specify)	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11

32. Special particulars about voting behaviour of the population during the last general election hed

Political institution of which election was held	Polling Station: Name of the consitency to which the polling station belongs	Year when election was held	Name of polling station	Whether reserved or unresterved constituency	Number of registered voters	Dominant ethnic category (SC/ST/Other Hindu/Muslim/Christian/ Sikh/Buddhist/Others)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) Lok Sabha						
(ii) Vidhan Sabha						
(iii) Municipality						
(iv) Other Statutory bodies (specify)						

Dominant socio-(economic class Upper/Middle/ Low/according to standard of the town)	Particulars of candidates			Number of valid votes polled	Total number of votes polled by candidates (Valid/Invalid)	Remarks
	Name	Ethnic category SC/ST Other Hindu/Muslim/ Sikh/Christian/ Buddhist Others	Party			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

In case of big towns and cities may be furnished in respect of representative sample of booths not exceeding five. In respect of small towns may be furnished in respect of all booths. For booths thus covered notional maps of town may be prepared delineating the booths and approximate percentage of population by ethnic categories and socio-economic classes.

33. Particulars about the unions.

(a) Organisation and operational aspects.

Name	Industry to which related	Factory to which related	Category of workers to which related	When established	Whether affiliated to any all India/regional organisation
1	2	3	4	5	6

Whether under influence of any political party	Number & categories of office bearers who are not employees of the Industry/ Establishment	Members				
		Number	Whether mainly belong to any caste or community/operation group/other interest group	Basis of membership and subscription	Approximate percentage of workers of the industry who are members of the	
					Referrence union	Otther rival union or unions
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Issues & problems being currently dealt with and method of dealing with the same	History of conciliation, arbitration, gherao, strike or lock out, if any, in which the workers of the industry/ factory or plant/operational unit was involved during last three years	Other relevant particulars
14	15	16

(b) Statistical abstracts of disputes

Nature of dispute	Number settled during 1970-71	Number remaining unsettled during 1970-71	Remarks
1	2	3	4

34. Places of worship (Temples, churches, mosques, important shrines and other places of worship)

Name	When established	Constructional details	Principal deities	Important fastivals associated with	
				Name	Season
1	2	3	4	5	6

35. Special particulars about fairs, festivals including cattle fairs or weekly or bi-weekly markets/shandis, etc.

Name	Location	Occaesion	Time & duration	Whether participants mainly belong to particular			
				Religion	Sect	Cast/ Community	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

36. Particulars of cinema, professional theatre

(a) Particulars of establishment

Name of cinema	Location	When established	Type of building with reference to main material used in wall and roof	Floor space	Projection length
1	2	3	4	5	6

Number of seats by rates of tickets	Number of shows per day and timing of the same	Average number of tickets sold per day during the month preceding the the month of the survey (daily)	Total sale proceeds during 1970-71	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11

(b) Particulars of drams performed during 1970-71

Name of theatre or opera hall	Name of drama	Language	Natare of theme	Occasion of performance	Month and number of days when performed
1	2	3	4	5	6

Average number of spectators per day during the performance	Whether artists are professional of amateur	Remarks
7	8	9

37. Particulars of circuses shown in the town (1970)

Name of circus	Where performed	Season of performance	Duration	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

38. Particulars of other recreational actiuities in the town (sports tournaments, music conference, schools and college tournaments, etc.)

Nature of recreational activity	Where performed	When	By whom organised	Category of population to which performers and active participants mainly belong (e.g., student, amateur artist—male, female, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5

Category of population to which spectators/ passive participants mostly belong	Source of finance	Remarks
6	7	8

39. Town hall

Name	Location	When established	Description of the structure	Nature of use	Other particulars
1	2	3	4	5	6

40. Law and order, crime and deviant behaviour

(a) Patticulars in respect of each police station, separately

Name	Jurisdiction (prticular ward)	Number of criminal cases by type dealt with during 1970-71		Particulars of cases of breach of law and order on communal political, industrial relations & other grounds
		Registered	Challaned	
1	2	3	4	5

Other particulars of deviant behaviour, (e.g., suicide, alcoholism, etc.).

Type	Number	Remarks
6	7	8

(b) Particulars of criminal cases filed in courts during 1970-71

Type of criminal cases	Number instituted in 1970-71	Number carried over for			Number ending in conviction	Number ending in acquittal	Remarks including functioning of probation system, death under trial, etc.
		More than 2 years	1-2 years	Less than 1 year			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(c) Particulars of Borstal schools/After care homes etc. (1970-71)

Name	When established	Number of inmates by nature of crime and age-group at the time of first offence				Number rehabilitated after release during last three years	Number reverting to crime after release during last three years	Remarks
		Nature of crime	Number who at the time of first offence belonging to age group					
			Below 12 years	12-15 years	16-18 years			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(b) Home for rehabilitation of rescued women

Name	When established	Capacity with reference to number of inmates that can be accommodated	Actual number of inmates during 1970-71 by age group			
			Below 20 years	21-30 years	31-40 years	Above 40 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Number deserted during three years	Scheme for rehabilitation	Leisure and recreation	Particulars of staff management and control	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12

(e) Vagrancy/Beggar Home

Name	When established	Capacity with reference to number of inmates that can be accommodated		Actual number of inmates during 1970-71 by sex and age-group							
				Male				Female			
		Males	Females	Below 20 years	21-50 years	51-65 years	66 & above years	Below 20 years	21-50 years	51-65 years	66 & above years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Type of useful vocation, if any, taught	Scope of earning, if any	Leisure and recreation	Remarks
13	14	15	16

(f) Jails

Name	Location	Acreage & land within the compound	Accommodation available by class of prisoners	Number of prisoners accommodated during 1970-71 by classes	Number of prisoners accommodated during 1970-71 by nature of crime	
					Nature of crime	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Number of prisoners accommodated during 1970-71 by duration of imprisonment		Useful vocational training, if any	Scope of earning, if any, during imprisonment	Particulars of other facilities	Problem discipline	Remarks
Duration	Number					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Less than 6 months						
6 months to 1 year						
2-3 years						
4-5 years						
6-10 years						
More than 10 years						

41. Special particulars about areas where slums are found

Name	Location	Age of the slum	Main house type and approximate number of each	Road and communication	Water supply	Lighting	Latrine
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Drainage	Approximate number of households	Castes/Communities and religious groups to which the slum dwellers mainly belong	Main occupations of the slum dwellers	Approximate distance from place of occupation of slum dwellers
9	10	11	12	13

Ownership of slum land	Scheme, if any, for reclamation of the slum and rehabili- dwellers	Factors responsible for origin and continuation of the slum	Remarks
14	15	16	17

42. Special particulars about itinerant tribes or groups visiting the town during 1968-69 (to be obtained from police records)

Name of the gang/tribe etc.	When visited	From where	Purpose	Duration of stay	Number of persons in the gang/tribe	Special useful service, if any, rendered	Special problem of law & order, if any, created
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

43. Special institutions and items not covered by any of the items which play important role in the social, cultural and economic life of the town.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

TOWN STUDY/
VILLAGE SCHEDULE

State

1. District
   (a) Name
   (b) Code Number
2. Tehsil/Police Station
   (a) Name (b) Code Number
3. Village
   (a) Name (b) Code Number
4. Basic data relating to the village
   (as per 1961 Census)

Area in sq. miles and sq. km.	Occupied residential houses		Total Population (Both for 1961 & 1971)		
	No. of houses	No, of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12

Literate and educated persons			Workers		
			Total Workers (I—IX)		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18

Workers					
I As cultivator			II As agricultural labourer		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24

Workers					
III In mining, quarrying livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantation, orchards & allied activities			IV At household industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
25	26	27	28	29	30