

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

ANDHRA PRADESH

TOWN STUDY
OF

KAKINADA

(East Godavari District)

Draft

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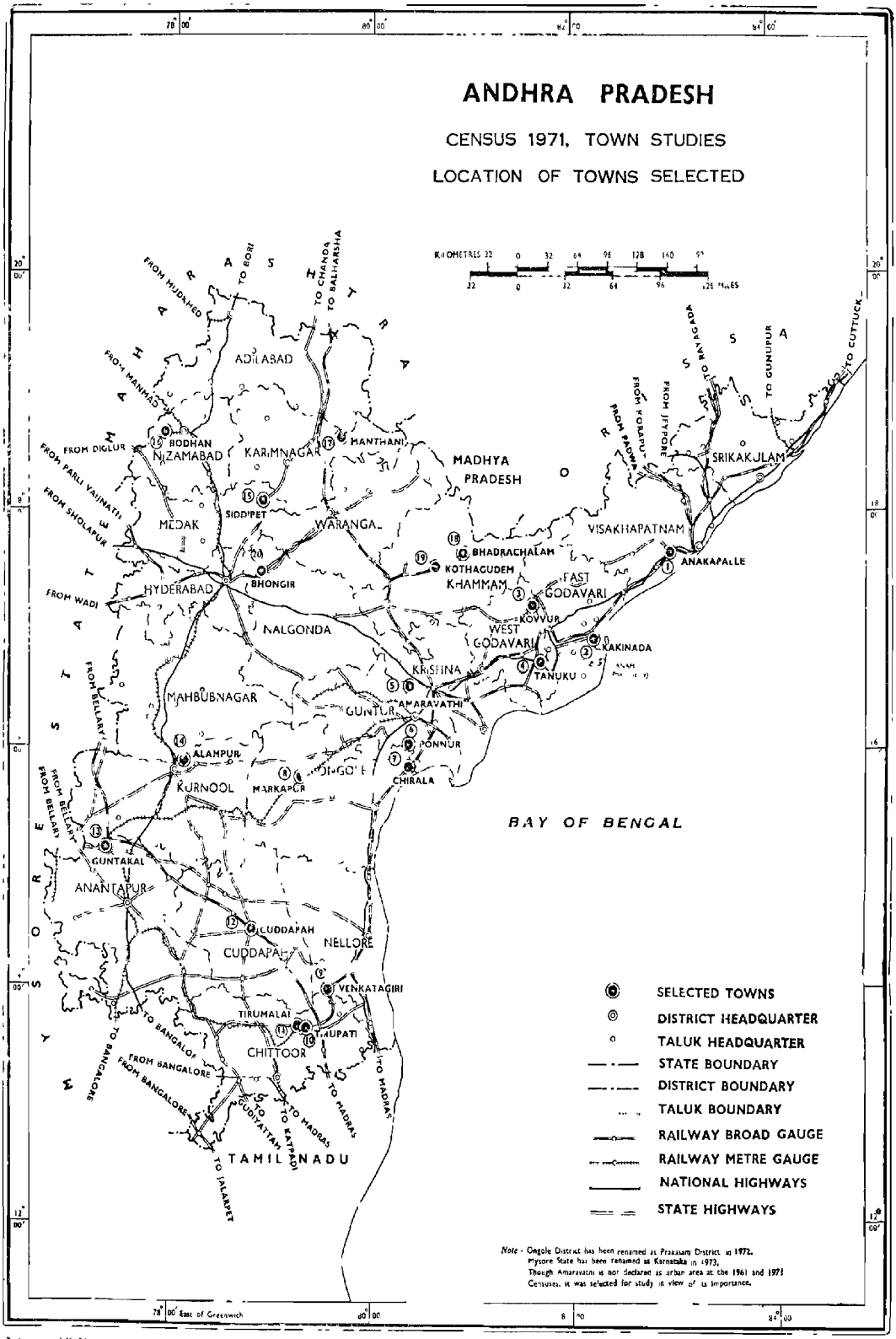
T. VEDANTAM, I.A.S.
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
ANDHRA PRAESDH

1	2	3	4
Mahbubnagar	14	Alampur (Class IV)	Primary Activities town (An old historic town which abounds in antiquities of Chalukyas.)
Medak	15	Siddipet (Class III)	Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce town.
Nizamabad	16	Bodhan (Class III)	Primary Activities-cum-Industries town (Biggest sugar factory in the country and second biggest in South-East Asia is located here).
Karimnagar	17	Manthani (Class IV)	Primary Activities town. An old historic town and ancient seat of learning.
Khammam	18	Bhadrachalam (Class IV)	Services-cum-Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce town. Selected as a temple town; prominent seat of Lord Rama of Ramayana epic fame having country wide importance, is located here.
	19	Kothagudem (Class II)	Primary Activities. A coal mining town.
Nalgonda	20	Bhongir (Class III)	Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Services town. Selected as a town in the area of influence of a Metropolis (Hyderabad city); also an old historic town.

*It was proposed to bring out a combined volume on Chirala and Vetapalem towns.

LIST OF SPECIAL SURVEY MONOGRAPHS ON SELECTED TOWNS ANDHRA PRADESH

District	Sl. No.	Name of town and Size Class	Functional Category and Purpose of Selection
1	2	3	4
Visakhapatnam	1	Anakapalle (Class II)	Trade and Commerce town (Noted for Jaggery trade)
East Godavari	2	Kakinada (Class I)	Services-cum-Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce town (Educational Centre) —Selected as an Administrative town.
West Godavari	3	Kovvur (Class III)	Primary Activities-cum-Industries town (Agro-Industrial town)
	4	Tanuku (Class III)	Primary Activities-cum-Industry-cum-Services town (Agro-Industrial town)
Guntur	5	Amaravathi (Population 6,258).	An Old Historic village—Once a great Buddhist Centre.
	6	Ponnur (Class III)	Primary Activities town—Selected as a residential-cum-educational town.
Prakasam (Ongole)	7	*Chirala (Class II)	Town with manufacturing in Household Industry (Handloom Weaving)
	8	Markapur (Class III)	Industrial Manufacturing town (Noted for slate industry)
Nellore	9	Venkatagiri (Class IV)	Town with manufacturing in Household Industry (Handloom sarees)
Chittoor	10	Tirupati (Class II) &	Services-cum-Trade and Commerce Town. Trade and Commerce Town. These two towns viz., Tirupati and Tirumala are selected as Temple Towns and pilgrimage centres of country wide fame.
	11	Tirumalai (Class IV)	
Cuddapah	12	Cuddapah (Class II)	Trade and Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Industries town. Selected as an Administrative town.
Anantapur	13	Guntakal (Class II)	Transport-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Industries town—Selected as a Transport town.


ANDHRA PRADESH
CENSUS 1971, TOWN STUDIES
LOCATION OF TOWNS SELECTED
KILOMETRES 32 0 32 64 96 128 160
32 0 32 64 96 MILES
ADILABAD
KARIMNAGAR
NIZAMABAD
MANTHANI
BODHAN
SIDDIPET
MEDAK
WARANGAL
BHONGIR
HYDERABAD
NALGONDA
MAHBUBNAGAR
KURNOOL
ALAMPUR
MARKAPUR
ONGOLE
GUNTUR
AMARAVATHI
PONNUR
CHIRALA
KRISHNA
TANUKU
KOVVUR
WEST GODAVARI
EAST GODAVARI
KAKINADA
KHAMMAM
BHADRACHALAM
KOTHAGUDEM
VISAKHAPATNAM
ANAKAPALLE
SRIKAKULAM
GUNTAKAL
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
VENKATAGIRI
TIRUPATI
TIRUMALAI
CHITTOOR
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
BAY OF BENGAL
FROM MUDKHED
TO BORI
TO CHANDA
TO BALHARSHA
FROM MANMAD
FROM DIGLUR
FROM PARLI VAIJNATH
FROM SHOLAPUR
FROM WADI
FROM BELLARY
FROM BELLARY
TO BANGALORE
FROM BANGALORE
TO MADRAS
TO MADRAS
TO KATPADI
TO JALARPET
FROM PAPUM
FROM KORAPUT
FROM JEYPORE
TO RAYAGADA
TO GUNUPUR
TO CUTTACK
SELECTED TOWNS
DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
TALUK HEADQUARTER
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
RAILWAY BROAD GAUGE
RAILWAY METRE GAUGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS
STATE HIGHWAYS
Note - Ongole District has been renamed as Prakasam District in 1972.
Mysore State has been renamed as Karnataka in 1973.
Though Amaravathi is not declared as urban area at the 1961 and 1971
Censuses, it was selected for study in view of its importance.
78° 00' East of Greenwich
80° 00'
82° 00'
84° 00'
20° 00'
18° 00'
16° 00'
14° 00'
12° 00'
8° 00'

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, ANDHRA PRADESH

(All the Census Publications of this State will bear Series 2)

Part I-A	..	General Report.
Part I-B	..	Detailed Analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration Patterns.
Part I-C	..	Subsidiary Tables.
Part II-A	..	General Population Tables.
Part II-B	..	Economic Tables.
Part II-C(i)	..	Distribution of Population, Mother Tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.
Part II-C(ii)	..	Other Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables—Tables on Household composition, single year age, marital status, educational levels, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., Bilingualism.
Part III	..	Establishments Report and Tables.
Part IV	..	Housing Report and Tables.
Part V	..	Special Tables and Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part VI-A	..	Town Directory.
Part VI-B	..	Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns (20).
Part VI-C	..	Survey Reports on Selected Villages (5).
Part VII	..	Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel (All India Publication).
Part VIII-A	..	Administration Report—Enumeration } For Office use only.
Part VIII-B	..	Administration Report—Tabulation }
Part IX	..	Census Atlas.
Part IX-A	..	Administrative Atlas.

District Census Hand Books

Part X-A	..	Town and Village Directory } One volume for each district (21 Volums)
Part X-B	..	Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract. }
Part X-C	..	Analytical Report, Departmental Statistics and District Census Tables. } Separate Volume fee each District (21 Volumes)

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 stock-taking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims to present a complete picture of man, in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising its role of having to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician, the Census Organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up 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 five hundred and odd villages throughout the country provided an insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations.

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 increasing 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 understand the intensity and direction of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also affecting the process of urbanisation and its impact on the rural neighbourhood.

There is also a special operational need of the Census, which requires 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 rural the urban areas are and how much urban the rural areas are.

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, should be represented.

FUNCTIONAL TYPES: The sample should include towns representing each of the functional types as follows: (a) Service, (b) Mining or Plantation, (c) Craft (traditional), (d) Manufacturing (non-traditional), (e) Construction, (f) Trade and Commerce, (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, (v) Coastal.

(b) *Climate*.—(i) Hot weather and high rainfall, (ii) Hot weather and low rainfall, (iii) tem-

perate weather and high rainfall, (iv) temperate weather and low rainfall, (v) Cold weather and high rainfall, (vi) Cold weather and low rainfall.

(c) *Growth Pattern of the Region*: (i) Areas of dynamism, 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, (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 some time and are again showing signs of revival, (ii) areas which have continuous history of vigorous economic and cultural life.

(e) *Metropolitan Areas*: (i) Towns within areas of influence of metropolitan centres, (a) within a distance of 16 Kilometres from the same, (b) beyond a distance of 16 Kilometres from the same upto a distance of 64 Kilometres, (ii) Towns outside areas of influence of metropolitan centres.

NATURE OF RELATION WITH OTHER TOWNS: A few satellite towns, constituents of conurbation and sub urban 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 or 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 number of towns to be studied would have been much more than 200, which would be much beyond the operational capacity of the Census Organisation, for such purposes. 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 interaction 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 civilisation 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/coordinating 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 frame-work 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 corpus 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. The schedules adopted for this monograph have been printed in an Appendix to Manthani Town Monograph (Sl. No. 17).

A. CHANDRASEKHAR, I.A.S.,
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

In his foreword, the Registrar General, India, has explained the Philosophy, Methodology and scope of Urban Surveys. Urbanisation in a developing country like India is a process of modernisation of a traditional Society. India is a land of villages. With the advent of Five Year Plans which initiated the tempo of economic development through industrialisation, large scale urbanisation is taking place in the country. In fact urbanisation has become the sign of progress. Urban centres are points of contact with outside world, focus of power, agency and diffusion points of social change, receptacles of talent and manpower, places of marketing, investment, recreation, etc., etc. They are the centres of civilisation.

While urban population in the country increased from 10.84% in 1901 to 19.91% in 1971, (nearly doubled in Andhra Pradesh it went up from 9.65% in 1901 to 19.31% i.e., doubled. However, the pace of urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh is more or less in tune with the country over the past seven decades. In the newly developing countries, a clear cut distinction between rural and urban is, however, gradually eroding. Rural-Urban continuum, rather than dichotomy is considered more realistic and appropriate. We see the persistence of folkways and rural vestiges in urban areas and percolation of urban ways of life and living in certain villages. Realising the need to indicate how much rural the urban areas are and how much urban the villages are, as well as to guage the complex problems relating to housing, civic amenities, education, transport and communications, cultural and recreational facilities, etc., that arise in the wake of rapid urbanisation, the Census Organisation has planned to take up Special Studies of nearly 200 towns of

different size-classes all over the country. A good number of them are small towns, some are medium towns and a few are cities. The several criteria suggested for selection of towns include size, demographic features, functional types, location with reference to topography, climate, growth pattern, growth history, nature of relationship with other towns, social and cultural phenomena influencing towns, etc. It is not possible to select one town for each criteria. Necessarily, from the operational point of view we have to forego certain criteria. But due care is taken to select towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria, wherever possible.

In Andhra Pradesh State 20 towns of different functional types and sizes and one old historic village have been selected for intensive study. The functional characteristics and size-class of the towns selected for urban survey are as follows:

(1) *Administrative Towns*: Kakinada (Class I—Services-cum-Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce Town) and Cuddapah (Class II—Trade and Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Industries Town); (2) *Towns with Manufacturing in Household Industry* (Handloom Weaving): Chirala* (Class II—Industries Town) and Venkatagiri (Class IV—Industries Town); (3) *Industrial Manufacturing Towns*: Bodhan (Class III—Primary Activities-cum-Industries Town—The biggest sugar factory in the country and the second biggest in the whole of South-East Asia is located here) and Markapur (Class III—Industries Town—famous for Slate Industry); (4) *Trade and Commerce Towns*:

*It was proposed to bring out a combined volume on Chirala and Vetapalem Towns.

NOTE: The functional category of each of the towns is given in parenthesis after the class of town. Amaravathi is not a town. Functional categories at the time of selection of the towns as of 1961 Census changed at the 1971 Census.

Anakapalle (Class II—Trade and Commerce-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Services Town—noted for Jaggery and Siddipet (Class III—Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Services Town); (5) *Town in the area of influence of a Metropolis* (Hyderabad City): Bhongir (Class III—Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce Town); (6) *Agro-Industrial Towns*: Tanuku (Class III—Primary Activities-cum-Industries Town) and Kovvur (Class III—Primary Activities-cum-Industries Town); (7) *Mining (Coal) Town* : Kothagudem (Class II—Primary Activities Town); (8) *Transport Town*: Guntakal (Class II—Transport-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Industries Town); (9) *Temple Towns*: Tirupati (Class II—Services-cum-Trade and Commerce Town); Tirumalai (Class IV—Trade and Commerce Town); (10) *Residential-cum-Educational Town*: Ponnur (Class III—Primary Activities Town); (11) *Old Historic Towns*: Manthani (Class IV—Primary Activities Town—an ancient seat of learning) and Alampur (Class IV—Primary Activities Town—It abounds in antiquities of Chalukyas) and lastly (12) *An Old Historic Village* : Amaravathi (Population 6,258—Once a great Buddhist Centre). Cuddapah and Tirumalai, though Trade and Commerce Towns, they are selected under other categories viz., Administrative Town and Temple Town, respectively.

The present study on Kakinada, a district headquarters city of an affluent district with sound agricultural base as hinterland, is situated on the Coringa Bay of the East Coast (Bay of Bengal). It is a Class I Town, functionally categorised as 'Services-cum-Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce Town'. The oldest Municipality in the State, it has earned reputation as a 'clean town' and 'Retired Man's Paradise'. The city has got a modern mask on the road and traditional face on the back. It is not tradition modernising itself nor even tradition-modernity continuum

but tradition sharing with the modern, common life situation with a division of spheres. It has grown up so far as a district headquarters town and has now established itself as an important educational centre having professional colleges like Engineering, Medical and Degree and Post Graduate educational facilities and Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes, etc.

The medium port in the city, the inland water transport through Godavari canals, rail, and the road transport have enabled this town to grow into a good export-import centre catering to the requirements of the vast rural hinterland. Alongwith significant achievements in the fields of Transport and Industry by Sri Ramdass Motor Transport Service, Gopal Auto Service, M/s. Sarvaraya Textiles, Boat Building Yard, and the recently established Fertiliser Factory, it has ample potentialities for an all round development provided the rural rich in the neighbourhood are properly induced to divert their surplus funds and contribute to the well-being of the area. A brief historic account as well as a photographic picture of the present situation of this fine city are given in the monograph.

I am deeply indebted to Sri A. Chandrasekhar, I.A.S., Registrar General, India, for having personally visited the town and giving useful suggestions. I am grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, M.Sc., D. Phil., Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies) for not only paying a brief visit to the town but also for giving valuable suggestions on the monograph.

Originally, this project was entrusted to Sri Md. Ismail and Sri K. C. Babu Rao of the Philosophy Department of P. R. Govt. College, Kakinada. Due to some administrative inconveniences, the work could not be completed. With the assistance of some enthusiastic student investigators, they covered major

part of canvassing household schedules during 1969-70. The remaining field work was completed during December-January, 1970-71 by Sri V. V. Narasimha Rao, Statistical Assistant, Sri E. C. Obulesu, and Sri V. Lakshmipathi Sastry, Junior Investigators under the supervision of Sri Ch. Purnachandra Rao, Tabulation Officer. Sri K. Devadas, Assistant Compiler took the photos during field studies. Field observations and tabulated data were shaped into draft report by Sri V. V. Narasimha Rao, Statistical Assistant. Much additional information by way of answering comments of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies) has been incorporated by Sri Ch. Purnachandra Rao, Tabulation Officer. Sri A. R. Jaya Prakash, Deputy Director of Census Operations took much pains to scrutinise and finalise the monograph. Proofs for strike order were read by Sri Ch. Purnachandra Rao, Tabulation Officer with the assistance of Sri B. Anjaiah, Smt. B. Rajyalakshmi, and Kum. B. Tarakeswari Rao, Computors and Sri A. V. Ramana Rao, Assistant Compiler. My thanks are due to all of them.

T. VEDANTAM, I.A.S.,
Director of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh.

I-A—1 Census/AP/74

ERRATA

Page No.	Para No.	Line No.	Statement/Table Number	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	26	6	..	cucoo	cuckoo
16	..	..	II-(3)	II-(3)	II-(3) (a)
26	61	4		(Vide Table No. 10)	(Vide Table No. 10 & 15)
58	91	10 & 11		individual care about by the staff taken	individual care taken about the students by the staff
62	103	3		infetions	infections
71	128	5		and serving	serving
82	165	1		This bridge	This bridge (Fig. 12)
89	191	3		Rs. 1,25	Rs. 1.25
91	209	2		is hectares	is 16.30 hectares
97	13	2		works	work
98	14	2		remaining 280	remaining 2
99	18	9		re	are
100			IV-(1)	IV—(1)	IV—(3)
101			IV-(1)	IV-(1) (Concld.)	IV-(3) (Concld.)
105	37	1		*Sri Suiya Milk Supplies*	*Sri Surya Milk Suppliers*

1	2	3	4	5	6
112			IV-(6) Col. under value of fish in Rs. P.	4,192	4,219
131	114	1		Tons	Towns
186			V-(2) (under reference)	(Vide table No. 41)	(Vide Table No. 35)
208			VI-(3) (under reference)	(.....Tables 44, 45 & 46)	(.....Tables 38, 39 & 40)
209	11	2		935	936
209	11	5th line from below		insignificant	insignificant. Table 39 shows the place of last residence of the sample population.
222	28	5		1,565.67 Kms.	1,566.67 Kms.
222	31	3		in services	in other services
224		1		Statement IV-(9)	Statement VI-(9)
226	40	6 & 7		households.	households. Table 52 shows distances of rural areas visited by members of selected households in the city.
229	9	3		Madhavas	Madhwas
230	13	10		hibiscus cannabinus	Hibiscus cannabinus
235		Col. 2 Fig. 1	VII-(2)	167	170

1	2	3	4	5	6
241 &242	62&63	4&5		Payasam, Sweetened Rice etc.	Payasam (Sweetened rice), etc.
243	70	4		Propertied classes	propertied class
254	107	4		96%	96.
258		Col. 2 Name of the religion.	VIII-(2).	II Christians	II Christian
259	119	5		she was starting to lead	she has to lead
266	7	Last line		character of	characteristics of
270	19	12		( )	( )
270	19	21		( )	( )
284	23	2		court of words	Court of wards
293		Col. under name	IX-(4)	2. Sri Pyndah Venkatanarayana	2. Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana
,,		col. under education of	,,		
		of Sl. No. 2	,,	B.A.	Inter
		,, 3	,,	B.A.	B.Sc.
297	65	9&10		in the year 1967 Elections	In the 1967 Elections.
298	67	8		feculty of Agriculture	Faculty of Agriculture
297	66	14		Conservency Board	Conservancy Board
228	69	6		'Home Rule' 'Non-Coopera-tion'	'Home Rule' and Non-Coopera-tion'

1	2	3	4	5	6
309	27	1		The inner-wheel club	The Inner-wheel Club
309	27	6		The interact club	The Interact Club
339		Col. 3 Name	X-(8)	Scheemakurthi Prakasa Rao	Cheemakurthi Prakasa Rao
351	155	4		honararia	honororia
352	161	2		Jaganaikpur	Jagannaikpur
353	163	10		Sapta Sagara Yasira	Sapta Sagara Yatra
366	221	2		Id-ui-kabir	Id-UI-Kabir
366	221	3		Zilhai	Zilhaj
368	226	2		Crucifications	Crucification
371	235	5		by it Secretary	by its Secretary
390	13	5		Industrial Training Institutions	Industrial Training Institute
432	1	1	Appendix No. 21	with in	within
450	..	S. No. 21 Name of the caste	Table No. 2	Tenuk	21. Tenukula
452	..	Heading	4	House by	Houses by
461	..	Description for 6,7,8, Cols.	13	Households having common/ jointy	Households having common/ jointly.
461	..	S. No. 3 Name of the caste	13	Agnikula Kshatriys	3. Agnikula Kshatriya

1	2	3	4	5	6
462	..	S. No. 3 Name of the caste.	14	3. Agnikulakshariya	3. Agnikula Kshatriya
462	..	S. No. 26 Name of the caste	14	Voda Balija	26. Vada Balija
464	..	Heading	16	House by	Houses by
465	..	Sl. No. 1 Name of the Locality	17	Jagannayakpur	Jagannaikpur
465	..	Sl. No. 2 Name of the Locality	17	Subha's street	Subhash Street
465	..	Sl. No. 46 Name of the Locality	17	Laurin compound	Mclaurin Compound
466	..	Sl. No. 1&16 Name of the Localities	18	Jagannayakpur Kondyah Palem	Jagannaikpur 16. Kondaih Palem
473	..	Reference given under the table.	23	(Chapter No. Pad 10)	(Chapter IV, Para 10)
475	..	Sl. No. 2 Name of the Caste	26	Adi Velma	2. Adi Velama

1	2	3	4	5	6
475	..	Sl. No. 8	26	Gavata	8. Gavara
477	..	Col. 2	28	Tota	Total
480	..	Sl. No. 6 Nature of employment	31	Clsrk in Textile Mill	Clerk in Textile Mill
481	..	Col. No. 14 Heading	32	Above Years 30	Above 30 Years
489	..	Sl. No. 25 Name of the Caste	36	Viswa Brahm	Viswa Brahmin
508	..	Sub-heading for cols. 15-16	54	Telivision	Television
509	...	Col. No. 9 Heading	55	Bronye	Bronze
510	...	Table heading	56	Household by type	Households by Type
510	..	Sol. No. 18 Name of the Caste.	56	Satani Vaiashnava	18. Satani Vaishnava.
527	Glossary		14	.....Lord of Siva	.....Lord Siva of
528	,,		13	....in priase of	....in praise of
528	,,		15	*Bhavishyahuranam*	*Bhavishya Puranam*

1	2	3	4	5	6
529	Glossary	10		*Chaitra Bahula Dasami* the 10th day of the da fortnight	*Chaitra Bahula Dasami* the 10th day of the dark fortnight
529	,,	last line		*Desava*	*Desavali*
530	,,	,,		Diwan Diwan Bahadur	Diwan Bahadur
530	,,	2nd line from bottom		*Gongura*..... for makin	*Gongura*.....for making
531	,,	3rd line from bottom		*Hundi*.....devotee put	*Hundi*....devotees put
532	,,	2nd 3rd 4th from bottom		*Khutba* ..(Secon ..whic ..wit	*Khutba*....(Second ....which ....with
533	,,	11		*Linga* Phallus (Symbolishing)	*Linga* Phallus (Symbolising)

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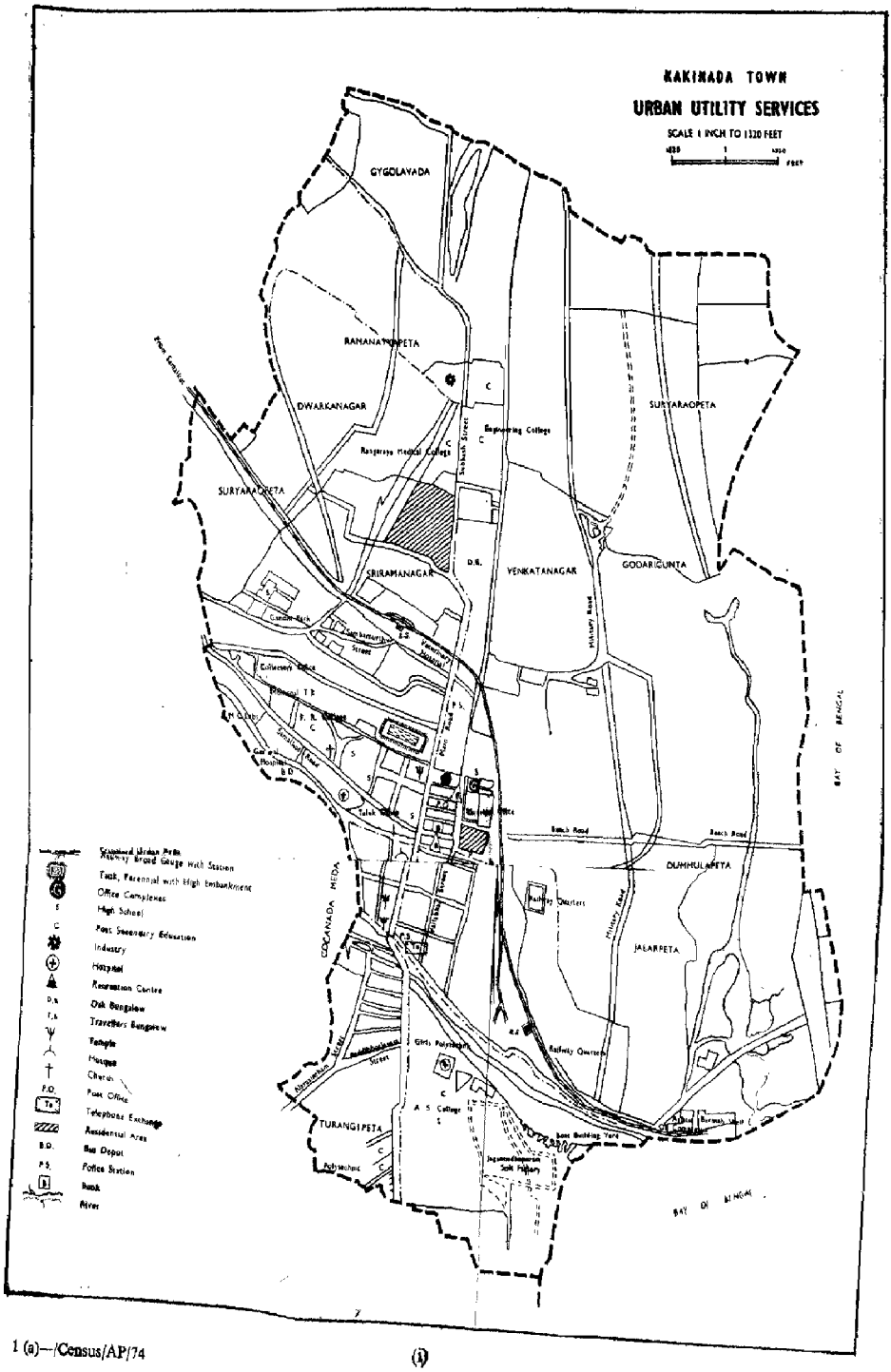
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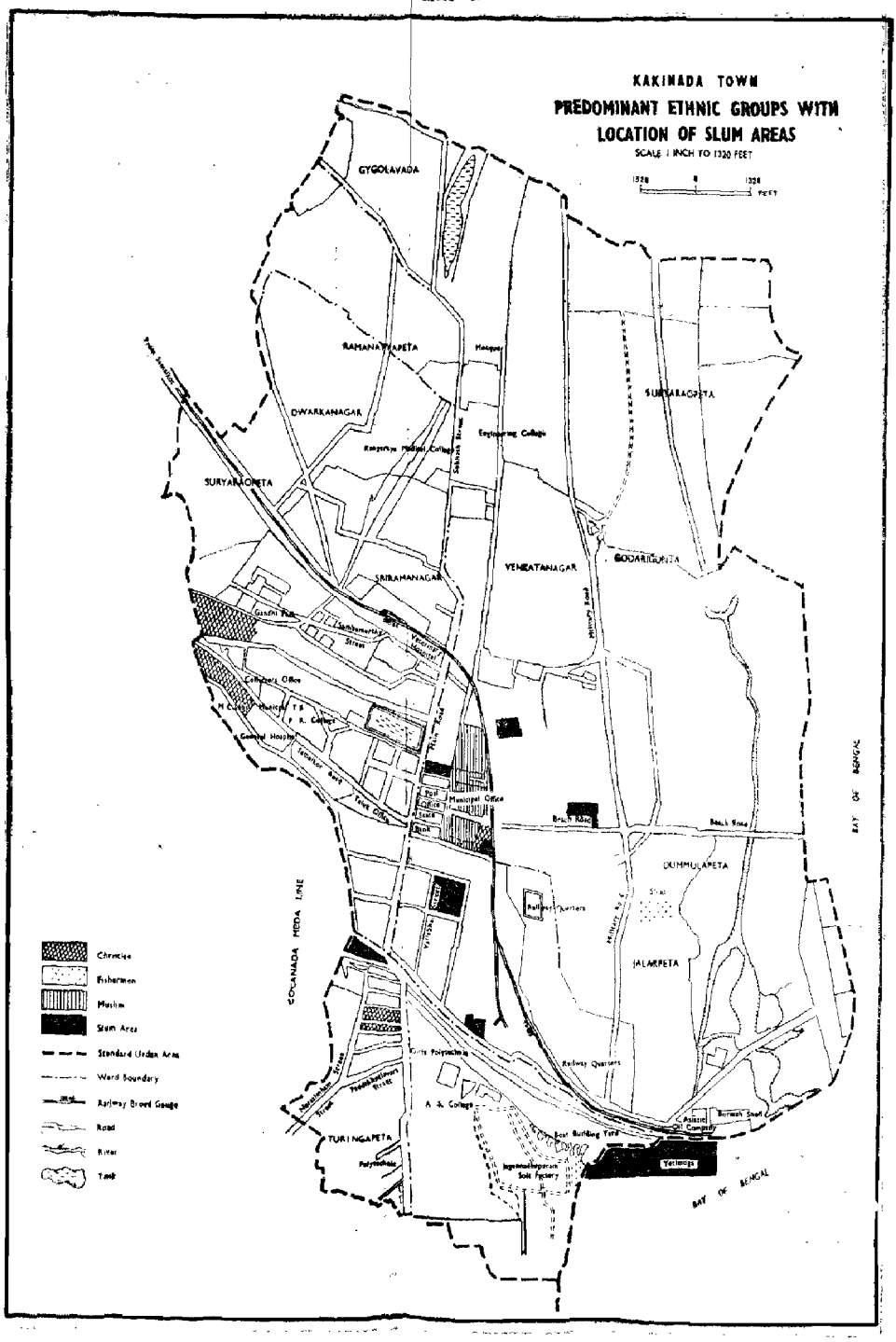
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MAP 1


KAKINADA TOWN
URBAN UTILITY SERVICES
SCALE 1 INCH TO 1320 FEET
GYGOLAVADA
RAMANAYYAPETA
DWARKANAGAR
SURYARAOPETA
SRIRAMANAGAR
VENKATANAGAR
GODARIGUNTA
JALARPETA
OLMHULAPETA
TURANGIPETA
KOTIPALLI
Rangaraya Medical College
Engineering College
Collectorate Office
Railway Quarters
Girls Polytechnic
A.S. College
Polytechnic
Port Building Yard
Salt Factory
Railway Station
Bus Depot
Police Station
Bank
River
Post Office
Telephone Exchange
Residential Area
Hospital
Temple
Mosque
Church
Industry
Recreation Centre
Travellers Bungalow
High School
Post Secondary Education
Office Complexes
BAY OF BENGAL

MAP II

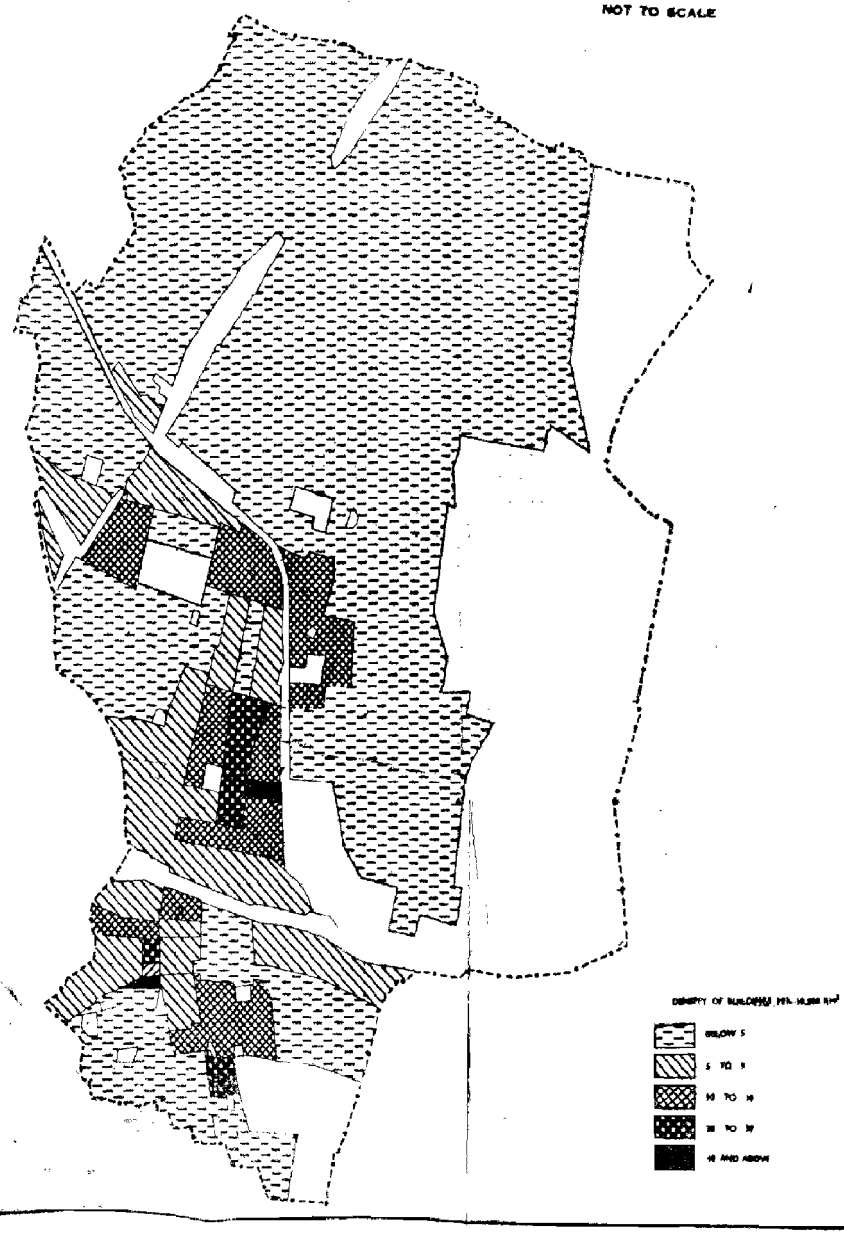

KAKINADA TOWN
PREDOMINANT ETHNIC GROUPS WITH LOCATION OF SLUM AREAS
SCALE 1 INCH TO 1320 FEET
GYGOLAVADA
RAMANAYYAPETA
DWARKANAGAR
SURYARAOPETA
SUBBARAOPETA
VENKATANAGAR
GODAVARIGUNTA
SRIRAMANAGAR
Gandhi Park
Subbannayya Street
Municipal Office
Collectorate Office
Police Office
Telephone Office
Main Road
Beach Road
DUMMULAPETA
JALARPETA
KOLANADA MEDA LINE
Railway Quarters
Railway Station
Govt. Polytechnic
A. K. College
Ship Building Yard
Petrol Company
Burmah Shell Co.
Vetlapalem
TURINGAPETA
Polyclinic
Ice Factory
BAY OF BENGAL
Chrristian
Fishermen
Muslim
Slum Area
Standard Urban Area
Ward Boundary
Railway Broad Gauge
Road
River
Tank

MAP III

KAKINADA TOWN

DENSITY OF BUILDINGS

NOT TO SCALE



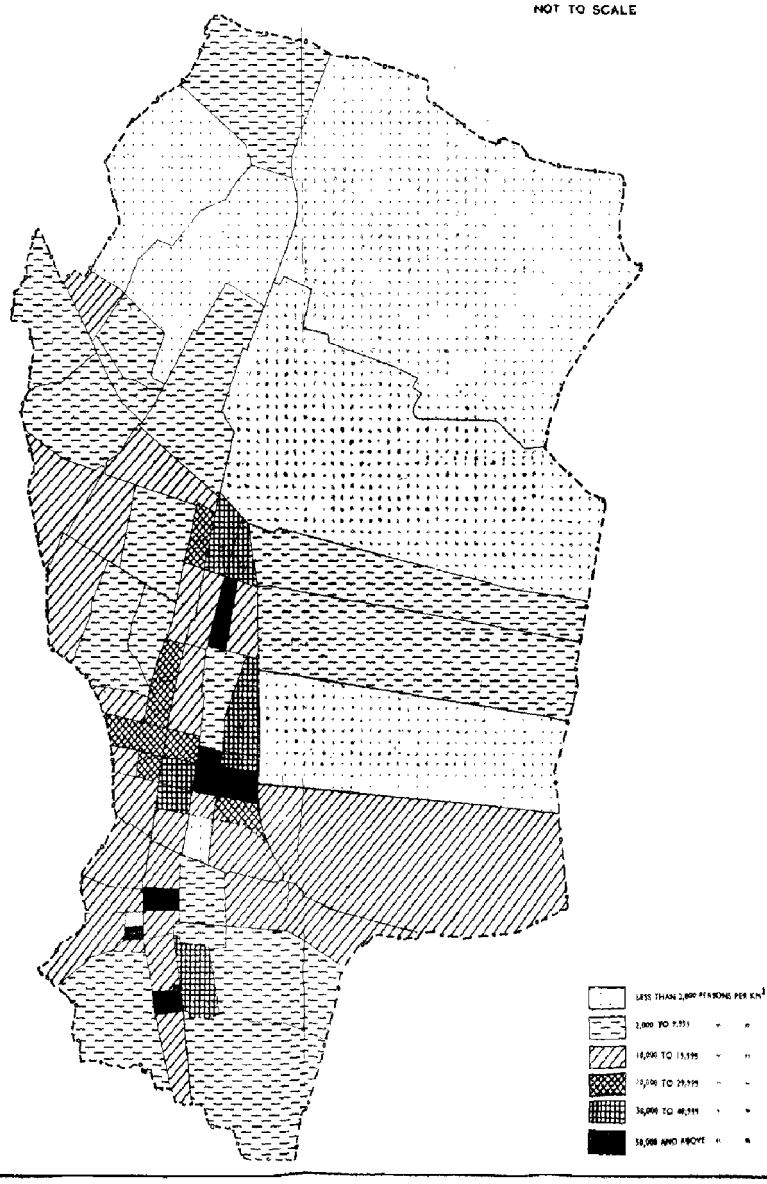
(iii)

MAP IV

KAKINADA TOWN

DENSITY OF POPULATION

NOT TO SCALE



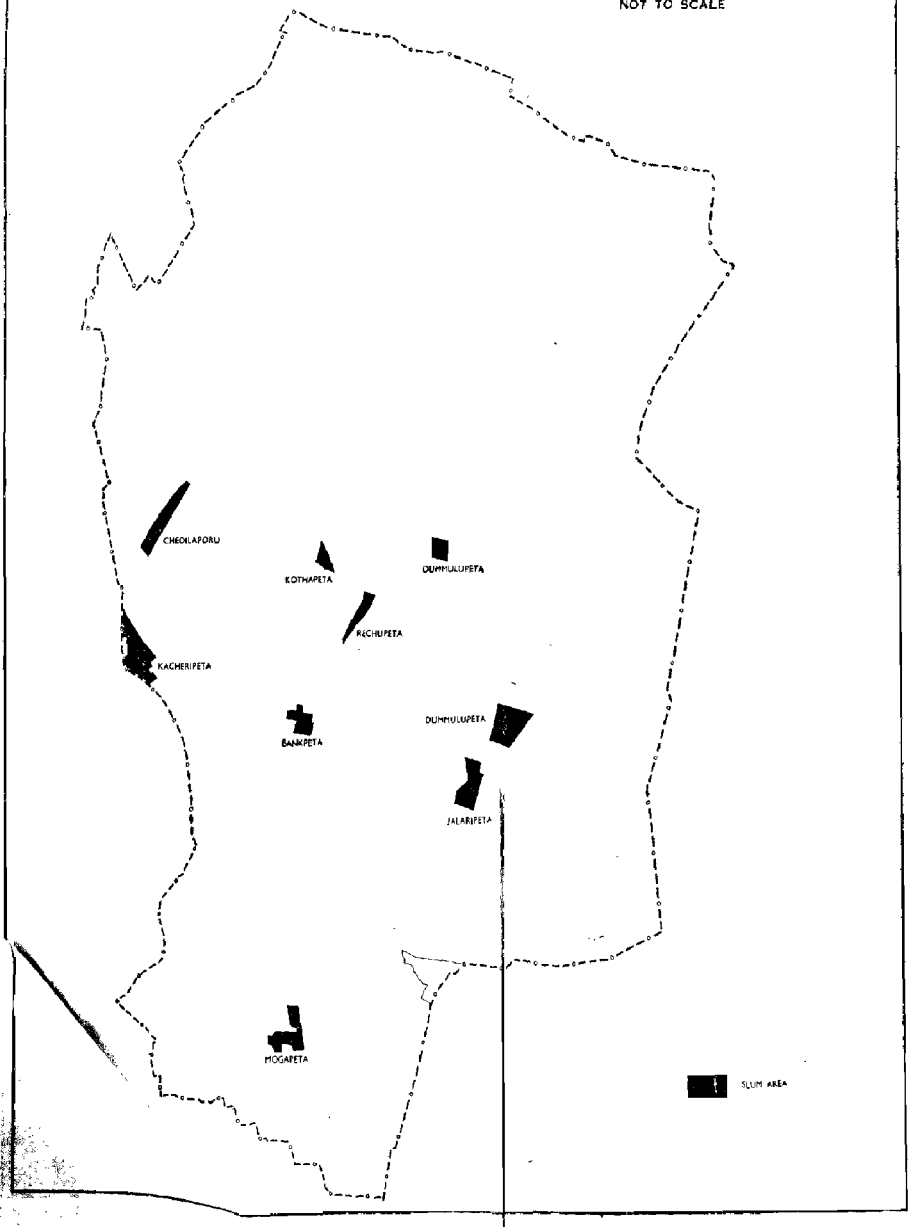
(iv)

MAP V

KAKINADA TOWN

LOCATION OF SLUM AREAS

NOT TO SCALE



MAP VI

KAKINADA TOWN

AVERAGE LAND VALUE

NOT TO SCALE

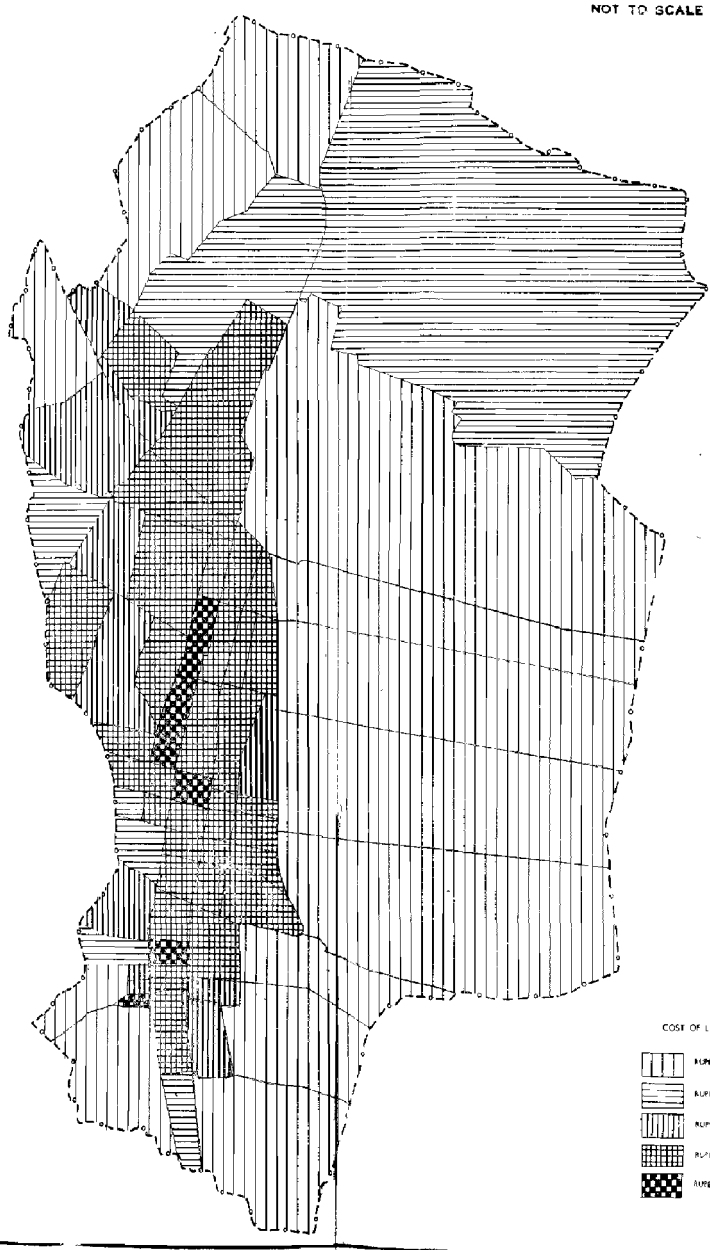




FIG. 1—This is an old town—See the Dutch building in Jagannaikpur, Kakinada (Chapter 1, Para 18)



FIG. 2—Venue of the 1923 All India Congress—the same spot is now converted into a part known as Gandhi park and the area goes by the name Gandhinagaram. (Chapters I & II, Paras 19 & 42)

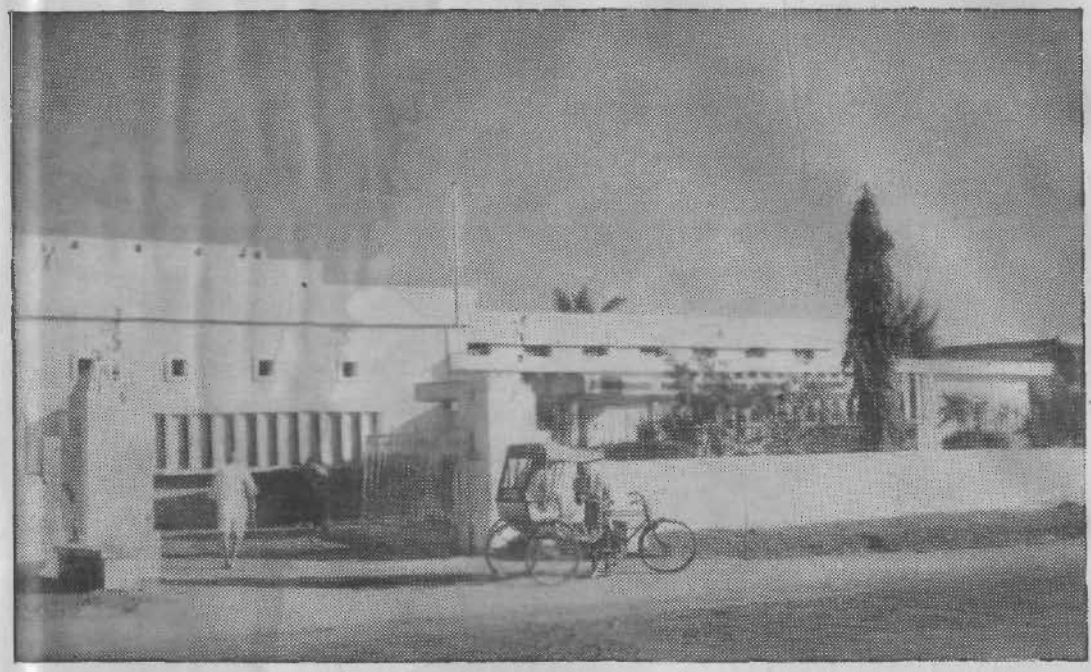


FIG. 3—Posts and Telegraphs Office (Head Post Office)
(Chapter II, Para 35)



FIG. 4—A view of the Main Road (Chapter II, Para 36)



FIG. 5—A view of salt pans (Chapters II & IV, Paras 36 and 187)

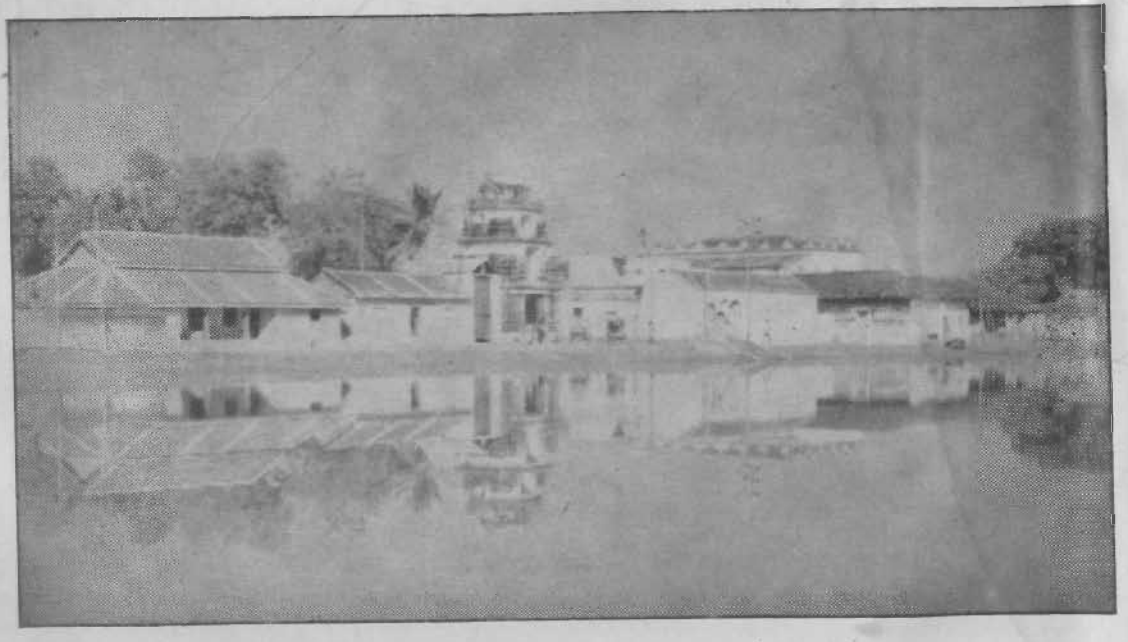


FIG. 6—A view of pindalacheruvu—a tank—one attractive feature of the town is that there are some tanks in front of some temples in the city. (Chapter II, Para 38)

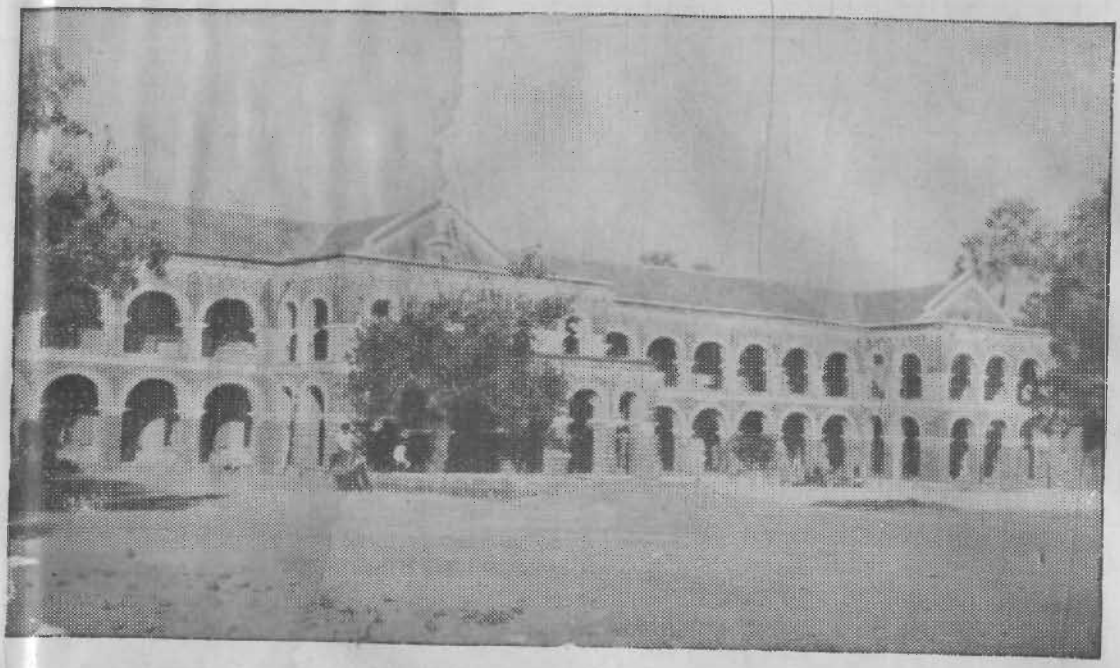


FIG. 7—The District Collector's Office (Chapter III, Para 1)



FIG.. 8—Office of the City Municipality (Chapter III, Para 28)



FIG. 9—P. R. Govt. College (Chapter III & Appendix 7, Paras 83 & 1)

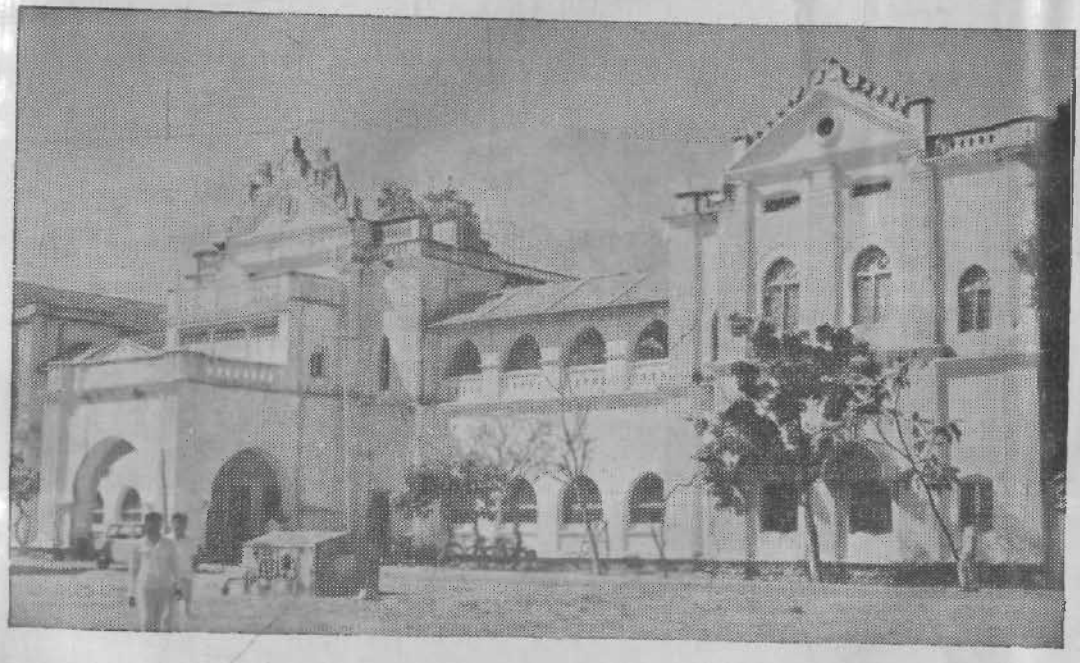


FIG. 10—Rangaraya Medical College (Chapter III, Para 83 & Appendix 15)



FIG. 11—Government Engineering College (Chapter III, Para 83 & Appendix 8, Para 1)



FIG. 12—Jagannaikpur Bridge—This is adopted as the symbol of the City Rotary Club. (Chapter X, para 18)



FIG. 13—Market Street (Chapter IV, Para 66)



Fig. 14—A Christian Family (Chapter V, Para 6)



FIG. 15—A Vysya Family (Chapter VII, Para 20)



FIG. 16—A Fisherman Family (Chapter VII Para 27 & Chapter V, Para 4)



FIG. 17—Idol of Bhagiradhamma deity housed in a small temple in the fisherman Habitat of Yetimoga (Chapter VII, Para 28)



FIG. 18—A fisherman house in Yetimoga (Chapter VII, Para 29)

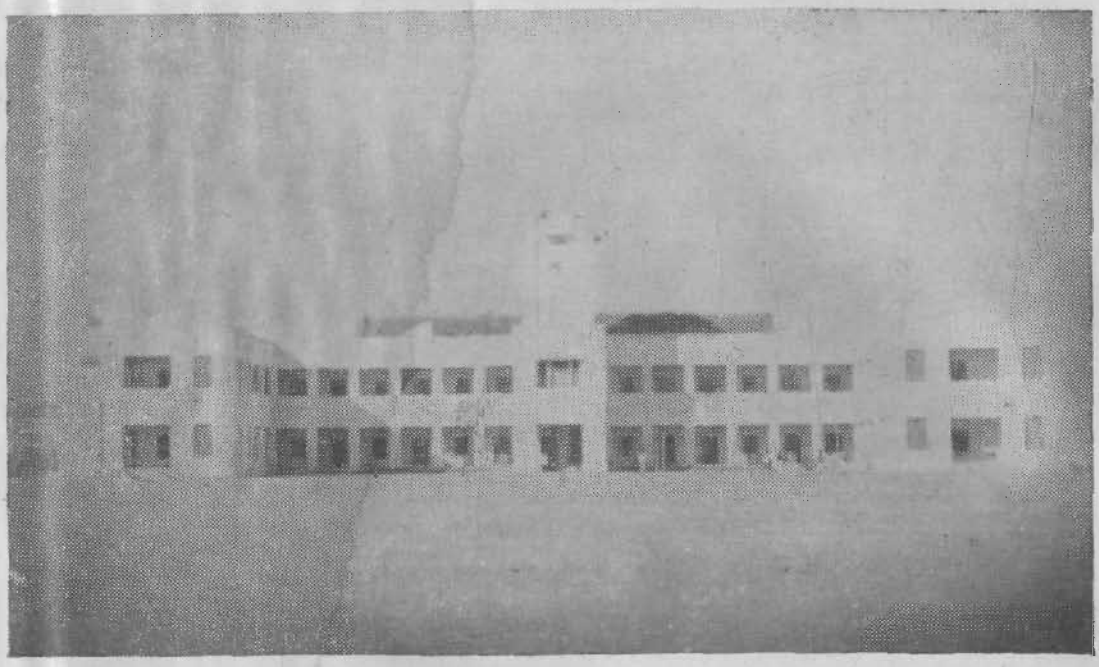


FIG. 19—M. S. N. Charities Junior College, Jagannaikpur.
(Chapter VIII, Para 19)



FIG. 20—Statue of Maharshi Bulusu Samba Murthy installed in Sambamurthy Park in Suryaraopet (Chapter IX, Para 49)



FIG. 21—Town Hall (Chapter X, Para 3)

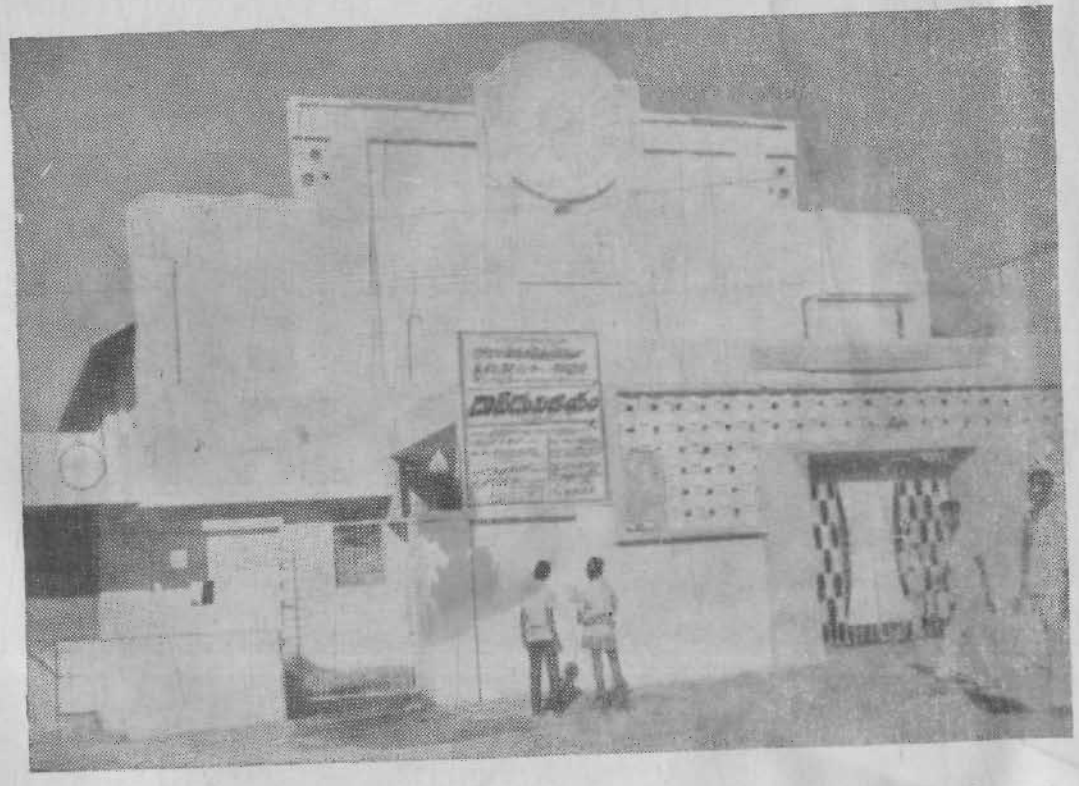


Fig. 22—Suryakalamandiram, a theatre for public functions and dramatic performances (Chapter X Para 86)



FIG. 23—Entrance tower of Bheemeswaraswamy temple, Temple Street (Chapter X, Para 126)



FIG. 24—Brahma Samajam Building (Chapter X, Para 133)



FIG. 25—Abala Shanti Bhavan (Chapter X, Para 144)



FIG. 26—Jamea Mosque—A view of the masjid on the Main Road
(Chapter X, Para 148)

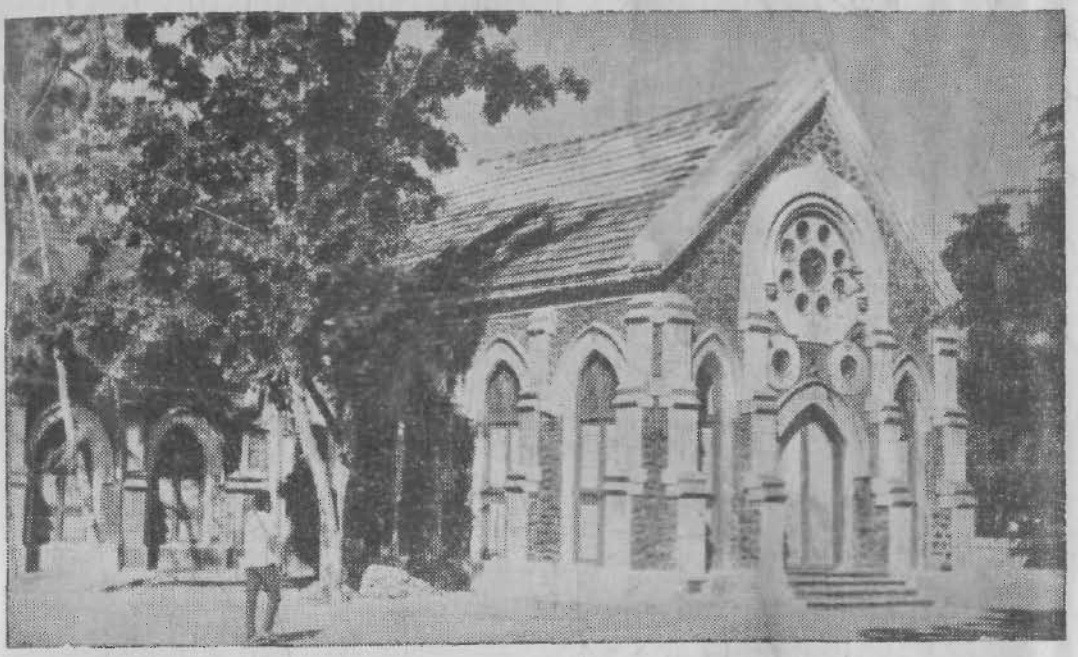


FIG. 27—Baptist Church, Jagannaikpur. (Chapter X, Para 152)



FIG. 28—The shrine of Shri Veera Venkata Satyanarayana Swamy, Annavaram. (Chapter X, Para 177)



FIG. 29—Government General Hospital (Appendix 14, Para 7)



FIG. 30—A Burmese repatriate family well settled at Kakinada. (Appendix 20, Para 2)

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Kakinada is on of the very few good towns in Andhra Pradesh with comparatively well laid, broad and straight roads running almost parallel to each other with a number of cross roads and good water supply. It is the headquarters of East Godavari district and taluk and Revenue Division of the same name. It has all the amenities which go to make life pleasant and comfortable. It is justly reputed for its level terrain, planned layout, good buildings and altogether a beautiful and healthy city, with none too high a cost of living even in these days of spiralling prices. The social and cultural life in Kakinada has a charm and beauty of its own.

2. It is situated on the western side of the Coringa Bay on the East Coast (Coromandal) on 16° 57′ north latitude and 82° 13′ 49″ east longitude and is a very important intermediate all weather port. A proposal to make it a major port is under active consideration of the Government of India. It lies on a flat, sandy track of land, 7.92 metres (26 feet) above the mean sea level.

3. It is a town constituted with villages Kakinada proper, Jagannathapuram and Suryaraopet and lands of Ramanayyapeta and Yeendrapalem. It is 14.5 Kms. (9 miles) towards the east of Samalkot Railway Junction on Madras-Howrah Main Broad-gauge Railway line with a branch broad-gauge line terminating at Kakinada. It is one of the oldest municipalities and is the first town to have the protected water supply scheme in Andhra Region of the State. It is the seventh largest city in the State with a population of 164,200 persons covering a geographical area of 30.15 sq. Kms. (11.78 sq. miles).

4. Kakinada is a prominent commercial centre commanding a large trade through the port, by rail, road and canal systems of Godavari river. The history of the port goes back to the days of the East India Company. The trade through Kakinada port has been steadily increasing after the Second World War. Trade through the port rose from about 20,320 metric tons (20,000 tons) in 1946 to about 4.06 lakh metric tons (4 lakh tons) in 1962. The chief exports overseas are tobacco. fibre, horns, groundnut cake, iron ore, pig iron, etc. and sugar and cement

to the other Indian ports. In former days, it was having an extensive trade with Indo-China, the present Indonesian Islands, Burma, Ceylon, Japan and other countries. The port has a vast hinter-land rich in agricultural and mineral products. If developed properly, it will take the shape of a safe harbour capable of easily handling about 20,320 lakh metric tons (20 lakh tons) of goods without affecting the traffic at Vishakhapatnam and Madras ports.

5. Apart from being the headquarters, the usual complement of district offices, several regional offices are located in this town in view of its administrative viability and in fact, it could very well be classified as an administrative town, in spite of the fact that the district judicial establishment functions at Rajahmundry town.

6. Kakinada is growing industrially too. An automobile workshop and a textile mill are important among the few establishments in the private sector run on modern lines besides a number of foundries, small electrical, mechanical and automobile workshops, rice mills and salt factories. Of late, concerted efforts are being made to attract prospective industrialists to start industries at Kakinada. They have been offered various concessions including financial assistance for starting their enterprises in the city. The response has been quite encouraging. A 'Fisheries Training Institute' and a 'Boat Building Yard' are being run here by the State Government. There are three sugar mills within a radius of 32 kms (20 miles) from the town. The 'Subbaraya Oil Solvent Extraction Factory' and 'Sarvana Steel Re-rolling Mills' are among the industries that sprang up recently here. There is every scope for the city to find an important place on the industrial map of the State.

7. Kakinada is well known in Andhra as a centre of learning, culture and art with a number of diverse institutions as the Engineering College, Medical College, Arts Colleges for Boys and Girls, Polytechnics for Boys and Girls, Industrial Training Institute besides many high schools, primary schools, etc., run by Education Societies, Municipality and Philanthropic institutions. As far back as 1886, the Canadian Baptist Mission set up the first school here and rendered great service in the fields of education. The Mclaurin High School, the Rakshanodaya Secondary Training School and the C.B.M. Jubilee Secondary Training School for Women are institutions in this city managed by the Canadian Baptist Mission. There are a number of organisations devoted to the promotion of literature, art,

music, dance and drama. Some of the talented cine-artistes of the Telugu filmland had their training in the dramatic associations of Kakinada. Every year, during 'Dasara' (Sept.-Oct.), a dance, drama and music festival is conducted by the 'Saraswati Gana Sabha'. It is the first of its kind and popular with the public for the last 68 years. The Sri Rama Samajam, another institution dedicated to music, conducts Gana Sabhas (music concerts or festivals) every year during the festival of Ganapathi Navarathrulu (August-September).

8. It may be mentioned that Kakinada has been the headquarters of the 'Andhra Sahitya Parishad' which was first established in 1911 in Madras. The Parishad rendered great service to the cause of Telugu literature by collecting a number of palm-leaf manuscripts and publishing them, publishing some works not printed or which have gone out of print, and above all it brought out a comprehensive Telugu dictionary under the name "Sri Suryarayaandhra Nighantuvu" (శ్రీ సూర్యరాయాంధ్ర నిఘంటువు) after the patron Sri Rao Venkata Kumara Maheeati Suryarao Bahadur, the Maharaja of Pithapuram.

9. Thus the city has a great heritage in the matter of patronage to letters and art, social reform and political emancipation.

10. 'Andhra Seva Sangham' and 'Young Men's Happy Club'—the two dramatic associations in Kakinada have their own theatres. There is also a well equipped 'Surya Kala Mandiram' which is generally used for public functions and dramas, in addition to a spacious town hall with an imposing building and vacant space around it. There are ten picture houses in the city. Significantly enough all of them are situated on both sides of only one street, viz., Vallabhai Road—a feature not obtaining in any other city or town in Andhra Pradesh.

11. The Rotary Club, with its ideal of service and ethical standards for the past 28 years of useful service to the community and the Cosmopolitan Club with members from many professions without any sort of bickerings, either political or official or caste or community have a record of service to the people of Kakinada neighbourhood.

12. Kakinada is famous for its philanthropic institutions. There are a number of charitable institutions catering particularly to the needs of meritorius but poor students. Large properties of lands and buildings were gifted away for establishing educational institutions, rest houses and the like to provide facilities

for the less privileged sections of the society. The P.R. Govt. college and some other institutions are examples of the munificent benefactions by the late Maharaja of Pithapuram. It was very aptly said that Pithapuram, the headquarters of a well known zamindari in this area, was found more in Kakinada than in Pithapuram. Another munificent donor was the late Sri Malladi Satyalingam Naicker, an unlettered patron of learning who bequeathed a large property of Rs. 8 lakhs (now valued about Rs. 35 lakhs) to form a trust known as M.S.N. Charities, administered by a Board of Trustees. The Charities today run a Junior College, a Veda Pathasala, a choultry besides maintaining two temples at Chollangi, a pilgrim centre situated 3.2 Kms (2 miles) from the town and awarding scholarships for advanced studies abroad.

13. The Annadana Samajam, established in 1898, and maintained from its trust properties and public donations, is a unique institution granting scholarships to poor students and feeding poor people every day.

14. The great savant and educationist, late "Brahmarshi" "Dewan Bahadur", "Kulapathi", "Dr.", "Sir" Raghupathi Venkataratnam Naidu, Kt. M.A. L.T., D.Litt., LL.D., K.I.H., known for his service, social reforms and philanthropy, belongs to this place.

15. The Medical Education Society, founded by Dr. D. S. Raju, Ex-Member of Parliament and a former Deputy Minister, Government of India, boldly ventured in founding a medical college named as 'Ranga Raya Medical College' as per the wishes of the trustees of Sri Mullapudi Venkatrayudu Memorial Education Trust.

16. Besides the Medical Education Society, there are four other education societies, viz., Children's Education Society. Women's Education Society, Kakinada Education Society and the Workers' Education Society, Kakinada, the objects of which are to sponsor educational institutions for promotion of education through voluntary effort with the financial resources pooled by donations from the philanthropic public. The educationists and intellectuals with initiative, spirit of service, devotion to education, drive and zeal are behind these institutions.

17. There are a number of other charitable institutions established with the co-operation of Government and the philanthropic public. One cannot but reflect with satisfaction on this

aspect of the well-to-do people of this place; perhaps one discerns in it the influence of the sages and saints that hallowed this land on the sacred Godavari. The city provides an atmosphere where service organisations can confidently take large strides.

18. The city is divided by a salt creek; the southern part known as Jagannaikpur is an ancient suburb where the Dutch had settled in the 17th century and where even today stand some Dutch buildings (Fig. 1). It is about 30 kilometres (18 miles) from the former French Settlement of Yanam.

19. This city has to its credit a session of the All India National Congress held in the year 1923 (Fig 2) for which the great political saint, Maharshi Bulusu Samba Murthy was solely responsible. Later, the All India Women's Conference was held under the presidentship of Srimathi Vijayalakshmi Pandit. The father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders like Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose visited the town more than once. The scout movement is quite active here. The city had the privilege of being chosen as the venue of the 4th Patrol Rally Camp of the Andhra Pradesh Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in January 1964. Above all, there is an air of graciousness and courtesy which will surely make any visit to it a fascinating experience.

20. Politically too, Kakinada played an important role in this century. It was in the forefront during the days of the struggle for Independence, the Civil Disobedience and Non-co-operation Movements, the Salt Satyagraha, the Individual Satyagraha and the Quit India Movements—all the movements in honour of our National Flag involving great sacrifices.

21. One of the firsts associated with this place is that Kakinada was the first target in India to be bombed by the Japanese during the Second World War.

22. Kakinada gave encouragement to physical culture and Indian gymnastics and is a place where the world famous wrestler late Sri Kodi Rama Murthy trained youngmen of the day like Sri Kowtha Ramakrishnaiah and others.

23. The spoken Telugu with the particular intonation which is characteristic of East Godavari distinguishes it from that spoken in the rest of the districts of the State. In fact the Telugu that is spoken in Telugu films has this intonation.

24. Display of the colourful and bright fire-works here on Independence and Republic Days will make a lasting impression on any on-looker and is quite characteristic of Kakinada. People here have a flair for display of fire works and this is a peculiar characteristic of this place when compared to other Andhra towns.

25. There are very good banking facilities in Kakinada and almost all the important banks have their branch offices here. There are a good number of co-operative institutions, particularly the consumer co-operatives like Super Bazaar catering to the needs of the public. This place has all the attributes that make living comfortable except an underground drainage scheme which has yet to be executed. Hence it has earned the reputation of being a 'Retired Man's Paradise'. The mere mention of the name 'Kakinada' conjures up in one's mind, a picture of culture, philanthropy and enlightenment.

Chapter II

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF THE TOWN

1. Kakinada, originally a small village at the northernmost mouth of the river Godavari, developed into a city, consisting of Kakinada proper, Jagannadhapuram,* Suryaraopet and adjoining lands of Ramanayyapeta, Yeendrapalem, etc., with well planned layout on hygienic principles. It is 877 Kms (545 miles) south of Calcutta and 643 Kms (400 miles) north of Madras. It is about 80 nautical miles south of Visakhapatnam and 276 nautical miles north of Madras with an all weather intermediate port.

2. Jagannadhapuram, the southern suburb of the city separated by a salt creek is known to be an ancient sacred place which attracted pilgrims for a holy dip in the Tulyabhaga, the northernmost branch of the Godavari (now reduced to a narrow irrigation channel with the construction of the Godavari anicut and formation of navigational canals). The Tulyabhaga joins the sea at Chollangi, one of the seven places where Godavari river joins the sea-Sapta Sagra Sangamam. There are two holy and ancient temples of Lord Siva and Lord Rama in the locality. The city has extended to the southern and western sides gradually with the establishment of the well-known Malladi Satyalingam Naicker's Charities Trust and many other industrial establishments.

3. The name 'Kakinada' was mispronounced as Cocanada by the British settlers. According to English writers, the place got the name meaning 'Crow country' because large swarms of crows existed on the coast. Recent historical researches show that Kakinada used to be called 'KAKANDIVADA' or 'KAKAVANDIVADA' after the name of an Ikshvaku king and monk of the royal family 'Kaka'.* 'KAKA + VANDI + VADA' means the residence of, or near to Kaka; or the line or street where 'KAKA' was worshipped. This name was used in the editorial of the 'Andhra Pradesh' (October 1963) in discussing the greatness of Andhras in their commercial and maritime enterprises and it was recorded that Kakavandivada was one of the sea ports from which ships sailed to Indo-China, Indo-Archipelago, Ceylon, etc.

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*KAKA': "Buddistic Remains in Andhra History" by K. S. Subramanyam, published in the Andhra University Series No. III in 1932, PP. 82-83.

*It is also called Jagannaikpu

4. There is another version about the name of the town. The history of Kakinada town dates back to the epic period of Ramayana. There is evidence to show that during the sojourn of Lord Rama with His Consort in the Dandakaranya, He camped here and that during one of his scouting tours to clear the area from the Rakshasas (demons) came across a Rakshasa by name Kakasura and maimed him. Kakinada takes its name from that epic episode. The foreigners distorted the name and called it 'Cocanada'. After Independence this town came to be distinctly pronounced as 'KAKINADA' in all official records on the basis of popular usage.

5. Historically, Kakinada was a part of the territory under the sway of the Andhra kings till 260 B.C. and it was conquered by Emperor Asoka and formed part of the Mauryan Empire which was extended to the south as far as Amaravathi on the banks of river Krishna. The Andhras regained the territory later and were rulers till 220 A.D. Then the territory passed on to Pallavas, Chalukyas, Cholas, Chodas of Velnadu dynasty, Kakateeyas of Warangal, Reddis of Korukonda, Gajapatis of Orissa, Sultans of Bahamani and Nawabs of Golkonda from whom the Gajapatis of Orissa recovered it in 1512 A.D. In 1515 A.D. through conquests of Sri Krishna Devaraya it became the part of Vijayanagar Empire after which it again passed on to Gajapatis of Orissa and then to the Nawab of Golconda in the year 1571 and from him to Aurangazeb of Moghal dynasty in 1687; from him to the Subedar of Deccan (Nizam) who became independent in 1724. He ceded the district which was one of the districts of Northern Circars, in 1753 to the French whom the English defeated in 1758 in a decisive battle at Candore (i.e. Chandurti, a few miles north of Gollaprolu near Pithapuram) and restored the province of Circars to the Subedar of Deccan in 1759 till they were eventually ceded in 1765 to the English who took over the administration and replaced the local chieftains by Collectors in 1794.

6. Incidentally it may be mentioned that in 1684 the nucleus of Zamindari of Pithapuram which included Kakinada and surrounding areas came into existence as a grant by the Nawab of Golconda to Ramachandra Rao, grandson of Madhava Rao, a Sirdar of Golconda Nawab. The zamindari was lost to the Nizam who came into possession of the whole district. It was in the year 1761 A.D. the zamindari was restored to the heir, Kumara Mahipati. By the permanent settlement of the year 1803 A.D. with Venkata Niladri, Kakinada taluk including Kakinada became the property of the Pithapuram zamindari. The

death of Niladri in 1828 brought the estate under the administration of court of wards who in 1861 handed over the administration of the zamindari to Raja Venkata Mahipati Gangadhara Rama Rao. The estate was under the administration of the Maharaja of Pithapuram unit it was taken away by the Madras Government under the Estates Abolition Act, 1952.

7. History records that Kakinada was under a Buddhist emperor in the third century B.C.. It was held by the Dutch (1628 to 1760 A.D.) as an out post and a place for their factories and trade as against the French and English East India Company's settlements at Yanam, Injaram and other places further south. The present Civil Court Buildings, the Pattabhirama Syndicate, the Minerva Palace with Dutch inscription in the compound, and a few other places of residence are stated to be the relics of the Dutch buildings.

8. The construction of the anicut across the river Godavari at Dowleshwaram and the formation of navigation canals and channels with the protective embankments along the river branches (which empty the excess water into the sea) resulted in the deep waters of the Coringa Bay becoming shallow by degrees on account of the deposit of silt brought to the river mouths. Prior to the construction of the anicut the river used to flow whimsically causing shoals at one time and eroding them at another time, and, therefore, there could be no permanent bars hindering the shipping and the anchorage. By about 1880-1890, Coringa was entirely silted up and was abandoned. With the gradual silting up of Coringa Bay, Kakinada took the place of Coringa as a port with a dockyard and rose to prominence during the American Civil War as a place of shipment for the cotton pressed at Guntur and the anchorage was only 2 or 3 Kms (one or two miles) off the shore at that time. Gradually the vast deposits of silt forced the anchorage go far to the north near Uppada, about 16 Kms (10 miles). The light house built within the town municipal limits at the Kakinada port railway station was removed to Vakalapudi (6.4 Kms or 4 miles north) and another was built at Uppada. Along with the shoaling from Coringa and bars at Kakinada, deep waters formed at Uppada are eroding certain areas including Government's Rest House. It is estimated by the experts that the sea has been receding to the north owing to these alluvial deposits at the rate of over 1.6 Kms (a mile) in 10 years. Attempts have been made to improve the port in several ways from time to time and even to construct a harbour.

9. Kakinada port commands good natural facilities for large export and import trade as it has all kinds of communication facilities—by land, sea, rail and two delta navigation canals through which country-boats pass and tranship goods at a cheaper rate. The canals go up to the Godavari river to about 320 Kms (200 miles) and also through the interlinked Godavari-Krishna-Buckingham canals as far as Madras. Thus it enjoys a big hinterland extending upto Hyderabad, Bhadrachalam and other hilly areas. The town could acquire commercial importance because of this rich hinterland. As a result of Nanjundaiah Survey Report of 1951, measures for the development of Kakinada as a medium port are being taken. Kakinada has chance of becoming a prosperous major port when this materialises.

10. Due to the increase in trade of different types and ever increasing facilities for education, the town expanded with increasing population in all respects. Chiefly the credit goes to Maharaja Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, for the improvements and extension of the town by way of liberal donations of cash and land. The villages Suryaraopet and Jagannadhapuram were merged with Kakinada in the process of extension of the city.

11. Among other builders of Kakinada, mention should be made of Sarvasri K. Perraju, Duriseti Seshagiri Rao, Kommireddi Suryanarayana Murthy, Pydah Venkata Chalapathi, K. V. R. Krishna Rao, Zamindar of Polavaram, Batchu Ramesam, Raghupati Venkata Ratnam Naidu and Lakkaraju Subba Rao Panthulu.

12. Several well constructed buildings, educational institutions and trade and industrial establishments have sprung up recently in the city. The suburbs have developed urban characteristics.

13. To ensure better town planning in future, the Municipal fity extended the municipal limits from 27.5 Sq. Kms. to 30.08 Sq Kms. (10.75 sq. miles to 11.78 sq. miles). The land-use particulars for the extended area of 2.64 sq. kms. (1.03 sq. miles are not available. The following statement shows the pre-extension area of 27.5 Sq. Kms. (10.75 eq. miles) occupied each of the land uses in the city.

STATEMENT II-(1)

LAND USE PATTERN IN THE CITY

Sl No.	Nature of use	Area in		Percentage to total area
		Acres	Hectares	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Residential	1,114·02	451·02	16·20
2.	Commercial	284·70	115·26	4·12
3.	Industrial	125·75	50·91	1·83
4.	Public & semi-public	569·71	230·65	8·28
5.	Recreational	24·33	9·85	0·35
6.	Circulation (communications, roads, etc.,).	500·07	202·46	7·27
7.	Transport, & Communications (railway tracks and navigational canals).	174·65	70·71	2·54
8.	Vacant land	1,204·48	487·64	17·51
9.	Marshy land	1,168·82	473·21	17·00
10.	Agricultural land	1,391·42	563·32	20·23
11.	Water courses (irrigation canals and tanks).	277·07	112·17	4·03
12.	Burial grounds	44·26	17·92	0·64
	Total .	6,879·28	2,785·12	100·00

Source : City Municipality, Kakinada.

Population

14. Kakinada City was a town upto 1951 Census. It has been treated as a city since 1951 Census by virtue of its population having exceeded the one lakh mark. The following statement shows the growth of population of Kakinada through the past 7 decennial censuses of the present century.

STATEMENT II-(2)

VARIATION IN KAKINADA CITY POPULATION DURING 1901-71

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decade Variation in population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	48,096	23,594	24,502	..	.
1911	54,110	26,629	27,481	+6,014	+12·50
1921	53,348	26,346	27,002	—762	—1·48
1931	65,952	33,692	32,260	+12,604	+23·62
1941	75,140	37,791	37,349	+9,188	+13·93
1951	99,952	49,928	50,024	+24,812	+30·21
1961	1,22,865	62,325	60,540	+22,913	+22·92
1971	1,64,200	82,607	81,593	+41,335	+33·61

Net variation of population from 1901 to 1971 is 241·34%)

15. From the statement, it is observed that the population increased except during 1911-1921. The decrease in population during the decade 1911-21 was due to famine and epidemic diseases. The growth of population during the decade 1901-1911 was 12.50%. From 1921-71 the population is growing though the growth rate is uneven. From 23.62% during 1921-31. it fell down to 13.93%during 1931-41. Again during 1941-51 the growth rate went up to 30.21%. From 1951 to 1961, it declined to 22.92% and again shot up to 33.61% during the last decade. Thus the maximum rate of growth is recorded during the last decade. During the first half of the century, i.e., from 1901 to 1951, totai growth was 107.81% and the annual average growth was 2.16% while the total growth over the last 20 years from 1951 to 1971 was 64.25% and the average annual growth rate was 3.21%. Over the 70 years period from 1901 to 1971 the city recorded a growth of 241.34%.

16. Increase in population of Kakinada from decade to decade might be for varied reasons. Better means of livelihood in Kakinada seems to be a source of attraction for the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled working population of the neighbouring districts. The fact that Kakinada is a growing town in

terms of trade and commerce is another attraction for the in-migrants. Central delta covering the taluks of Kothapeta, Amalapuram, Razole, which was separated by Godavari river is now bridged and the National Highway is diverted via Kakinada. This new feature of the district in this decade has distinctly contributed to the increase in population. Further it is also a big educational centre and headquarters of the district. Repatriates from Burma have settled down here in considerable number. Declining mortality or death rates is another important contributing factor for the increase in population. The gradual increase in birth rate and decrease in death rate constitute vital factors for increase in population. The population of the city in 1991 can be estimated at 2.50 lakhs based on the trends observed.

17. The population of Kakinada City according to the 1971 Census stood at 1,64,200 persons comprising 82,607 males and 81,593 females. The density of population is 6,693 persons per square kilometre as against a density of population of 284 persons per square kilometre for the district as a whole (Map IV). The sex ratio is 987 females per 1000 males against the district sex ratio of 996 females per 1000 males. The city has marked a decennial growth rate of 33.61% during 1961-71.

18. To sum up, the increase in population is due to attraction of large number of in-migrants as a consequence of rapid industrialisation, brisk commercial activity and all round educational facilities apart from increasing natural growth rate due to more or less constant or stable fertility rate and declining mortality rate.

19. The city has recorded a literacy rate of 49.77%, 57.78% for males and 41.66% for females against the district literacy rate of 31.01%, 37.57% for males and 24.45% for females. The literacy rate for the State at the 1971 Census is 24.56% as against 21.19% at the 1961 Census.

In-migration and out-migration

20. The city has an attraction to inmigrants owing to its excellant facilities for trade and commerce, industry and education and export and import business through the local port, which create more and more employment opportunities of a varied nature for the unemployed. The surrounding rural population in the district also inmigrate for the same reasons. Unskilled inmigrants from the nearby rural areas engaged in the factories,

port and other construction activities as labourers constitute a large majority among the numerous inmigrants.

21. Added to this, over 200 families consisting of about 1,000 persons of Indian origin from Burma have immigrated to Kakinada city and have settled in Suryanarayanapuram locality.

22. Out-migration of families is only due to transfer of service personnel and in the interests of better prospects in the trade and commerce and better employment opportunities in Visakhapatnam and other areas.

23. To a city like Kakinada, floating population is inevitable because of the increased facilities in the Government general hospital for medical treatment and because of its being a centre of trade and commerce which constitutes a central market for the adjoining village traders. The local cinema halls, being centres of recreation for common people, are also places of attraction to the floating population. It is understood that a good number of retired service personnel, from the district as well as outside the district, have settled in the city in view of the facilities available to the citizens to prosecute their economic and educational activities besides the temperate climate. (This item is discussed in detail in Chapter VI).

Topography and Physical Environment

24. Originally a small village at the northern most mouth of the river Godavari, it developed into a city after amalgamation of the village Jagannaickpur and parts of the villages Ramanayyapeta, Suryaraopeta, Kakinada Medaline, Yeendrapalem and Turangi with well planned lay out on sanitary principles. It is surrounded on the three sides by rural area and the Bay of Bengal on the east; Sarpavaram and Madhavapatnam on the north, Turangi on the south, Bay of Bengal on the east and Ganganapalle, Cheediga and Kakinada Medaline on the west. So it derives its environmental structure mainly from rural areas. The surrounding rural population having agriculture as their principal activity depend upon Kakinada town for the marketing of their produce like milk, vegetables, food grains etc. The city on its part depends upon the surrounding rural areas for the daily necessities of life.

Flora

25. This area abounds in vegetation and particularly coconuts. Coconut trees are found in the yards of almost all the

houses in the city giving a visual impression to a visitor. There are mango groves, vegetable gardens, flower gardens, jack and peepul trees, tamarind trees and banana gardens besides neem trees here and there.

Fauna

26. Fauna consists mostly of the domestic animals, poultry and birds. The 'Desavali' (country or local breed) cows and buffaloes are predominent in use, besides 'Padamati' (western), 'Turpu' (eastern) and Koya or Sugali (Lambadi) varieties Sheep, goats, pigs, fowls are reared in the city for both domestic and commercial purposes. Birds like crow, cucoo, parrot, crane and sparrows are commonly found in and around the city.

Climate

27. The only station in the district at which systematic meteorological observations are made is Kakinada. The climate is comparatively equitable though it is very warm in the months of April, May and June. This town does not get direct sea breeze like Visakhapatnam and Madras. So the humidity is high and even oppressive for a fortnight during *Rohini Karte* in summer. Maximum temperature recorded was 47° centigrade for a few days in 1972 summer. The minimum temperature did not fall below 24.6° centigrade during these three months from April to June.

28. The climate in December and January is cool. The lowest temperature observed was in the month of January, 1962 which was 16.2° centigrade. The hill tracks and country above the ghats are both cooler and drier than in Kakinada.

Rainfall

29. Cyclonic storms sometimes occur during the later part of the year bringing a deluge of rain which goes to swell the averages. The first four months are practically rainless. But in the month of May, fair amount of rain occurs. More than half of the total annual rainfall is brought by the south-west monsoon beginning in the middle of June while the greater part of the rest of the rainfall occurs in September and October.

30. The following statements show the total monthly rainfall during the year 1970.

STATEMENT II—(3)

MONTHLY RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS DURING 1970

Month	Rainfall in Mm.	No. of rainy days
1	2	3
January	Nil	NR
February	6·0	1
March	20·2	2
April	0·8	NR
May	36·8	NR
June	110·7	13
July	186·2	16
August	269·8	17
September	234·8	9
October	286·5	5
November	Nil	NA
December	Nil	NA

N.R.—Not reported; N.A.—Not available.

Source:— Quarterly bulletin of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

31. The rainfall and number of rainy days in Kakinada city during the years 1956 to 1965 were as follows:

STATEMENT II—(3) (b)

ANNUAL RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS FROM 1956-1965

Year	Rainfall in Mm	No. of rainy days
(1)	(2)	(3)
1956	1537·2	96
1957	830·6	75
1958	1569·2	76
1959	1238·1	94
1960	819·0	74
1961	1154·2	84
1962	1492·4	85
1963	974·4	70
1964	1101·6	83
1965	686·2	63

Source : Quarterly Bulletin of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

32. In brief it can be said that the city of Kakinada has got a salubrious climate.

Transport and Communications

33. Kakinada is well connected by rail and road with all important cities and towns in the State and to the State capital, Hyderabad. Boats and steam launches are also run in the irrigational canals for transportation of goods and passengers. The boat transport, though primitive, is the cheapest and most convenient especially for transport of stones from the quarries which are quite close to the canals. A train by name 'Circar Express' is being run between Kakinada and Madras touching the important stations of Samalkot, Nidadavole, Tanuku, Bheemavaram, Gudivada, Vijayawada, Guntur, Nellore and Gudur. Besides, a through carriage is arranged for passengers from Kakinada to Hyderabad which is connected to Howrah-Hyderabad Express. The Kakinada Town Railway Station situated in the midst of residential areas, serves as effective terminus for passenger and express trains whereas Kakinada Port railway station is the terminus for goods traffic and railway department. The State Road Transport Corporation runs night service buses between Hyderabad and Kakinada. Kakinada port is connected with other ports for transport of goods through sea.

34. A good number of city buses run in the city connecting all the important places like educational and commercial institutions, Government offices, etc. besides a number of cycle rickshaws and taxis. Kakinada can be said to have good transport and conveyance facilities within the economic means of all types of people.

35. There is a Head Post Office (Fig. 3) equipped with banking and telegraphic facilities with a number of sub-post offices in different parts of the city for the service of the people. There is a manually operated telephone exchange functioning in the city with a number of local telephone connections and trunk phone facility.

Morphology of the Town

36. It is said that Kakinada is a town planned by the Dutch while most of the other towns and cities in Andhra Pradesh State have been planned by Englishmen. The significance of Dutch planning is that there will be one main road (Fig. 4) passing from one end of the town to the other end while the other parts of the town will be connected by cross roads and by lanes. The

roads and streets of Kakinada were renamed in the year 1946 to commemorate the National leaders who fought for Independence to the country. The main road is Netaji Road (previously known as Pithapur Raja Road) named after the great freedom fighter Subhas Chandra Bose. This road passes through all the important commercial, business and educational centres. At one end of the road is situated the Government Engineering College and at the other end are the M.S.N. Charities Educational Institutions in Jagannaikpur vertically dividing the city into two parts. Another important road named after the great reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy (previously known as College Road or Hospital Road) meets the Netaji Road at Masjid centre and this connects the city to Samalkot at the suburb Yeendrapalem passing through the District Collector's Office, Zilla Parishad Office and P.R. Government College High School. There are two important parallel roads—Vallabhai Road (previously known as Bank Street or Cinema Street) to the west and Jawahar Road (previously known as Pagoda Street or Temple Street) to the east of Netaji Road, the Jawahar Road beginning from Kakinada bus stand and ending at the salt creek (Fig. 5) which divides Kakinada and Jagannaikpur. The Vallabhai Road begins at Kakinada Municipal Office and ends at the salt creek. Another important road is the Tilak street (previously known as Port Railway Station road) which starts from Port Railway Station and ends in the temple street with a number of cross roads and by lanes connecting the main road.

37. Since a number of temples are located in Jawahar street it is locally called Temple street. Similarly as all the cinema halls are located in the Vallabhai street it is locally known as Cinema street. The other important roads are (1) Sambamurthy Street (previously known as Sivalayam Veedhi), (2) Nukalamma Street (there is no change), (3) Atchutaramaiah Road (Wicks Road), (4) Mohmed Ali Street (Park Road), (5) Nageswara Rao Street (Municipal School Street), (6) Prakasam Road (Brodie Road), (7) Pattabhi Road (North Park Road), (8) Perraju Road (Pastor Road), (9) Rajaji Street (Robertson Road) and (10) Venkatanarayana Road (West Park Road).

38. One attractive feature of the town is, there are three tanks (konerlu) in the city in front of the temples of Sri Anjaneyaswamy in Vallabhai street, Sri Balatripurasundari Devi in Suryaraopet and Sri Satyanarayanaswamy in Raja Ram Mohan Roy street. They are locally called as Santha Cheruvu, Pindala Cheruvu (Fig. 6) and Balaji Cheruvu respectively. In this respect, this town looks like Tezpur (Assam State). These tanks serve dual

purposes, as holy water in front of the temple for the devotees to bathe and gossipping places for the evening strollers. If the local authorities bestow their attention in the maintenance of hygienic conditions of the tank bunds and tank waters, they can enhance the beauty of the town.

39. As many Government offices (viz., the District Collector's Office, Zilla Parishad Office, Taluk Office, District Treasury Office, District Magistrate Court) are situated on the Raja Ram Mohan Roy street, it has become an important residential locality too. The Government General Hospital and the P.R. Government College and High School are also located here. The area between the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Street and the Nethaji Street is called the Kacheripet as most of the offices are concentrated in the locality (Map I).

40. Another important functional area is Jagannaikpur which is a good residential area from the olden days. It comprises of Yetimoga, Church Square, Paradesampeta, Annamma Tank area, Ramaraopeta, Danayyapeta and Goreelupeta near Church Square. Here the famous M.S.N. Charities High School and Choultry, Polytechnic colleges for boys and girls (separately), Annavaram Satyavati Devi College for Women, St. Joseph Convent Girls' High School, temples, churches and mosques are situated. Besides, there are a good number of small scale and medium size industries of various kinds---rice mills, palm fibre industries, foundries, salt factory and shops. As two famous shrines, Sivalayam and Vishnalayam are situated near the main road, this area is always found busy with religious activities like bhajans, Harikathas and discourses on Hindu epics. The Church Square near Jagannaikpur Church, situated near vast vacant space, is a convenient site for all types of congregations, viz., religious, cultural and political activities. Since this area is industrially well developed, it is a commercial centre too. The most important and biggest commercial centre is the Kakinada Port. The port and the surrounding area hums with hectic business activity. Similarly the Port railway station handles goods of all types imported and exported thereby acting as a link between land and sea. A textile company, the Sarvaraya Textiles Ltd., is located near Port Railway Station.

41. Another important functional area in the city is Madhavanagar where the Medical and Engineering colleges and hostels besides Industrial Training Institute are located.

42. There are no good parks in the city except a park in Gandhinagar (Fig. 2) and a smal park in Jagannaikpur where the

people can relax in the evenings. There are 10 cinema halls and a theatre for public entertainment. Two more cinema halls are under construction. Usually the cinema halls run to packed houses since the middle class and lower middle class people are accustomed to cinema shows as a way of life. Literary Association, Cosmopolitan Club, and the Officers' Club are the important clubs for the elite of the city. The Officers' Club occasionally arranges cultural and political meetings for the public. There is a Theosophical Society besides many other Bhajan Mandirs like Sai Baba Bhajan Mandir, Sri Ranga Bhajan Mandiram, which arrange religious discourses by scholars from various walks of life. Similarly, there is a meeting place for Christians to arrange lectures on Holy Bible and to read books of Christian literature opposite the Government Hospital. Another important place is the Mosque area which is frequently visited by the Muslim population and it is in the midst of shopping areas in the city.

43. There is a medium size library maintained by the District Local Library authorities besides a number of Municipal and private libraries like K.R.V.K. Library and Eswara Pustaka Bhandagaram with a good number of books of rare collections in different languages and on different subjects catering to the needs of all classes of public.

Residential Pattern

44. In the city, Ramaraopet, Suryaraopet, Cinema street, Temple Street, Gandhinagaram and Kacheripet are clean and hygienic places. Majority of the people in these lactlities belong to white-collared section, viz., employees working in Government as well as private institutions. More than half of the residents in these areas belong to Brahmin community (Map II). These localities are densely populated with well planned and well built houses with all the modern amenities (Map. IV).

45. The Rechupeta is mainly inhabited by Malas and Madigas the Scheduled Castes (Map II). Legend has it, that the land occupied by this locality was donated by the Maharaja of Pithapuram in gratitude to a person known as 'Rechu' who offered himself as sacrifice to a deity for the prosperity of Maharaja. The residential pattern is of medium type with different types of houses. The upkeep of the sanitation is satisfactory in this locality.

46. The Salepeta area is predominently occupied by Muslims and low income group people (Map II). The lanes and houses

are congested and unhygienic. Similarly Suryanarayanapuram is also an uncared for locality in the city in respect of public health and town planning. As a matter of fact more than 50% of the residential area in Suryanarayanapuram, Totipeta, Budampeta, Perrajupeta, Dummulapeta and some areas around Jagannaikpur is practically slum.

47. The slum areas (Map V), as they exist in Kakinada can be classified into two categories. One comprises areas which are congested and lack the fundamental sanitary facilities both in structural construction as well as the drainage system. This area is, however, equipped with regular water supply through street taps (public taps) and electricity. Budampeta, and Suryanarayanapuram areas fall in this category. The slum area comprising Dummulapeta, Totipeta and Perrajupeta has only temporary hut type dwellings and lacks the basic amenities like water supply, electricity, drainage and approach roads to other areas. Various small markets too are located in the densely populated areas thereby adding to the congestion. (Map III shows density of buildings and Map IV density of population).

Housing Pattern

48. Many poor, hunger stricken people are found living on pavements without any form of shelter. The migration of people from the rural areas for their livelihood has further accentuated the accommodation problem. The pressure on land has become so great and land became so dear that, it has gone beyond the reach of a common man. Consequently slums and unhealthy localities came into being resulting in sub-human living conditions. The Town Planning Officer of the City Municipality says that there are 13 slums (Map V) with a total extent of about 33.6 hectares (83 acres) comprising about 5,200 households. These areas are Dummulapeta, Frazerpeta, Kotha Kakinada, Rangampeta, Suryanarayanapuram, Etimoga, Bankpeta, Budampeta, Rechupeta, etc. Except in Rechupeta, Bankpeta, Budampeta and Elvinpeta, the majority of the population in the other slum areas belongs to the fisherman community.

49. The Municipality and Government are encouraging the public in organising new colonies in the suburbs of the city to lessen the congestion in the city by advancing loans for construction of residential houses. As estimated by the Municipality, about 4,500 new buildings are to be constructed in the city limits to reduce the congestion in the residential localities. Statement below shows the number of Census houses, households in the city and area of the city during the last three Census periods.

STATEMENT II—(3) (c)

AREA, HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY

Residential	1951	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Area in square Kms.	12·87	15·2	19·0
Number of houses	10,450	15,849	19,916
Number of households	22,106	25,506	33,495
Total population	99,952	122,865	164,200
Number of houses per 1,000 population	105	129	118

50. It is seen that the proportion of dwellings to the population has increased from 105 to 129 per thousand persons in 1961 as a result of improved facilities extended by various agencies in building construction activity. The decrease from 129 to 118 houses in 1971 is due to the fact that the house construction activity was not commensurate with the natural growth of population, influx of migrants from other places and immigration of Indian citizens from Burma with no additional dwellings constructed to meet rehabilitation requirements. It is obvious from the above statement that there is crowding in residential houses. The increase in residential accommodation has not kept pace with the growing population of the city. Out of 1,000 households (as per 1961 Census figures) 388 are residing in their own houses and 412 are residing in rented houses. Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 households in houses used wholly or partly as dwellings according to ownership status by category of the houses is as follows:

STATEMENT II—(3)(d)

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND BY TENURE STATUS

Tenure status	Total No. of house-holds	No. of dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshops cum- Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Owned	388	585	2	1	..
Rented	412	407	1	2	2

51. The statement showing the distribution of total households in the city by number of rooms possessed and population actually living in and allowable population at the rate of 2 persons per room basing on 1961 Census figures is given below:

STATEMENT—II (4)

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED AND BY STANDARD NORM

Houses with	Percentage of households living in	Distribution of total households as per No. of rooms in the house	Maximum allowable population at 2 persons per room	Proportion to the total population	People actually living	People living in congestion	Housing units needed to relieve congestion at 5 persons per house
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 room	40·0	10,202	20,404	30·9	37,965	17,561	..
2 rooms	30·0	7,652	30,608	29.2	35,877	5,269	..
3 rooms	13·0	3,316	19,896	15·5	19,044	..	..
4 rooms	7·6	1,938	15,504	10·3	12,655	..	..
5 and more rooms	9·4	2,398	23,980	14·1	17,324	..	..
	100.0	25,506		100·0	1,22,865	22,830	4,566

Wall and Roof Material of the Houses

52. Thatched and tiled houses form the bulk of the houses in the city. Houses with walls of brick and lime or cement and roofs with brick and lime or reinforced cement concrete are also there in good number. After the intensification of construction activity both by the Government and individuals, the recent constructions which are found more durable in nature are springing up with walls of brick and lime or cement and roofs with reinforced cement concerete. Reinforced columns construction is adopted for multi-storeyed buildings.

53. House construction largely depends on the local availability of building material, the climatic conditions and traditions. The types of houses generally reflect the economic condition of the people. The great majority of the population who thrive on marginal subsistence standards can hardly be expected to think of providing a durable structure for the family. The poor people have to depend mostly on their own resources, on the material they can get free or at a cheap rate and household labour. They use mud, bricks, straw, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo for the walls whereas grass, leaves, straw-thatch, wood or bamboo are used extensively followed by tiles for roofs. Brick and lime, cement concerete, corrugated iron or other metal sheets, etc., are extensively used now-a-days for roofing the houses. The doors and windows are made of wood in case of houses of middle class and other well-to-do families and doors made of grass or bamboo with a coating of mud in cases of poor and lower classes of people.

54. Out of the 225 sample households belonging to different sociological classes of the city living in 225 residential houses, it is found that 12.89% of the houses have mud walls, 86.67% brick walls and 0.45% are constructed with stone walls. 5.33% of the houses have thatched roofs, 49.77% tiled roofs, 34.66% R.C.C. roofs and 10.24% have other type of roofs.

55. 84.89% of the houses have exclusively wooden doors, 13.78% wooden doors fixed with round iron bars and 1.33% of houses have no doors of any type at all. 90.22% of the structures have wooden windows, 0.89% iron windows, 7.56% wooden frames with iron fixtures and 1.33% of the houses are found without any type of windows. (Vide tables 1 to 4).

56. *Rooms*: The houses by number of rooms and their percentage to the total number of houses are as shown below: (vide table No. 5).

Houses with	No. of houses	Percentage to the total
(1)	(2)	(3)
Single room	14	6·22
2-3 rooms	94	41·78
4-6 rooms	75	33·33
7 and above rooms	42	18·67
	225	100·00

57. *Floor space*: The number of houses by floor space and their percentage to the total are given below: (vide table No. 6).

Floor space	No. of houses	Percentage to the total
(1)	(2)	(3)
1—10 sq. metres	20	8·89
11—20 ,,	40	17·79
21—50 ,,	64	28·44
51—100 ,,	59	26·22
101 and above	42	18.66
	225	100·00

58. *Floor material*: 12% of the sample houses are having natural earthen floor smeared with mud and dung, 80% with cement floor and 8% floor of black slab stones. (vide table No. 7).

59. **Water Supply:** 2.66% of the sample households derive their water supply from their own wells, 46.66% from their own water taps, 43.55% from community water taps. 6.66% are sharing wells with adjacent households and 0.44% of the households from the public wells. (Vide table No. 8).

60. Electricity: 78.22% of the total sample households are having the facility of electricity for lighting and allied purposes. The remaining 21.78% are found using kerosene and other oils for purposes of lighting only in the houses. (Vide Table No. 9).

61. **Occupancy Status:** 57.78% of the sample households are living in their own houses and the remaining 42.22% are living as tenants and sub-tenants. The rent paid by a major number of tenants ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 70. (Vide table No. 10).

62. Out of the total 225 sample households, 38.67% of the households are enjoying separate and independent houses with compound wall. 48.44% are having separate houses without compound wall; 12.89% are sharing the houses with another household in the house including those residing in flats of multi-storeyed buildings (Vide table No. 11 & 12).

Other Amenities

63. **Kitchen:** 87.55% of the households have kitchens for individual use, 3.55% are sharing this facility with another household while the remaining 8.90% of the households are found without kitchens. This includes households cooking food in the open space around the houses, persons getting food from other sources, viz., from the employer, by begging, etc. (Vide table No. 13).

64. **Bathroom:** 62.66% of the households have bathrooms for their exclusive use, 8.44% are sharing with another household. The remaining 28.70% have no bathroom facility at all. (Vide table No. 13).

65. **Latrine:** 59.55% of the households have latrines for the exclusive use of household members and 16.45% are sharing this amenity with other households. The remaining 24% have no latrines and apparently take advantage of the open space in the locality or in the city. (Vide Table No. 13).

66. **Ventilation:** Ventilation is good in 33.78% of the sample houses, satisfactory in 50.67%, bad in 15.11% and very bad in 0.44% of the houses. The bad and very bad ventilation is due to the fact that they are located in slum areas or in congested areas of the city with barest minimum plinth area. (Vide table No. 14).

67. Table No. 16 shows cost of construction of houses at the time of construction and their present value.

Chapter III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

The following are some of the important offices with headquarters at Kakinada serving the people of the District as well as the city. Their brief functionary and jurisdictional aspects etc. are given below:—

2. **Collector's Office (Fig. 7).**—The entire District is under the jurisdiction of this office with regional offices including one at Kakinada headed by Revenue Divisional officers and Tahsildars in the matters of land revenue and settlement. The officers of various departments viz., the District Panchayat Officer, Deputy Directors of Industries and Agriculture, Special Category Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies with separate offices located in the city are functioning as Personal Assistants to the Collector in their respective subjects. The Collector as the District Magistrate (executive) is incharge of Law and Order. He is in overall charge of the District administration and the various developmental activities. The Collector's office is located in the Raja Ram Mohan Roy street. Total strength of the staff is about 325 comprising all cadres of all the offices located in the Collectorate (Map I shows the important public places in the own).

3. **Zilla Parishad Office.**—The entire district except the areas within the jurisdiction of the Municipalities is its jurisdiction. This was established in 1959 under a State Act. All the offices of Panchayat Samithis come under its administrative control. The Zilla Parishad consolidates plans prepared in respect of all the Panchayat Samithis and also co-ordinates the activities of the Samithis. It also examines and approves the budgets of the Samithis in the district. It is in overall charge of the implementation of the Community Development programmes and in addition the Government have also entrusted the extension activities of the various development departments of the Government such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Industries, education, Co-operation, Social Welfare, Women's Welfare etc.

4. The chief sources of finance for the Zilla Parishad are the Central and State Government funds alloted to it; grants from All India Bodies and Institutions for the development of Cottage,

Village and Small Scale Industries; such share of the land cess, taxes or fees which the Zilla Parishad under any law levies: income from Endowments for Trusts administered by the Zilla Parishad: and donations and contributions from the Panchayat Samithis and from the public. The chief executive officer of the Zilla Parishad is designated as Secretary. He is assisted by an Accounts Officer, Deputy Secretary in-charge of educational matters and an executive engineer. This office is equipped with its own building in the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Street. There are 110 employees working in this office.

5. **Office of the District Treasury Officer.**—The office is located in the Court Compound opposite to Collector's office in the Raja Ram Mohan Roy street. The District Treasury Officer is in-charge of administration of the Sub-Treasury offices and sub-Treasuries in the District. The staff working in this office is 180.

6. **Courts.**—These are located in the Western premises of the Court Compound opposite to District Collector's office in the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Street. As some courts and their offices are located in this premises it is familiarly known as 'Court Compound'. Hearing of the civil and criminal cases, and administration of justice are a few among the important functions of these courts. The court of District Judges is located at Rajahmundry, on the banks of river Akhanda Godavari. 64 Kms (40 miles) away from Kakinada.

7. **Office of the Superintendent of Police.**—This is located on the outskirts of the city near Engineering College on Pithapuram Road. Police administration, law and order including registration of criminal cases are some of the important functions. The entire district with regional offices of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Circle Inspectors of police and Sub-Inspectors of police comprises his jurisdiction. This office is headed by an officer of I.P.S. cadre. In this office there are 70 employees.

8. **District Employment Exchange.**—This office is headed by a Gazetted officer called District Employment Officer with a sub-office at Kothapeta. Enrolment of employment seekers of the district and acting as a feeder source to the employers of different establishments including Defence, Navy, Air Force etc., and career guidance to the unemployees are important functions of this office. This office is located in the 'Court Compound', since its establishment in the year 1947.

9. **Office of the Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Accounts.**—This is located in Ramaraopeta. Audit of accounts of Municipalities in the District, Zilla Parishad and institutions managed by them and Panchayat Samithis in the Districts of East and West Godavari and administration of this office are its functions. There are 80 employees.

10. **Office of the District Educational Officer.**—This is situated in Sriramnagar. The District Educational Officer is assisted by Gazetted Inspectors of Schools. Inspection of educational institutions except technical viz., upper primary and secondary, Municipal, Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samithi and Government aided and private schools and Government colleges and administration of this office and its subordinate offices and supervision of educational activities of Panchayat Samithis are the important functions. There are 40 employees. There are three subordinate offices including two offices of the Deputy Inspector of Physical Education functioning in the city with a total staff strength of 17.

11. **Office of the Regional Transport Officer.**—This is situated in Gandhinagar and was established in the year 1900. The head of the office is the Regional Transport Officer. Registration of motor vehicles, issue of driving licences and their renewals, collection of road tax and such other assignments under Motor Vehicles Act in its jurisdiction are the important functions. There are about 150 employees.

12. **Office of the District Agriculture Officer.**—This State Government office is situated in Gandhinagar and was established in the year 1900. Providing technical guidance to the agriculturists in respect of the pattern of sowing, usuage of improved seeds, pesticides and manures and such other periodical agricultural operations to achieve better results, over-all supervision of agricultural schemes in the district including supervision of agricultural extension activities at Panchayat Samithi level are some of the important functions. It exercises administrative control over the staff of the agriculture department in its jurisdiction. There are about 150 employees.

13. **Office of the Divisional Engineer (Electricity).**—This State Government office is situated near Kakinada City Railway Station. There are regional offices in the division including one in Kakinada city with a number of Sub-stations for collection of revenue and maintenance of service. The Divisional Engineer exercises the administrative control over the offices and the staff

under his jurisdiction. There are about 100 employees of this department working in Kakinada city including the staff in the office of the Deputy Chief Accountant.

14. **Office of the District Registrar of Registration and Stamps.**—This is also a State Government office situated in the "Court Compound", Raja Ram Mohan Roy street. District Registrar is the head of this office. Its subordinate offices are the Sub-Registrars' offices usually at Taluk level. Its functions include registration of lands, buildings and marriages and over all control over the sub-offices in the jurisdiction i.e., East Godavari District. There are about 65 employees.

15. Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Commercial Taxes.—This State Government office is situated on the main road. It is a regional office comprising the East and West Godavari Districts. Supervision over assessment of commercial taxes and control over the offices of Commercial Tax Officers located at different places including one at Kakinada in the region, collection of commercial taxes i.e., Sales-tax, Entertainment-tax, motor spirits-tax and bitting-tax and supervision on tax collection are some of the functions. The strength of the staff is about 130 including the staff in the office of the Commercial Tax Officer, Kakinada.

16. **Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax.**— This is a Central Government office situated in Gandhinagar. This is also a zonal office, and its jurisdiction comprises Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari districts, with offices of Income Tax Officers at different places in the zone including one at Kakinada. Assessment and collection of income tax are the chief functions of the Income Tax Officer. Assessment of income tax and over-all supervision of the offices of the Income Tax Officers in the jurisdiction are the important functions. This office is equipped with a staff of 140 including the staff of the local Income Tax Officer.

17. **Office of the District Health and Medical Officer.**— This is a State Government office located on the Tilak road. This was established in the year 1956. Total strength of the staff in this office is about 200. The head of office is the District Medical Officer of the rank of a Civil Surgeon. Public health and family planning are the important subjects that are dealt with in this office. Supervision of hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, public health including sanitation schemes of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities and administrative

control over the staff of this office are the chief functions. The D.M.O. is the recommending authority for issue of licences for medical stores and certifying authority for location, in the interest of public health, of industrial establishments etc., in the District.

18. **Office of the Assistant Salt Commissioner.**—This is a Central Government Office established in 1929. The jurisdiction comprises Andhra Pradesh and 7 factories in Chengleput District of Tamil Nadu. This is responsible for the administration of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (portions relating to salt only) and Salt Cess Act, 1953 for the proper and planned development of the Salt Industry in its jurisdiction to meet the increasing demand of salt for edible purposes and for industrial use. On the recommendation of the Assistant Commissioner, the Salt Commissioner at Jaipur issues licences for the manufacture of salt. There is an attached laboratory for testing and analysing the salt to achieve the 96% Sodium Chloride as per the I.S.I. specification. There is an Overseer attached to this office to guide the manufacturers in preparing plans for layout of the saltworks on scientific lines.

19. The office is located in the departmental building on the Pithapur Road near Collector's bungalow. The strength of the staff in the office is 14.

20. **Taluk Office.**—This office is located near the Government General Hospital on Rajah Ram Mohan Roy Road. It is headed by a Tahsildar with the entire Taluk as his jurisdiction. The village Munsiff and village Karnam at village level and Revenue Inspectors at Firka level are subordinate to him. Revenue Administration—collection of land revenue, settlement of land, civil supplies, relief and rehabilitation, exercise of magisterial powers confining to the taluk are a few of the important functions. He works under the over-all supervision of the Revenue Divisional Officer. There are 64 employees working in this office.

21. **Office of the Divisional Co-operative Officer.**—This office is located in Nageswararao Street of Ramaraopet. The office is headed by a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kakinada and Pithapuram taluks form the jurisdiction of this division. Supervision, inspection and co-ordinating the activities of the co-operative institutions in the division besides propagation of Co-operative Movement are the important functions. There are 29 employees working in this office.

22. **Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Endowments Department.**—This office is located in Tirumalarao street of Gandhinagaram. The jurisdiction comprises the Districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari. Administration, supervision and inspection of Hindu religious institutions and endowments are the important functions. The staff strength is 24.

23. **Office of the Superintending Engineer (Roads and Buildings).**—This office (48 employees) is located in between Zilla Parishad Office and Collectorate on the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Road. The jurisdiction comprises the two districts of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam. Administration, Supervision and inspection of the offices of the Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineers and Section Officers in-charge of development of roads and buildings in the jurisdiction are the important functions.

24. **Office of the Executive Engineer (Zilla Parishad).**—This is located in the premises of Zilla Parishad office. The entire district is its jurisdiction. Its functions are the supervision of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithi works in the district and administration of the subordinate offices in the district. There are 47 employees (including those working in the two local subordinate offices located in the same premises) working in this office.

25. The details of the following institutions are discussed at length in the appendices:

1. The Rangaraya Medical College.
2. The Government Engineering College.
3. P. R. Government College.
4. Annavaram Satyavati Devi College for Women.
5. P.M.S.N. Charities.
6. Polytechnics for Boys and Girls.

26. Apart from the offices described above, the other offices functioning in the city area are listed below:—

1. Forest Settlement Office.
2. Sub-Jail.
3. Customs Office.

4. Central Excise Office.

5. N.C.C. Offices.

6. Labour Inspector's Office.

7. Assistant Engineer P.W.D. (Irrigation).

MUNICIPALITY

27. The most important among the administrative institutions, so far as the town is concerned, is the City Municipality which is responsible for providing amenities and community services to the people. It enjoys certain powers under the Statutory Act of the State Government. Kakinada was constituted as a Municipality on 1-11-1866 under the Act X of the Town Improvement Act, 1865. This is one of the few Municipalities which have completed 100 years of service. Prominent personalities like Sarvashri Mulukutla Somayajulu, Mandapaka Rangaiah Naidu, Sri Kommireddi Suryanarayana Murthy Naidu, to mention a few, are associated with the development of the Municipality as builders of the Kakinada Town besides the Rajah of Pithapuram, Sri Rao Venkata Kumara Maheepati Suryarao Bahadur.

28. Now the Andhra Pradesh Municipialities Act, 1965 (Act No. 6 of 1965) is applicable. The office (Fig. 8) has been housed in its own building constructed in the early years of this century. It is located on Vallabhai Street (Cinema Street) the second biggest street of the city. There are about 900 employees of all cadres from Municipal Commissioner down to sweepers working in different branches of the Municipality.

29. The Municipality is looking after the construction and repair of roads within the Municipal limits, lighting, sanitation, public health, conservancy, Primary and Secondary education, town planning and pipe water supply for the entire city. Besides the above, Primary and Secondary education facilities to the people and recreational aspects are also looked after by the Municipality. The jurisdiction of the Municipality is confined to the urban limits of Kakinada covering a geographical area of 30.16 Sq. Kms. (11.78 Sq. Miles).

30. The town is divided into 28 wards. On the basis of population, councillors were elected on democratic principles with

due reservation of seats to the Scheduled Castes and Women candidates depending on their population in the Municipal area. This body of Councillors headed by its Chairman and assisted by staff of different cadres is responsible for the administration of the municipality. The Municipal Council of Kakinada consists of 36 elected members including 5 seats reserved for women (General) candidates and 3 seats for candidates from Scheduled Castes. The composition of the council by way of caste, age, profession etc., of the councillors is furnished in statement No. III-(1).

31. It can broadly be said that the council consists of Advocates, Doctors, Businessmen, Contractors, retired Government officials with administrative experience and social workers etc., who hail from different wards of the city. Besides municipal administration, taxation, execution of productive and non-productive works of the Municipality, execution of construction works such as building and repairing of roads and lanes, upkeep of the city etc., are a few of the important items of business of the council. It can also frame by-laws not inconsistant with the Act, in the interest of public Health, public safety, public amenities such as water supply, sanitation and drainage, better regulation of buildings and public places etc.

32. The Municipality is responsible for payment of street lighting charges, fees of public water taps, execution of construction works such as construction and repairing of roads, streets and lanes, construction of public latrines etc., and their maintenance. The Municipality has the power to order the dismantling of dangerous buildings and removal of unauthorised constructions, projections and encroachments and disposal of stray and mad dogs, in the interest of public safety.

STATEMENT III —(1)

LIST OF COUNCILLORS OF KAKINADA MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Name	Position in the Committee	Sex	Age	Educational qualification	Caste	Occupation	Since how long associated with the Municipality	Whether a Member of Executive Council	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								(in years)		
1	Sri P.V. Ramanamurty	Chairman	Male	50 years	Upto S.S.L.C.	Vysya	Business	10	..	..
2	Sri P.Ramachandra Rao	Vice-Chairman	Male	44 years	B.A.	Agnikula Kshatriya	Manager, M.S.N. Charities.	15	..	..
3	Sri Kollabathula Kama Raju	Councillor	Male	40 years	Ele-Education	Harijan	Business	5	..	..
4	Sri Pilli Satyam	,,	Male	45 years	Ele-Education	Settibalija	Cultivation	5	..	..

STATEMENT III—(1)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Sri Gadam Venkata Rao	Councillor „(A.C member)	Male	45 years	B.A.	Telaga-Kapu	Shipping Contractor	5	Appointment Committee Member	
6	Sri Kasturi Subba Rao	Councillor	Male	70 years	B.A., B.L.	Brahmin	Retd. Dt. Judge	5	..	
7	Smt. Dr. Victoria Lormus	„	Female	45 years	M.B.B.S.	Christian	Medical Practitioner	5	..	
8	Sri K.V. Raghavacharyulu	„	Male	55 years	B.A.	Vishnava	..	5	..	
9	Sri Nagabathula Nagaraju	„	Male	50 years	S.S.L.C.	Adi-Andhra	Hostel Manager	10	..	
10	Sri Surimella Abbai	„	Male	28 years	S.S.L.C.	..	..	5	..	
11	Sri Munuganti Sreeramamurty	„	Male	50 years	B.A.	Brahmin	..	5	..	
12	Sri Busara Appalaswamy	„	Male	60 years	Ele. Education	Adi-Andhra	..	10	..	
13	Sri Neelapu Tatabbai-Reddy	„	Male	45 years	Upto S.S.L.C.	Reddy	..	15	..	

14	Smt. Dunna Ratnam	Councillor	Female	45 years	Ele-Education	Padmasali	..	5	..	..
15	Sri Dunna Subba Rao	,,	Male	50 years	S.S.L.C.	Padma-sali	Medical Practi-tioner	5	..	..
16	Sri Malisetty Kondala Rao	,,	Male	50 years	S.S.L.C.	Telaga-Kapu	Photo Studio	5	..	..
17	Sri T.S.N. Reddy	,,	Male	50 years	B.A., L.L.B.,	Reddy	Lawyer	5	..	..
18	Sri Nalla Sathiraju	,,	Male	30 years	S.S.L.C.	Settibalija	Business	5	..	..
19	Sri Kalyanam Lakshmana Rao	,,	Male	50 years	Ele.Education	Relli	..	5	..	..
20	Sri Ghouse Mohiuddin	,,	Male	43 years	B.A.	Muslim	..	5	..	..
21	Smt. D. Anjamma	,,	Female	36 years	S.S.L.C.	Kalavan-tulu	...	5	..	..
22	Sri K. Satyanarayana	,,	Male	50 years	Sec. Eduction	Kalavan-tulu	Printing Press	15	..	..
23	Sri K. Ramachandra Rao	,,	Male	48 years	L.I.M.	Brahmin	Medical Practi-tioner.	5	..	..
24	Sri G. Satyanarayana-murthy	,,	Male	65 years	Ele.Education	Kapu	..	15	..	..

STATEMENT III—(1) *–Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	Sri D.V. Prasada Rao	Councillor	Male	45 years	Upto B.A.	Kalavantulu	..	5	C.C. Member.	
26	Smt. Chinta Parvathi devi	,,	Female	40 years	S.S.L.C.	Kapu	..	10	..	
27	Sri J. Appa Rao	,,	Male	45 years	Intermediate	Kapu	Typewriting articles Sales Depot	10	..	
28	Sri Kola Venkataswamy	,,	Male	50 years	Ele.Education	Agnikula Kshatriya	Workshop	5	..	
29	Sri D. Chalapathi Rao	,,	Male	50 years	Intermediate	Kapu	..	10	..	
30	Smt. M. Chinapolamma	,,	Female	35 years	Ele.Education	Relli	..	10	..	
31	Sri V. Veerabhadra Rao	,,	Male	40 years	R.M.P.	Kapu	R.M.P.	10	..	
32	Sri T. Ramam	,,	Male	40 years	B.A., B.L.	Kapu	Lawyer	5	..	
33	Sri N. Murty Raju	,,	Male	40 years	Upto S.S.L.C.	Kapu	Brandy Shop	5	..	
34	Smt. J. Sundaramma	,,	Female	45 years	Ele.Education	Brahmin	..	5	..	
35	Sri A. Sathiraju	,,	Male	55 years	Ele.Education	Agnikula Kshatriya	Tobacco Merchant	10	..	
36	Sri P. Masenu	,,	Male	45 years	8th Standard	Agnikula Kshatriya	Tobacco Merchant	5	..	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET

33 **Receipts**— The following statement III-(2) shows the receipts to the Municipality under different sources during the five year period from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

STATEMENT III—(2)

MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1967-68 TO 1971-72

Head of Account	Year & Receipts (in rupees)				
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6
Local Taxes:					
Property tax (including all components)	14,50,615	15,40,292	18,69,244	19,43,122	21,92,251
Profession tax	59,450	91,174	81,636	73,557	1,02,701
Vehicle and animal tax	26,200	29,838	16,243	3,685	16,247
Entertainment tax	7,48,698	9,07,884	9,01,536	9,93,457	10,94,364
Income from Property:					
Produce of lands, etc.	12	606	2,294	661	2,417
Penalties on Roadmargin occupations.	39,248	44,996	59,949	72,308	55,843
Licences-fees (D&O Trades)	46,369	50,723	42,469	43,811	46,678
Market & Slaughter houses	1,27,585	1,39,020	2,04,255	1,92,434	1,83,445
Water tax	2,21,337	2,81,323	2,29,645	30,123	4,71,739
Miscellaneous receipts including grants	5,33,530	1,07,558	8,76,036	13,95,667	5,32,389
Sub-Total:	32,53,044	31,93,414	42,83,307	47,48,825	46,98,074

STATEMENT III—(2)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Debt heads:					
Loans	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
Deposits without interest	7,55,039	7,42,541	8,22,514	7,92,269	6,35,770
Advances without interest	2,45,610	2,62,475	1,27,346	1,27,515	5,42,083
Other created receipts	5,21,739	4,24,438	20,278	5,29,392	5,35,770
Sub-total:	16,22,388	14,29,454	9,70,138	14,49,176	17,13,623
Total of service heads and debt heads.	48,75,432	46,22,868	52,53,445	61,98,001	64,11,697
Opening Balance	17,31,557	17,82,815	11,16,208	16,67,121	19,65,720
Grand Total:	**66,06,989**	**64,05,683**	**63,69,653**	**78,65,122**	**83,77,417**

34. The important sources of income to the Municipality are: property tax, entertainment tax, rent on markets and slaughter houses, and water tax. Professional tax, licence fees, penalties on road margin occupations, etc., contribute considerable sums. Receipts through local taxes and income from property increased from Rs. 32,53,144 in 1967-68 to Rs. 46,98,174 in 1971-72 i.e., increased by 44.42%.

35. There is gradual increase in the income through property tax (the chief component of which is house tax), entertainment tax, penalties on road margin occupations. The fluctuations in tax collection are mostly due to the laxity or strictness on the part of the tax collection staff. Receipts under debt heads are: deposits without interest, advances without interest, loans etc. Deposits without interest varied between Rs.8,22,514 (in 1969-70) and Rs. 6,35,770 (in 1971-72) during the five year period from 1967-68 to 1971-72. Advances without interest ranged between Rs. 1,27,346 (in 1969-70) and Rs. 5,42,083 (in 1971-72) during the same period. Total receipts under debt heads varied between Rs. 9,70,138 (in 1969-70) and Rs. 17,13,623 (in 1971-72) during the five years period. Opening balances at the beginning of each of the years ranged between Rs. 11,16,208 (in 1969-70) and Rs. 19,65,720 (in 1971-72). The grand total of receipts including opening balances and receipts under debt heads were Rs. 66,07,089 in 1967-68; Rs. 64,05,683 in 1968-69; Rs. 63,69,653 in 1969-70; Rs. 78,65,122 in 1970-71 and Rs. 83,77,517 in 1971-72.

36. As of 1970-71, receipts through local taxes and income from municipal property were Rs. 47,48,825 out of the total of Rs. 78,65,122 excluding opening balance and it formed 76.62%. The components of the routine receipts which totalled Rs. 47,48,825 are : property tax (40.92%), entertainment tax (20.92%), income from markets and slaughter houses (4.05%), profession tax (1.55%), penalties on road margin occupations (1.52%), licences and fees (0.92%), water tax (0.63%) and miscellaneous receipts including grants (29.39%). Water tax collections were very poor during the year. The same in 1969-70 formed 5.12% of the routine receipts. The arrears of 1970-71 seem to have been collected mostly in 1971-72 and hence the receipts went up to Rs. 4,71 739. Appendix No. 22 shows the municipal rate schedule.

37. **Municipal Expenditure**—The following Statement III-(3) shows expenditure of the Municipality on different items for the five years period from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

STATEMENT III –(3)

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE, 1967-68 TO 1971-72

Items of Expenditure	Year & Expenditure (in Rupees)				
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6
Administration Charges	10,23,477	10,65,497	11,77,405	13,04,888	12,13,327
Office of City Municipality	1,22,624	1,26,699	1,33,127	1,40,646	1,89,494
Establishment of Tax Collection	79, 503	85,392	84,926	1,04,422	99,971
Public Works	1,54,270	2,28,088	1,60,979	1,50,849	5,19,442
Conservancy Charges	6,17,571	6,76,746	7,29,961	7,64,085	6,89,637
Water Works	5,40,909	6,86,680	5,41,341	6,05,774	6,07,769
Lighting	1,10,171	2,04,340	1,86,353	2,16,670	3,32,416
Elementary Education	6,43,443	7,00,768	7,60,315	8,59,967	8,61,256
Service Heads	26,952	29,279	37,445	39,776	70,824
Miscellaneous	..	95	621	29	..
Sub-total:	33,18,920	38,03,584	38,12,473	41,87,106	45,84,136

Deposits without Interest	6,68,972	6,21,179	5,26,499	8,04,082	7,34,877
Advances without Interest	3,14,643	2,48,897	1,35,871	5,99,869	8,00,304
Sub-Total:	9,83,615	8,70,076	6,62,370	14,03,951	15,35,181
Capital Expenditure					
A. General Account	3,16,966	3,91,181	1,89,200	2,72,953	2,86,373
B. Lighting Account	..	1,000	..	..	...
C. Elementary Education Account	..	1,158	..	..	..
D. Water Supply	2,04,773	2,22,476	38,488	35,392	1,52,200
E. Town Planning	..	..	..	..	..
H. Endowments	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total:	5,21,739	6,15,815	2,27,688	3,08,345	4,38,573
Total of all heads	48,24,274	52,89,475	47,02,531	58,99,402	65,57,890
Closing Balance:	17,82,815	11,16,208	16,67,122	19,65,720	18,19,627
Grand Total:	**60,70,089**	**64,05,863**	**63,69,653**	**78,65,122**	**83,77,517**

37. **Municipal expenditure.**—Administration charges, maintenance of City Municipality, establishment of tax collection, public works, conservancy charges, water works, lighting charges, elementary education, town planning (service heads) are the items of routine expenditure for the Municipality. As of 1970-71, routine expenditure was Rs. 41,87,106 forming 70.97% of total expenditure of Rs. 58,99,402 excluding closing balance of the year (Rs. 19,65,720).

38. The components of the total routine expenditure during 1970-71 are: administrative charges (31.16%), elementary education (20.54%), conservancy charges (18.25%), water works (14.47%), lighting (5.17%), City Municipality maintenance (3.36%), establishment of tax collection (2.49%) and town planning (service heads), etc. (0.96%). Capital expenditure formed 5.23% of total expenditure. The two components of capital expenditure are: general account Rs. 2,72,953 and water supply Rs. 35,392 making the total Rs. 3,08,345. Expenditure on debt heads viz., deposits without interest and advances without interest was Rs. 6,62,370 forming 11.23%.

39. During the five year period from 1967-68 to 1971-72, expenditure on administration increased from Rs. 10,23,477 to Rs. 12,13,327 i.e., by 18.55%; City Municipality maintenance from Rs. 1,22,624 to Rs. 1,89,494 i.e., increased by 54.53%, and establishment of tax collection increased by 25.74%. Conservancy charges and expenditure on water works did not increase much i.e., by only 11.67% and 12.36% respectively. Expenditure on elementary education increased by 33.85%. Expenditure on public works, lighting and town planning (service heads) increased very much by 236.71%, 201.73% and 162.78% respectively.

40. Expenditure on all routine heads taken together increased from Rs. 33,18,920 in 1967-68 to Rs. 45,84,136 in 1971-72 i.e., by 38.12%; on debt heads, the increase was 56.07% and the increase in all heads of expenditure was 35.93%. There is a decrease in capital expenditure from Rs. 5,21,739 in 1967-68 to Rs. 4,38,573 in 1971-72 i.e., 15.94%.

Incidence of Taxation:

41. The number of buildings assessed for taxation was 11,336 and assessment per building was Rs. 126.60 in the year 1968-69 as against Rs. 136 in the year 1967-68. Out of the total demand of Rs. 19,52,176 both under arrears and demand for 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 15,40,292 was collected during the year 1968-69. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 28.62 in the year 1971-72.

42. **Sewarage:**—The Minicipality has on its establishment roll about 375 sweepers, 43 drain cleaners and about 90 others for cleaning drain, roads, streets, lanes, latrine and public places like parks etc.

43. There is no comprehensive drainage system in the city nor is there any proposal to introduce underground drainage scheme. The maintenance of sewarage drainage and conservancy rests with the city Municipality. Some parts of the city are served with the surface masonry drains. The sullage water is allowed to pass to the salt creek without treatment. From certain other parts of the city, the drains are connected to the sewage pumping station from where it is pumped into the outskirts of the city. During rainy season, katcha drains are dug for speedy flow of the rain water. During the year 1968-69, 8.7 Kms. of masonry drains at a cost of Rs. 1,86,315 were constructed. As on 31-3-1969, the total length of the katcha drains and pucca drains are 1,656 Kms. and 46.8 Kms. as on 31-3-1967.

44. There are 15,399 private latrines (open type) and 30 Public latrines of service type (open type) during 1971 against 13,482 private latrines and 80 public latrines during 1970. The night soil and the garbages are used in the manufacture of compost manure under Urban Compost Scheme.

45. There are 50 rubbish carts with necessary draught animals, 2 lorries and 30 push carts for carrying night-soil to the compost pits. An amount of Rs. 6,090 was spent on this compost scheme and an amount of Rs. 1,615 was realised by sale of 949 tonnes of compost. Two tractors with 6 trailers are working under the Urban Compost Scheme with one Sanitary Inspector in-charge of the same, in addition to his normal duties.

46. The Municipality, as a rule insists the public to provide latrines, preferably water borne type, for approval of the plan for new constructions in the interest of better sanitary standards. In the city, there are about 5,681 residential houses without latrines of any type, the reason being poverty of the dwellers. There are 5 sullage carts for the removal of sullage water from the cess pools.

47. **Water Supply:**—As stated earlier, Kakinada city is the first city in Andhra to have Protected Water Supply Scheme as early as in June, 1903. The city is fed by river Godavari for water supply. The supply system consists of the following:—

48. A summer storage tank is at Samalkot, 14 Kms. (9 miles) away from the city, with a capacity of 1,232 million litres

(271million gallons). The F.T.L. is 10.52 metres (34.5'). An off-take chamber was constructed at Samalkot lock with a control-well connected to a 121.92 Cms. (48") R.C.C. hume pipe outlet connecting S.S. tank and 60.96 Cms. (24") diametre cast iron pipe by-pass line and 55.88 Cms. (22") C.I. pipe gravity main to the Kakinada head water works. There is a stilling chamber at Sambamurti tank fitted with a copper float arm from which the surface water only enters into 55.88 Cms. (22") cast iron pipe line leading to Kakinada water supply. The pipe line is connected direct to the filter beds as well as by-pass line to Raja's tank. The tank situated in the heart of the city is fed from the irrigation canal.

49. Due to high turbidity, the water in the tank is not being used but kept for emergency purposes. There are eight slow sand filter beds having a total filtering area of about 3.16 sq. mtrs (34 Sq. Ft.).

50. There are two pumping stations with a capacity of 45 H.P. (equal to 112.266 quintals or 11,226 Kms) each in the city. There are two high level water reservoir tanks of size 20.12 m × 16.76m × 3.35m (66' × 55' × 11'), with a storing capacity of 8.52 lakh litres (1,87,500 gallons) and 5.68 lakh litres (1,25,000 gallons). The nature of treatment of water is filtration and chlorination. The total supply of water per day is 81.83 lakh litres (18 lakh gallons) thus serving 85% of population. Besides 2,700 water tap connections including offices and industrial plants installed in private premises covering a total length of net work of pipes of 73 Kms (46 miles), a net work of 513 public taps have been set up in different parts of the city. Sriramnagar, Srinagar, Narasannanagar and Bankpet are some of the localities that are not covered with protected water supply scheme and they are mostly served with the Municipal mobile water tanks in all seasons. And even in the areas covered by protected water supply, there are localities without sufficient water supply for want of pressure in the reservoirs mainly due to new connections coming up in different parts of the city. This can be avoided by construction of new high level reservoirs in different localities. In general, the nature of supply of water is intermittent and the normal timings are 5.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.

51. In addition to the protected water supply system, there are open public wells and tanks for non-drinking purposes. But water in the public wells of Dwarakanagar are used for drinking purposes too.

52. The Government has sanctioned a scheme comprising a pump-well, a pump-house and a high level reservoir with distribution lines for the residents of Etimoga, a big hamlet of fishermen in Jagannaikpur to the east of the salt factory.

53. There are five open tanks in the town for non-drinking purposes.

54. The quantum of protected water supply to the different localities including newly sprung up localities, needs improvement by constructing high level reservoirs at different places in the city. This is the basic necessity which will accelerate the development of the city.

Slum clearance and Rehabilitation

55. There are 13 slum areas comprising nearly 5,200 households in the town. All these households belong to the weaker sections of society. These slums have to be either improved or rehabilitated according to the environmental sanitation of the area and as per the proposed land use plan. The Fisheries Department may take up special housing programme for fishermen along with the improvement and expansion of fishing industry. Most of the slum areas are inhabited by the fishermen (Map V).

56. **Ferries:**—There is only one ferry on the Salt Creek connecting Jagannaikpur and Kakinada. It is auctioned by the Municipality every year. The contractor collects 2 paise per head.

57. **Electricity:**—The city was electrified for the first time in the year 1927. The present agency responsible for providing electricity is the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. The supply is from Machkhund and Sileru Hydro-electric power houses. 208 Kms. (130 miles) and 96 Kms. (60 miles) away from Visakhapatnam respectively. In the beginning, not more than 20% of houses had the benefit of electricity. The present position is that 40% of the people comprising 40% of the buildings covering 95% of the city area are served with electricity for domestic consumption apart from industrial uses. The statement below gives the type of esablishments, number of connections by volume of consumption and rate per unit in the city.

STATEMENT III—(4)

NUMBER OF ELECTRIC CONNECTIONS BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, VOLUME OF CONSUMPTION AND RATE PER UNIT AS ON 31-3-1971

Type of Establishment	No. of connections given	Volume of Consumption	Rate per unit (Paise)	No. of applications in the waiting list for new connections	Additional load required for pending applications
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. *Domestic*					
(a) Lighting	6,172	86,687	31	48	48 K.W.
(b) Power	349	34,900	25	20	40 K.W.
2. Industrial	178	5,98,400	22	6	120 H.P.
3. Irrigation	48	48,000	12	21	210 H.P.
4. Other establishments.	12	12,080	30	1	3 H.P.
5. Commercial	2,326	2,72,600	45	14	28 K.W.
6. Road Lighting	46	40,000	25	12	30 K.W.
7. Others	13	2,51,000	15	2	150 H.P.
Total	9,144	13,43,667		124	

58. The supply is far short of the requirements. There are a number of applications swelling the waiting list due to expansion of residential, industrial and trading aspects of the city. The supply needs to be increased at least by 25% to meet the additional demand for electricity in the city proper.

59. In addition to supply of electricity to the city for different purposes, this local office is incharge of supplying electricity to the surrounding villages covering 25% of population and 15% of the buildings in the rural area. Road lighting and its maintenance are the responsibilities of the A.P.S.E.B. But the expenditure is borne by the Municipality on agreed rates. There are about 2,766 street lighting points of different power, arranged at equal distances on all roads, streets and lanes and the hours of lighting in general are from 6.00 P.M. to 6.00 A.M.

60. The following statement gives an idea as to how the street lighting amenity has been improved from time to time by the Municipality.

STATEMENT III-(5)

STREET LIGHTING IN KAKINADA

Type	1963-64	1965-66	1968-69
Kerosene lights	76	76	72
Ordinary street lights 40 W	964	985	2,337
Ordinary lights 200 W	20	20	..
Ordinary lights 100 W	48	48	..
Mercury Vapour lamps 125 W	30	30	..
Mercury vapour lamps 80 W	8	8	357 (2′ X 40 W) (4′ X 40 W) 41 X 316
Twin tube street light fittings	24	28	..
Total No. of lights	1,170	1,195	2,766
Expenditure	Rs. 51,922	Rs. 67,358	Rs. 2,04,240

61. During the year 1968-69, additional lighting was provided by installing 213 lights and 13 numbers 2′ × 20 watts tube lights. Spare parts for kerosene lights and R.C.C. poles for lights were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

62. The kerosene street lights are still continued in slum localities like Dummulapeta, Yetimogapeta, Kotha Kakinada and Parralopeta. The power lines are not yet extended to these

slum areas, because of the meagre finances of the city Municipality.

63. The level of consumption of Electricity is an indication of the industrial activity of any city. The consumption of Electricity for various uses in Kakinada city during the period from 1961 to 1965 was as follows:—

STATEMENT III-(6)

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY (IN K.W.S.) BY NATURE OF USE IN KAKINADA CITY

Year	Domestic use	Commercial use	Industrial use	Other uses	Total
1961	2,329·598	578·253	1,011·772	447·678	4,367·301
1962	2,515·734	692·412	999·558	465·115	4,672·819
1963	1,770·927	1,430·135	1,107·145	450·222	4,758·429
1964	1,716·052	1,850·099	1,190·816	462·986	5,219·953
1965	1,993·886	2,013·393	1,216·664	581·797	5,805·740

64. The above statement shows that the consumption of electricity was increasing year by year. The decline in electric consumption for domestic use in 1963, 1964 and 1965 compared to the figures of 1961 and 1962 was due to the introduction of revised tariffs from 1-3-1963 wherein certain categories of consumers utilising supply as domestic have been classified as commercial and exhibited in commercial account. Hence the high increase in electric consumption for commercial use during the same period.

65. **Education:**—Prior to 1951, there were a few educational institutions. The Municipality, in addition to other public amenities, is also contributing its mite towards education. As stated earlier, there are Education Societies and other public and philanthropic institutions who have sponsored educational institutions. The particulars of the Education Societies and important institutions are given in the appendices. The system of education in the city is being organised in three major progressive stages—viz., Primary, Secondary and Higher education.

66. *Primary Education*:—It is obligatory on the part of the Municipality to provide elementary education to the children of the city. The Compulsory Primary Education Act has increased the responsibility of the Municipality considerably, as it has to provide free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6-11 years. It is the biggest agency in this field. There are 60 elementary and primary schools in the city. Of them 50 schools are being managed and maintained by the Municipality. The remaining schools are being run by private institutions. Of the 50 elementary schools run by the Municipality, 11 schools are situated in localities where back-ward classes reside and 4 in areas where Scheduled Castes and other depressed classes are concentrated.

67. The Municipality has taken care to locate the schools to meet the needs of all sections of population in different localities of the city with due provision for education in Urdu for Muslim Children in 5 schools.

68. All the schools are open for pupils of all the castes and communities. Statement showing pupils on attendance rolls by sex during the past 10 years is given below for comparison.

STATEMENT III-(7)

PUPILS ON ATTENDANCE ROLLS BY SEX DURING 1954-71

	1954-55	1955-56	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Boys	1,813	1,864	5,389	5,117	7,958	5,621
Girls	1,974	1,991	4,211	4,301	6,738	4,544
	3,787	3,855	9,600	9,418	14,696	10,165

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Boys	6,320	6,483	6,334	N.A.
Girls	5,263	5,449	5,324	N.A.
	11,583	11,932	11,658	13,007

69. The above statement convinces that the public have increasing interest in sending their wards to the schools for education. During the year 1970-71, 13,007 pupils attended the schools and 386 teachers are working in all these elementary schools of the city. Thus the teacher-pupil ratio works out to 1:34. All the teachers are trained and the pay and allowances of most of them are as fixed by the Government from time to time.

70. As regards the buildings, about 50% of the schools are located in their own buildings. Lighting and ventilation facilities are quite inadequate in rented buildings occupied by the schools. Regarding accommodation, about 48% of the total schools are having sufficient accommodation and the remaining schools do not have sufficient sitting accommodation even. There are no play ground facilities in most of the schools. Even the primary sanitary necessities like urinals and latrines are not adequately provided in majority of the schools. Most of the schools are situated in sub-standard residential houses.

71. In terms of school attendance, the castes of the city fall into three groups. The Brahmins, Kapus (Telegas), Vysyas. Viswabrahmins and Muslims in the category with highest school attendance; the Nai Brahmins (Barber community), Gouda (Setti Balija), chakali (Washer-men) and the Scheduled Castes form the intermediate group, while the Agnikula Kshatriya (including all sub-sects like Wada-Balija etc) and other communities constitute the group with the lowest school attendance. Some people of the low class households gave the following reasons for not sending their children to school:—

(i) financial stringency and inability to buy books, clothes, etc. (ii) loss of income consequent on sending children to school and thereby taking them off from work especially in case of boys and to look after the young children while the elder members of the family are away for work in case of girls. Free supply of milk and mid-day meals under the nutrition programme of the Government to elementary school pupils is however attracting the children of poor families.

72. The expenditure towards elementary education incurred by the private institutions could not be collected. But the ex-

penditure incurred by the Municipality in different years towards elementary education is as follows:

STATEMENT III-(8)

EXPENDITURE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION INCURRED BY THE MUNICIPALITY FROM 1955-56 TO 1971-72

Year	Amount Rs.
1955-56	1,25,392
1963-64	3,92,791
1965-66	5,31,364
1967-68	6,43,443
1968-69	7,00,768
1969-70	7,60,315
1970-71	8,59,967
1971-72	8,61,256

73. The gradual increase in expenditure is due to increase in staff as well as increase in pay and allowances of the staff from time to time.

74. *Adult Education.*—Three Adult Education centres, two for males and one for females were run successfully during the year 1955-56. About 60 adults were benefited. A teaching grant of Rs. 465 was paid in the same year.

75. *Secondary Education.*—The following are the 12 High Schools in Kakinada city:— 1. The Gandhinagar Municipal High School (2) Municipal Girls High School (3) Municipal High School, Suryaraopeta, (4) Municipal High School, Jagannaikpur (5) P.R.G. High School, (6) McLaurin High School, (7) Pydah Chalamaiah's Girls High School (8) St. Joseph's Convent School (9) M.S.N.C. High School, (10) Children's Ideal School, (11) Z.P. Oriental High School and (12) Deaf and Dumb High School. Of these, 4 are run by the Municipality, one by the Govt., one by Z.P. and the remaining are under the management of Private individuals and institutions. There are two high schools exclusively meant for girls, which are in no way sufficient to meet the educational needs of the girls at High school stage. In the other 10 High schools, there is co-education facility. The particulars of the institutions which sponsored schools are given in the appendices. The total enrolment in these schools during the year 1970-71 is 10,220 pupils. On an average, the student strength of each school works out to 786 pupils. The total number

of teachers working in these schools is 391 and thus the teacher-student ratio comes to 1 : 27.

76. Regarding accommodation, almost all the schools are located in buildings of their own. The structural condition of the buildings is said to be sound and the accommodation is sufficient to the present student strength. About 35% of the schools do not have play ground facilities.

77. As in case of elementary education, the municipality is also running 4 high schools in different important localities of the city for the benefit of the public. In the 4 Municipal schools, there are 3,791 pupils with a teacher strength of 135 during the year 1970-71. The teacher-student ratio works out to 1:27. So, the overall teacher-student ratio is quite reasonable in the city.

78. The expenditure aspects of high schools other than Municipal high school could not be collected. The expenditure on secondary education incurred by the Municipality and the student strength during different years are given below.

STATEMENT III-(9)

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION—EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THE MUNICIPALITY, TEACHERS AND STUDENT STRENGTH DURING 1955-56 TO 1970-71.

Year	Student strength	Teacher strength	Expenditure (Rs.)	Cost worked out per pupil
1955-56	1,499	53	83,899	56·69
1963-64	3,053	108	2,36,761	83·00
1965-66	3,295	125	3,06,596	93·00
1968-69	4,338	137	4,86,009	112·00
1969-70	3,925	135	N.A.	N.A.
1970-71	3,791	135	N.A.	N.A.

79. Abolition of eleventh class in the high schools, opening of avenues in the technical trades for students of 7th or 8th standard are some of the reasons for the fall in the student strength. It is seen from the statement that the student as well as teacher strengths and the annual expenditure are increasing year after year. The average annual cost per pupil on high school education has gone up from Rs. 56.69 during 1955-56 to Rs. 112.00 during 1968-69.

80. There is one Deaf and Dumb School in Kakinada. It was established in the year 1954 by State Government. It was started with a Kindergarten section and finally developed into a high school in the year 1966. During 1970-71 there are 117 students comprising 92 boys and 25 girls in the school. The staff and student strength has already been included in the total strength of teachers and students of the high schools discussed above.

81. *Higher Education.*—Kakinada is a good educational centre in the Coastal region of Andhra Pradesh. As part of the National effort to improve the lot of the socially and economically backward classes of population, the state Government have not only exempted their children the payment of school fee but many facilities like scholarships, free boarding and lodging facilities are offered. The people too are coming forward gradually to utilise the various opportunities offered by Government and the philanthropic public in general. To meet the ever increasing educational requirements, almost all types of educational institutions have come up in Kakinada. Thus Kakinada has occupied a conspicuous position in Andhra Pradesh and has become a seat of education.

82. There are 2 Degree colleges, 2 junior colleges and 8 Technical Institutions in all, catering not only to the public of Kakinada but also the public from other parts of the State. In the 4 colleges, 3 are co-educational institutions and the other one is exclusively meant for women. There are 2,662 students and 172 teachers in these 4 colleges, of which two are under Government Management and the other two are under private management. There are four professional institutions with a total student and teacher strength of 2,158 and 142 respectively. Under the technical institutions, there are one Engineering College, two Polytechnic colleges—one for boys and one for girls with an industrial school attached to the Boys Polytechnic and one Industrial Training Institute for providing technical education. All the four institutions are managed by the Government, with a total student and teacher strength of 2,454 and 328 respectively. Apart from these institutions, there is one Medical College under Private Management sponsored by the Medical Education Society, Kakinada, one Oriental school managed by the Government and two Secondary Grade Training schools for boys and girls separately. Statement showing the colleges and other technical and professional institutions together with student and staff strength is given in the next page.

STATEMENT III-(10)

COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS OF KAKINADA WITH STUDENT AND TEACHER STRENGTH DURING 1970-71

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Student Strength			No. of teachers	Management
		Males	Females	Total		
	(a) Colleges					
1.	P.R. Govt. College	N.A.	N.A.	1416	95	Public (Govt.)
2.	Annavaram Satyavathi Devi Women's College	..	710	710	50	do.
3.	M.S.N. Charities Jr. College	N.A.	N.A.	320	14	Private
4.	Ideal Junior College	N.A.	N.A.	216	13	Do.
	(b) Professional Institutions					
5.	Sri Rangaraya Medical College	1012	129	1141	82	Do.
6.	Oriental Secondary, School	44	30	74	9	Public
7.	Rakshanoday Secondary. (Boys) Training School	200	..	200	6	Private
8.	C.B.M. Jubilee Secondary Training School for Women	81	662	743	45	Do.
	(c) Technical Institutions					
9.	The Engineering College	830	10	840	109	Public
10.	Govt. Polytechnic for girls	..	180	180	40	Do.
11.	Govt. Andhra Polytechnic (Boys)	669	..	699	105	Do.
12.	Industrial Training Institutes (in take 300 students)	731	34	765	74	Do.

83. Thus, in all the 12 institutions put together, there are 7,274 students and 642 teachers during the year 1970-71. Of these 12 institutions, P.R. Government College, (Fig. 9) Annavaram Satyavathi Devi Women's College, Sri Rangaraya Medical College (Fig. 10) and the Government Engineering College, (Fig. 11) are the most important institutions in the city. All the institutions are having sufficient accommodation. The structural condition of the buildings is also sound and all the institutions except the Boys Secondary Grade Training school are provided with play ground facilities.

84. *Evening Colleges and Schools*:—There are facilities to improve the educational qualifications of the literate working population. Apart from the regular day colleges, the P.R. Government College is running a night college in Arts and Commerce subjects for degree examination of Andhra University. The Andhra Polytechnic for boys is also conducting evening classes for Diploma courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering branches.

85. There are 3 Sanskrit night schools run by the Sri Venugopala Sanskrit Prachara Sabha. One is in Jagannaikpur Sivalayam under the name of "Reddi Veera Raju Son's Sanskrit School" with 30 students and two teachers. The second one is in Ramaraopeta by name "Rachakonda Suryanarayana Murthy Sanskrit School", with 35 students and one teacher. The third one is in the Anjaneyaswamy temple in Jawahar Street with the name "Jathavallabhula Somayaji Sanskrit School" with one teacher and 22 students. The chief donors of these institutions are related to the persons after whom the institutions are named. It is understood that some of the regular college students are availing the opportunity of free coaching in the Sanskrit night schools.

Library

86. Besides the libraries attached to the educational institutions, there are a good number of libraries run by the Municipality in parks and reading rooms located in different localities of the city, employees' associations, clubs etc. of the city for the benefit of the public. The District Central Library located in the heart of the city has branches functioning under the auspices of different institutions of the city.

87. The particulars of the District Central Library are summarised below:—

The District Central Library, Kakinada:

88. Libraries play a prominent role in the field of adult and mass education and the 20 years old Zilla Grandhalaya Samastha of the district has been making a significant contribution in this direction through extension of library service in the city as well as in rural areas of the district. The Samstha has established and is maintaining 56 libraries till the end of March, 1971, including the District Central Library at Kakinada and functions under the overall supervision of the Director of Libraries, Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Library is centrally located in a rented building. There are about 13,000 books on Fiction, Religion, Philosophy, History, Science and Culture etc. There is an attached reading room open to all and the average attendance is about 200 per day. There is a children's wing, a branch library, for inculcating reading habit among school boys and girls.

89. All the leading newspapers, Indian and foreign magazines and other periodicals are available in the reading room for the benefit of the reading public. The cess collected and remitted by the Panchayats and Municipalities and matching contribution from the Government form the income of the Samstha. This amounts to about Rs. 3.15 lakhs per annum. The main items of expenditure are about Rs. 1.5 lakhs for books and periodicals, about Rs. 1.75 lakhs for establishment, rent and equipment.

90. Ticket system is followed for issuing books. The books are arranged in a systematic way. The upkeep of the books, the encouragement to the reading public and facilities made available are quite appreciable.

Tutorial Colleges:

91. There are about 10 tutorial colleges functioning in the city with day and evening sessions for the benefit of failed students in the regular educational institutions. These colleges are substantially useful for those persons who could not prosecute their studies in their early age due to some reason or other or those who recognised the importance of academic qualification at a later age. It is understood from the institutions that a good number of persons availed of this opportunity and prosecuted their further studies. The percentage of results from these institutions is appreciable because of the individual care about by the staff taken. The staff are mostly drafted from well experienced teachers (retired as well as those in active

service). These institutions are catering not only to the city population but also the surrounding areas.

Literacy:

92. With the growth in the number of educational institutions, liberalisation of facilities like scholarships, hostels, Dharma salas (Choultries maintained by philanthropic public and individuals for free boarding of poor students), interest-free loans from Government, growing awareness of masses about the utility of education, the literacy rate has increased. There has been considerable development and expansion in this field which can be seen from the comparative literacy particulars in respect of Kakinada City given in the sub-joined statement.

STATEMENT III—(11)

THE POPULATION AND LITERATES COMPARATIVE DATA U.C. 1961 AND 1971

Year	Population	Literates	Percentage literacy
1	2	3	4
1961	1,22,865	54,723	44·54
1971	1,54,200	81,058	49·36

Percentage of Literates

Kakinada		East Godavari		Andhra Pradesh		India	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
53 ·81	24·85		9·25	30·19	12·03	34·45	12·95
57·05	41·58	29·64	13·01	33·26	15·65	39·49	18·47

93. The history and the growth of the important institutions referred above are discussed in detail in the appendices, 1 to 13.

The Scout Movement in the City:—

94. Prior to 1938, there were scout troops in one or two schools of Kakinada. The district branch of the Boy Scout Association had been functioning with its headquarters at Rajamundry, another big town in the district. When the National Movement penetrated deep into the hearts of all people, the youth, fired with ideas of nationalism, were not satisfied with the Scout

Movement in vogue at that time. A few young men joined together in February, 1938 and formed the district branch of the Seva Samithi Boy Scout Association with Sri M. Pallam Raju as President and Sri T. Ramachandra Rao as Secretary. The various Scout Organisations existing in different provinces joined together and formed the Hindustan Scout Association. The District Association was formed in 1940, and the troops from the various schools in the district affiliated themselves to this Association.

95. When the All India Women's Conference was held at Kakinada in December, 1941, a lady volunteer corps was raised by the Scout Association and this led to the organisation of the Girl Scout Section in 1942 when the first camp to train Flock Leaders was held at Kakinada.

96. The strength of the Association grew considerably with affiliation of troops of the Missionary institutions. Large number of rallies, district camps, and training camps were held. At every fair and festival, there were the scouts to help the pilgrims. Of all, the most important to be mentioned is the Pushkaram Scout Service Camp organised in the year 1944 in connection with the Godavari Pushkarams (a Mela which occurs once in 12 years) was attended by 150 Boy and Girl Scouts.

97. The Association organised open groups for boy scouts and girl scouts, which created in the public more interest towards Scout Movement. To discuss the problems in Scout Craft and to improve the standards of scout craft, a Scouters' and Guiders' Club was organised at Kakinada. The Kakinada Association conducted competitions in scout craft and awarded shields as incentive step for the spreading of the Scout Movement. After the attainment of Independence, the Boy Scout Association and the Hindustan Scout Association including Girl guide organisation were merged into Bharat Scouts and Guides.

98. The Scout Movement is a non-official organisation financed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It is affiliated to the State level organisation. As per the latest rules, the District Educational Officer is the ex-officio Commissioner for Scouts and the District Collector is the ex-officio President.

99. All to the District Secretary, Sri R. V. Partha Sarathi Rao, Assistant, P.R.G. High School, Kakinada, the strength of scouts and scouters, guides and guiders, bulbuls and flock leaders and Cubs and Cub Masters in the city of Kakinada is as follows:—

STATEMENT III—(12)

SCOUT STRENGTH BY CATEGORY OF DIFFERENT SCHOOLS DURING 1970-71

Name of the School	Number of	
	Scouts	Scouters
1	2	3
(a) *SCOUTS :*		
1. P.R.G. High School	48	2
2. P.R.G. Middle School	48	2
3. McLaurin High School	48	2
4. Municipal High School, Gandhinagar	24	2
5. Municipal High School, Suryaraopeta	24	1
6. Municipal High School, Jagannaikpur	24	1
7. Z.P. Oriental High School, Ramaraopeta	24	1
8. M.S.N.C. High School, Jagannaikpur	48	2
TOTAL	288	13
(b) *GUIDES :*	*Guides*	*Guiders*
1. Municipal Girls' High School, Kakinada	48	2
2. C.B.M. Jubilee Training School	24	1
3. Municipal High School, Gandhinagaram	24	1
4. McLaurin High School	24	1
TOTAL	120	5
(c) *BULBULS :*	*Bulbuls*	*Flock leaders*
Bulbuls (in various institutions put together)	48	2
(d) *CUBS :*	*Cubs*	*Cub Masters*
Cubs (in various institutions put together)	144	6

100. From the above statement, it is seen that there are 288 scouts with 12 scouters, 120 guides with 5 guiders, 48 bulbuls with 2 Flock leaders and 144 cubs with 6 cub-masters. During the year 1970-71, four training camps were conducted in which about 100 teachers and students received training. A city rally was held on 22-2-1971 in connection with the Founder's Day Celebrations. The Scouts attended various social service camps in connection with local festivals and medical exhibition in the

local medical college and rendered service to the public. About 150 Scouts participated in the District Science Fair held at Kakinada during December, 1970. Philanthropic persons like Sri Pydah Venkata Narayana and Sri Dantu Bhaskara Rao of Kakinada are closely associated with the Scout Movement in Kakinada as well as in the District.

101. **N.C.C. in Kakinada:**—There are 6 N.C.C. units functioning in the City. During 1970-71, there are 2,302 Cadets comprising 855 Juniors and 1,477 Seniors from twelve different educational institutions of Kakinada City. [Statement III-(13)].

HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES :

102. The general health condition of the people living in the city appears to be good. According to knowledgeble persons, it is learnt that the sea on the South, the salt creek within the city, the canal on the North-East, plenty of green trees in and around the city and seasonal green fields around the city keep the climate quite tolerable during the year except during the months of April and May. During rainy season, heavy rain fall and its stagnation in the slum areas create some unhealthy atmosphere and cause diseases like Malaria. Poor diet of the poorer section of population at times brings some diseases like cholera. The unsatisfactory drainage system in the slum areas is also responsible for the incidence of water-borne diseases.

103. The Public Health Programme has very wide field in the city covering the entire range of matters relating to Sanitation of the city, control of infetious diseases, child welfare etc. Proper sanitary conditions contribute much to the control of epidemics, infectious diseases etc. So it is one of the primary responsibilities of the civic body and the Government in maintaining proper sanitary conditions and in providing sufficient medical facilities in the city for the healthy growth of population.

104. Prior to the introduction of Allopathic System of treatment, the public invariably depended on indigenous and Ayurvedic Medical Practitioners whose number was very meagre in the city. In fact, even after the establishment of the medical institutions of modern type, Ayurvedic Medical Practitioners continued to be popular as some people prefer Ayurvedic Medicine to Allopathic Medicine.

105. There are about 208 Registered Private Medical Practitioners of all types of medicines in the city, of whom some are

STATEMENT III—(13)

N.C.C. UNITS, THE INSTITUTIONS COVERED AND THE CADET STRENGTH DURING 1970-71 AT KAKINADA

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Institutions covered	Cadet Strength		
			Junior	Senior	Total
1.	3 Andhra Medical Co. N.C.C.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	..	154	154
2.	7 Andhra N.C.C. Squadran	Government Engineering College, Kakinada	..	114	114
3.	3 Andhra E.M.E. Unit N.C.C.	1. Government Engineering College, Kakinada.	..	108	108
		2. Andhra Polytechnic	..	322	322
4.	3 Andhra Naval Unit, N.C.C.	1. P.R.G. College	..	150	150
		2. M.S.N.C. High School	100	..	100
5.	5 Andhra Girls Bn. N.C.C.	1. A.S.D. College	..	200	200
		2. Govt. Polytechnic for Women	..	199	199
		3. Municipal Girls High School, Kakinada	100	..	100
		4. Municipal Boys High School, Kakinada	86	..	86
6.	12 (A) BN, N.C.C.	1. P.R.G. College	410	..	410
		2. I.T.I., Kakinada	159	..	159
		3. P.R.G.C. High School	..	100	100
		4. McLaurin High School	..	100	100
		TOTAL	855	1,447	2,302

Source: The concerned N.C.C. Unit Office.

NOTE: While discussing the individual educational institutions, the participation of students in N.C.C. is also discussed briefly.

running well equipped nursing homes. The breakup of the Registered Private Medical Practitioners is as follows:

Allopathic	153
Homeopathic	38
Ayurvedic	15
Unani	2
Total	208

106. The number of Allopathic Practitioners shown above includes doctors in Government service with permission to open their own dispensaries in their spare time.

107. The Municipality is running one Allopathic Dispensary and 4 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in different localities of the city. In all, 5 Medical Officers, 7 Compounders, 4 Male Nursing Orderlies, one Female Nursing Orderly, one Watchman and about 5 contingent employees are working in these five dispensaries. About 6 lakhs of patients were treated in these dispensaries during 1970-71. The patients that generally attend to these dispensaries are the poorer section of the population—for small and routine ailments like fever, cold, cough etc. The general ailments of women and children are usually attended to in the Government General Hospital. The Municipality is also maintaining 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in different localities with lady Medical Officers with full complementary staff. House visits are made by the midwives, Health Visitors and Medical Officers for periodical checkup of pregnant ladies and young children to advise properly with free distribution of medicines to the extent available. There are six Ayahs to assist the 10 Midwives who are to attend to a monthly minimum of 12 labour cases each. The number of cases they attended in different years are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT III—(14)

LABOUR CASES ATTENDED BY THE MIDWIVES OF THE MUNICIPALITY IN DIFFERENT YEARS

Year	Number of Labour cases attended by the Municipal Midwives	Percentage to the total births registered in Municipal Records
1	2	3
1954-55	1,468	43·5
1955-56	1,564	46·1
1962-63	1,454	53·6
1963-64	1,293	90·0

1	2	3
1964-65	1,310	57·0
1965-66	1,420	33·8
1967-68	1,290	23·06
1968-69	1,373	33·6

N.B.—The figures for the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 were not made available by the Municipality.

108. The following statement gives the total number of births and deaths along with birth and death rates as registered by the Municipality.

STATEMENT III—(14a)

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AS REGISTERED IN THE MUNICIPALITY 1954-55 TO 1968-69

Year	No. of births Registered	Birth rate per 1,000 Persons	No. of deaths Registered	Death rate per 1,000 Persons
1	2	3	4	5
1954-55	3,368	33·7	1,799	17·90
1955-56	3,389	30·8	1,804	16·40
1962-63	2,713	22·24	1,557	12·77
1963-64	3,838	29·52	1,568	12·06
1964-65	3,910	14·00	1,844	14·00
1965-66	4,191	31·51	2.054	15·44
1967-68	4,647	23·6	1,884	14·10
1968-69	4,081	33·6	1,466	14·10

109. The figures for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 could not be collected.

110. The following statement gives the average death rate per quinquennium for different diseases during different years.

STATEMENT III—(15)

AVERAGE DEATH RATE PER QUINQUENNIUM FOR DIFFERENT DISEASES

Name of the Disease	During the year				
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
Smallpox	3·09	1	..	10	10·2
Cholera	1·41	1	2	4	4·2

111. The figures for the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 could not be collected

112. The following statement gives the death rate for 1,000 deaths from different diseases during different years.

STATEMENT III—(16)

THE DEATH RATE PER 1000 DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT DISEASES DURING DIFFERENT YEARS

Diseases	Year			
	1955-56	1963-64	1965-66	1968-69
Fever	174	2·4	168	108
Diarrhoea & Dysentry	56·7	8·9	93	95
Respiratory Diseases	56·7	N.A.	101	108
Cholera	Nil	Nil	2	N.A.
Small-Pox & Rabies	N.A.	0·65	Nil	10

113. Figures for the years 1969-70 & 1970-71 could not be collected.

MEDICAL RELIEF :

114. There are two major Hospitals Viz., Government General Hospital and E.S.I. Hospital. The Government general Hospital is having a bed strength of 730 at present. The Government General Hospital and some of the Nursing Houses of the city are catering to the medical needs of the public of Kakinada as well as the public of neighbouring villages and districts.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL :

115. The detailed history of the hospital including the improvements from time to time is furnished in Appendix No. 14. The Hospital is situated in an area of 8 Hectares (20 acres) with a sanctioned bed strength of 730 (700 General beds and 30 for family planning) with adequate accommodation. As it is a teaching hospital attached to the local Rangaraya Medical College, the equipment and accommodation are provided in full by the Government as well as by the Medical Education Society of Kakinada. The detailed accounts of the Medical College and the Medical Education Society are furnished in Appendix No. 15. The following statement gives the number of out-patients and in-patients (old and new) through which the intensity of service by the hospital can be viewed.

STATEMENT III--(17)

PATIENT POSITION OF THE HOSPITAL 1970-71

	Old Cases				New Cases				Total Old and new Cases
	Males	Females	Child	Total	Males	Females	Child	Total	
Out-Patients	1,10,011	1,11,119	56,169	2,77,299	81,967	85,267	41,733	2,08,967	4,86,266
In-Patients	1,27,955	89,797	36,184	2,53,936	8,057	8,429	5,057	21,543	2,75,479
Total	2,37,966	2,00,916	92,353	5,31,235	90,024	93,696	46,790	2,30,510	7,61,745

116. From the above statement it is seen that (both old and new cases put together) on an average per day about 1,455 old cases and about 631 new cases were attended during 1970-71. About 1,332 out-patients (both old and new cases put together) per day are getting treatment in this hospital. As the admission of in-patients is more than the sanctioned bed strength, the patients are provided with beds spread on the ground to meet the demand. So the number of in-patients in the hospital is always more than the sanctioned bed strength.

E.S.I. HOSPITAL :

117. This hospital was started in the year 1960 in a private rented building. The permanent building was constructed in an area of about 3 Hectares (8 acres) of land in 1968. This is located at Sambamurthynagar, by the side of Railway track on the way leading to Dummulapeta from Municipal Office. It attends to the Medical needs of the industrial workers and their families. About 2,622 industrial workers working within the Municipal limits covered by the E.S.I. Scheme are eligible to receive medical treatment for themselves and their dependents.

118. At present this hospital is attending to the medical needs of the following industrial units of Kakinada.

1. Sarvaraya Textiles.
2. S.R.M.T. (Private) Ltd..
3. Gopal Automobile Company.
4. Krishna Iron Foundry.
5. National Engineering Works.
6. Boat Building Yard.

119. 61,217 old cases and 20,698 new cases were treated during the year 1970-71. This works out to 225 cases a day during the year 1970-71. The staff of the hospital includes two M.B.B.S. Doctors (one male and one female), 1 Staff Nurse, 2 Compounders, 1 Midwife, 1 Nursing Orderly, 1 Laboratory Technician, 6 Peons and 2 Clerks. Medicines worth Rs. 30,000 were distributed to the patients during 1970-71. 20 staff quarters are attached to the dispensary and were occupied by the staff in February, 1968.

120. In addition to the above dispensaries and hospitals, there are about 50 established private hospitals, and dispensaries in the city. Some of them are also attending to maternity cases

besides other medical treatments. The details of all Hospitals, Nursing Homes, maternity centres and dispensaries in the city together with other relevant particulars are given in Appendix No. (16).

121. The following statement gives an idea of the medical facilities available in all the local hospitals, dispensaries, Nursing Homes, Maternity Centres for the public of Kakinada and the neighbouring villages.

STATEMENT III—(18)

NO. OF BEDS (FREE AND PAID), AVERAGE OUT-PATIENTS PER DAY AND THE MEDICAL STAFF IN THE CITY

1. No. of Beds:	(a) Free :	777	
	(b) Paid :	118	
2. Average No. of out-patients per day.		3345	
3. Total No. of	(a) Doctors	138	Excluding 208 Regd. Private Medical Practitioners.
	(b) Nurses	32	
	(c) Midwives	46	

ANTI-FILARIASIS :

122. The measures taken up for the control of mosquito nuisance during the year consists of canalization and cleaning of water logged places, filling up of ponds and other water logged places, oiling of drains, cesspools, static tanks and other collection of sullage water etc., removal of weeds and other shrubs etc., along with water course of sullage water etc., introduction of larvicidal fish in the tanks, wells and static tanks. Anti-mosquito larvicidal oil is also used during the year for spraying in cesspools, drains and other water stagnation and slum areas.

123. The anti-filariasis staff of the Municipality consists of one Sanitary Inspector, 2 Field Assistants, 3 Maistries and 30 Mazdoors who worked during the year. The Municipality has obtained sanction to retain this staff on permanent basis from 1-4-1959.

Special Measures Towards Epidemic Diseases:

124. There were 307 attacks of small-pox in the year 1955-56 and 80 deaths occurred. As a preventive measure, the Munici-

pality took up mass vaccination. There were 3 attacks of small-pox, of which one ended in death. There was one cholera case during the year 1968-69. Special staff is working to take the preventive measures to arrest the spread of the epidemic. It is learnt that epidemic diseases are completely arrested.

125. In the interest of public health, due care is being taken by the Municipality in cases of slaughter houses and location of factories and industries in different localities of the city. Above all, the foresight of the builders of the city with good layouts is primarily responsible for upkeep of the city sanitation.

FAMILY PLANNING :

126. The Red triangle symbolises family planning. The family planning slogans have been painted on walls, buses, buildings and public places to draw the attention of the eligible couples. Seminars are being held periodically to generate interest in family planning. The Family Planning Department, the social workers and other agencies connected with it are successfully propagating the importance and the necessity of birth control through songs, dramas, folk dances and personal persuation. This has created an atmosphere in favour of Family Planning and has increased general awareness. The response from the public is encouraging which can be seen from the statement given below.

STATEMENT III—(19)

PROGRESS OF FAMILY PLANNING WORK IN KAKINADA GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL AND E.S.I. DISPENSARY

YEAR	Vasecto-mies	Tubecto-mies	Total Steri-lisations	Loops	Family Planning Materi-als like condoms etc. supplied.
1966-67	247	297	544	392	27
1967-68	2,771	381	3,152	228	218
1968-69	1,727	434	2,161	71	3.883
1969-70	762	3,611	4,373	50	5,370
1970-71	362	1,445	1,807	27	1.0739
Total	5,869	6,168	12,037	768	20.237

Source: District Medical & Health Officer, Kakinada.

FIRE BRIGADE

127. There are two Fire Stations in the city, one located on Jawahar Road in Suryaraopet and the other at Church Square in Jagannaikpur. There is no fixed jurisdiction for the Fire stations but they are located in central places to serve the citizens of this Municipality and neighbouring villages within a radius of 32 Kms. (20 miles) in cases of emergency like out break of fire, building collapses and such other accidents. There are two fire engines at each station with 2 Mobile Tank Units and 2 Trailer Pump Units besides one Ambulance Van. Both the stations are controlled by one Station Officer stationed in the main Fire Station in Suryaraopeta. The staff in both the Stations include one Station Officer, 2 clerks and 67 firemen. In spite of the availability of this service, in 1967-68 damage to the tune of Rs. 6,59,325 could not be avoided but property worth Rs. 5,19,225 was saved by the two Fire Stations in and around Kakinada. During the year 1970, total property worth Rs. 8,16,845 was involved in fire accidents, of which property worth Rs. 4,39,045 belongs to the city. Total property of Rs. 2,51,822 including property worth Rs. 96,572 belonging to the city could not be saved. The Fire Stations received 22 calls from villages and 47 calls from Kakinada proper during 1970. In view of the increase in population, residential localities and industrial development, some more fire stations are required for minimising the loss of property and lives in the city as well as in the surrounding rural areas.

TRANSPORT

128. Kakinada is served by a branch broad gauge Railway line from Samalkot Junction, 16 kilometres away, running through the Kakinada Taluk on the Madras-Calcutta main broad gauge line. Kakinada town station and Kakinada Port Station are the two Railway stations and serving the people of the city for passenger traffic and goods traffic, respectively. The former is located in the heart of the city and the latter is near the port and trading establishments. Kakinada is connected by rail with important towns and cities of the State, like Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Eluru, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur, Warangal and Hyderabad, the State Capital, though it suffers from the disadvantage of not being on the main line.

129. After the formation of the South Central Railway Zone with Secunderabad as its Headquarters, the Railways have introduced a long distance special train named "Circar Express" which runs from Kakinada Port Station to Madras connecting

important towns of coastal districts Viz., Nidadavolu, Bheemavaram (West Godavari Dist.), Gudivada, Vijayawada (Krishna Dist.), Guntur, Nidubrolu (Guntur Dist.) and Nellore, Gudur (Nellore Dist.). Another long distance passenger train from Kakinada city to Tirupati runs via Samalkot, Nidadavolu, Tadepalligudem, Eluru, Vijayawada, Tenali, Gudur, Renigunta, mostly serving the pilgrims from Coastal Districts to the famous temples of Lord Venkateswara at Tirumala and Lord Sri Kalahasteeswara at Sri Kalahasti. There are other passenger trains to and from Bheemavaram and Tadepalligudem (West Godavari District) running daily, besides a shuttle train between Samalkot Junction and Kakinada connecting all the trains that run on the main line, for the convenience of the public. There are some through coaches from Kakinada to different destinations which are attached to out-going trains on the main line at Samalkot.

130. The number of rail tickets of all classes sold in the Town Station for journeys upto a distance of 25 Kms. are about 7,400 and for journeys beyond 25 Kms. are about 11,250 during the year 1967-68. The crowding in the train services, generally is normal except on festival days and during the hours of departures of the connecting long distance trains. Eight passenger trains leave the town and reach the town daily besides one Express Train.

131. The statistics relating to the incoming and outgoing passengers at Kakinada Town and Port Railway Stations during the period from 1966 to 1969 are given below:—

STATEMENT III—(20)

INCOMING AND OUTGOING PASSENGERS AT THE TWO RAILWAY STATIONS OF KAKINADA DURING 1966-69.

YEAR	No. of incoming passengers		No. of outgoing passengers	
	Station Town	Station Port	Station Town	Station Port
1966	1,37,184	53,394	2,65,311*	86,764
1967	1,44,881	71,028	2,49,551	1,21,321
1968	1,40,297	64,559	2,47,547	1,12,838
1969	1,40,483	1,19,499	2,10,128	1,06,709

*For nine months only.

132. It is seen from the above statement that on an average, daily about 620 passengers come by train to the city while 960 passengers leave by train from the city. This means the number of people leaving Kakinada by train are more than they arrive by train. The reason is perhaps due to the fact, that passengers arriving from places beyond Samalkot generally get down at Samalkot and reach Kakinada by bus as the bus takes the passengers direct to the heart of the city. The passengers to destinations beyond Samalkota prefer train which is both cheaper and convenient to take luggage, if any, with them as the train starts from the city itself.

133. Further, the information as supplied by the Railway Board for the month of April, 1969 in respect of two Railway Stations of Kakinada is given in the statement below for general assessment of passenger traffic.

STATEMENT III—(21)

RAIL PASSENGER TRAFFIC AT KAKINADA TOWN AND PORT STATIONS DURING APRIL 1969

Distance range (In Kms)	No. of passengers who purchased tickets from	
	Kakinada Port Station	Kakinada town Station
1-25	1,900	6,157
26-49	301	878
50-80	868	2,106
81-250	3,135	4,431
251 and above	2,387	1,722
Total:	8,591	15,294

134. The above statement gives the average trend of passenger traffic from Kakinada City by rail per month.

135. Being the headquarters of the District and an important centre for trade, commerce and education, most of the important places like Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Rajahmundry, Draksharamam, Vijayawada, Tirupathi and Hyderabad in the State are connected with well laid-out roads from Kakinada. In all, about 328 services are plying daily from Kakinada to various destinations with a total seating capacity of about

14,872 (Appendix No. 17). Many lorries for transport of commodities ply regularly, the longest service route being Mangalore to Kakinada. A good net work of roads connects all the Taluk Headquarters in the district.

136. There are four major roads from the city which connect the other important places outside Kakinada.

137. 1. *The Pithapuram Road* : This is the Kakinada main road leading to Pithapuram towards North and joins the Grand Trunk Road at Kathipudi.

138. 2. *Yanam Road* : This road leads to Yanam towards South of Kakinada.

139. 3. *Kotipalli Road*: Leads to Kotipalli towards South West of Kakinada.

140. 4. *Samalkot Road*: Leads to Samalkot towards North-West of Kakinada.

141. The city has got the facility of city bus service with a fleet strength of 20 buses plying on five routes covering all the important residential localities, institutions of education, commerce and trade and important Government offices in the city. Of course, some city buses touch the neighbouring villages like Sarpavaram (2 miles away) Sitarampuram, Timmapuram and Chitrada (11 Miles) on the Pithapuram road; Gorripudi and Karapa (about 6 miles away) on the South, besides the round the clock city bus service to Samalkot.

142. Statement showing the important routes with number of trips on each route is appended below:—

STATEMENT III—(22)

CITY BUS ROUTES AND TRIPS

	From	To	No. of Trips per day
1.	M.S.N. Charities	Chitrada	36
2.	Karapa	Sarpavaram Junction	28
3.	Gorripudi	Sarpavaram Junction	14
4.	Andhra Polytechnic	Chitrada	8
5.	Sarpavaram Junction	Atchutapuratrayam	7

143. The buses are in a fairly good condition. The frequency of trips of city bus on an average is fifteen minutes.

144. In addition to city bus service, there are a good number of rickshaws, bullock carts, taxis and scooters for transportation of men and material in the city.

145. The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation is running a night service bus between Kakinada and the State Capital, Hyderabad touching the important towns in Coastal Andhra. Other night services are to Bhadrachalam, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada.

146. Opening of the bridges on the river Godavari at Alamur and Siddhantam has eased the transport of men and material. Parcel and lorry service is increasing very rapidly to meet the ever increasing demand for quick transportation.

Goods traffic

147. Besides road and rail facility, there is a good net work of water ways from the city. Goods especially stones from the quarries are carried by boats at very cheap rates. Since Kakinada has got a port, it is well connected with other ports by sea transport besides Godavari-Krishna canal system.

148. The following statement shows the volume of boat traffic through canals at Kakinada during the years 1966-69.

STATEMENT III—(23)

IN-COMING AND OUT-GOING BOATS THROUGH CANALS AT KAKINADA

Year	Incoming		Out-going	
	Empty	Loaded	Empty	Loaded
1966	354	2,652	423	1,902
1967	12	2,657	37	1,136
1968	106	2,121	407	548
1969	36	1,854	200	173

149. The number of loaded boats coming to Kakinada are more when compared to the loaded boats going out of Kakinada. This shows that more goods are coming to Kakinada. Thus Kakinada has become a collection centre for its hinterland. The

types of goods that are moved by canals at Kakinada are as follows:—

Exports	Imports
Stone	Paddy, Coconuts
Varnishes	Sand, Rice
Salt, Groundnut and Fertilisers	Firewood, Groundnut, Lime, Fibre, Dry Fish and Salt.

150. The movement of the same kind of goods in both directions through canals shows that Kakinada is the main commercial centre in the region to which goods come from the hinterland and transported to the higher order commercial centres and other consumer centres.

151. Regarding the goods traffic by rail, the following statement shows the volume of goods loaded and unloaded at Kakinada during the years from 1966 to 1969.

STATEMENT III—(24)

GOODS TRAFFIC BY RAIL AT KAKINADA DURING 1966-69

YEAR	Goods Loaded (In quintals)	Goods Unloaded (In quintals)
1966	9,80,078	*19,22,410
1967	7,56,922	28,50,331
1968	10,95,123	37,19,520
1969	11,17,702	32,75,179

*For 9 months only.

152. The quantities of goods imported to Kakinada by rail are more than those exported by rail from Kakinada. This is because of the fact that Kakinada is a port and most of the quantities like iron ore are received by rail for export by sea to other countries. Kakinada port is handling about 4 to 5 lakhs tonnes of cargo annually. The following statement III-(25) gives the volume and value of exports and imports at the port during the period from 1967-68 to 1970-71. (Vide table No. 17).

STATEMENT III—(25)

VOLUME AND VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT KAKINADA PORT DURING 1967-68 TO 1970-71

YEAR	Exports		Imports		Total Cargo handled	
	Volume (in M. Tonnes)	Value (in Rs.)	Volume (In M. Tonnes)	Value (In Rs.)	Volume (In M. Tonnes)	Value (In Rs.)
1967-68	4,23,632	20,67,97,700	54,100	3,72,04,026	4,77,732	24,40,01,726
1968-69	4,24,964	18,12,61,451	82,252	3,99,92,735	5,07,216	22,12,54,186
1969-70	4,60,707	17,82,12,576	45,009	1,96,23,800	5,05,716	19,78,36,376
1970-71	4,67,530	20,71,59,905	31,108	1,25,32,976	4,98,638	21,96,92,881

Source: State Port Office, Kakinada.

(For details please see table No. 17 in the Annexure)

153. The predominant types of goods exported are iron ore, pig iron, tobacco, crushed bones, palmyra fibre, coconuts, coconut shells, coconut husk, tamarind seeds, rice bran, palmyra stalks etc., while the important imports are fertilizers like Urea, Nitrate, Potash, rock phosphate etc.

Growth of Vehicles and Vehicular Traffic.

154. The vehicles which plied on the roads of Kakinada during the period of six years from 1960 to 1966 and during 1970-71 show the trend of vehicular traffic in the city. The following statement III-(26) shows the total number of fast moving vehicles registered in the whole district and the number of slow moving vehicles licensed by the Kakinada Municipality during the same period.

[Statement III-(26)]

155. 325 motor cars, 120 taxis, 140 buses, 602 trucks and lorries, 1,200 motor cycles, scooters, mopeds and 50 tractors with trailers; in all 2,437 vehicles registered with the Regional Transport Officer pertain to the people of Kakinada.

156. As per the records of the Regional Transport Officer, the receipts during 1970-71, are Rs. 1,00,14,864 by way of taxes, Rs. 49,940 by way of compounding fee (penalties) and Rs. 5,20,513 by way of Registration and licence fees. Thus the total receipts from the entire district are Rs. 1,05,85,317. Separate figures for the city proper are not available.

157. In the fast moving vehicles, there is significant increase in the number of cars, taxis, trucks, lorries and scooters. There is no significant increase of slow moving vehicles. As the tax on cycles was exempted, the number of cycles possessed by the public could not be known. It is estimated that there are about 6,000 cycles in the city. The latest figure in respect of cycle rickshaws is not available but it is learnt from reliable sources that there are about 1,700 rickshaws plying in the city. Slow moving vehicles are too many on the roads of Kakinada.

158. The level of traffic of in-coming and out-going vehicles at Kakinada city can be seen from the following figures that came out in the focal point survey conducted during May, 1965. The following statement III-(27) shows the daily average flow of vehicles on each of the roads leading to Kakinada.

STATEMENT III—(26)

VEHICULAR POSITION OF THE ROADS OF KAKINADA

Type of Vehicles	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1970-71	
1. Cars	506	511	468	620	791	1,030	1,350	(325)
2. Taxies	7	7	53	47	43	..	193	(120)
3. Buses	234	288	260	272	280	291	355	(140)
4. Trucks and Lorries	426	475	440	457	528	560	1232	(602)
5. Scooters and Motor Cycles	235	299	333	482	714	879	5,564	(1200)
6. Cycles	2,720	2,619	2,692	3,287	N.A.	3,398	N.A.	
7. Rickshaws	1,057	1,078	1,066	1,347	N.A.	1,333	N.A.	
8. Animal drawn carts	N.A.	150	214	208	207	216	N.A.	
9. Hand drawn carts and	N.A.	132	195	207	186	222	N.A.	
10. Others								
(a) Tractors with trailors	..	27	6	1	55	124	N.A.	
(b) Tractors	..	..	..	..	103	124	386	(50)
(c) Auto Rickshaws	..	..	..	..	..	10	386	(50)

Figures against items 1 to 5 except last column relate to the entire district and others relate to Kakinada city only.

The figures noted in brackets in the last column relate to Kakinada city. The others relate to entire District. For other years break up is not available.

Source:—Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Kakinada.

STATEMENT III—(27)

DAILY FLOW OF VEHICLES INTO KAKINADA DURING MAY, 1965

Type of Vehicles	Kotipalli Road	Samalkot Road	Pithapuram Road	Yanam Road
Loaded buses	89	81	86	20
Empty buses	..	3	6	..
Loaded Trucks	15	44	62	16
Empty Trucks	10	21	19	3
Cars, Taxies, Vans, Jeeps and Station Wagons.	54	125	61	15
Total fast moving vehicles	168	274	234	54
Total slow moving vehicles	1,932	964	898	1,104
Total	2,100	1,238	1,132	1,158

STATEMENT III—(28)

DAILY FLOW OF VEHICLES FROM KAKINADA DURING MAY, 1965

Type of Vehicles	Kotipalli Road	Samalkot Road	Pithapuram Road	Yanam Road
Loaded buses	93	79	80	19
Empty buses	1	2	7	..
Loaded trucks	6	27	26	1
Empty trucks	17	34	48	19
Cars, Taxiles, Vans, Jeeps and Station Wagons	50	112	65	12
Total fast moving vehicles	167	254	226	51
Total slow moving vehicles	1,898	939	905	877
Total	2,065	1,193	1,131	928

From the above two statements it can be said that more number of loaded trucks are coming to the city than those leaving from the city.

159. *Roads.*—The following statement gives the progress of the Municipality in respect of the length of different roads maintained over a period of 13 years from 1956-57 to 1968-69.

STATEMENT III—(29)

ROADS MAINTAINED BY THE MUNICIPALITY BY TYPE, 1956-57 TO 1968-69 (in kms)

Year	Total length of the roads maintained	Cement Concrete	Black top road	Metalled road	Unmetalled road
1	2	3	4	5	6
1956-57	99·769	3·254	12·638	83.883	. .
1957-58	100·989	3·821	16·461	79·469	1·219
1958-59	101·534	3·794	26·268	70·419	1·210
1959-60	103·779	7·199	27·756	67·596	1·219
1960-61	107·938	8·060	36·843	61·818	1·219
1965-66	122·347	10·039	40·962	65·607	5·538
1968-69	126·825	12·881	48·096	62·258	3·590

160. At present 9.041 Kms length of road within Municipal limits is being maintained by the Roads and Buildings Department apart from the roads (126.825 Kms) maintained by the Municipality. No trunk roads are passing through the Municipal limits.

161. From the statement it can be observed that the inferior variety roads are improved from time to time as a part of development and improvement of the area in addition to the other factors in the Municipal limits. The expenditure incurred by the Municipality towards construction, improvement and maintenance of roads over a period will give an idea of progress made by the Municipality.

162. Expenditure incurred by the Municipality on road construction, repairs and maintenance, 1962-63 to 1968-69 is as follows:—

Year	Amount Spent (in Rupees)
1962-63	4,07,386
1963-64	74,755
1964-65	88,523
1965-66	1,63,214
1966-67	1,54,270
1968-69	2,28,088

163. The latest expenditure figures are not available.

164. At present 9.041 Kms. length of road within Municipal limits is being maintained by the Roads and Buildings department as against 5M. 4F. 631 Ft. during 1963-64. No trunk roads are passing through the municipal limits.

Jagannaikpur Bridge:

165. This bridge is otherwise known as Salt Creek Bridge. The name of the old bridge is Murray Hamic Bridge which was constructed prior to 1866. As the old bridge could not meet the requirements of traffic, the Government have constructed the present bridge in the year, 1963. As per the traffic survey conducted, the total traffic during the peak hour over the bridge was 3,092 towards Kakinada and 2,192 towards Jagannaikpur, which means about 5,300 vehicles of mixed traffic per hour.

166. So, in all, Kakinada has got good transport facilities of all kinds except air transport. The nearest airport Visakhapatnam which is 160 kms. (100 miles) away can be reached in 4 hours by road and 6 hours by rail.

167. Unfortunately, Kakinada is not on the main broad gauge rail line connecting Madras and Calcutta. The diversion of main railway line via Kakinada is being agitated from a long time in view of the commercial and industrial potentialities of the city. Such a diversion alone will speed up the transport of men and material through Kakinada.

168. The tonnage of imports and exports through Kakinada port is showing a steady growth from year to year. Kakinada port, by far the most important intermediate port in Andhra Pradesh, strongly deserves conversion into a major port.

Communication:

169. The Head Post Office of Kakinada is centrally located on the main road, reequipped with banking and telegraphic facilities. There are many sub-post offices, serving the people in different localities of the city.

170. The city is divided into four delivery zones comprising the following localities in each zone.

Zone 1:—The area covered in between Jagannaikpur bridge (Salt Creek) and Kakinada Town Railway Station.

Zone 2:—Jagannaikpur Area.

Zone 3:—Beyond Kakinada Town Railway Station.

Zone 4:—Gandhinagar and Ramaraopeta.

171. There is facility of franking machines which can be availed by prepayment postage by depositing advance with the post office; by which a considerable amount of stationery and labour can be minimised. The following institutions are availing this facility.

1. D. S. Narayana & Co.,	Kakinada
2. S.R.M.T. (P) Ltd.,	,,
3. L.I.C. of India	,,
4. Hindustan Steel Ltd.,	,,
5. E.I.D. Parry Co., Ltd.,	,,
6. Sri Gopal Auto Service.	,,

172. The Post Office issues identity cards to persons interested for purpose of identification by the Postal staff in new places. As on 31-3-1971, there are about 106 identity cards in force, issued by the post office.

173. During the year 1967-68, the sale proceeds of Postal Stationery like post cards, envelopes, stamps etc., stood at about Rs. 7,92,000. The number of telegrams received by and issued

from the local Telegraph Office were 53,421 and 23,750 respectively.

174. The following further information gives an idea of how the public are utilising the service in their day to day business and personal life.

		1969-70		1970-71
Total No of messages booked		92,128		96,969
Total No. of messages delivered		85,126		91,771
Total Revenue Realised	Rs.	2,58,689	Rs.	2,98,398

175. The Head Post Office and its sub-Offices in the city received 2,69,340 Money Orders worth Rs. 1,46,54,238 and issued 1,70,968 Money Orders worth Rs. 85,35,023 during the year 1967-68.

176. As per the information from the Head Post Office, Kakinada, 11,067 Radio licences were issued in the year 1970 and realised a revenue of Rs. 2,37,750 against 6,923 radio licences and revenue of Rs. 1,15,325 during the year 1961.

177. There is a manually operated Telephone Exchange located near Palace Talkies with 789 telephone connections in the city with ever increasing demand for new connections. It recorded 15,79,740 local calls and 3,54,202 trunk calls during the year 1967-68. The total number of trunk calls handled in the past four years at the Head Post Office are given below:—

Year	No. of Calls:	
1967-68	3,54,202	The revenue particulars could not be collected as the rating and billing are done at Rajahmundry.
1968-69	4,24,859	
1969-70	4,28,220	
1970-71	4,58,542	

178. Under Kakinada Post and Telegraph Office, there are 12 Telephone Exchanges (with 1,240 Phones) located in different places around Kakinada city apart from 4 private Telephone Exchanges. There are nine Public Telephone Booths, of which three are coin collecting boxes and six are Public Call Offices.

179. The Tele-Communication Training Centre for Andhra Circle of Communication Department is located here, the details of which are discussed in appendix No. 13.

180. A big multistoreyed building, with all modern amenities, is under construction behind the Head Post Office, to house the Telephone Exchange and other offices of the Department.

Markets:

181. Kakinada has very brisk markets which not only feed the indigenous demand but also cater to the requirements of several adjoining areas like Sarpavaram, Gorripudi, Timmapuram, Panduru, Atchyutapuratrayam, Sitarampuram, Karapa, Turangi etc., besides some other villages of Kakinada Taluk. In order to keep pace with the ever increasing demands in conformity with the growing population, the markets were being expanded and improved in all respects from time to time by the Municipality. The important organised market areas which deal in foodstuffs on all days of the week are:—

1. Kakinada market.
2. Gandhinagar market.
3. Jagannaikpur market.
4. Suryaraopet market.

182. In addition to the above mentioned market areas, there are several centres with a good number of shops serving the different localities of the city. The following statement shows the approximate number of important dealers by type of commercial establishment.

STATEMENT III—(30)

Commercial Activity—Type of establishment by Number & establishments.

Sl. No.	Type of Commodity	No. of dealers engaged in the Activity.
1	2	3
1.	Paddy and rice	135
2.	Drugs and Medicines	78
3.	Chemical fertilizers	51
4.	Motor Vehicles and parts	46
5.	All types of electrical goods	45

1	2	3
6.	Fire wood and charcoal	70
7.	Pulses of all types	38
8.	Coffee and meals	48
9.	Soaps, cosmetics etc.,	77
10.	Wireless receptions etc.,	25
11.	Oils including Hydro-generated oils	40
12.	Engine oil and lubricating oils	18
13.	Stainless steel articles, brassware and glassware	33
14.	Fancy goods.	28
15.	Machinery parts	5
16.	Cycles and spare parts, types and tubes etc.,	19
17.	Cotton and cotton yarn	23
18.	Clocks and watches	8
19.	Cinematographic equipment	5
20.	Coffee including coffee seeds and tea	30
21.	Palmyrah fibre	24
22.	Timber	18
23.	Tamarind	6
24.	Coconuts	12
25.	Iron and Steel	14
26.	Paints and colours	24
27.	Cement	8
28.	Steelsafes and Almyrahs	1
29.	Fire works	24
30.	Tractors and spare parts	2
31.	Jaggery	5
32.	Bullion and species	18
33.	Other general goods	120
34.	Hides and skins	2

183. The dealers mentioned above have enough turnover for purposes of commercial taxes. In addition to regular market, shandy is held near the main vegetable market on every Friday for over 200 years. Mobile traders transact considerable business on this day. Those who do not have the regular habit of coming to the market for their purchases avail this shandy for weekly purchases. The retailers from the neighbouring villages come to procure their requirements. The shandy on Friday is very popular because of the availability of more varieties of commodities at comparatively cheaper rates. Apart from the markets, the Municipality has got other remunerative enterprises, namely, cart-stands and slaughter houses in the Municipal area.

Cart Stands:

184. 49 Cart-stands are maintained by the Municipality. Most of them are located in the road margins. Only one bus-stand in Frazerpet is maintained by the Municipality in the site alienated for the purpose. The right of collection of fees in cart-stands and bus stand is leased out by auction and the receipts under this head for different years are given below:—

STATEMENT III—(31)

RECEIPTS FROM CART STANDS TO THE MUNICIPALITY

Year	Income (in Rupees)
1954-55	8,136
1955-56	8,257
1962-63	7,137
1963-64	9,844
1964-65	12,661
1965-66	82,929
1967-68	4,960
1968-69	Nil.

Bus Stand:

185. The right of collection of fees in the bus stand is not being auctioned for the past eight years. The Government are paying compensation to the Municipality for the loss of income from bus stand and tolls.

186. The amenities for the travelling public in the bus-stand are two passenger shelter-sheds, two urinals, two boards indicating the arrivals and departures of buses to and from the bus stand. The maintenance of the bus stand rests with the city Municipality. As a custom, the conductors of private buses collect nominal donations from the passengers for celebration of Ganapathi Navarathrulu, Sriramanavami and other festivals. It is observed that travelling public willingly donate a few paise to the fund. The maintenance of the Bus stand deserves improvement.

Slaughter House:

187. A slaughter house is being maintained by the Municipality with a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon incharge of it. 26,411 animals, comprising 1,124 cattle, 1,227 buffaloes, 13,656 sheep and 10,404 goats, were slaughtered for food during the year 1970-71.

Hotels and Restaurants etc.

188. The hotels, restaurants, tea stalls and lodges play an important role when compared to other amenities available in the city. The hoteliers are getting good business commensurate with their investment irrespective of the standard and location. This is due to the floating traffic.

189. An Association called the Kakinada Hoteliers' Association is functioning in the city to look after the problems faced by hotel proprietors. This was established in 1961 with the main object of making combined efforts to get permits for controlled commodities like sugar, wheat, rice, maida, ravva, Bengal gram etc. whenever they are scarce in the market.

190. **Hotels and Restaurants.**—There are about 70 hotels and restaurants put together and about 50 tea stalls in Kakinada. In these restaurants, the number of seats available are estimated to be about 1,985 while in respect of tea stalls, it cannot be estimated. The prices of snacks and drinks differ from hotel to hotel and from locality to locality. The price of a couple of 'Idli' ranges from 15 to 25 paise, the price of a cup of coffee ranges from 15 to 25 paise and the price of a cup of tea varies from 10 to 20 paise. Though the quality remains the same, variation in price can be attributed to the location of the hotel or tea stall as it involves high rents and establishment charges. Almost all the varieties of snacks and drinks of South Indian types are made available in the hotels and restaurants. The prices of items in different hotels and restaurants of different standards are found more or less equal.

191. Of the 70 hotels, there are about 10 boarding houses (meals hotels). The price of a full meal with curd ranges from Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.50 depending on the location of the hotel and quality of meals. The price of non-vegetarian meal varies by the non-vegetarian components of the meal subject to a minimum of the price of a vegetarian meal. Due to scarcity of rice, some of the boarding houses are serving 'Plate meals' which means a fixed quantity of rice with the necessary components of meal with or without curd.

192. Apart from the private restaurants in the city, most of the well established offices and educational institutions are running their own canteens for the convenience of the staff and students. The prices are regulated by members vested with the management.

193. **Lodges.**—There are 20 lodges in the city with a total capacity of about 235 persons per day There are different types of rooms viz. with or without bath and latrine attached. Hence the rates vary from room to room depending on the amenities and the location of the lodge. The rate per seat is exclusive of meal. The break up of the 20 lodges is given below.

Lodges with boarding and restaurant sections	4
Lodges with restaurant section only	3
Lodges with boarding section only	3
Lodges only	10

194. **Lodging rates.**—The average seat rent per room with different facilities are as follows:—

Single Room (mini)	Rs. 3 per head per day without attached bath and latrine.
Single Room	Rs. 5. per head per day with attached bath and latrine.
Double Room (mini)	Rs. 5. per two persons per day without bath and latrine attached.
Double Room	Rs. 15. per two persons per day with attached bath and latrine.
Air conditioned double room	The rates range from Rs. 30. to 35 per two persons per day with bath and latrine attached.

195. To meet the minimum requirement of a common man almost all the lodges offer dormitory facility and the rates vary from 25 paise to 50 paise per night per bed. Most of the rural folk who come to city on some work or the other avail this facility for the night.

196. As per the Secretary of the Hoteliers' Association, over 400 persons are working in the hotels, restaurants, lodges and tea stalls of the city. It is understood that the wages of all these workers are regulated as per the specifications of the Wage Board.

197. In addition to the lodges, there are 8 choultries and 3 rest houses of Government and Municipality with lodging facility only in which the right of admission is reserved. Licensing and general supervision of sanitation in all the hotels, restaurants, lodges and tea-stalls rest with the city Municipality. In general, their up-keep is found satis factory.

198. **Bars.**—There are 3 bars which serve liquors and dishes. There are 9 shops which sell all types of liquors.

199. **Banking and Co-operative Institutions.**—There are ten Banks viz. the State Bank of India, the Andhra Bank, the Indian Bank, the Syndicate Bank, the Bank of Baroda, the Indian Overseas Bank, the Canara Bank, the Punjab National Bank, the Union Bank of India and the Central Bank of India. Of them, the State Bank of India is the oldest and is in existence since 1865. Six banks have sprung up after 1959 only.

200. There are about 10 Co-operative institutions in the city including the Super Bazaar, Consumer Co-operative Stores, District and Marketing Federation. The activities of these institutions are discussed in detail in the next chapter.

201. **Printing Presses.**—At present there are 30 printing presses at Kakinada. The particulars of the individual presses are not collected. All types of printing works are carried out in the presses of the city. As per the Secretary of the Printers' Association, about 120 persons excluding proprietors are working in different presses.

Recreational and Religious Institutions:

202. *Recreational Institutions.*—There are 4 clubs (viz.) the Cosmopolitan club, Rotary club, Officers' club, town Hall (Literary Association) Club besides a good number of libraries attached to the clubs and educational institutions. There are 10 cinema theatres in the city. Two dramatic Associations viz., Andhra Seva Sangham and Young Men's Happy club, the Saraswati Gana Sabha, Sri Rama Samajam etc., are a few of the institutions for promotion of cultural activities.

203. *Religious Institutions.*—There are a number of temples, Bhajana Mandirams for Hindus, Churches for Christians and

Mosques for Muslims in the city. Besides the local temples, there are a few temples around the city which attract the Hindus.

204. The particulars of the important religious and recreational institutions and their patronage by the public are discussed in detail in Chapter X.

205. **Hostels in the City.**—There are 10 hostels and 3 choultries in the city with boarding and lodging facilities for the students of the local educational institutions. In all, about 1,400 students are availing the facilities of hostels and choultries. The expenditure and spending habits of the students are given in detail in Chapter VII.

206. **Crematorium.**—The grounds where the people cremate their dead are situated in different localities in the city—Vijjapu Reddy Burial ground located in Perrajupet for all Hindus.

207. (2) China Godavari burial ground located in Jagannaikpur on Yanam road for all Hindus.

208. (3) Burial ground near Annamma Cheruvu (Tank for Hindus including Lingayats.)

(4) Dummulapeta burial ground for fishermen.

(5) Kondayyapalem burial ground for Hindus.

(6) Christian burial grounds located one in Sambamurthinagar and two others in Jagannaikpur—one on Yanam road and one in Goreelupet.

(7) Muslim Burial grounds, one on Narasimha Road in Jagannaikpur and the other in Sambamurthinagar, Kakinada.

209. As per the records of the Municipal Town Planning Section, the total area under 'Burial grounds' is hectares (44.26 acres). A part from the above seven grounds, there are two more burial grounds, namely the Gaigolupadu burial ground and the Atchutapuram burial ground (both are just out-side the Municipal limits) which are used by the people of the adjacent areas.

210. As per the Municipal Health Officer, 1,018 persons were buried during the year 1971 and 839 during 1970 and 1650 persons were cremated during 1971 against 1,601 in 1970.

The Master Plan

211. The pattern of growth of the city has been controlled to some extent, but not in a comprehensive manner. In order to have comprehensive planning, the Department of Town Planning has prepared the 'Outline Development Plan' or the 'Master Plan'. Its salient features are given in Appendix No. 21.

Chapter IV

ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE CITY

This chapter is devoted to a detailed study of the various economic aspects of Kakinada City with reference to the available economic resources, the extent and manner of their utilisation, factors influencing the economic life of the city and lastly the various economic activities in the city and the nature of changes that have taken place during the last decade or so. A study of these topics will enable us to judge the position of the economy of the city as it is at the moment and also the various changes that have taken place during the last few years and the trends of change for the future.

2. Kakinada is considered to be one of the richest cities of the State. There are five factors which have contributed to make it possible for the city to acquire this position. The first and the most vital factor is that the Dutch had settled in the 17th Century in an ancient suburb known as *Jagannaikpur* (once known as Jagannadhapuram) the southern part of the city, where even today, stand some of the old Dutch buildings. The Dutch, the French and the East India Company traders had their trade here through Coringa, a small port town about 15 kilometers south of Kakinada, and thus gradually flourished as a commercial centre. Secondly, Kakinada has very wide and extensive hinterland comprising the districts of East Godavari and West Godavari, Khammam, Krishna and Guntur with rich mineral deposits of Iron ore, Barytes, Coal, Graphite etc. The principal industries in this area are Rice Mills, Oil Mills, Sugar Factories etc. The important agricultural products in the vicinity are paddy, tobacco, sugar cane, groundnut, cotton, palmyra-fibre, pulses, tamarind, plantains etc. Since 1950-51, the tonnage of imports and exports through the Kakinada port is showing a steady growth (the details are given elsewhere in this chapter) which is providing employment to a large number of people of this area. Thirdly, it has become a catering centre for most of the adjoining areas for such essential supplies as cloth, oils, salt, food stuffs, cosmetics etc. Fourthly, it has developed into a great seat of learning, outside a university campus, with Medical College, Engineering College, Arts and Science Colleges for men and women, Polytechnics for boys and girls, Industrial Training Institute and a number of High Schools and Professional Schools. Lastly, as the Headquarters of East Godavari District with all the District Offices located here, with a number of different organisa-

tions for the service of the humanity and with a good number of small and medium scale industries set up, Kakinada city is earning ever increasing importance.

3. The different sectors of economy, as they exist in the city, are discussed below:

Workers and Non-workers:--

4. As of the 1961 Census, out of the total population of 124,865, there were 38,003 workers forming 30.41% and of the total population of 164,200 as of 1971 Census, 49,733 are workers forming 30.20%. The increase in the number of workers from 38,003 in 1961 to 45,733 in 1971 is commensurate with the increase in the population and the variation in percentage of workers from 1961 to 1971 is not considerable *i.e.*, 0.12.

5. The following statement shows the details of workers by category and percentage to total as of 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

6. As of 1961 Census, the male workers constituted 50.74% and in 1971 Census they formed 48.17%. The decrease in the percentage of male workers is only 2.57. Female workers formed 10.54% in 1961 while the same in 1971 decreased to 7.28 *i.e.*, the variation is 3.26.

7. The above statement shows that there is a slight increase in the proportion of workers in cultivation as also in agricultural labour and in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. The total increase in the percentage of workers in the primary sector is from 8.26% in 1961 to 11.84% in 1971. The increase is more in females as agricultural labourers while in livestock, forestry, fishing etc., the workers increased in males and decreased in females.

8. In the secondary sector of mining and quarrying, manufacturing and construction also, there is slight increase in the percentage of workers from 23.12 to 25.03. In mining and quarrying, the percentage of workers has gone down rapidly while in manufacturing and construction, the increase is considerable.

9. In the tertiary sector of Trade and Commerce, Transport and Storage and other services taken together, there is a decline in the percentage of workers from 68.62 in 1961 to 63.13 in 1971. The decrease in the proportion of workers is more pronounced in services from 38.03% in 1961 to 28.31%

STATEMENT IV—(1)

WORKERS BY CATEGORY AS OF 1961 AND 1971

Type of Activity	Workers by sex as of 1961 Census			Workers by sex as of 1971 Census			Percentage of workers as of 1961 Census			Percentage of workers as of 1971 Census		
	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
1. Cultivators	738	670	68	1,034	967	67	1·94	2·12	1·07	2·26	2·43	1·11
2. Agricultural labourers	529	329	200	1,051	797	254	1·39	1·04	3·13	2·30	2·00	4·28
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	1,873	1,760	113	3,329	3,281	48	4·93	5·56	1·77	7·28	8·25	0·81
4. Mining & Quarrying	2,138	1,559	579	254	194	60	5·62	4·93	9·08	0·55	0·49	1·01
5. Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and repairs.												
(a) Household Industry	—	—	—	1,077	906	181	—	—	—	2·38	2·28	3·05

STATEMENT IV-(1) (concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(b) Other than Household Industry.	5,278	4,814	464	8,150	7,582	568	13·90	15·23	7·27	17·82	19·05	9·57
6. Construction	1,367	1,146	221	1,959	1,549	410	3·60	3·62	3·45	4·28	3·89	6·91
7. Trade & Commerce	7,090	6,006	1,084	9,644	8,617	1,027	18·65	19·00	17·00	21·09	21·65	17·30
8. Transport, Storage and Communications.	4,538	4,454	84	6,380	6,121	159	11·94	14·09	1·32	13·73	15·38	2·68
9. Other Services	14,452	10,885	3,567	12,945	9,781	3,164	38·03	34·41	55·91	28·31	24·58	53·28
Total:—	38,003	31,623	6,380	45,733	39,795	5,938	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

1961		1971	
Percentage of Workers	30·41	Percentage of Workers	30·29
Percentage of Workers among Males	50·74	Percentage of workers among Males	48·17
Percentage of workers among Females	10·54	Percentage of workers among Females	7·28

in 1971. In terms of absolute numbers, the workers in other services in 1961 were 14,452 and the same in 1971 are 12,945. In trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications the proportions of workers have increased slightly. It can be inferred that the additional man power has been absorbed to a considerable extent by the primary sector. Though there is increase in absolute numbers of workers in tertiary sector, the increase is not commensurate with the population growth and the proportion of workers has decreased from 68.62% to 63.13%. Thus the backlog in the tertiary sector has been compensated by the primary and secondary sectors.

Sample Population

10. *Household Main Occupation.*—Table 23 shows the household main occupation by category and caste/tribe/community. A large number of 136 households are engaged in other services, 29 are engaged in trade and commerce, 9 in livestock, fishing and plantations, 8 as cultivators, another 8 in manufacturing in household industry, 5 in manufacturing in non-household industry, 8 in transport, storage and communications and one each as agricultural labour and construction labour. The remaining 20 households are dependent on rent receiving or pension from government.

11. *Workers & Non-workers.*—From among the 1,326 persons covered by the sample survey, 263 persons forming 19.83% are workers while the remaining 1,063 persons forming 81.17% are non-workers. Taken by sex, among the 715 males, 245 are workers (34.26%) while among the 611 females, only 18 (2.94%) are workers. A large percentage of 81.75 workers are in the age group of 25-59 years while 12.93% are in the age group of 15-24 years. Only 1.9% and 3.4% of the workers are in the age groups of 0-14 and 60 years and above (Table 24).

12. *Workers by caste/tribe/community and employment status.*—Table 26 shows the employment status of the 263 workers in the sample population by caste/tribe/community. Employees form 56.27%, single workers form 30.04%, family workers form 12.93% and employers form only 0.76% (Table 25).

13. *Workers by place of work, distance and mode of transport.*—Table 27 shows distances of places of works of workers by caste/tribe/community. To as many as 207 of the 263 total workers *i.e.*, for 78.7% place of work is the town itself. For 9 workers (3.42%) each the places of work are at 1.5 Kms. and 3

Kms., for 4 workers each (1.5%) the places of work are at 4.5 Kms., 6 to 9 Kms. and 10 to 15 Kms. distances. Only 26 workers (nearly one-tenth or 10%) have their places of work over and above 15 Kilometres distance.

14. Of the 26 workers whose places of work are over 15 Kms. distances, 24 go by bus and the remaining 280 by train. As many as 99 (37.64%) go to their places of work by walk, 83 (31.56%) go by cycle, 14 persons (5.32%) go by buses or vans provided by the factory or company and the remaining 34 persons (12.93%) work in the premises of the houses (Table 28).

Employment Depth:

15. Among the 225 households covered by the survey, there are working members in 203 households. These households are distributed over 49 localities of the town. The employment depth *i.e.*, number of workers in the household of these 203 households is as shown below:—

STATEMENT IV-42)

HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE

No. of households having	No. of households	Percentage to total
Single worker	157	77·34
2 workers	31	15·27
3 workers	8	3·94
4 workers	4	1·97
5 workers	1	0·49
6 workers	2	0·99
Total:	203	100·00

16. As can be seen from the above statement that in more than three-fourths (77.34%) of the households, there is only single worker while in another less than one-sixth (15.27%) of the households there are 2 workers. Households having more than 3 workers are very few forming 3.45% to total households. Table 17 shows the locality-wise details of employment depth of the households covered by the survey.

17. *Employment seekers by present occupation and employment status.*—Among the 357 workers classified into 23 different occupations, only one Washerman who is a single worker is seeking employment while all the others are not seeking any additional or alternate employment (Table 19).

18. *Non-workers by category.*—There are 1,063 non-workers of whom 474 persons (44.59%) are full time students, 279 (26.25%) all females are attending to household duties, 110 (10.35%) are infants *i.e.*, children below one year, divided equally among both the sexes: 87 persons (8.18%) are dependents and 56 persons (5.27%) are persons having independent means. Among the remaining 54 persons, 23 men are retired, 4 (2 men and 2 women) are retiers, 19 persons (13 males and 6 females) re seeking employment for the first time, 2 are vagrants, one each is a disabled person and unemployed seeking work and 5 belonging to other category (table 29).

Un-employment depth

19. There are 45 households having unemployed persons. The unemployment depth is 3 at the most. Among these 45 households, in 35 households, only one member each is unemployed while in 8 and 2 households, respectively, 2 and 3 members are unemployed. Table 18 shows the particulars of unemployment depth by locality.

Registration in the employment exchange

20. Fifty six persons have registered themselves in the employment exchange. Eight persons were past employees seeking employment and 47 are seeking employment for the first time (Table 30). Among the past employees seeking employment, 3 were clerks—2 in government departments and one in a textile mill, 2 were teachers and one each was a driver in the military, bus conductor and a Nursing Sister in the army (Table 31). The reasons for their discontinuation from services are retrenchment for want of vacancies in respect of 6 persons, ill health in respect of one person and in respect of one person, the reason is not specified (Table 31). The duration of employment in respect of 5 of these 8 persons is less than 9 months, 2 to 5 years and 5 to 10 years in respect of one person each and in respect of one person it is between 15 and 20 years (Table 32).

21. *Unemployed persons seeking work for the First Time.*—From Table 33, it can be seen that there are 53 persons seeking employment for the first time. It can be inferred from the above

para that among the unemployed persons seeking work for the first time, 5 persons did not register themselves in the employment exchange. Of the 53 persons, 40 are males and 13 are females. Except 6 males who are below 18 years of age, all the remaining persons are in the working age groups of 18 to 59 years.

22. Table 34 shows the nature of employment sought by the 53 unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time along with their educational qualifications. About half the employment seekers sought clerical and administrative jobs, 7 preferred engineering service and 13 preferred professional posts other than engineering, medical and legal professions and 7 sought teaching.

23. Most of the Matriculates, P.U.Cs. and Graduates preferred clerical jobs. The 2 Post Graduate degree holders preferred teaching posts in degree colleges. The two Engineering Degree holders and technical diploma holders wanted to be employed in engineering service (Table 34).

24. **Land.**—The area of the city as already mentioned stands at 30.16 square kilometres (11.78 square miles) or 7,539 acres. The utilisation pattern of the land was already indicated in the second chapter.

25. As the city is recording a steady growth as a centre of trade, commerce and education during last two decades the cost of the land has shown a phenomenal increase in its various localities. A comparative position of minimum and maximum cost of land as it existed during 1959-60 and as it stood during 1970-71, in different important localities of the city is presented in the statement below:

STATEMENT IV—(1)

VALUE OF LAND PER SQUARE YARD IN RUPEES: KAKINADA CITY IN 1959-60 AND 1970-71.

Name of the locality	1959-60 Minimum	1959-60 Maximum	1970-71 Minimum	1970-71 Maximum
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kakinada proper	20	100	40	200
2. Ramaraopeta	10	20	25	40
3. Suryaraopeta proper	8	20	20	40

STATEMENT IV—(1) (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5
4. Suryaraopeta Extension	4	5	8	10
5. Gandhinagar	10	45	30	100
6. Ramakrishnaraopeta	5	10	15	25
7. Rechupeta	3	8	15	20
8. New Kakinada	2	4	7	10
9. Dwarakanagar	5	10	15	25
10. Ashoknagar	3	6	8	15
11. Meharnagar	3	6	8	15
12. Gaigolupadu	2	6	8	15
13. Atchutapuram	2	6	8	15
14. Mallayya Agraharam	8	10	20	25
15. Jagannaikpur	25	50	75	100
16. Paradesammapeta	7	12	15	25
17. Maridammapeta	7	12	15	25
18. Vallandupeta	2	5	6	10
19. Church Square (Jagannaikpur)	25	50	50	100
20. Yetimoga	2	5	5	10

26. The land occupied by Srinagar and Sriramnagar Municipal Colonies was sold to the Municipal Employees at a concessional rate of 25 paise per square yard or 27 paise per sq. metre in the year 1960 as against the then prevailing local market rate of Rs. 4 to Rs. 4.50 per sq. yard or Rs. 4.37 to Rs. 4.92 per sq. metre during the same year. Because of the increasing facilities extended by the Government and Municipality, the city is growing in its length and breadth. New colonies are springing up on the outskirts of the city as well as in the neighbouring villages abutting the Municipal limits. The Municipality is also encouraging this type of colonies planned on hygienic principles and by doing so, it is paving way for the extension of Municipal Limits. This will help to reduce the congestion in the residential, industrial and business localities and to control the price spiral of land prices (Map VI).

27. **Agriculture.**—As per the Municipal records, about 563-16 hectares (1,391 acres) of land is under agricultural crops. But the extent of land under actual cultivation within the municipal limits as obtained from the Revenue Agency (Taluk Office) is about 217.81 hectares (538 acres). This shows that some of the cultivable land is being left for development of residential or commercial or industrial localities. The major part of the agricultural land is concentrated on three sides of the city only as the Bay of Bengal is on the fourth side. The Revenue Department is collecting a total revenue of about Rs. 7,500 from the owners, tenant cultivators of the entire cultivable land irrespective of it being actually cultivated or not. But the total land under cultivation within the Municipal Limits is 218 hectares (538.46 acres) comprising small patches around the city.

28. Cultivation of paddy in the wet lands is the main activity of the agriculturists. This is irrigated by Godavari and Yeleru canals. The dry land which could not be fed with canal water is generally devoted for plantation of coconut, banana and for growing vegetable crops.

29. The acreages of land under agriculture and horticulture are not known. These lands are owned by private individuals as well as institutions.

30. Coconut and other fruit bearing trees are grown in the premises of residential houses, primarily for domestic consumption. As understood from local enquiry, a coconut tree gives an yield worth about Rs. 50 per annum. These trees are found in all the localities of the city.

31. The Agricultural Department has encouraged the residents in raising kitchen gardens in the vacant areas around their houses by free distribution of seeds, manures and pesticides. There appears to be good response from the residents in availing of the material and technical help from the department. Generally the items grown in the kitchen gardens are seasonal vegetables to reduce the strain on the market and family budget.

32. **Livestock and animal husbandry.**—As per the statistics supplied by the District Statistical Officer, Kakinada the following was the position of the domestic livestick of the city based on the Cattle Census held during 1966 & 1972.

STATEMENT IV-(4)

LIVESTOCK PARTICULARS OF KAKINADA

Cows & Bulls:

	Below one year age			1 to 3 years			3 years and above			Totals		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1966	115	75	190	50	99	149	223	645	868	388	819	1207
1972	155	214	369	63	129	192	187	697	884	405	1040	1445

Buffaloes (He & She)

	Below 1 year age			1 to 3 years			3 years and above			Totals		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1966	116	129	245	40	49	89	55	1014	1069	211	1192	1403
1972	149	218	367	63	87	150	43	1376	1419	255	1681	1936

He-Buffaloes	1966	1972
Breeding	6	10
Draught	28	24
Not useful for breeding and work	21	9
Total:	55	43

She-Buffaloes	1966	1972
Milch	779	1,071
Non-Milk	190	250
(Useful for calfing)		
Barren	23	44
Useful for work	19	10
not useful for calfing & work	3	1
	1014	1,376

Goats

	Below one year			Above one year age				Total	Total
	M	F	Total	M	F				
					Milch	*Non-Milch*	*others*	*Total*	*Total*
1966	83	171	254	70	191	93	18	302	372	626
1972	80	206	286	65	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	316	381	667
Sheep:										
1972	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	4

Horses:

	Below one year age			One to 3 years Age			3 years & above			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1966	1	3	4	1	1	2	4	60	64	6	64	70
1972	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Pigs:

	M	F	Total
1966	26	52	78
1972	42	60	102

Poultry:

Variety		Country	Form Variety	Quality	Total
Cocks		904	141	..	1,045
Hens		2,661	..	454	3,115
Chicken		1,854	..	399	2,253
1966	Total	5,419	141	853	6,413
1972	..	5,924	4,366		10,290

Goose:

	M	F	Small Ones	Others	Total
1966	144	280	58	..	482
1972	239	86	111	20	456

Total (Poultry + Goose)	1966	6,413 +	482 =	6,895
	1972	10,290 +	456 =	10,746

33. The indigenous produce of milk, eggs etc., is insufficient to meet the entire local demand. The demand of the city for mutton is also met from the neighbouring areas. Like land, livestock constitute one of the major economic resources of the neighbouring villages. The role of milch cattle as a source of subsidiary income or even as primary income in some cases, for

the villagers need hardly be emphasised. The villagers of the surrounding villages within a radius of about 24 Kms (15 miles) sell their produce direct to the consumers in the city or sell to some middle-men who have taken up the collection and supply of milk as their occupation.

34. There is no particular caste or community which exclusively rear up cattle for milk production. People belonging to different castes rear milch cattle as a means to augment their income. The Golla or Yadava caste generally rears up cattle and sheep and it is a wholetime occupation for some of the households of this caste. (vide Table No. 23).

35. The middle-men bring the milk to the city on cycles, on Kavadis (slings) or as head-loads for sale to different tea-stalls and hotels etc., as well as to individual customers. The greater part of supply of milk comes to the city from villages on the northern and southern sides of the city. It is because of the fact that there are good roads in these directions which make it more convenient for the vendors to transport on cycles.

36. The important milk agencies in the city are:

37. 1. *Sri Surya Milk Supplies.*—This was established in the year 1963 with a dairy of their own. In addition to their own produce, milk was being obtained from the villages. Now they are getting the milk collected from the neighbouring villages through their employees. About 1,000 litres of milk is daily collected and sold. The distinct feature of this supply scheme is the door delivery of milk in the city.

37. 2. *Milk Producers' Federation.*—Milk producers from the neighbouring villages constitute the membership. They get the milk and sell in the city about 1,000 litres per day direct to the consumers and to hotels as well. The consumers' price ranges from 80 paise per litre to Re. 1.10 depending on the quality.

38.3. *The Government Integrated Milk Project:*

About 4,000 litres of milk per day is being distributed on "cash and carry" system to about 2,750 card holders in the city through 17 milk booths set up for this purpose at convenient points in different localities. The milk is being transported daily both in the morning and evening, from the Rajahmundry Inte-

grated Milk Project through departmental vans. The quantum of supply per day to different consumers is as follows:

Consumers	Quantum of milk
Domestic	2,800 Litres
Institutions	500 Litres
Hotels & Restaurents	700 Litres
Total:	4,000 Litres

39. The price for the domestic consumers is Re. 1.30 per two half-litre sealed bottles. In case of bulk supply, which does not involve any expenditure in bottling and sealing, the price is Re. 1.20 per litre.

40. There is also a door delivery system run by a commission agent, who supplies milk on behalf of the Government in sealed bottles to about 500 to 600 consumers per day. The servicing charges are Rs. 1.50 per month per bottle daily, and Rs. 2.50 per month per two bottles daily.

41. Uninterrupted supply without fluctuation in price, uniform in quality of milk pasteurized under hygienic conditions, are some of the factors that have influenced the consumers. The local milk project office issues cards to the consumers and according to the officer-in-charge 60% of the consuming public are patronising the milk supplied by Government.

42. By-products like ghee and butter are also sold at the rates of Rs. 11.50 per Kg. and Rs. 9.75 per Kg. respectively. The average sales of ghee and butter are 250 Kgs. and 100 Kgs. respectively per month.

43. 4. *The Local Dairy Farm.*—Besides Research Programmes, the dairy farm of the Government cattle-cum-dairy farm and poultry research station is supplying on an average about 120 litres of milk a day, containing 5.5 to 6 per cent fat, to the local institutions like hospitals.

44. With the advancement in other spheres of city life, the practice of treating the ailing animal by traditional methods has practically disappeared. A well established Veterinary Hospital is

functioning in the city with full complement of staff. This hospital treats all types of animal diseases contagious or non-contagious. About 11,110 animals were treated for different diseases of non-infectious nature during the year 1970-71. An 'Artificial' Insemination Centre, for generating improved breeds and for treating genital diseases etc., is attached to the hospital. The centre is having full strength of staff and equipment. There is also provision for treatment of animals in the hospital premises until the disease is cured.

45. The detailed activities of the Government cattle-cum-dairy farm and poultry research station of Kakinada are given in the Appendices Nos. 19 & 18.

46. The Veterinary Department has sponsored some Schemes like encouraging individual poultry farms, cattle rearing etc., as subsidiary occupation for the uplift of the economically backward people. Their efforts are achieving good results especially in the production of milk and eggs.

Fishing and Forestry

47. *Fishing.*– Kakinada has a coast line of about 25 kilometres. The off-shore waters are rich fishing grounds. Rich prawn grounds are located at Godavari point, off Hope islands and Uppada. Other important fish available are shell fish and shark. A lot of fish is also available from inland water sources like canals and tanks. Prawns and other varieties of fish fetching higher prices are exported to the neighbouring States from Kakinada. About 1,500 to 2,000 fishermen households with a population of about 8 to 10 thousand residing in the different localities of Kakinada like Yetimoga, Parlopeta, Dummulapeta and Suryaraopeta and in addition, another about 1,500 to 2,000 households of the adjacent villages pursue their traditional occupation of catching and selling fish. Fishing is entirely the pursuit of men-folk and the sale is generally conducted by the females in the organised city-market as well as in the adjoining villages. On an average the fishermen have a daily catch of 10 to 20 quintals of fish, major part of which is exported. The average market rates of the fish vary from Re. 1.25 to Rs. 3 per Kg. The fishermen dry up part of their catch for sale in lean months. The quantum of fish catch depends upon the wind and monsoon.

48. Considering the food value of fish and the population engaged in fishing activity, the Government have evolved ways

and means to develop the fishing techniques especially for the economic advancement of the fisherman community. The Department of Fisheries of Andhra Pradesh Government in the year 1953 utilised the services of an F.A.O. Expert in India to advise on the motorisation of the indigenous crafts so as to provide a fast moving craft not dependant on the wind. The Expert recommended, as a first step to motorise the existing 'Navas' or country craft by altering them suitably and a start was made in the year 1955 by establishing a unit incharge of an officer of the rank of an Assistant Director with other complementary staff of 15 persons of various cadres. This programme was continued upto the year 1960. The aim of this scheme is to help the fishermen to improve their economic condition by increasing the fish production with the help of the motorised boats. Government allowed a subsidy of 50% on the engine, $12\frac{1}{2}$% on the hull and $16\frac{2}{3}$% on the synthetic yarn supplied for nets. A beginning was also made to design sea-worthy craft to replace the improved motor boat. A 34 ft. boat for gill-net fishing, and 37' trawling boat were designed and built in the year 1957. This trawler, incidentally, is entirely of Indian enterprise.

49. The Department also started 'Demonstration Units' to show the fisherman the benefits of fishing with mechanised boats and nets fabricated with nylon yarn.

50. To keep pace with the progress in fishing industry the Govrenment of Andhra Pradesh sponsored a 'Boat Building Yard' in December 1958. This started functioning in the year 1959 and the construction of well designed sea-worthy craft was taken up from January, 1960. The output in the Boat Yard increased year by year and the production costs are going down steadily. This is the only Boat Yard in India which has its own design section and built about 403 boats both for Inland and Marine uses comprising twenty three types. Besides the construction of boats, the Yard has also fabricated insulated vans required for the transport of fish. The boat yard has also built three tugs for the port. The introduction of 'Fibre Glass Reinforced Plastic Boat' in this yard for the first time in the year 1966-67 which was introduced to study the economic feasibility of new processes is a note-worthy feature.

51. Experiments are being carried out by the 'Boat Building Yard' for constructing boats more economically. The particulars

of mechanised as well as non-mechanised boats distributed, sold etc., upto 1-12-1970 are given below:

STATEMENT IV—(5)

PARTICULARS OF BOATS DISTRIBUTED, SOLD ETC., UPTO 1-12-'70.

I.	*Boats Distributed*		
	(i) For departmental use	68	
	(ii) To trained fishermen, Diploma Holders and Burma Repatriates.	163	
	(iii) To Fishermen Co-operative Societies	60	291
II.	*Boats Distributed to other Departments of the Government of Andhra Pradesh*		
	(i) Port Department	9	
	(ii) P.W.D.	3	
	(iii) Electricity Board	1	
	(iv) Forest Department	15	
	(v) Samithis	5	
	(vi) Jawhar Bal Bhavan	3	36
III.	*Boats Supplied outside the State*		
	(i) Government of India	10	
	(ii) Laccadives (Union Territory)	19	
	(iii) Govt. of Pondicherry	16	
	(iv) Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	3	
	(v) Govt. of Bihar	2	
	(vi) Government of Rajasthan	2	52
IV.	*Boats supplied to Private Institutions*		
	(i) Fish Products	8	
	(ii) Boat Club	1	9
V.	Balance on hand		33
	Grand Total:		421

52. The boats supplied to forest department are non-mechanised and they are used in Zoological gardens for pleasure trips in the tanks attached to them. The tourism department was not supplied with any boats so far. The boats supplied to forest department, Panchayat Samithis and the boats meant for inland fishing are generally non-mechanised ones only. The average cost of a boat supplied to Fishermen and Fishermen Co-operative Societies ranges from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 82,000 which includes the cost of the engine.

The Fisheries Training Centre

53. A Fisheries Training Centre was started in July, 1958 with technical assistance from F.A.O. and financial assistance from Government of India. Three F.A.O. Experts Messrs. R. Ruppin of Israel, S. Johnson of Iceland and P.A. Lusyne of Belgium rendered technical assistance in organising the Training Centre, the purpose of which is to impart training to marine fishermen in handling motorised boats and resort to mechanised fishing with improved fishing gear like trawls, nylon gill nets etc. The Training Centre was upgraded as Fisheries Training Institute in March, 1960 for enlarging the programme of training. The Boat Building Yard and the Training Institute are well equipped with staff and other complement. About 35 members of staff including 4 Gazetted Officers are working in these institutions. The Institute is provided with a 50 foot trawler 'Rani of Hyderabad' to facilitate the trainees in the practical aspects of modern fishing methods and deep sea fishing. The following courses are offered by this institute.

54. *Training to marine fishermen.*—Sea going fishermen between the age group of 18 to 35 from all over the coast are selected for training and they are paid a stipend of Rs. 65 per month during the course of training. The intake capacity is 20 persons per year. The trainees are taught in general mechanism of motor engines, their maintenance, practical navigation such as direction finding of magnetic compass, use of improved type of nets, and other fishing gear in deeper seas. Successful candidates are awarded certificates recognised by Government as a qualification for handling motorised boats upto 15.24 Metric tonnes (15 tonnes) capacity in the coast of Andhra Pradesh. The duration of training is one year. After completion of training, the trained fishermen are supplied motorised boats on subsidy-cum-long term loan basis to pursue their activity more economically. So far, about 429 fishermen including some from outside the State, had the benefit of training in this Institute.

55. *Training to departmental officers.*—Practical training is given to the departmental officials recruited for the department and to the departmental promotees to prepare them to pass the prescribed departmental tests. The intake is 20 candidates per year. So far, about 96 officers have been trained.

56. *Diploma course in fisheries.*—It is imperative that trained personnel are required to administer the activities of the Fisheries Department. With a view to train such personnel, a Diploma course for Graduates was started in the Institute from September, 1965. The duration of the course is two years with an admission capacity of 20 per year. The subjects taught are inland Fisheries, Marine Fisheries, Fishing Gear, Fishing Craft, Navigation and Seamanship and Fisheries management.

57. By 1967-68, out of the 38 candidates who completed the course in three batches, 34 candidates passed the course.

58. *Other training facilities.*—There is provision for training in the courses of 1. Master Fisherman, 2. Engine drivers and 3. Gear Technicians, besides a number of special courses like shrimp trawling, Tuna fishing etc.

59. *Survey of inshore waters.*—Systematic scientific survey of inshore waters upto a depth of 25 fathoms of Andhra Coast is taken by this Institute in April, 1962. The Survey is both experimental and exploratory, experimental in the sense to find out the best suited fishing gear and productive grounds with most effective nets. The very productive grounds have been found out during the course of the survey. Suitable nylon gill nets and effective trawl nets have been evolved by the Institute, with the result that the fishermen have been benefited substantially. There are seven different types of mechanised boats under training-cum-survey programme.

60. The trawler 'Rani of Hyderabad', a vessel for the use of trainees has netted 14,009 Kgs. of fish worth Rs. 7,231 by conducting 36 fishing trips during the year 1969-70.

61. The statement IV-(6) gives the total fish catch and the value realised by using the trawls and gill nets during the years 1962-70.

STATEMENT IV—(6)

QUANTUM AND VALUE OF FISH CATCH THROUGH IMPROVED METHODS
1962-'63 to 1969-'70

Year	By Trawling		By Gill Netting		Total	
	Weight of fish in Kgs.	Value of fish in Rs. Ps.	Weight of fish in Kgs.	Value of Fish in Rs. Ps.	Weight of fish in Kgs.	Value of fish in Rs. Ps.
1962-63	23,899	5,306	1,029	326	24,928	5,632
1963-64	39,003	12,964	34,566	14,034	73,569	26,998
1964-65	9,992	4,192	66,132	40,281	76,124	44,473
1965-66	26,032	20,720	65,512	43,160	91,604	63,880
1966-67	57,747	36,603	35,162	27,190	92,809	63,786
1967-68	130,124	74,114	13,060	10,102	143,184	84,216
1968-69	74,540	48,735	..	..	74,540	48,735
1969-70	44,869	31,178	..	..	44,869	31,178
1970-71	57,981	54,608	..	..	..	..

As the Institute has surrendered some of the trawlers to the department the catch has gone down. The catch by gill nets was discontinued during 1968-69 as the local fishermen have taken up the use of gill nets adequately.

62. A biological supply section is also being maintained as an attache to the Institute with a view to acquaint the public with the varieties of fish that are common in our inland and marine waters and their nutritive value by setting up of museums at all Panchayat Samithi offices in the State. Aquatic plants and biological specimens are also supplied to educational institutions and universities in the country. The particulars of supplies made are as follows:—

STATEMENT IV—(7)

PARTICULARS OF SUPPLIES MADE

Year	Panchayat Samithis (Kgs.)	Departmental purposes (Kgs.)	Other Institutions like Universities Colleges. etc. (Kgs.)	Total amount realised (Rupees)
1963-64	2,400·34	555·00	90·73	3,046·07
1964-65	2,410·92	1,249·61	1,108·32	4,768·75
1965-66	3,062·71	1,779·87	461·24	5,301·82
1966-67	2,326·20	..	1,304·12	3,630·3 2
1967-68	418·94	623·40	1,497·09	2,539·43
1968-69	..	638·75	..	635·75
1969-70	..	..	57·36	57·36
1970-71	..	..	368·50	368·00

Shark Liver oil Factory and Canning Plant:

63. Basing on the availability of plenty of varieties of fish, a shark liver oil extraction unit with an installed capacity of 150 Kgs. or 166 litres of refined shark liver oil per day and a fish canning plant for processing the fish for export were established in the year 1965. This saves foreign exchange to a tune of Rs. 6 to 7 crores on imports of fish oil and fish products which are used in pharmaceutical industry etc. What is more it earns foreign exchange by exporting processed fish to other countries. An ice factory is functioning in the city and is supplying ice in large quantities to the private fish traders to enable them to export the fish to distant places and to preserve until it is sold in the local and nearby markets.

64. With the expansion of modern fishing methodology with sustained training for the fishermen and other facilities and with the location of marine industries, a major break through in the fishing industry has been achieved, contributing to the economic growth of the city.

65. **Forestry**: There are no forest areas within the city limits. Rich forest areas around the city within a reasonable distance, however, have a substantial impact on the economy of Kakinada city. The forest areas abound in various types of timber like 'teak', 'rosewood', 'maddi', 'vegisa' and 'bamboo' useful for house construction and boat-building; 'casuarina' mostly used as fire wood and as rafters and pillars for temporary constructions, 'avicinia' wood used as fuel in sugar, brick kiln industry and 'chirumanu' used as fire-wood. About an area of 121.49 Hectares (300 acres) in the surrounding forest was left for 'avicinia' to grow which yields annually about 2,540 to 3,048 Metric tonnes (2,600 to 3,000 tonnes) of wood worth about Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Every year, a part of the forest wood is auctioned. The cost-price comes to Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per tonne and expenses come to Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per tonne and the consumer price thus comes to about Rs. 40 per tonne on average.

66. Fuel scrap obtained from the above forest products including teak etc., are being tried to be utilised in paper industry for pulp. Eucalyptus trees are also used by paper industry for pulp. But no industries of this type are located in Kakinada.

67. The minor forest produce consists of tamarind, sheekakai, soap nuts, nux vomica, abnus leaf, myrobalan, honey etc.,

and all these items of forest find a good market in the city with good export facilities to other parts of the State.

68. Most of the forest items come to the city for sale or export only after preliminary process elsewhere. There are a number of merchants and traders, manufacturers and processors prosecuting their enterprises of forest products including palmyrah fibre. A large quantity of firewood from the neighbouring forest areas is supplied to the city market for consumption by the inhabitants of the city. There are about 93 dealers in timber and other forest products like tamarind, palmyrah fibre, firewood etc., with an assessed turn over of about Rs. 1,44,58,215 in the year 1968-69 against 135 dealers with an assessed turn over of about Rs. 64,68,733 during the year 1961-62. This shows that the turn over in the year 1968-69 is more than double that of the year 1961-62 in spite of reduction in the number of dealers. From this it can be deduced that the business in forest products, like any other item, constitutes one of the economic resources of the city.

Trade and commerce:

69. Trade and commerce is a vital source of income for at least 10% of the households of the city. The scope of activities and operations are comparatively better. There were 1,125 important dealers, dealing in different important commodities, excluding cloth, with an assessed total turn over of about Rs. 11.02 crores, during the year 1961-62 against 1,102 dealers and turn over of Rs. 11.56 crores in 1968-69. The amount of tax realised from the dealers during the years 1961-62 and 1968-69 are Rs. 33.00 lakhs and Rs. 44.46 lakhs respectively (source C.T.O. Kakinada).

70. The market has at present a strength of more than 1,500 shops of all types which are thriving on brisk business in multifarious commercial activities in different localities of the city. The business is concentrated on the main road i.e., Yanam-Pithapuram road, and in the areas abutting the main road. In fact, most of the shops and commercial establishments of the city are situated in these areas on both sides of the main road. Thus, the city has developed special functional areas for commerce and trade.

71. It may also be noted that there are some single purpose establishments like grocery, vegetables, cloth etc., and there are

shops dealing with more than one category of goods like medicines and fancy goods. Joint establishments for supplying textile goods and tailoring are now becoming common. There are also establishments which sell readymade garments as well as other textiles.

72. The location, nature and different functions of the markets in the city are given below.

1. *The Kakinada Market*: This (Fig. 13) is centrally situated in the city near Santha Cheruvu (Market Tank). All food-stuffs including vegetables and fruits, fish and mutton are sold, both in retail and on wholesale. Apart from the different stalls in the market proper, fruit shops are located on Rajaji Street, on the southern side of the market. Wholesale business establishments dealing in all food grains and other domestic requirements like utensils etc., are located on the northern side street called Digumartivari Street. Seasonal items like mangoes, maize corns, vegetables, fruits, fodder, etc., are brought by the producers and sold in bulk by auction on the western bank of Santha Cheruvu and shops of kerosene, charcoal, etc., are also located very near to the market. This market feeds, the other three organised markets in the city with different commodities to some extent, besides petty market centres in different residential localities.

2. *The Jagannaickpur Market*: This is situated near Peddibhatlavari street in Jagannaikpur. Retail trade is done in all food stuffs like kirana (groceries), food grains, pulses, vegetables, fruits, fish, mutton etc.

3. *The Gandhinagar Market*: This market is situated in Ramaraopet on the road leading to Kakinada Town Railway Station. There are shops transacting retail trade in vegetables, mutton, fish, fruits and other general goods.

4. *Suryaraopeta Market*: This is located near Railway station level crossing of Suryaraopet. There are retail shops for items like vegetables, mutton, fish, fruits and general goods.

73. All the above four markets are owned by the Municipality and they are well maintained. These markets are remunerative to the Municipality. The right of collecting fees in these markets was being leased out every year, by auction. But from 1965-66, the term of lease was fixed as three years. The

receipts and expenditure under this head for a few years are given below:

STATEMENT IV—(8)

RECEIPTS FROM AND EXPENDITURE ON MARKETS

Year (1)	Receipts (in Rs.) (2)	Expenditure (in Rs.) (3)
1961-62	1,43,980	Not available.
1962-63	69,619	Not available.
1963-64	1,11,026	13,089
1964-65	1,29,096	Not available.
1965-66	1,60,650	21,900

The receipts during 1966-70 could not be obtained from the Municipality as it is included in their general account.

74. Trade and commerce have developed during the past one decade or so, mostly in the following items which prospered well.

1. Motor Vehicles and spare parts.
2. Tractors and their spare parts.
3. Oil engines and pump sets.
4. Clocks and watches.
5. Chemical fertilisers.
6. Stainless steel and brassware.
7. Drugs and medicines.
8. Fancy goods.
9. Electrical goods.
10. Dry cleaning of garments.
11. Hardware.
12. Workshops.
13. Cloth merchandise.
14. Books and stationery.
15. Wine and liquors.
16. Manufacture and sale of furniture.
17. Export of palmyrah fibre, sugar, iron ore etc.,
18. Tailoring.

19. Printing presses.
20. Cinema houses.
21. Edible oils.
22. Engine oil and lubricating oils.
23. Food grains, pulses and other Kirana items.
24. Wireless receptions.

75. As mentioned earlier, the city is not only a catering station for the local and peripheral demand but also a supply centre, for places situated far beyond, in respect of fertilisers and other imported commodities.

76. Another noticeable change which manifests itself is that the complexion of the various commercial establishments has undergone a significant change. The commodities are no longer stored in a pellmell state. Instead, they are tastefully arranged and preserved in wooden cases, shelves and glass showcases with coloured electric lights to attract the customers.

77. The total number of shops and commercial establishments in the city and number of persons working in them are detailed below for the years 1966 and 1970.

STATEMENT IV—(9)

SOME PARTICULARS OF SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS, 1966 AND 1970

		1966	1970
1.	No. of Shops.	2,465	2,658
2.	No. of persons employed in shops.	2,395	2,851
3.	No. of Commercial establishments.	183	33
4.	No. of persons employed in Commercial establishments	366	455

The number of shops noted constitute the number of shops with employees as well as without employees. This number covers all the shops registered under the Shops and Establishments Act.

78. There are, at present, about 3,300 persons employed in shops and commercial establishments besides the owners, working partners and unpaid family workers.

79. **Names of shops.**—All the shops and establishments on either side of the main road from Jagannaickpur bridge to Masjid Centre are listed to study the mode of naming of the shops of different categories. The following statement shows the categories of names found among different types of shops.

STATEMENT IV—(10)

CATEGORY OF SHOP BY ARTICLES DEALT WITH

Category of Name	Fancy Stationery General Merchandise	Kirana, Oils, Provisions, Grain, Merchants	Utensils	Cloths and Other Textiles	Hosiery and Ready-made Garments	Restaurants, Lodges, Hotels, Drink Shops, Sweet meat shops and Bakeries etc.	Cycle Shops	Pan, Cigarette, soda Shops	Ele. Goods, Ele. Motors, Sales and Service	Automobiles, Machinery, Sanitary-Ware etc
1. After the name of the owner.	7	5	4	29	1	3	1	4	5	7
2. After the type of articles dealt with.	1	1	1	9	..	1	..	..	3	2
3. After the name of some deity.	9	4	3	17	2	5	2	2	1	4
4. After the name of a town.	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	..	..	..
5. After the name of region.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
6. After the name of a Country.	..	..	.	2		1	.	.	..	..
7. After the name of household (Surname).	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	2
8. After some name with no significance.	7	..	..	6	3	12	2	1	4	1
Total	24	10	8	71	9	26	6	7	14	16

STATEMENT IV—(10)—(*Contd.*)

CATEGORY OF SHOP BY ARTICLES DEALT WITH

Glass and Plastic marts, Photo-Studios etc.	Watch Shops, Opticians etc.	Radios, Musical Instruments	Medical Shops	Tailoring Shops	Hair Cutting Saloons	Laundries,	Shoe Shops	Bankers and Commission agents	Jewellery	Printing Press	Furniture Shops	Cement Hand Ware. Paints etc.	Total
6	6	5	3	7	1	..	2	6	8	1	..	2	1
1	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	..	..
2	2	3	3	2	1	1	..	6	2	..	2	3	..
..	..	..	.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..		..	..	..	.	2	.	.	..	1	..	..
..	1	3	..	1	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	..
	.	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..
2	3	2	1	8	..	1	7	1	2	..	..	1	6
11	12	14	7	19	2	2	12	13	12	1	3	7	7

80. The statement IV-(8) shows that 113 shops are named after the names of the owners and their elders, 19 are named after the articles dealt with; 76 are named after the names of Gods and deities like 'Sri Venkateswara' cloth stores, 'Sri Lakshmi' Metal works etc., 11 are named after a city like 'Bombay' Ananda Bhavan, 'Bangalore' dress home etc., 5 are named after regions like 'Andhra' Boot House, 'Hyderabad' Co-operative Fabrics, etc., 8 are named after the name of the country like 'New India' Bakery, 'Indian' Industrial and general textiles etc., 10 are named after the households' name (Surname) like 'Pulavarthy', 'Nalam', 'Kalepu', etc., and 64 shops are named with prefixes like 'popular', 'liberty', 'Fashions', 'Swagath', 'Standard', 'City', 'Royal', 'people's', 'star', etc. It is to be noted that no shop has been named after any national leader, indication of sect or caste of the owner of the shops. If shops are considered by articles dealt with, the 306 shops comprise 71 shops dealing in textiles, 26 eating & drinking houses and lodges, 24 fancy, stationery and general merchandise, 10 Grocery and grain shops, 19 tailoring shops, 16 automobile and machinery shops, 14 shops dealing in electrical goods, electric motor and spare parts, 14 dealing in Radios and allied items etc.

81. The following statement IV-(9) gives the approximate number of important establishments with reference to the commodities dealt with in the city and the approixmate volume of trade as ascertained from the Commercial Tax department records. etc.

STATEMENT IV—(11)

SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS—SOME PARTICULARS (1970-71)

Type of Establishment in broad categories with reference to the Commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number of Establishments	Level-Distribution agency Wholesale-retail	Approximate Volume of trade as estimated from sales-tax/Income-tax records (in Rs. lakhs)	Religion Linguistic or Caste group mainly associated with trade and Commerce	Place From where the Commodities are mainly obtained	Particulars of Consumers and areas where the commodities are sold	Operation of Shops and establishment Act	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paddy and Rice	Jagannaikpur bridge area	175	Both	246	All castes	All over the District.	20% of the commodity is sold in the city, 80% outside the city.	All days except Weekly holidays.	
Automobiles-spares, cycle-tyres & tubes.	Main Road	62	Retail	256.79	Do.	Out side the State and some spares are manufactured locally.	Caters the city as well as the entire District.	Do.	

(*Contd.*)

STATEMENT IV—(11) (*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cosmetics, Fancy Goods etc.	Main Road	72	Both	18.92	All castes	Out side the State.	Caters the city as well as the entire District.	All days except Weekly holidays.	
Timber and Firewood	Mostly near the salt creek.	35	Both	25.67	Do.	Agency area	Do.	Do.	
Electrical goods and Stainless Steel	Main Road	51	Both	38.1	Do.	Out side the district.	Do.	Do.	
Fibre	Salt Creek	29	Export	140.30	Do.	Agency area.	This item is collected and pooled for exportation through Kakinada port.	Do.	
Hardware (Iron & Steel)	Main Road	12	Both	16.41	Do.	Outside the State	Caters the entire District.	Do.	
Kirana & Provisions	The whole city	85	Both	37.42	Vysyas	Agency area	Caters the City in retail trade and the adjoining Villages monthly wholesale trade.	Do.	
Coffee & Meals Hotels	Main Road	43	Retail	13.77	All castes	Local	Local		

Hosiery goods	Main Road	27	Both	23.79	All castes	Outside the the State	Local and outside.		
Drugs & Medicines	Near Mosque	85	Both	60.51	Velama	Do.	Local and also to the near Villages.		
Bullion & specie	Main Road	25	Retail	4.15	Tiivarmikulu (Sharubulu)	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Chemical Fertilisers	Town Station	59	Both	290.34	All castes	Imported	Do.	Do.	This item is imported and is distributed to the dealers and distributing agencies in the city and outside the City.
Paints & Colours	Main Road	20	Retail	10.12	Do.	Outside the State	Do.	Do.	
Wireless (Radios)	Main Road	4	Retail	7.83	All castes	Outside the State	80% in the city 20% outside		

(*Contd.*)

STATEMENT IV—(11) (*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coconut	Near Salt Creek	10	Both	12.92	All castes.	Amalapuram Taluk	About 2% consumed in the city & the rest is exported to other places in the State.	All days except Weekly holidays.	
Cotton	Main Road	5	Both	24.98	Do.	Outside the District	Local	Do.	
Cotton Yarn	Main Road	6	Both	52.25	Padmasali.	Do.	..	..	
Engine Oils	Main Road	12	Retail	85.27	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Others	Main Road	506	Both	271.21	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Cloth	Main Road	34	Both	N.A.	All castes	From outside the State	Local and Neighbouring towns and Villages	..	
Cement	Main Road	1	Retail	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	

Kakinada Port

82. Kakinada though one of the few natural harbours in the Country, (due to some hurdles) could not attain the status of a major port. It is an Intermediate all weather lighterage port with an open road-stead anchorage. This port is roughly 128 kms. (80 miles) south of Visakhapatnam and 592 kms. (370 miles) north of Madras. It is located in an advantageous position in the Kakinada Bay, north of Godavari River Mouth and sheltered by the mainland from west to east and the Godavari sandspit known as 'Hope Island' from north to south. They keep the bay engulfed and exceptionally calm, however rough the sea outside may be during the north-east monsoon. It is considered as the safest harbour in India especially throughout the South-west monsoon. As the Hope Island acts as a natural break water, rough and heavy seas in the bay have never been heard of in the history of the port even though the port is located in the cyclonic area. The anchorage here is quite safe and secure and offers good holding ground due to the muddy bottom.

83. The port was very prosperous and thriving before World War II. The main items of trade at that time were export of groundnuts and import of petrol and mineral oils besides passenger traffic from and to Burma. Trade at this port dwindled considerably during the second world war and till 1952 on account of restrictions on the export of groundnuts and due to shifting of oil trade to Visakhapatnam port. However, since, 1952 it recovered much of its pre-war tonnage of traffic with a new trade in the export of iron-ore, tobacco, etc.,

The hurdles for the development of the Port:

84. (1) The Hope Island formed in the sea with the silt brought by the river Godavari has become a problem for the ships to reach the shore. As a result of this, the ships are being anchored at a distance of 3 miles away from the shore which involves two transhipments to land the cargo.

85. (2) The 'Rate-War' between the Railways and ports is another reason for the neglect of this Port.

86. (3) It costs less to the exporters/importers if they export/import commodities to/from countries like Europe from/to Visakhapatnam port. This is said to be one of the hurdles for the development of Kakinada port.

87. (4) As Kakinada is not on the main railway line, the exports and imports are being directed to Visakhapatnam Port.

88. (5) Development of select major ports by the Government stands in the way of growth of an intermediate port like Kakinada.

89. (6) For want of amenities at Kakinada, leading shipping firms like 'Coromandal' 'Volkat', 'Rally', 'Ripley', 'Gordon woodroff' etc., have shifted their offices from Kakinada.

90. (7) As there are no proper communication facilities in the hinterland (viz.,) up land areas and agency areas, Jagdalpur (Bastar), Chanda, Balharsha, Jeypore and Rajahmundry, the produce in these parts is left unexploited. If exploited, the port will have heavy traffic with items for export.

91. **Hinterland:**—The hinterland of Kakinada port comprises the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, ports of Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur districts and Telengana region of the State, especially Hyderabad city and Mysore State. The important minerals which are mined in the hinterland are iron ore, braytis and coal. The principal agricultural products in the vicinity are paddy, tobacco, sugarcane, groundnuts, palmyrah fibre, pulses, jowar, millets, etc., while the principal industries in this area include rice mills, oil mills, sugar factories, cement factories, tobacco and paper.

92. **Communications:**- The port is connected by Broad Gauge Railway line and nearest railway station is Kakinada Port itself. A branch line from Kakinada Port Railway Station connects the main Howrah-Madras Broad Gauge line at Samalkot, 16 Kms. away from the Port Railway Station. The port is also served with the inland water way system of the Godavari canals and Buckingham canal connecting important towns like Nidadavole, Eluru, Vijayawada etc. It is also connected with National Highways and other arterial roads in the hinterland. The harbour is approached by a channel about 200 ft. wide running between 2 groynes built out into the Bay approximately at right angles to the coast. The Kakinada Bay is tidal, the range at springs being about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and that at neaps about 3 ft. The nearest air-ports are at Visakhapatnam and Gannavaram near Vijayawada. The nearest coastal wireless station is at Visakhapatnam.

93. **Anchorage:**—The anchorage of steamers may be obtained off Godavari point in depths of 6 fathoms. Holding-ground is mud. The distance between the loading wharves and the steamer anchorage is 9.6 kms. to 11.2 kms. (6 to 7 miles). A buoy with a flashing light will be laid in the Bay to denote the anchorage.

94. **Temperature, Intensity of winds and direction:**—The maximum temperature at Kakinada is 115 F in Summer (May) and the minimum is 60° F in Winter (January). The winds during winter monsoon period (January to May) come from North-East, East-South-East, North-East and East respectively, the intensity being 4 to 8 miles per hour. During South-West monsoon (June-September), the winds in general come from South, West-South-West, West-North-West and West respectively, the intensity being 6 to 16 miles per hour. The winds during North-East monsoon (October to December) in general come from East, East-North-East and West-North-West respectively with an intensity of 8 to 20 miles per hour. The tidal ranges from January to May are maximum 1.7 metres and minimum 0.1 metre; June to September 1.8 to 0.0 metres and October to December 2.1 to 0.2 metres. The approximate annual rainfall is 47 inches. From 16th October to 15th December, it is foul weather season while from 16th December to 15th October, it is fair weather season.

95. **Existing facilities at the port:**—The wharves and jetties at Kakinada Port are located on commercial canal which is about 76.2 metre (250 ft.) in width and runs East wards between two groynes built into the Kakinada Bay. A minimum depth of 3 metre (10 ft.) is always available in the commercial canal without even maintenance dredging. At present there are 12 RCC marginal wharf walls comprising a total length of 632 metres (2,074 ft.) and one RCC 'T' Head Jetty 22 metres. (72 ft.) long in addition to 3 RCC finger jetties, all located along the northern bank of the canal.

96. There are 10 godowns and 2 transit sheds of a capacity of about 10,160 metric tonnes (10,000 tons) and having a total floor area of 6224.2 sq. metres (67,000 sq. ft.) besides several privately owned godowns of a capacity of nearly 25,400 metric tonnes (25,000) tons on either side of the canal. There is considerable space all along the wharves for open storage.

97. **Cargo Handling Facilities:**—There are about 86 cargo sailing vessels and 2 mechanised barges owned by 2 private parties with a total capacity of about 5,080 metric tonnes (5,000 tons). There are 4 tugs available with the Department which are used for towing the boats between shore and ship. There are 2 new mobile cranes of 10.76 metric tonnes (10 tons) maximum lifting capacity each for handling heavy cargo. There is also a steam crane of 8.12 metric tonnes (8 tons) capacity in addition to 5 small hand cranes.

98. **Other Floating Crafts:**—The port is in possession of 2 Grab Dredgers and a Suction Dredger with 101.60 metric tonnes (100 tons) capacity, Hopper Barges and sufficient number of mud punts for dredging and maintaining the depths at commercial canal and its approaches. There are 2 motor launches of 30 H.P. each in addition to the other small craft. There are 2 water barges of 30.48 metric tonnes (30 tons) capacity each for supplying water to the ships.

99. **Repair facilities:**—There is a dry dock available at the port for carrying out repair to the floating craft and other private vessels. An old ship way located in Ex-BOC area is proposed to be repaired and recommissioned shortly. A well equipped workshop is available at the port for carrying out repairs to the various floating crafts and small construction work. The entire port area is fully electrified and the power to the workshop is supplied in bulk by a separate transformer.

100. **Port Administration:**—The State Port Officer is the head of the Port Department under whose control all the minor ports in the State including Kakinada function. The State Port Officer is assisted by a Mechanical Engineer and Dredging Superintendent for all mechanical works and an Executive Engineer (Civil) with two sub-divisions for civil works at the port. On the administrative side he is assited by a Personal Assistant who is a Labour Officer from the Labour Department of the State Government deputed particularly to look into the Labour Welfare Problems, besides rendering administrative assistance. The Office is manned by 160 persons including pensionable and non-pensionable categories and Class IV Employees.

101. **Navigational aids:**—Flash lights provided at three points, namely Vakalapudi Light House (group flash of 3 lights) for 10 seconds, exhibited at an elevation of 24.38 metres (80 ft.) from a white masonry tower at about 7.24 Kms. (4½ miles) northwards of the entrance to Kakinada canal providing a range of light upto 22.5 Kms. (14 miles) in clear weather; one flash light exhibited at Godavari point, 6.43 Kms. (4 miles) south-east of Vakalapudi Light House with a range of visibility upto 14.5 Kms. (9 miles) flasing for 20 seconds and one group flash (3) of 3 lights exhibited at the head of Groynes, visible upto 14.5 Kms. (9 miles) flashing for 10 seconds, help as navigational aids. Communication between the ship and shore is made by MORSE signalling all the 24 hours, besides direct communication with ships' equipment through V.H.F. R/T equipment.

102. **Storm Warnings:**—Extended system of storm warning is in use at the port. Weather warnings received at the port from the Meteorological Department will be communicated to shipping companies and ships in port besides hoisting prescribed storm warning signals on the port Flag Staff.

103. **Loading and Shipping fees, etc:**—The charges for any lift by hand-crane or steam-crane upto 5.08 metric tonnes (5 tons) is 50 paise per ton or part there of while it is Rs. 2 per ton or part there of for lifts more than 5.08 metric tonnes (5 tons) for steam-crane. The services of launches and tugs may be availed only when they are not required for port purposes and the hire is Rs. 30 per hour or prorata for part thereof irrespective of day or night. Fee for docking and undocking per entry is Rs. 25 and dock hire per day of 24 hours is Rs. 60.

104. **Imports and exports:**—All the cargo handled at this port is of foreign trade. The exports through this port mainly consist of iron ore, pig iron, tobacco, palmyrah fibre, palmyrah stalks, rice bran, deer horns, annoto seeds etc. The export of cement, clinker, coal and detonators are anticipated to generate from this port in the near future. The commodities imported through the port are rock phosphate, urea, ammonium phosphate, muriate of potash, etc.

105. During the 18 years period from 1950-51 to 1967-68, the port handled 42,93,299 tons of exports and 6,13,577 tons of imports i.e., totally it handled 4,906,876 tons of cargo. Kakinada Port is not a terminus to the ships. As and when there is cargo to be unloaded or loaded, the ships touch Kakinada. During the same period the receipts from all the minor ports in the State were Rs. 10,798,386 while the expenditure was Rs. 16,638,333. Thus there is a net deficit of Rs. 5,839,947. But during the same period, Kakinada Port showed net profit of Rs. 231,406 the receipts and expenditure being Rs. 7,419,956 and Rs. 7,188,550 respectively.

106. During 1951-52 to 1967-68, 2,328 steamers with a tonnage of 8,748,453 entered the port of which 2,313 steamers with a tonnage of 8,692,567 were cleared. Thus during the above period on average per year, 137 cargo steamers entered the port and 136 steamers were cleared. Out of 493,801 metric tonnes (486,025 tons) of cargo that entered the port 490647 metric tonnes (482,920 tons) were cleared. Similarly, during the same

period, 22 sailing vessels with 27,658 metric tonnes (a tonnage of 27,223) entered the port of which 194 vessels with 27,623 metric tonnes a tonnage of 27,188) were cleared.

107. The trade through this port had touched a new height by surpassing half a million tons during 1968-69, a remarkable achievement for an intermediate port in our Country. Recently, when the port handled 4,166 metric tonnes (4,100 tons) of cargo in one day and completed loading a ship with 13,716 metric tonnes (13,500 tons) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, it was considered a unique achievement for any of the minor ports in India. A total of 5,07,216 tons of cargo valued at Rs. 22 crores was handled at this port during the year 1968-69 out of which the value of exports was about Rs. 18 crores. (Table 20).

108. **Proposals of future expansion:**—During the Fourth Five year Plan period, it is aimed at improving the navigational facilities, additional berthing facilities, and improve the facilities for movement of cargo from shore to ship and vice versa at a cost of Rs. 251.36 lakhs under centrally sponsored schemes. It is also proposed to deepen and dredge the approach channel to maintain a depth of 3.04 metres (10 ft.) at all stages of tide. Construction of 10 mechanised barges, navigational aids to make night navigation possible acquisition of a 5 tonne grab dredger along with 2 hopper barges of 254 metric tonnes (250 tonnes) capacity each for maintaining deeper depths in the approach channel, construction of additional wharf walls and jetties along the canal for berthing lighters, transit sheds, stacking area, mechanical loading and unloading facilities, a ship way for carrying out repairs to the small craft include the schemes for expansion of port facilities.

109. Model studies are being carried out by the Central Water Power Research Station, Poona to study the various problems at Kakinada Port and to plan for future expansion proposals. These studies are intended to provide an efficient and self sustaining port which will meet the present and future needs of the hinterland. It is also proposed to study the nature of growth of the Hope Island and its stabilisation. Experts are of the opinion that this Island could be utilised advantageously for stacking cargo.

110. Natural advantages at this port combined with suitable amenities being provided from time to time have been responsible for the significant strides the port has been taking during the last few years.

Industries

111. Kakinda, the Headquarters of East Godavari, one of the richest districts in the State, endowed with substantial material resources, supported by a very sound agricultural base, provides ample opportunities for investment in industry by entrepreneurs. Paddy crop is the main stay of the district. Sugarcane, coconut, chillies, Banana, Castor, gingelly and tobacco are important commercial crops grown in the district and it is famous for very good varieties of fruits like Bananas, mangoes, guava etc. A beginning has also been made for the development of coffee, cocoa, pepper and rubber plantations in the agency areas of the district. The district has a coast-line of 112 Kms. (70 miles) with rich fishing grounds in the off shore waters. The important fish available are shell fish, shark and other varieties of fish apart from prawns. Nearly 1,400 acres of salt-pans are located in the district producing annually about 27,025 metric tonnes (26,600 tonnes) of salt.

112. The chief minerals produced in the district are graphite and ceramic clays. The clay available at Bommuru near Rajahmundry is useful for the manufacture of fire clay bricks and glass furnance refractories. The white clay available at Punyakshetram near Rajahmundry is suitable for manufacture of stone-ware, jars, salt-glazed pipes, sanitary wares etc., and also used as an ingredient in the manufacture of graphite crucibles.

113. The largest section of the public in the district is that of the agriculturists. The face of Agriculture is changing in varieties and nature of commercial crops. It is becoming an intensive operation akin to commercial and industrial ventures. The recent developments in the agricultural field have made high investments worth-while and a qualitative change is taking shape in the material out-look of the agriculturists as a whole. In order to derive the maximum benefit and profit out of agriculture, the community of agriculturists is going in for a variety of equipment, tools and commodities like fertilisers and pesticides. To meet these occupational requirements, a large number of small scale Agro industries are encouraged and are coming up in different places. The manufacture of general consumer goods required by all sections of public throws open large avenues for a variety of industrial units.

114. Power supply to the District, i.e., for all the 14 tons and 90% of the villages is available from the Machkund Hydro-Electric system.

115. The State Bank of India and other scheduled banks with their branches in Kakinada are offering financial assistance for small scale industries under the liberalised credit scheme.

116. There is an Industrial Estate located in Samalkot, at a distance of 11 Kilometres from Kakinada. Developed plots can be had for the location of small industries.

117. Taking advantage of the facilities, resources and market, a good number of Small Scale, Medium and Major industries can be established now and in the near future, while simultaneously undertaking improvement of the infra-structure to enable continued growth.

118. A few large and medium industries have been established covering the fields of textiles and automobile parts. In respect of small scale industries, some developments had taken place in the fields of foundry, graphite crucibles, beam scales, domestic utensils, palmyrah fibre, general engineering and printing, besides saw mills, rice mills and oil mills. It is worth mentioning that East Godavari produces the major part of the graphite crucibles not only in the State but also in the Country.

119. In spite of all the resources and facilities available, the district could not make sufficient headway in the industrial sector commensurate with its potentialities during the three Plan periods. A close and deep study of this sluggish rate of progress reveals that the well-to-do sections of the agriculturists with surplus wealth did not find it necessary to take risks and start industrial ventures, as money lending and trading activities not involving risks and not requiring much of initiative and sustained effort fetch them a steady and sufficient income. There was no technical counselling service to guide them into promising new fields and introduce them to schemes designed to invest their financial resources to their own profit in particular and to the advantage of the economy of the area in general. The technicians with skills and craftsmen and artisans could not make any tangible progress because of financial bottlenecks, as the financing institutions had no programme or policy for providing credit facilities to this category of potential entrepreneurs till very recently.

120. Now there is a promotional approach in the field of industry. It was supplied through launching of a special drive for

location and motivation of entrepreneurs to stimulate the growth of new industries. The industries wing of the Collectorate with the assistance of the 'Small Industries Services Institute', Government made a detailed probe into the resources available and launched a special drive to locate the prospective entrepreneurs and motivated them to action. Enlightened society have been appraised of the industrial potential and the candid industries. Necessary assistance by way of technical guidance and in the matter of securing financial help from the various financing institutions have also been made available to them. The Industries Department is attending to all that is necessary in sorting out the problems of industrialists and entrepreneurs.

121. All the field staff have been properly oriented and switched on to promotional activity. A more positive approach of an industrial counselling has been adopted to bring about a healthy understanding with industrialists and entrepreneurs.

122. Assistance was also given to the enthusiastic entrepreneurs in arranging visits to working units in other places like Kerala, Mysore, West Bengal etc., to acquire first hand impressions about the industry for taking decision for investment. Tours were arranged for the study of the following industries:

1. Manufacture of Banana Powder.
2. Manufacture of Dessicated Coconut.
3. Processing of cashewnut kernels and extraction of cashew shell oil.
4. Mechanised Bakery.
5. Carbon bonded crucibles.
6. Cement Sheets.
7. Particle Board etc.

123. A close liason has been maintained with the financing agencies like State Bank, other scheduled Banks, State Finance Corporation etc.

124. In promoting new industries, emphasis has been laid over 'Agro-processing, Agro-chemical and Agro-engineering

Industries, since these are considered important and at the same time could catch the imagination of the progressive agriculturists. It has also been proposed to persuade other classes of entrepreneurs coming from the trading field to take up need based industries and consumer products. Light Engineering and Servicing Type of Schemes have been thought of to meet the requirements of the technician entrepreneurs.

125. The sustained efforts made by the Industries wing as outlined above have brought about not only perceptible motivation among the entrepreneur but also a healthy climate among the existing idustrialists.

126. The following are the important statistics pertaining to industries in Kakinada City.

1. No. of Units Registerd so far as Small Scale Industries 225.

2. No. of Units working now 176.

The break-up of units working is as follows:--

(1) Foundries 10.

(2) Automobile workshops 17.

(3) General Engineering Workshops 12.

(4) Palmyrah processing 5.

(5) Aluminium utensils, sheets & Circles 4.

(6) Barbed wire & Wire products 1.

(7) Paints & Varnishes 6.

(8) Agricultural implements and Servicing workshops 25.

(9) Sheet-metal products & Steel Fabrications 36.

(10) Food Products 19.

(11) Miscellaneous 41.

3. (a) Total Capital investment: Rs. 56.25 lakhs.

(b) Total installed capacity: Rs. 168.00 lakhs.

(c) Employment: 680 (in the Small Scale Units only).

4. New Industries at Kakinada during

1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
11	13	8

5. Financial assistance rendered so far by Banks at Kakinada to both existing and new Small Scale Industries.

Bank	No. of Units	Amount (in lakhs of Rupees)
State Bank of India	45	16·78
Other Banks	28	34·53
A.P. State Finance Corporation	12	19·98

(*Source* :– Industries wing of the Collectorate, East Godavari, Kakinada.)

127. Some of the important new industries and their line of manufacture, started as a result of intensive campaign launched in the year 1968 are given below.

Some of the important new industries started during the year 1968.

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Line of manufacture.
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Sarvana Re-rolling Mills, Sarpavaram.	M.S. Re-Rolling mill.
2.	M/s. Subbaraya Solvent Extraction P.Ltd.	Rice-bran, oil and de-oiled bran.
3.	M/s. Sri Srinivasa Engineering Works, Commercial Road, Kakinada.	Servicing and repairs to oil engines.
4.	M/s. Leela Press, Indanavari Street, Salipeta Kakinada.	Printing and binding.

1	2	3
5.	M/s. Sri Devi Ice Parlour, Peddibhotlavari Street, Kakinada.	Ice Blocks.
6.	M/s. Kosuru Ramaswamy, Pulverising Mill, Jagannaikpur, Kakinada.	Tamarind seed kernals.
7.	M/s. Lakshmi Mohan Printers, Pichikavari Street, Kakinada.	Printing and Binding.
8.	M/s. V.S.R. Briquetters, Kakinada.	Fuel Briquetters.
9.	M/s. Appaji Women's Employment Centre, Kakinada.	Domestic Kitchen Products.
10.	M/s. Vijaya Agricultural Industries, Kakinada.	Manufacture of oil engines and pump sets.
11.	M/s. Coromandal Detergents, Kakinada.	Synthetic detergents, Washing soap, soft soap and other detergents.
12.	M/s. Sovisugo (India) Industries, Kakinada.	Deep well Jet Pumps.
13.	M/s. Srinivasa Type Foundry, Kakinada.	Manufacture of Printing Types.
14.	M/s. Raki Industries, Kakinada.	Agricultural Sprayers.
15.	M/s. Gowthani Commercial (P) Limited, Kakinada.	Aluminium rolling and Pressed utensils.
16.	M/s. Srinivasa Cement Products, Sarpavaram.	Pulp cement roofing sheets.
17.	M/s. C.V.V. Surya Rao, Pesticide Formulators, Unit, Sarpavaram.	Pesticide and insecticides formulations.
18.	M/s. Gowtlami Wire Products, Kakinada.	Wire nails and barbed wire.

128. Some of the important major industries run under private sector are discussed below:

Sri Ramadas Motor Transport (Private) Limited, Kakinada.

129. As we go from the Kakinada Town Railway Station towards the Main Bazar, we find an imposing and massive building on the main road, constructed at a cost of about 6

lakhs of rupees for housing the office show room and servicing workshop of Sri Ramadas Motor Transport (Private) Limited, Kakinada. It is named after Bhaktha Sri Ramadas.

130. The company was established with humble beginnings in the later half of the year 1944, as a limited company by Sri Valasapalli Sathiraju, as Managing Director, and Sri Nakka Suryanarayana Murthy as Joint Managing Director, taking in a few other shareholders. Sri Sathi Raju, being a devotee of Lord Sri Rama, considers 'Sri Ramadas' who erected a temple to LORD SRI RAMA at Bhadrachalam as an 'Ideal Devotee' and named the company after him as "Sri Ramadas Motor Transport Private Limited".

131. Primarily, the firm made a humble start as a passenger Transport Company with nine mofussil buses plying to places around Kakinada with a view to extend sufficient services to the public. The Road Transport Industry acquired momentum during and after the Second World War and the Management took the opportunity in hand and increased the fleet substantially in a very short period by its ceaseless efforts. The Transport Division is developed to a stage where the Company ran express buses connecting several important towns of the Northern Circar districts before recent nationalisation.

132. With the successful running of the fleet regularly, it became absolutely necessary to keep the stocks of the various spare parts for the use of the buses. Consequently, a requisite store of spare parts was started along with a workshop to handle their repairing also simultaneously. The provision of these facilities was utilised to offer spare parts by sales counters to the public as well as undertaking the outside repairs also. The developments responded in right earnest and the management developed the workshop with many modern garage tools with experienced mechanics and it can be said that it is the biggest workshop in Andhra Pradesh. The sales counter also commands a regular sales of the spare parts. Besides these activities, body-building of both the buses and lorries has also been taken up offering most modern workmanship by skilled labour.

133. In the year 1955, M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited have appointed S.R.M.T. as their dealers for three districts viz., East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam and the S.R.M.T. turned out considerable business in these three districts.

134. The expansion of activities caused the necessity of opening branch offices in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam with sales counter and modern workshop to extend services to customers in these districts. The S.R.M.T. got the distributorship of M/s Motor Industries Company Limited, Bangalore for 'MICO—BOSCH', Fuel Injections, pumps and spares for the sales and service in six districts in the Coastal Andhra and established three service stations in this direction in Kakinda, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada for servicing the Fuel Injection pumps. The S.R.M.T. has taken up many other agencies for other important automobile components.

135. With the implementing of Planning schemes for industrial and economic growth, the need for increasing the road transport was felt necessary to share the mounting burden of the goods traffic which the Railways alone were not able to cope with. This opportunity was taken in readily by the S.R.M.T. Management and they introduced regular parcel lorry service in the year 1956 connecting Hyderabad with Cuttack, covering as many as 56 important places on the way and alongside and making arrangements with the other reliable transport companies for onward transport goods to cover the rest of the places.

136. Gradually the production wing was developed adding more machine tools. The company was registered under the 'Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951' in the year 1960 and procured adequate imported raw materials as well as tools with which the production has reached the licenced capacity. To meet the increased demand for the spare parts, the company has obtained an expansion licence in 1964 for increasing the existing range of manufacture and addition of some more new products. The products so manufactured are on par with other imported ones in quality and they are sold throughout the country through a network of sales organisation by the distributors and representatives. There are a good number of plans for implementation in a phased programme.

137. The financial position of the Company as on 31-12-'69 as per the annual report is as follows: The subscribed capital was Rs. 25.98 lakhs against an authorised capital of Rs. 30 lakhs. It owns assets like lands, buildings, plant and machinery, furniture and fittings and vehicles like buses, parcel lorries, cars, jeeps, vans, lorries etc., worth about Rs. 145.37 lakhs against worth about Rs. 120.1 lakhs at the end of 1968.

138. An amount of Rs. 245.09 lakhs was received by way of sales during 1969 against an amount of Rs. 209.26 lakhs during 1968. It earned a gross income for service rendered to the tune of Rs. 87.14 lakhs during 1969 against an amount of Rs. 72.85 lakhs during 1968. The salaries, wages and bonus bill amounted to Rs. 33.06 lakhs during 1969 against Rs. 25.66 lakhs during 1968. Thus the Campany recorded further progress and earned a net profit of Rs. 16.46 lakhs during the year 1969.

139. During 1970-71 about 1,500 employees were working in different branches of the company in different places. Of them, about 1,223 persons are working in the local offices. A total of 602 persons comprising 547 workers and 55 clerical and managerial staff are working in the production centre. 284 workers and 35 clerical and managerial staff in the workshop centre, 27 persons in the bus stand (drivers, cleaners and conductors of buses), 87 in sales branch, 155 in parcel branch and 33 in accounts section are working. Out of the total 1,223 local employees, 25% are said to be residing in the neighbouring villages like Karapa, Turangi, Nadakuduru, Yeendrapalem etc. They come to the city daily for attending to their jobs.

140. The general facilities extended by the company to the staff are arrangement of free transport, 2 pairs of uniforms and shoes per annum per worker and Rs. 2 p.m. towards washing allowance for washing the uniform. The workers in the shop are given 50 paise per day towards milk allowance. The bonus as per the rules is applicable to all staff members irrespective of the cadre. The employee and employer relations seem to be cordial in general.

The Sarvaraya Textiles (Private) Limited, Kakinada

141. The Sarvaraya Textiles (Private) Limited was incorporated on 17-2-1956 as a public limited company and had obtained an industrial licence from the Government of India for the installation of spinning mill at Kakinada with Sri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao (The present Chairman of the East Godavari Zilla Parishad) as its Chief Promoter. The mill was named after his father Late Sri Sarvarayadu. The initial licencing capacity of the mill was only 17,280 spindles which is now increased to 27,588 spindles. 23,700 spindles have already been installed and put into production. This mill is designed to spin finer counts of yarn for which there is a good

demand locally. The Mill is capable of producing yarn to an extent of about four thousand bales of 400 lbs. each per annum. The counts presently spun in this mill are N.Fs. 22, 34, 42, 52, and 62. They are catering to the needs of the handloom industry in the East Godavari District and the neighbouring districts. The yarn supplied from this mill has earned a good reputation for its quality and it is commanding a good demand in the market. For manufacturing finer yarn, some machinery was imported from abroad and installed.

142. The total number of workers employed in these mills presently are about 900 out of which the female workers are about 190.

143. The Registered Office of the Company as well as the factory are situated at the Junction of the canal and Port Railway Station roads in an area of about ten acres with adequte buildings and it is at a distance of 2.4 Kms. (one and half miles) from the sea shore. Raw cotton is supplied from Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra States and Krishna, Guntur and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh.

144. The financial position of the Mill as on 31-3-1970 as per the annual report is as follows. The subscribed capital was Rs. 3.34 lakhs against the authorised capital of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. It has assets like lands, buildings, plant, Machinery, Furniture and fittings, transport equipment etc. worth about Rs. 1.50 lakhs as on 31-3-1969. An amount of Rs. 131.4 lakhs was a receipt by way of sales of yarn during 1969-70 against an amount of Rs. 120.18 lakhs. The salaries, wages and bonus amounted to Rs. 15.72 lakhs during 1969-70 against 13.60 lakhs during 1968-69. In spite of the adverse factors like abnormal increase in the prices of cotton due to acute shortage, the credit restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India, the increased rate of interest, increased wage bills, the company made a net profit of Rs. 3.56 lakhs during 1969-70.

145. The workers are enjoying all types of facilities applicable to industrial workers. About 25% of the workers come daily from the surrounding villages.

The Shark Liver Oil Factory

146. This factory was built with an investment of one and half lakhs of rupees. The machinery used are of Indian make

with American collaboration and machinery worth Rs. 50,000 is yet to be installed. The factory was committed to production in April, 1966. At present, there are about ten persons employed in the factory, and the strength may rise to 20 to 25 when the factory works to its licensed capacity. The capacity of the plant in terms of value of products manufactured per year is about five lakhs of rupees.

147. Considerable foreign exchange can be saved by avoiding the import of Shark-liver oil for use of pharmaceutical industry of our Country.

Boat Building Yard

148. This item of industry is discussed under the subject 'Fisheries'.

Sri Gopal Auto Service, Kakinada

149. This was established in the year 1965 as a partnership firm consisting of 20 partners with initial capital of Rs. 29 lakhs. Body building of lorries and buses and sales of automobile spare parts are some of the important activities of the company. The company is having agency for distribution of International B. 275 Tractors for the three districts of East Godavari. Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam and is also the Zonal agent for Suvega Mopeds for Andhra Pradesh with branch offices at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam. This firm owns about 10 buses, one between Kakinada and Srikakulam, one between Kakinada and Samalkot and 8 as route buses run in the city as Gopal City Service for passenger traffic.

150. The company undertakes repairing of all types of automobiles with 200 workers in the well equipped workshop and the average income from repairs is about Rs. 5,000 per month. About six lakhs rupees worth of business is done per annum in spare parts of all types of automobiles.

151. Apart from the workers and mechanics in the workshops, there are about 40 employees working in this organisation.

Sri Krishnam Raju Corporation, Kakinada

152. This Company was established in the year 1966. They are dealers in Escort Tractors, Rajdoot motor cycles, Rajdoot (Run-about) Scooters and Agricultural implements for both the Godavari districts with a branch at Bhimavaram of West Godavari district and deal in spare parts relating to the above machinery. The investment is about 5 lakhs of rupees including buildings and equipment. Four paid employees and 4 unpaid apprentices are working in this corporation.

Development of Industrial Areas

153. In order to facilitate organised growth or new industries, certain potential areas were earmarked as industrial areas for allotment to industrialists. Infra-structure has largely been built up in these areas.

154. An area of 400 acres near the port has been identified for port-based industrial purposes. This will not only help the growth of new port based industries but will also stimulate the growth of the port itself, on which the development of the economy of the entire hinterland depends. An extent of 158 acres transferred recently from Animal Husbandry Department to Port Department will stimulate the growth of the port as well as industries based on port facilities and export oriented and marine industries. A road from the Kakinada port area upto the Vakalapudi Light House along the sea coast will create an important infra-structure for the proposed Industrial area at Kakinada.

155. The infra-structure provided, particularly the earmarking of Industrial areas with all facilities readily available and the administrative organisation for the provision of sites for entrepreneurs, has begun to attract new major and medium investors.

156. M/s. East Coast Boat Builders and Engineers Limited have proposed to establish a project with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs. This unit will manufacture deep sea fishing trawlers. This will stimulate the fishing industry and will provide scope for various ancillary industries. Government have also earmarked some site near the port for this purpose.

157. Special attention has been paid to help men with talent, skill and the spirit of self reliance, who are totally devoid of

any financial capacity. The following are a few instances where such, individuals have been enabled to achieve productive self-sufficiency through financial assistance, administrative encouragement and support and technical guidance.

158. Mango Jelly Manufacturing is an old traditional rural cottage industry in this area. The manufacturers are poor people who depend on private money lenders for finance. The Andhra Bank has provided credit of Rs. 51,000 to 19 Manufacturers to enable them to improve their manufacture and free them from the money lenders.

159. An ex-serviceman who is having experience in welding was provided financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 by the State Bank of India and further fund of Rs. 500 by the District Sailors, Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, to set up a small welding workshop by name M/s. Nagoor Meera Engineering Works, Kakinada.

160. Retired police constable with limited financial resources has set up an industry by name M/s. Saibaba Ever Shining Industries, Kakinada. He manufactures aluminium vessels with about 10 paid employees. With the help of Industries Department, he secured a loan of Rs. 2,000 from the State Bank of India for the expansion of the existing industry.

161. Like this, financial assistance was arranged to some other industries, for starting as well as for expansion, from the various financial institutions.

162. Besides the above, the Government is also encouraging the unemployed technical persons by free supply of some machines worth Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 for starting a small scale industry of their own.

Marketing

163. A Special Survey has been conducted by the Administrative Staff college of India to examine the profiles of the potential investors, particularly agriculturists and traders to find the motives, attitude and influences of the individuals and their industrial potentiality. The following are the main conclusions arrived:—

164. (1) The prospective entrepreneurs belong to agricultural or trading background.

165. (2) The new entrepreneurs are of 25 to 35 years of age.

166. (3) The General education of the individuals entering manufacturing is only High School level at the moment and it is expected to move up to college level among new entrepreneurs in the near future.

167. (4) With the increasing disparities in the earning potential of manufacturing, a significant number of professionals may flow into the manufacturing line primarily for profit, as a source of steady income.

168. In addition to the local market, efforts are being made to assist in marketing the finished products of small scale industrial units through Government Sales Emporia, Super Bazars, Municipalities, Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion and other Government Organisations.

169. Accordingly, persons in the age group 25-35 years being unemployed technical persons or those with good or moderate financial resources with enthusiasm and good educational back-ground are seen coming forward to start an industry of their own and thus availing all sorts of facilities offered by the Government, and other agencies meant for the industrial development. This sort of enterprising nature will not only solve the problem of development of industries but also created employment potential.

170. Periodic mass contacts with the people by the technical personnel of the Industries Department have to be arranged from time to time to educate the people to invest their surplus funds in industry and to inculcate a spirit of enterprise among them.

171. Frequent seminars on the development of local areas among men interested in industry should be arranged periodically placing before them the industrial potentialities of the local areas. Such seminars will allow new ideas to cross-fertilize and may well prove to be the seed grounds of new industrial ventures.

172. As a result of the systematic and vigorous efforts of 1968-69 in the Industrial Sector, particularly Small Scale Industrial Sector, and on account of the infra-structure laid, Kakinada has begun to change qualitatively. A sound foundation has been laid for an industrial climate and much greater results will begin to flow in future years.

Palmyra Fibre and Palmyra Stalks Processing and Exporting Industry

173. Palmyra fibre is an important raw material mostly used in brush making industry wholly or with other fibres like piassva, coconut etc.

174. Palmyra fibre is obtained from the sheath or bifurcated portion at the base of the leaf stalk of the palmyra palm. It is said that it has been borrowed from South Africa. Botanically, it belongs to Monoclamadae order and Palmae family, the name being Borassus umbraculiferea, (Latin, Synonym—Borassus Flabella formis). It grows almost on any soil but comparatively does well in wet regions. It grows wild to a height of 12.2 to 15.2 metres (40 to 50 feet) with $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. diameter and does not require much care. It lives over 50 years. It is found in Burma, Ceylon, Bangla Desh and West Africa besides in India, but its utility in other countries is comparatively less. There are other types of fibres which serve the same purpose of palmyra fibre, produced in West African Countries.

175. Palmyra palm is found throughout the Coastal States of India and partly in Bihar. The yielding age of the tree is from 10 to 25 years, but the best yield is during 10 to 15 years. The average yield per plant is roughly estimated to be 100 to 115 pounds of fibre. It is estimated that Andhra Pradesh produces 55.6%, Tamil Nadu 42% and the remaining 2.4% by the other States of India. About 92.6% of the production is being exported and it is one of the biggest Foreign Exchange earners of Indian produce, which has no big home market. India exported about 4,580 metric tonnes (4,508 tonnes) of fibre during the year 1911 which shows that this trade was existing prior to 1911 also. The total production at present is roughly estimated as 12,192 metric tonnes (12,000 tonnes) a year. East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Warangal, Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts in Andhra Pradesh; Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli districts in Tamil Nadu produce this palmyra fibre in abundance. Trivandrum and Cochin in Kerala State may also be mentioned.

176. Kakinada and Tuticorin are the biggest export centres of Palmyra products. The fibres are classified according to their place of production and quality. The collection and extraction of fibre are mostly in the hands of agricultural labourers from whom the exporters draw their supplies for exports.

177. Generally, Palmyra leaves are harvested during February to May when people do not find sufficient work to attend, because of slack season for food crops. But there are palm-workers who are mostly depending on this harvest. The harvesting of sheaths continues practically throughout the year. But the major harvesting period is during the months of April and May. However, supplies are drawn throughout the year.

178. With palmyra fibre, different types of brushes like drain cleaning brushes, lavatory brushes, deck scrubbing brushes, cob-web brushes, hand broom and scrubbing brushes are made in important centres like Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur, Agra, Delhi, Colachel and Palghat. This fibre is used in some parts of Andhra Pradesh for rope making for domestic purposes to the tune of about 6% of the production.

179. On an average, about 4,064 metric tonnes (4,000 tonnes) per annum were exported during the period from 1911 to 1917 but after the First World War, the average exports diminished to 3,150 metric tonnes (3,100 tonnes). The year 1919-20 showed a tremendous increase to 8517 metric tonnes (8,283 tonnes). From 1920 the exports increased to gradually from 2,946 to 8,839 metric tonnes (2,900 tonnes to 8,700 tonnes) upto 1939. Due to non-availability of shipping opportunities during the Second World War period, the exports decreased to 2,677 metric tonnes (2,635 tonnes). After the War, the exports have regained acceleration and reached 10,160 metric tonnes (10,000 tonnes) during the year 1946-47. With ups and downs in export, on an average, 10,160 metric tonnes (10,000 tonnes) of fibre is being exported now-a-days.

180. The important buying countries are U.K., Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Japan, France, U.S.A., Australia and some East European countries.

181. A by-product obtained from the leaf is its rib. The ribs are obtained during the process of stripping of leaves for mat-making and these are known as Palmyra stalks. These stalks are being exported since Second World War. The average production of stalks in 2,032 to 2,540 metric tonnes (2,000 to 2,500 tonnes) per year and exports are mainly to U.S.A., Hong Kong, France and China through Hong Kong. U.S.A. is importing about 83% of our production. Kakinada and Tuticorin are the only ports of export. Now and then, Visakhapatnam and Cochin ports are also exporting the stalks, for want of space requirement of vessels at Kakinada and Tuticorin

ports. Tuticorin port alone handles about 80 to 85% of total exports. It is understood that these stalks are used in U.S.A. for mechanical road sweeper brooms and no use is found for them in India.

182. Some importers in U.K. Netherlands, Belgium, Scandinavia and U.S.A. require black or dark brown coloured fibres of standard size. Accordingly the fibre is dyed and cut to required lengths. Kakinada exports about 610 metric tonnes (600 tonnes) of dyed fibre annually.

183. Particulars of the number of dealers, the net turn over assessed and the tax realised in respect of palmyra fibre trade for the years from 1961-62 to 1968-1969 as obtained from the office of the Commercial Tax Officer, Kakinada are given below for comparative study of the industries and its impact on the economy of the city.

STATEMENT IV—(12)

SOME PARTICULARS OF PALMYRA FIBRE TRADE 1962-63 TO 1968-69

Year	No. of dealers	Net turn over assessed Rs.	Amount of Tax realised Rs.		
1	2	3	4		
1961-62	37	21,55,926	75,435		
1962-63	26	90,45,588	1,80,769		
1963-64	33	74,34,763	1,59,750		
1964-65	32	98,68,839	2,18,583		
1965-66	33	74,47,787	1,64,246		
1966-67	28	1,14,40,662	2,51,737		
1967-68	29	1,26,99,983	2,80,269	5,800	346 tonnes of stalks are also exported.
1968-69	24	1,14,63,976	2,29,948	4,845	327 tonnes of stalks are also exported.

N.B.—Data on quantity of exports are not available.

184. Apart from the exporters and suppliers, it is understood that about 250 to 300 persons are working in various

processing units like dyeing, size cutting, pressing and packing in Kakinada city. Though the harvesting of the raw material is seasonal, the units are providing employment to the workers throughout the year for carrying out the processing of the material at different stages.

The Salt Industry at Kakinada

185. Kakinada shot into the head lines in April, 1930, during the 'Salt Satyagraha' campaign started by Gandhiji, to oppose salt tax imposed by the British Government. Sri Parupudi Satyanarayna, Sri Garimella Satya Veerabhadra Rao, Dr. Uppuluri Gopala Krishna and others prepared salt and brought the same in fists in spite of torture by the Police. The salt pans were destroyed by the Police.

186. Salt production outside the factories, till then unknown to the common folk, gained momentum with the moral encouragement given by the leaders and subsequently with the removal of salt tax late in the forties, the common people built up a gainful occupation by mastering the technique of production favourably comparable with the out-put in the adjacent well organised salt factories.

187. The cultivation of salt commences with the preparation of land into salt pans (Fig. 5). The process is an elaborate one. The salt pans are fed with sea water and the system followed in these parts is 'single irrigation system' which is briefly as follows. The charging of brine into the crystallisers is spoken of as irrigation. This is being followed here as there is a threat of interruption by showers of rain in the midst of the manufacturing season. The prepared salt pans are fed with salt water to shallow depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the crop of salt is scrapped periodically once or twice a week when the density rises to 30 degrees beaumes. Like this, the process continues during the season. The crystalliser-beds are to be prepared with care and tamed frequently to minimise the damages they suffer during scrapping. And if the number of scrappings are minimised, the cost of maintaining the crystalliser-beds would also be minimised besides giving a cleaner crop of crystals.

188. Persons intending to cultivate salt in more than 10 acres of land have to obtain a licence from the Salt Commissioner, whose regional office is located at Kakinada. This means people who cultivate less than 10 acres need not obtain licence. It is ascertained from the office that there are no unlicenced culti-

vators of any extent. At present, there are two licenced factories with salt pans covering about 270 acres within the municipal limits. The average yield per acre is about 200 quintals (20 metric tonnes) and the ex-factory price ranges from Rs. 3 to 5 per quintal depending on quality. The production of salt during the preceding five years in the two salt factories of Kakinada is given below:

STATEMENT IV--(13)

PARTICULARS OF SALT PRODUCTION IN KAKINADA (1966-70)

Year	Production in Metric tonnes
1966	6,435
1967	1,418
1968	6,366
1969	3,804
1970	2,863

189. The success of salt production depends mainly on favourable weather conditions than on any amount of human effort. The fall in production during the successive years 1969 and 1970 was said to be due to heavy rains during these years compared to the amount of rainfall during the year 1968. Rains during the season have an adverse effect on the rate of evaporation and scrapping of salt. The amounts of rainfall during the years 1968 to 1970 were 630.8 mm, 1187.4 mm and 1145.1 mm. respectively.

190. There is a laboratory attached to the Assistant Salt Commissioner's office at Kakinada for testing and analysing the salt manufactured to achieve the 96 per cent Sodium Chloride as per the I.S.I. specification. An Overseer is also available at the disposal of the cultivators of the factories to assist in preparing the layouts on scientific lines.

191. As the margin of profit has been very low to small cultivators, and less remunerative when compared to other occupations like farm labourer or worker on daily wages, the salt cultivation as an economic pursuit has not been taken up by the common folk.

192. The entire local production of salt is said to be consumed in and around Kakinada only. The by-products like gypsum salt (Calcium Sulphate), Magnesium Sulphate, Bromide etc., are not being extracted at Kakinada factories. The salt manufactured is mostly used for human consumption, industrial consumption, manufacture of heavy chemicals like Soda, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Sodium Sulphate etc. It is also used in the manufacture of glass, textile processing, synthetic resins, tanning and storage besides extensive use in fertilisers and in cattle fodder.

193. The salt cess now being collected is 7 paise per bag of 40 kgs. of salt for an area above 10 acres and below 100 acres and the same is double for area above 100 acres.

194. During natural calamities like cyclones and floods, the Government of India come to the rescue of the cultivators with ex-gratia grants. The Government have granted an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 32,811 and a loan of Rs. 12,500 to the salt factories to incur expenditure for repairing the salt-beds which were damaged in the cyclone of 1969.

195. The two local salt factories are providing employment for over 1,000 persons during the season and for about 50 persons during non-season period.

196. There is an ample scope for production of salt in an organised way outside the factory zone, if the Government come forward in extending facilities of credit and exemption of cess for the small cultivators. Thus the manufacture of salt begun under the sacred auspices of the historic Salt Satyagraha in 1930, is bound to impart a fresh impetus to this cottage industry and improve the condition of the poor and backward class of population of the suburbs of Kakinada in particular and coastal villages at large.

Mango Jelly Industry

197. Production of Mango Jelly (*Mamidi Tandra*) is a growing industry in East Godavari district as a whole. Sarpavaram village, a suburb of Kakinada with a population of about 5,000 is widely known for its jelly industry and the people here eke out their living by manufacturing and exporting jelly. It is a principal occupation for the people during the season.

198. Mango fruit is perhaps the only fruit widely consumed by the common people: *kobbari Mamidi*—the King of juicy fruits, and 'Jahangir' and 'Himampasand' besides 'Banganapalli' among the fruits are the most sought after varieties.

199. The preparation of mango jelly is an elaborate process. Bamboo platforms, 30.5 metres (100 feet) long, 0.9 metre (3 feet) wide and 1.2 metres (4 feet) high are built in an open area. Mats are spread over them. Mango fruits are peeled and their juice is filtered in hand-made filter presses. After adding sugar to the juice, the resultant solution, thick brown in colour, is spread in layers on frames and exposed to the hot sun for drying up. The process of spreading the juice and drying will be continued until the standard thickness is obtained. After drying up for about three weeks, the jellies are removed from the frames.

200. East Godavari District is rich in mango gardens covering an area of about 50,000 acres. Truck-loads of mango fruits are also imported from Krishna and Khammam Districts for use. About Rs. 22 lakhs worth of fruits are used every year by this industry. Buyers from Calcutta come in March every year to give advances to manufacturer for supply of the jelly in large quantities at the end of the season.

201. This season-bound industry earns foreign exchange also besides providing employment to over 1,000 workers for about four months in a year.

The Chambers of Commerce

202. The manufacturers and traders in medieval times had their guilds which were a loose association without any set rules or conventions. They were local but tried to do the functions of the present day chambers. The members doing a similar trade often come together to ventilate their common difficulties and get them redressed by the Government authorities. The pyramidisation of chambers of commerce is a development to keep pace with specialisation and rapid industrialisation. Earlier guilds were pure Merchants' Associations. Later, when Industrial Revolution brought in manufacture, various Manufacturers' associations sprang up. Still later, when there was specialisation in trade, the Retail Traders' Associations came into existence. These specialised bodies could not look beyond their nose and their petty and local problems. A body which does something more was needed and this gave rise to the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, capable of speaking for all the

associations of trade and commerce which enjoy the affiliation. In India, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has about 120 affiliated members. In order to negotiate international, industrial and commercial agreements, a need for an international body was felt between the two world wars and so the International Chamber of Commerce came into existence in 1919. It is a consultative body for the U.N.E.S.C.O. and publishes an official bulletin 'World Trade' for the benefit of the business community and also acts as Court of Arbitration and its award has been accepted in 87% cases.

203. In the twentieth century, the functions performed by Chambers of Commerce are legion. They include influencing Government bodies, especially in representations and tariffs, trade promotion, product advertising, research and market development, standardisation, specifications, control of quality, elimination of unfair competition, credit service, economic reports etc.

204. In India, the British Trade and the then prevailing tariff policy gained virtually a strangle hold on Indian economy and commerce. The country was getting more and more impoverished in the last quarter of the last century when Indian economy was languishing, because the economic policy and the tariff policy of the Government of India were evolved for the advantage of the British trade. While vast quantities of raw-materials were exported from India at low prices, large quantities of goods manufactured in Britain were imported at preferential tariffs. The low import duties were even further reduced in 1879, the year of unprecedented famine in this part of the country. Death stalked across the face of the country and people suffered terrible misery and vicissitudes. Not withstanding such poor economy then obtaining in the country, the British Parliament further reduced the import duty to the point of virtual abolition of import duty. The Indian business community no longer, has any confidence in the Chambers of Commerce then functioning under the British hegemony and serving the interests of British.

THE GODAVARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

205. The growing dissatisfaction at the grossly discriminatory policies adopted by the Government of India and the failure of the Chambers of Commerce to safeguard the interests of Indian trade, led to the formation of "Indian Chamber of Commerce" in the year 1885 in Cocanada (Kakinada). The Organisation

of the Indian National Congress in the same year is a significant coincidence with the foundation of the Chamber with national fervour and it is a landmark in the history of our country. In the early days, this was sometimes referred to as the "Native Chamber of Commerce" the word 'Native' having the connotation given to it in those days of colonialism and belonging to the ruled, as distinct from an institution of the rulers.

206. In March, 1913, the name of the Chamber was changed to "The Godavari Chamber of Commerce", and on 24-11-1937, it was registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 as "The Godavari Chamber of Commerce Limited" with Headquarters in Kakinada town.

207. The chamber earned for itself a position of recognition in the commercial life of the District and became the accredited representative of several business houses here and worked to further the economic development in this part of the country. It became also a "source book" for several commercial houses. Right from the year 1886, it has been maintaining a record of current prices of all important items of merchandise and produce. The Chamber is being accorded representation on several Boards and Committees set up by the Government and Quasi-Government agencies like the Port Conservancy Board, Excise Licensing Board, Andhra Pradesh Minor Ports Development Committee, Railway Consultative Committee, Kakinada and Machilipatnam Customs Advisory Committee, etc., to work out and implement plans for the development of the District in various directions. Further, the Chamber tendered its advice/evidence before several enquiry committees/commissions of the Government as occasion arose. In fact, there is no subject connected with the economic and social advancement of the country on which the Chamber did not express its views. The range of subjects dealt with include acquisition of a powerful dredger for Coconada in 1914, evidence before Industrial Commission on Rice, Jute, Stockings, Cigarettes and Pencils in 1916, export of Indian and Burmese Rice to foreign countries in 1920, legislation on weekly rest day in 1920, Income-tax Amendment Bill in the matter of creation of Tribunals in 1922, Amendments to Indian Factories Act in 1926, promulgation of Press Ordinance in 1930, Internment of Mahatma Gandhi and encouraging Swadeshi goods in 1930, Indian Religious Pictures and Trade Marks (Prevention) Bill of 1930, Police Excesses on Khaddar Weavers in 1930, Indian Khaddar Bill in 1933, Quinine Policy of Government of India in 1934, Tobacco Bill in 1935, Stamp

duty on Cheques in 1938, Diversion of Railway mainline via Kakinada in 1951, formation of Andhra State in 1953 and A.P. G.S.T. Act in the matter of licence of taxation of Palmyra Fibre and Palmyra stalks in 1961. The Chamber also gave evidence before Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee in 1929.

208. The Chamber was recognised by the Government of India for purposes of issue of Sworn-weighers certificates, certificates of Origin and the like. The Chamber Conducts surveys of merchandise, acts as arbitrator and also interested in conciliation work. Particular mention can be made of the very successful way in which Sri B. Sanyasirao, president of the Chamber, Conducted the mediation in a large scale labour strike in 1961, solved the differences and established cordial relations between the employers and employees.

209. At present there are 82 members belonging to different trade and commerce activities.

210. The Chamber conducted classes for four consecutive years (1965 to 1968) in Business Management, specialised course in production, Management and Marketing and Training Course in export marketing. A large number of people belonging to different commercial organisations were benefited by them. The Chamber also organised two 'Blue Print Reading' courses, each of six weeks duration in the year 1966 and there was an excellent response from the industry for this course.

211. Another noteworthy achievement of the Chamber in 1964 is that it could send 54 members of the Trade and Industry to Hyderabad to undergo the Entrepreneurial Achievement Motivation Course, Conducted by expert psychologists of America and India under the auspices of the Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad.

212. The Chamber did not restrict itself to purely commercial and industrial activities. True to the traditions of Kakinada for voluntary service, the Chamber came forward in organising social service on occasions like the Bihar Earth-quake in 1936, Civil Defence in 1942-43, Godavari Floods in 1953, Fire Accidents in the city and suburbs from time to time.

213. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Godavari Chamber of Commerce, like the mighty river Godavari, has intricately woven itself into the Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Cultural and Social life of the District. During the last

85 years of its existence, it functioned as an independent and fearless body complementing where praise was due, criticising and advising where constructive criticism was warranted, and promoted the wellbeing and advancement of the District in various directions. The achievements of the Chamber have been possible because of the keen interest taken and co-operation rendered by all its members and devoted services of its past Presidents and Secretaries. Sri Vadakattu Perraju was founder Secretary. Dewan Bahadur Kommireddi Suryanarayana Murthy Naidu served as President for about 30 years and his untiring services are always remembered with gratitude by the traders of Kakinada.

214. It has celebrated the 'Platinum Jubilee' in 1969 as a land mark of having seen 'thousand full-moons'. With credit in the past, confidence in the present and hope in the future of fruitful service, the Chamber now looks forward to the completion of its hundredth year, the next landmark.

THE COCANADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

215. There is another Chamber of Commerce known as 'The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce' promoted by the representatives of the European firms in the year 1868 with similar objects as that of Godavari Chamber of Commerce. It was in existence even prior to the Godavari Chamber of Commerce. The two Chambers worked in Co-operation on all matters of common interest. It is praiseworthy that the two Chambers did not work at cross-purposes, but maintained cordial relations all these years and contributed their mite to foster the trading-inland and overseas, and industrial activities in and around Kakinada city. It is functioning now.

Source of Finance

216. So far as the sources of finance in the city are concerned, some improvement seems to have taken place. Even now, the public depend upon the traditional money lenders. There are about 30 licenced money lenders (pawn brokers) in the city besides a good number of unlicensed money lenders. They advance loans against mortgage of property like lands and buildings and against jewellery etc., and charge comparatively higher rates of interest varying from 12 to 36% per annum depending on the socio-economic condition of the borrowers.

217. The other important source of finance available to the public is the State Government through different agencies which advance loans to them for construction or purchase of residential houses, for purchase of cattle, for productive purposes, towards initial investment for starting enterprises, for expansion of the existing enterprises and to meet the expenditure on consumer goods. The rate of interest varies from 7 to 9 percent per annum.

218. The Government, through its co-operative department, has encouraged the public to form societies on co-operative lines with a motto of 'mutual help' by pooling their meagre resources or savings. There are different types of co-operative societies existing in the city with a good number of membership and financial resources pooled from the members towards their share capital and loans from the Government and other financing institutions for the benefit of members. The Government is encouraging the public or societies through their effective programme for providing credit facilities as a part of their policy for over-all development of the area. The societies advance loans to its members for several productive as well as non-productive purposes at comparatively lower rates of interest. In the initial stages, the response from the public to the co-operative movement was good. Now the popularity seems to be decreasing. The reasons for its failure to become popular and successful are varied, mainly due to party politics and selfish motives of the persons at the helm of affairs.

219. In spite of the sources from the Government, financing institutions and co-operative societies with comparatively lower rates of interest, small traders and common public prefer to seek loans from the private money lenders. The main reasons for this, according to some public, are the rigid conditions and the abnormal delays due to red-tapism which go with the loans secured from the Government source etc. The methods of the money lenders are simple and flexible. Their local knowledge and acquaintance with the borrower and their presence on the spot enables them to accommodate persons even without any tangible security. The volume of business by private money lenders could not be known due to their reluctance in revealing the facts.

Co-operative Societies in the City

220. The co-operative movement found its way in the city from the inception of the movement by the Government in the State. The following are some of the co-operarive institutions

catering to the members in particular and the public of Kakinada at large.

1. *The Kakinada Consumers' Central Co-operative Stores*:

221. This was organised in the year 1962 at the time of the Chinese aggression with the immediate and important object of holding price line by ensuring supply of quality goods to the consumers at competitive rates. This central stores has opened a 'Super Bazaar' on 5-7-1971 with financial assistance of about Rs. 1.2 lakhs by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Almost all the consumer goods procured at source are made available to the public at comparatively cheaper rates. For the convenience of the public, 'Super Bazaar' is located at a central place on the main road.

2. *Meher Consumers' Co-operative Stores, Kakinada*:

222. This is located in Gandhinagar. Government contributed Rs. 5,000 towards share capital. All the consumer articles like grains, pulses etc., are available for sale to the General public also.

3. *Ramaraopeta Consumers' Co-operative Stores*:

223. This is situated in Ramaraopeta. Government contributed Rs. 5,000 towards share capital of the stores. The sales are open to public also.

4. *Satsang Co-operative Stores*:

224. This store is situated in Suryaraopeta, financed by the Radhaswami Finance Corporation to the tune of Rupees one lakh with no aid from the Government and the District Central Bank, Kakinada, though it is a registered society under co-operative Act. All types of consumer articles are made available for sale to the public.

5. *Bank Employees Consumers' Stores*:

225. This is situated in Bank Street, and is financed by the share amounts of members and loans from the local banks. It caters only to the needs of the local bank employees.

6. *Government Employees Consumers' Stores*:

226. This was organised and registered in the year 1962. All the local State Government employees constitute the membership. There are about 2,000 members with paid up share

capital of Rs. 27,500. Government have contributed Rs. 50,000 towards working capital and Rs. 3,500 towards share capital, and an amount of Rs. 40,000 was financed by the co-operative central bank. One co-operative Sub-Registrar is working as 'Business Manager' of the stores with other staff to assist him. The average monthly sales of the stores are about Rs. 10,000. All consumer goods like grains, pulses, general goods, controlled and scarce commodities are available for sale to the members only.

7. *The Sarvaraya Textile Industrial Employees Consumers' Stores*:

227. This stores was organised by the employees of the Sarvaraya Textile Mills and is functioning on sound lines. All members of the staff constitute the membership and the benefit of the society is confined to the members only.

228. Apart from the above, there are some more consumers' stores working in the city. There are a few staff canteens and students' co-operative societies functioning in some institutions for the benefit of the staff and students to cater to their needs like lunch, books and stationery at comparatively cheaper rates.

229. There are about 10 'Staff Co-operative Credit Societies' for the benefit of the working employees to meet their short term credit requirements. In addition to their share capital, funds are being raised from some financial institutions like District Co-operative Central Bank and Banks in the city to cope up with the requirements of the members.

230. One Rickshaw Pullers' Co-operative Society is also functioning in the city since 1939. The membership during 1970-71 is 50. The main objectives are to negotiate their grievances like rickshaw rent, general amenities like 'rickshaw stands' in the city and to acquire credit facilities from the financial institutions like Banks and Central Co-operative Bank for purchasing rickshaws for allotting to the members on hire purchase system of easy daily or monthly instalments at moderate rate of interest. So far the society has not availed any financial assistance from the Government or the financial institutions.

231. East Godavari District Taxi Drivers' Co-operative Society is functioning since 1964 at Kakinada, the District Head Quarters. All the unemployed drivers having driving licence constitute the membership. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was

financed by the Government. Ten new Ambassador cars were allotted to the Society by the Government and they were, in turn, allotted to 10 members who fulfil the terms and conditions of allotment and become self-employed.

232. There is another Society known as 'The Kakinada Washermen's Co-operative Society' existing since 1965. The objects are acquiring credit facilities from Government and banks, and procuring of raw materials useful for the profession at moderate prices, and to meet all requirements congenial for improving their economic status in the society etc.

233. There are about 12 'Co-operative House Building Societies' in the city. Aquiring of land for house sites, recommending loan applications of the members for sanction of loans from different financing agencies are some of the important objects of these societies. The societies have acquired lands in different localities of the city. Some colonies like Srinagar, Sriramnagar, Dwarakanagar etc., have come up with decent and well planned layouts and to some the layouts were sanctioned for construction of residential houses in different localities.

234. The Government, the local employers and the Municipality are encouraging the house building activities. Many more house building societies are expected in the city in future and more so during the implementation of the proposed Master Plan for the city.

235. There are one 'Palmgur' and one 'Labour contract' societies existing in the city with ideal objectives but with no activities worth mentioning. There are 2 or 3 Fishermen's Co-operative Societies serving the members from the fishermen community for supply of their professional requirements and they are functioning on sound lines.

236. Patronisation of the co-operative institutions by the lower middle class is not up to the expectation of the Government. This is due to the fact that most of the householders belonging to lower middle class and middle class in the city are under varying degrees of debt at 'exorbitant' rates of interest. It will be interesting to enquire as to why more people do not utilise the facility by enrolling themselves as members of the societies, though they do not take lead to form one for them. An inquiry in this regard has revealed divergent reasons like lack of knowledge about the existence of a society, lack of confidence in persons running the societies and personal rivalry to some extent. There are persons who do not know that they

are eligible to become members of an already existing society or to organise a society for them. Further some persons have expressed that they are too poor to afford initial membership fee.

237. It is understood that in most of the cases personal bias against those who are taking initiative in setting up of the society or running the society is chiefly responsible for discouraging others from becoming members. Another disquietening cause noted was the spirit of party politics amongst the people, who besides wanting to show down those running the society, at the same time feared that they will not be able to utilise the services of the society because of nepotism and favouritism on the part of the members for their own friends. This clearly shows that the true co-operative and democratic spirit, the very prerequisites of successful working of the co-operative movement is lacking amongst the general public.

Ramdas Finance Corporation (Registered 1967) and Ramachandra General Financial Corporation (Registered 1967), Kakinada.

238. These two financial corporations are existing since 1967. The main activity is advancing money against new purchases of vehicles like lorries, buses, tractors etc. to a maximum of Rs. 35,000 of 80% of the cost whichever is lower, on hypothecation of the vehicles so acquired to the financier. The repayment of loan is on agreed number of easy monthly equated instalments depending on the loan amount and the status of the borrower. The rate of interest is 12% per annum. So far, about 350 persons have been benefited by these two institutions.

239. It is understood that an amount of about Rs. 25 lakhs was advanced to different parties. The source of finance to these institutions is loans from the banks on hypothecation of the hypothecated properties besides their authorised capital. The institutions have so far borrowed about Rs. 5 lakhs from their financiers. As the repayment of loans is on instalments, the amount so collected will be rotated in their business of advancing loans. By this process, the borrower may have to pay more interest indirectly than agreed, but it is not so painful as he repays the loan on instalments while earning on the acquired vehicle or machinery.

240. There are about five more institutions of this type catering to the needs of the interested public in and around Kakinada city. Just like any other financing institutions these pri-

vate institutions are contributing their mite in fostering the industries and, general enterprises for the economic prosperity of the individuals in particular and the society at large.

241. **Chit Funds.**—In addition to the above there are 4 more financing institutions coming under the purview of Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Act, 1971. When approached, the Chit Fund companies have expressed their reluctance to reveal the volume of their business. However, broad nature of business is known and the same as in 1971 is given below for each company.

242. 1. *The Sudarsan Chit Funds*:—The Chit amounts range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 20,000 depending on the number of months which are identical with the number of members. The amounts are given to members by auction in a stipulated time of 5 minutes to the highest bidder, subject to the maximum limit prescribed for each chit. In general, a member can bid upto a maximum of 25% of the Chit value. The following are the different combination of chits organised by them.

STATEMENT IV—(14)

CHITS AND VALUE, NUMBER OF MEMBERS ETC.

Unit No.	Chit Value	Number of members	Amount to be paid by each member per month
			Rs.
1	1,000	40	25
2	2,000	40	50
3	2,500	25	100
4	5,000	50	100
5	10,000	50	200
6	20,000	40	500
7	10,000	25	400

243. Like this, as and when the required number of members enroll themselves, a new series is started.

244. 2. *Ramgopal Commercial Corporation.*—This Chit Fund Company has got daily, weekly and monthly Chits, the

amounts range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000. No more information was supplied by them.

245. 3. *Udaya Bhaskar Chit Funds*:—This also conducts Chit funds on Daily and Weekly basis. The amounts range from Rs. 525 to Rs. 2,000.

246. 4. *Durga Chit Funds*:—This is now conducting Chits of Rs. 1,000 with 25 members who will pay Rs. 2.50 paise per day for 400 days.

247. It is understood that most of the petty traders like hawkers participate in daily and weekly chits. Some of the middle class employees also participate in the monthly chits.

Insurance Business in Kakinada

248. The following Insurance Companies have established their branches in Kakinada for covering all types of insurance requirements of the needy public.

1. The New India Assurance Company Limited.

2. The Hindustan Ideal Insurance Company Ltd.

3. The Madras Motor General Insurance Company Ltd.

4. The All India General Insurance Company Ltd.

5. The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited.

6. The New Great Insurance Company Limited.

7. The Home Insurance Company Limited.

8. The Howrah Insurance Company Limited.

9. The British India Insurance Company Ltd.

10. The Co-operative General Insurance Company Ltd.

11. The Premier Insurance Company Limited.

249. The following are some of the important insurance Schemes offered by the above companies:—

1. The composite package Insurance scheme.

2. Personal accident Insurance scheme.

3. Comprehensive policy scheme for private professional cases.

4. Motor Cycle Insurance scheme.

5. Motor Insurance scheme for commercial vehicles.

6. Machinery Insurance for agricultural pump sets.

7. Money in Transit Insurance scheme.

8. Combined Insurance scheme against Fire, Burglary, House Breaking, Larceny and Theft.

9. Workmen's Compensation Insurance scheme.

10. Plate glass Insurance scheme.

11. Fidelity Guarantee (Individual).

12. Doctors' Indemnity Insurance scheme.

250. As all general Insurance Companies are doing the same type of business with all or some of the above mentioned schemes, a unit known as 'The New India Assurance Company Limited' was contacted for securing the information about its business activities in and around Kakinada. It is found that this company has thriving business in the above mentioned insurance schemes. A branch of this company was established in Kakinada in the year 1960 and it has an extensive programme of business.

251. The quantum of business in this branch is about 1,000 policies per year. Now there are about 1,200 live policies covering risk to the tune of about two lakhs of rupees.

252. The public has realised the importance of the different insurance schemes in their own interest. The financing agencies have made it compulsory to insure the machinery or vehicles for which they have financed, primarily in their own interest as a security to their amount and secondly in the interest of the borrower. In general, the public are alert in availing the insurance schemes in the interest of continuity of prosperity.

253. It is understood that 40% of the total business to this branch is from Kakinada city only. This shows that the public are aware of the impact of insurance.

Life Insurance Corporation of India

254. After the nationalisation of life insurance business in the year 1956, a branch office was opened at Kakinada in the

same year. The main objects of the Life Insurance Corporation of India are well known.

255. The Branch Life Insurance Corporation office of Kakinada transacts all the types of Life Insurance and it comes under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Office at Machilipatnam. The jurisdiction of this branch comprises four taluks, viz., Kakinada, Pithapuram, Tuni and Prathipadu of East Godavari District. It is being manned by a Branch Manager with the assistance of an Assistant Manager as Class I Officer, 25 Officials of Class III and 5 sub-staff of Class IV. Under this Office, 16 Development Officers with 265 Agents form the executive for the development of business.

256. The agents work under the guidance of the Development Officers and are remunerated by way of commission on targets fixed from time to time. The development officers are salaried employees of the Corporation and their important development of mass contacts for propaganda of Insurance and overall development of Insurance business in his area of operation.

257. There are about 43,000 policies in force with an average value of Rs. 4,000 per policy. The number of policies pertaining to the people of Kakinada alone could not be supplied by the Branch Manager. The progress of this branch office as a whole is given below:—

Year	Approximate volume of business (in crores of rupees)
1968-69	1·43
1969-70	1·40
1970-71	1·67

258. The claims are being settled promptly and are paid to the insured or to the beneficiaries. The claim particulars in respect of Kakinada city alone for the year 1970-71 are not available. During the year 1971-72, the branch office has paid Rs. 6,000 to 5 beneficiaries after the death of 5 insured persons and paid Rs. 29,000 to 18 persons whose policies attained maturity in 1971-72. Thus, there are 23 claims from Kakinada city alone. In addition to settlement of claims, the Branch office is

also rendering service to the policy holders in matters like loans, revival of lapsed policies etc.

259. **The "Own your home"** scheme has been extended to Kakinada Municipal area since 1965. So far, about 16 loans were sanctioned to the tune of about five lakhs of rupees against 30 aspiring applicants. It is understood from the public that the conditions put forward by the Life Insurance Corporation in sanctioning the loans seem to be too stringent and they are not able to comply with them. The liberalisation of conditions in sanctioning the loan may attract more needy policy holders and public to avail this scheme of 'own your home'.

The Kakinada Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Kakinada

260. The Kakinada Co-operative Central Bank at Kakinada was established in the year 1917. This is one of the four Co-operative Central Banks in the East Godavari District. The taluks of Kakinada, Peddapuram, Pithapuram, Prathipadu, Tuni and Yellavaram constitute the jurisdiction of the Bank.

261. The primary objectives of the Bank are:

1. to finance co-operative societies registered under statute,

2. to raise funds for the purpose of financing the cooperative societies; and

3. to carry on the general business of banking subject to the provision of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act 7 of 1964 and Banking Regulations Act of 1949 applicable to Co-operative Societies.

262. The following types of societies constitute the membership of the Bank:—

1. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (medium and large).
2. Co-operative rural banks.
3. Co-operative Loan and Sale Societies.
4. Marketing societies.
5. Taluk Agricultural Co-operative Associations, and
6. Co-operative Weavers' Societies.

263. At present the Bank is having a membership of 568 comprising 529 Member Societies and 39 individual members against 86 (52 + 34) in the year 1917. The membership and the general financial position for the accounting years 1917-18, 1934-35, 1957-58, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are furnished below:

STATEMENT IV—(15)

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK, KAKINADA

Year	Members	Share Capital (in lakhs)	Deposits (in lakhs)	Net Profit (in Rs.)	Dividend %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1917-18	86	0 17	0.67	578	4
1934-35	277	0.88	5.64	6,175	5
1957-58	406	5.35	18.24	40,309	5
1968-69	562	19.43	33.03	2,21,684	3
1969-70	568	21.27	38.46	45,000	..

264. The Government have given Rs. 2 lakhs, towards share capital in the years 1957-58 and the same has been increased to Rs. 6 lakhs during the year 1961-62. The amounts shown under column 3 include the share capital subscribed by the Government. The above statement shows that the Bank is growing from strength to strength, year after year, though there were no dividends in the year 1969-70.

265. The Bank has sanctioned loans to the societies to meet the multifarious requirements of the members. The following statement shows the amounts advanced for different purposes, during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71:

STATEMENT IV—(16)

AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO MEMBERS BY THE CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK, KAKINADA BY PURPOSE, 1969-70 AND 1970-71

Purpose	1969-70 (in lakhs)	1970-71 (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Seasonal agricultural Operations (Normal)	75.21	85.52
2. Medium term agricultural loans	14.42	1.13
3. Weavers	6.09	5.02
4. Short term non-agricultural loans	16.22	4.97
5. Seasonal agricultural Operations (procurement)	0.32	..
6. Produce	..	1.87
7. Consumers	6.55	..
8. Sugar and rice	0.90	..
9. Marketing Societies	1 80	..
10. Medium term loans	0.43	..
11. Loans to individuals	..	0·80
12. Medium term conversion loans	2.85	..
	124.79	99.31

266. The bank has advanced Rs. 99.31 lakhs during the year 1970-71 against Rs. 124.79 lakhs during the year 1969-70, under various schemes.

267. As the loans advanced to the different member societies and individuals in the city are not available separately, the total volume of transactions of the bank are given in the above two statements.

268. Thus, the Co-operative Central Bank, Kakinada is one of the successful Co-operative institutions and is catering to the credit requirements of the Member societies.

269. Taking into consideration the volume of transactions, efficiency and service rendered to its members, the Bank is being comparatively graded from time to time. For three years during 1954-57, it was graded as 'A' class. The percentage of dividend distributed varied from 9% during the year 1924-25 to 3% during the year 1968-69. It has earned a net profit of Rs. 2,21,684 during the year 1968-69 against a profit of Rs. 578 during the year of inception in 1917-18.

The Land Mortgage Bank

270. The Land Mortgage Bank Movement was introduced in Andhra area in the year 1925 by establishing a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank in Gudlavalleru village of Krishna District. The Land Mortgage Bank, Kakinada was established in the year 1932 for providing credit facilities to farmers for over-all improvement in production of food items, and it is one of the 11 banks of like nature located in different Taluk headquarters of East Godavari District against a total strength of 181 banks in the State.

271. The Bank is democratic in character and federated into the Central Land Mortgage Bank at the State level. The membership is confined to the land holders in the area of operation which constitutes the entire Taluk of Kakinada. The Management vests in an elected Board consisting of 9 Directors of whom 7 are elected from among the borrowing members, each representing one group of villages and 2 are elected from non-borrowing members.

272. The Bank collects share capital from its members at the rate of 6% of the loan advanced. It holds shares in the

Central Land Mortgage Bank to the extent of 5% of the loan outstanding. The borrowing capacity is twenty times the paid-up share capital plus reserve fund.

273. Besides the short term credit facilities to the farmers to meet the seasonal requirements, the Bank is also providing long term credit facilities to the farmers.

274. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have channelised long-term taccavi loans through the Land Mortgage Bank since 1965. The Bank is advancing long-term loans for the following purposes:

1. Sinking and construction of wells.

2. Purchase of oil-engines, electric motors, and their installation including the amount required for payment of deposit to the electricity department for securing energisation and laying of pipelines for the distribution of water and construction of sheds.

3. Conversion of dry land into wet.

4. Purchase of tractors and other agricultural machinery.

5. Repairs to or deepening or sinking of bores in the wells and

6. Other development purposes which increase the productivity of the land such as addition of the special varieties of soils etc.

275. Construction of cattle sheds, permanent farm houses and sheds for processing of agricultural produce.

276. Emphasis is mainly laid on the first three purposes and about 85% of the advances are made for the same.

277. The subjoined statement gives the financial position of the Bank during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70. Under the item loans advanced, purposewise break-up of figures is not available.

STATEMENT IV—(17)

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANK, KAKINADA, 1967 TO 70

Particulars	Years		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4
1. No. of members	2,006	2,235	2,443
2. Paid up share capital	3,43,012	4,00,169	4,66,209
3. Investment in C.L.M.B.	1,80,300	2,00,300	2,46,800
4. Loans issued			
(a) Number	9,627	2,512	2,851
(b) Amount (Rs.)	1,83,24,072	75,40,657	85,29,667
5. Amount of loans			
(a) Borrowed during the year	8,21,650	8,07,835	9,23,425
(b) Repaid during the year	3,21,168	2,94,040	3,85,953
(c) Balance due as on 30th June to C.L.M.B.	36,31,440	41,46,735	46,84,207
6. Amount of loans due by members			
(a) Number	1,488	1,706	1,941
(b) Amount (Rs.)	37,59,128	42,50,437	48,32,689
7. Reserve Fund	75,319	78,185	1,02,197
8. Profit	47,603	46,241	11,993
9. Total investments under instalments.	4,77,981	7,06,037	6,93,498
10. Over dues			
(a) Instalments	..	..	60,421
(b) Percentage over dues to demand	..	..	8·4
(c) Foreclosed loans	11,502	12,784	11,429

278. As this Primary Land Mortgage Bank has a loan outstanding of above Rs. 20 lakhs and it is in a position to maintain adequate staff to serve the farmer in the area promptly and create sufficient reserves, it is considered as a viable unit. The bank receives deposits of varied nature and does almost all types of banking business.

Banking Institutions in the City

279. Institutional financing through banks is becoming more and more popular since Independence. Prior to Independence, the Branch of Imperial Bank of India, now re-designated as State Bank of India, established in 1885 and the branch of Andhra Bank established in 1927 were the two important financial institutions serving the city. At present, there are 10 banks with 15 bank offices in all, the State Bank of India and the Andhra Bank (the only non-nationalised bank in the city) having 2 sub-offices and 3 branch offices respectively, in different localities of the city.

280. The following banks have their branch offices in Kakinada city. The year of establishment of the branch office of each of the Banks is also given below.

1. The State Bank of India (formerly Imperial Bank of India)	1865
2. The Andhra Bank	1927
3. The Central Bank of India	1946
4. The Indian Bank	1947
5. The Syndicate Bank	1959
6. The Bank of Baroda	1960
7. The Indian Overseas Bank	1962
8. The Canara Bank	1966
9. The Punjab National Bank	1969
10. The Union Bank of India	1970

281. In 1966, the deposits and credits of banks at Kakinada formed about 3% and $2\frac{1}{2}$% of the total deposits and credits of Andhra Pradesh State; the deposits being Rs. 382 lakhs at Kakinada against Rs. 13,293 lakhs in the State and the credits being Rs. 201 lakhs at Kakinada against Rs. 8,108 lakhs in the State.

282. These Banks meet the credit needs of agriculturists in acquiring mechanised farm-equipment, fertilisers etc., advance loans to the industrialists, businessmen and deals in foreign trade etc. The potential exporters of palmyra fibre, palmyra stalks, coconuts, coconut shells, rice-bran, horns, tamarind seeds, etc., of Kakinada have been obtaining finances at lower rates of interest.

283. The banks are expanding their activities keeping pace with the economic and industrial growth in the vicinity, particularly since the recent nationalisation of the 14 big banks. A

study of the banking facilities in Kakinada reveals that there is not only a great need but also scope for further development of banking.

Details about depositors

284. The following is the position in respect of number of accounts and deposits with the banking institutions in Kakinada under each category as on 31-12-1970.

STATEMENT IV—(18)

NO. OF ACCOUNTS BY TYPE AND DEPOSITS

Category of Account	No. of Accounts	Total Amount in the Accounts (in lakhs of Rs.)
Fixed	4,505	199·18
Current	2,692	53·28
Savings	13,052	62·26
Other Deposits	2,624	32·38
Total	22,873	347·10

285. One of the banks viz., the Andhra Bank could not supply the number of accounts and account-wise deposits, but supplied the total deposits as on 31-12-1970, as Rs. 92.72 lakhs. Thus the total deposits in different accounts in all the banks put together amount to Rs. 411.51 lakhs.

Rate of Interest on Different accounts

286. On the fixed deposits, the rate of interest ranges from 2% per annum to $7\frac{1}{4}$% per annum depending on the amount and the duration of deposit. The current accounts are not allowed interest at all. The interest rate on Savings Bank accounts differs from Bank to Bank and it ranges from $3\frac{1}{2}$% per annum to 5% per annum. On other deposits, the rate of interest ranges from 2% per annum to $7\frac{1}{4}$% per annum.

The nature and volume of transactions

287. A statement showing the volume of transactions in respect of deposits in and advanced by all the Banks is furnished below:

STATEMENT IV—(19)

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES DURING 1968, 1969 & 1970

Year	Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)	Advances (Rs. in lakhs)
1968	217·19	186·69
1969	272·57	341.21
1970	269.59	418.12
Total	759·35	946·02

288. The Andhra Bank could not supply the yearwise particulars. It could supply the total deposits and advances as Rs. 93.61 lakhs and Rs. 61.49 lakhs respectively as on 24-9-1971 which are not included in the above statement.

289. In all, the volume of transactions by all Banks except Andhra Bank put together in respect of deposits and advances amount to Rs. 759.35 lakhs and Rs. 946.02 lakhs respectively during the three years 1968, 1969 and 1970.

Nature and extent of facilities

290. The banks have advanced loans for promotion of different activities in their area of operation. The following statement gives the volume of advances by Banks for promotion of cultivation, agricultural marketing, household industries, other manufacturing industries, commercial activities and personal loans during the year 1970:—

STATEMENT IV—(20)

AMOUNT ADVANCED BY PURPOSE DURING 1970

Item	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Promotion of Cultivation	46·67
2. Agricultural marketing	0·79
3. Household Industries	0·58
4. Other Manufacturing Industries	354·89
5. Commercial Activities	149·91
6. Others (Personal Loans etc.)	13·63
Total	566·47

291. The Andhra Bank could not supply the figures by purpose, but it has advanced a total amount of Rs. 66.38 lakhs for all purposes during the same period. Thus, all the 10 banks put together have advanced about Rs. 632.85 lakhs.

Quantum of work turned out:

292. During the year 1970, over 3,150 vouchers per day were attended to by all the above banks of the city. This includes purchase and sale of demand drafts, mail and telegraphic transfers, government transactions (in respect of State Bank of India), collection of bills, gold loans and all types of advances etc.

Staff

293. In all the above Banks, over 277 employees are working in different capacities. The ranking of the staff and scales pay attached to the posts are as follows:

STATEMENT IV—(21)

NO. OF EMPLOYEES BY RANK AND SCALE OF PAY

Category	No. of posts	Scale of pay	
		Rs.	Rs.
Officers	52	350	2,000
Clerks	159	170	550
Sub-Staff Class IV	66	116	200

Working Hours:

294. All the banks work from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. on week days with half-an-hour break for lunch and from 10.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M. on Saturdays.

Holidays:

295. All the Sundays and other holidays declared under the Negotiable Instruments Act are holidays for the Banks.

296. All the Banks are transacting all types of banking business including foreign exchange. Thus, the banks are playing a significant role for the development of trade and industry in the city by extending credit facilities to businessmen, Small Scale Industries, exporters, transport operators and agriculturists apart

from advancing personal loans to individual consumers for acquiring consumable domestic requirements.

Earner, and Dependent Ratio:

297. Distribution of sample population by earners and dependents is furnished in the following statement.

STATEMENT IV--(22)

EARNERS AND DEPENDENTS IN THE SAMPLE POPULATION

Total Population			Earners			Dependents		
Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F
1326	715	611	263	245	18	1053	470	593

(Vide table No. 22)

298. The statement shows that, out of 715 males, 245 males are earning members and out of 611 females, 18 females are earners. In other words 34.27% of males and 2.95% of females are earners which shows that 470 males constituting 65.73% of the males and 573 females constituting 97.05% of the females are dependents. Majority of earners are from the age group 25-59 and the dependents are 406 persons in the age group 0-14, 329 persons in the age group 15-24, 277 persons in the age group 25-59 and 51 persons are aged above 60 years. The dependents in the age group 0-14 constitute infants and school going children. Those in the age group 15-24 constitute students and females engaged in household duties. The dependents in the age-group 25-59 constitute 49 old and physically unfit males and 228 females of whom the young are engaged in household duties and the old are incapable of attending even to household duties. And the rest, 61 dependents aged above 60 years constituting males and females almost in equal proportion, are sufficiently old and can not attend even to their own personal routine (Table 22).

299. If religion-wise earner dependent ratio is considered there are 407 dependents among Hindus, 313 dependents among Christians and 478 dependents among Muslims for every 100 earners. Again among the so called higher castes of Hindus, the ratio varies from 300 dependents among the Naidu and the Kamma castes to 617 dependents among the Reddis. In other castes, it varies from 267 dependents among the Agnikula-kshatriyas to 1,200 dependents among the Velamas. Out of the

225 sample households, in one household of the Chakali (Washerman) community there are no dependents as all the members of the family are engaged in the traditional occupation of washing of clothes. In another household of Thoti caste, all the members of the family are dependent on the son of the head of the household, who is in Government service outside the city.

300. In Vada Balija and Adi Andhra Castes, there are 275 and 295 dependents, respectively, for every 100 earners. This shows that most of the persons of the lower castes irrespective of sex engage themselves in some gainful occupation or the other.

301. To sum up, there are 263 earning members constituting 19.83% and 1063 dependents constituting 80.17% of the total sample population which means that there are 404 dependents for every 100 earners.

302. As the above figures are based on a very small sample, one must not draw very rigid conclusions from the same.

303. Students constitute an important consumer community in a predominently consumer town like Kakinada. It is they that patronise the cosmetics, beauty business, garments business, Hotels & Bars and entertainment theatres. To study the annual expenditure and spending habits of the students of the two professional institutions viz., the Medical and Engineering Colleges, 5 students—3 from the Medical College and 2 from the Engineering College, who are residing in the hostels attached to the institutions are interviewed. An attempt is made to know their family background and their aspirations about their career. The information as reported by the students is summarised below:

Students of the Rangaraya Medical College:

304. *Srimathi Rajeswari*:—She hails from a rich agriculturist family of Undrajavaram, near Tanuku of West Godavari district. She is aged about 23 years. She studied S.S.L.C., in Zilla Parishad High School, Undrajavaram and P.U.C., in Ethiraj College for Women, Madras. She applied for three Colleges viz., the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, Madras Medical College, Madras and the Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada. She could secure a seat in this College by paying a capitation fee of Rs. 6,000 in June, 1966. Though the selection for admission is on merit basis, the payment of capitation fee is a must. She is in the final year M.B.B.S., staying in the Women's hostel attached to the college. The tuition fee is about Rs. 1,200 per annum. As she takes vegetarian meal, the mess bill varies from

Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per month inclusive of establishment charges like room rent, water, electricity etc. The following are her other expenses:

Other food items like beverages	Rs. 10 p.m.
Washerman charges	Rs. 10 p.m.
Recreation	Rs. 40 p.m.
Toilet etc.	Rs. 10 p.m.
Conveyance in the city	Rs. 8 p.m.
Books	Rs. 1,000 for the entire course
Medical student equipment	Rs. 180 for the entire course
Misc. expenditure	Rs. 15 p.m.

305. Thus, as per her version a medical student may require about Rs. 27,000 to take the M.B.B.S., degree in this college. Her husband is a Medical graduate undergoing house Surgeon apprenticeship in the Messoor Hospital, Vellore, Tamilnadu State. She did not spell out what she hopes about her career. Perhaps she along with her husband may start a clinic/hospital of their own.

306. According to her, the college has reputation for the good results and discipline.

307. *Kumari Gangotri*:—She originally belongs to Madras. She is aged about 21 years. As her father is working in the Union Ministry of Finance as Section Officer, she completed her Higher Secondary Education from the Government Girls' Model Higher Secondary School, New Delhi. Her mother, only sister and only brother are also well educated and are in service. She applied for the JIPMER College Pondicherry and the Rangaraya Medical College. She secured seat in this college from Central Government quota without any capitation fee and joined here in October, 1967. She is put up in the hostel.

308. She paid about Rs. 1,000 at the time of her admission into the college towards tuition fee etc. As she had half-fee concession, she pays Rs. 600 per annum towards tuition fees. Her expenses are as detailed below:—

For books	Rs. 100 for the entire course
Medical student equipment	Rs. 140 for the entire course
Mess bill (vegeterian)	Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per month
Washerman charges	Rs. 5 per month
Recreation	Rs. 10 per month

Toilet etc.	Rs. 10 per month
Beverages etc.	Rs. 25 per month
Conveyance in the city	Rs. 5 per month

309. In addition to English she can speak Telugu, speak and write Hindi and speak Tamil. After completion of M.B.B.S., she desires to study post-graduate course in Medicine. When asked about her marriage, she told that she will think about marriage only after completion of post-graduation. She, however, prefers to marry a man of the same profession.

310. According to her, she may require a total sum of about Rs. 16,000 to complete her M.B.B.S., degree course. She says that the results and discipline and other facilities like hostels are quite good.

311. *Shri Sanjeev Sagar*:—He originally belongs to Punjab State. His parents are settled at New Delhi. He is aged about 22 years. His father is an ex-serviceman served in the second world war as a doctor and now has set up medical practice at Delhi. His brother is in service. He did not try for admission in any other college. He got admission in this college in September, 1971 on payment of capitation fee of Rs. 12,000. Now he is studying first year M.B.B.S. and is put up in the Men's hostel attached to this college. So far, he paid Rs. 12,000 towards capitation fee, Rs. 300 towards registration fee, Rs. 1,200 towards tuition fee for first year. His other expenses per month are:

Mess bill (Non-vegetarian)	Rs. 190 p.m.
Washerman charges	Rs. 20 p.m.
Recreation	Rs. 20 p.m.
Beverages	Rs. 50 p.m.
Conveyance in the city	Rs. 15 p.m.

312. Thus he spends about Rs. 300 per month besides the amounts payable to college and towards books. So far he has spent Rs. 10 only for books.

313. As he is a new student he could not spellout his aspirations. He is of the view that the college is ideally situated and is known for good discipline and results.

Students of the Government Engineering College:

314. *Shri Pavan Kumar Sethi*:—He hails from Jammu of Jammu and Kashmir State. He is aged 20 years. His father is a retired Post Master. His elder brother is working as a post graduate teacher in a Higher Secondary School and the younger brother is studying P.U.C. in Jammu. One sister is studying M.A. (Hindi) and the other sister is doing I B.Sc. (Pre-medical).

315. As there is no provision for electronics branch of study in the only Engineering College of Jammu and Kashmir, the Jammu and Kashmir Government have sponsored two students of whom Shri Sethi is one. As such, the student has no option in selecting the institution. He joined this college in September, 1969 and now he is studying III B.E. (Electronics) of the 5 year course. He is put up in the college hostel, located in the college campus. Towards tuition fee during the first two years he paid Rs. 180 per annum and from second year onwards he is paying Rs. 216 per annum. He paid Rs. 23.50 per annum towards special fees. The examination fee is Rs. 40 per annum. His other expenses as given out by him, are as follows:

Mess bill (Non-vegetarian)	Rs. 100 to Rs. 110 per annum (exclusive of establishment charges like Room rent, water, electricity etc.)
Room rent	Rs. 60 per annum
Electricity & Water Charges	Rs. 40 per annum.
Dhobi charges	Rs. 10 per month.
Toilet goods	Rs. 10 per month.
Recreation	Rs. 20 per month.
Sports	Rs. 10 per month.
Fruits & Beverages	Rs. 45 per month.
Books & Stationery	Rs. 200 per annum.
Conveyance in the city	Rs. 20 per month.

316. Thus, his annual expenditure at Kakinada amounts to about Rs. 2,800 which includes tuition fee, boarding and lodging, books and other routine expenditure and excludes foot-wear, clothes and his travel expenses from and to his native place. He is receiving the Government of India Merit Scholarship of Rs. 1,320 per annum through Jammu and Kashmir Government.

317. Regarding his aspirations, he said that he will seek employment immediately after taking his degree. He is also having an idea to go for research after gaining practical experience. He is of the opinion that the education in this college is upto the mark. There are 7 students of Jammu and Kashmir State who joined in different years studying in this college.

318. *Shri N. S. S. Prasada Rao*:—He hails from Srikakulam and is aged about 21 years. His father is working as Gazetted Inspector of Schools in Visakhapatnam district, elder brother is working as Junior Engineer in Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, the younger brother is studying Intermediate and the only sister is working as an Assistant in a High School. All the three brothers of his father are in service, as Tahsildar, Principal of a Junior College and Professor of Electrical Engineering. So he belongs to a family of well educated persons.

319. He studied S.S.L.C. in Gumma Lakshmi Puram, P.U.C. in Eluru and is studying B.E. (Electronics and Communications) in this college since August, 1968. He secured seat in this college on the basis of merit, without any difficulty. Now he is in 3rd year B.E., of the 5 year course. He is putting up in the college hostel. The details of his expenditure during the current year are given below:

Tuition fee	Rs. 216 per annum (Rs. 72 per term for 3 terms in a year).
Special fees	Rs. 24 per annum.
Room Rent	Rs. 60 ,, ,,
Water and Electricity Charges	Rs. 40 ,, ,,
Sports subscriptions	Rs. 15 ,, ,,
Workshop dress	Rs. 35 ,, ,,
Books	Rs. 450 for the entire course.
Stationery articles	Rs. 20 per annum.
Mess Bill (Vegetarian)	Rs. 90 per month (Exclusive of establishment charges like Room rent, water & electricity)
Washerman charges	Rs. 5 per month.
Toilet goods etc.	Rs. 10 per month.
Recreation	Rs. 8 per month.
Conveyance in the city	Rs. 5 per month.
Fruits and beverages	Rs. 10 per month

320. Thus he requires about Rs. 2,000 per annum towards his expenditure in Kakinada. This amount excludes clothing, footwear and his travel expenses from and to his home town. He is receiving a Government of India merit scholarship of Rs. 1,320 per annum since his joining this institution.

321. In his view, the college is popular and reputed for good coaching and results.

Chapter V

ETHNIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

General:

1. The important religious groups in the city numerically speaking, are the Hindus, the Muslims and the Christians. The Hindus consist of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vysyas and Sudras, the four castes under the traditional 'VARNASRAMA DHARMA', be sides Harijans. They are subdivided into a number of sub-castes. There are also Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who cannot be categorised as a separate caste but are integral parts of the Hindu Community. There are Lingayats or Veerasaivas who worship Siva and wear Sivalingam. There are followers of the Brahmasamaj and there is an Upasana Mandir in the city the biggest of its kind.

2. The traditional distribution of occupations for the four principal castes seems to have been significantly altered, and it may be said that the 'VARNASRAMA DHARMA' has yielded place to the 'YUGADHARMA'. The Brahmin has no more a monopoly of learning and priesthood, than the Vysya of trade, the Kshatriya of Governance or the Sudra of tilling the soil. In all the communities there is a common hunger for more and better education and a uniform glamour for white collared job and positions of power in public life. Even now, certain castes or groups with specified occupations can be identified. The Vysyas of the city are, for example, largely engaged in trading activity. The Kapus, Telagas, Kammas, Kshatriyas are largely engaged in land-owning and cultivation. The Madigas and Malas who form the two principal sub-castes under Harijans are largely labourers. Tanning and shoe-making are also pursued by some of them. Recently some have taken up the pulling of cycle rickshaws as their means of livelihood.

3. There are also some other groups associated with distinct professions or trades. The Yadavas are primarily a caste of graziers and cowherds and have distinct agricultural background.

4. Idigas, the toddy drawing caste, had been rehabilitated as agricultural workers due to the introduction of prohibition. The recent lifting of prohibition has enabled them to revive their professional opportunities. Gamallas are also supposed to be Idigas as some of them draw toddy like the Idigas. The Karmabattus, Padmasalies and Devangas are the weaver castes. The

Kamsalis (Smiths) also called Viswabrahmins constituted primarily a community of goldsmiths, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and carpenters (Vadrangis). The Pallekarlu commonly known as Agnikula Kshatriyas and Vadabalijas are largely the fishermen (Fig. 16) the majority of whom are found engaged in fishing and fish trade.

5. The Kalavantulu who constituted a small caste of dancing girls and prostitutes are not at present exclusively devoted to their traditional professions of dancing and prostitution. Now many of them are found married and leading domestic life. But due to poverty and finding no other alternative for supporting life, some lower class of people and some socially expelled women for their immoral character, besides few professionals are understood to be in the profession of prostitution in the city.

6. Majority of Indian Christians (Fig. 6) are converts from the Hindu fold. They are both Catholics and Protestants. The latter, however, are numerically larger and belong to several denominations like the Lutherans, Baptists, Christians of the South Indian Church and followers of the Church of God and Church of Christ. The Christians of the city are engaged in a variety of professions though most of the educated persons are found engaged in teaching, nursing and preaching professions. Even though Christianity does not recognise any caste system, the influence of the castes to which they belonged before conversion from Hinduism does operate in their general social life and particularly in the matter of matrimonial alliances. Converts from the same caste are found to group together in such endogamous practices.

7. The Muslims in the city belong mostly to the Sunni Sect though there are some Shias also. Generally speaking, the Muslims are not found confined to any particular profession. They are found in almost all walks of life.

8. The following statement gives the distribution of total population of the city according to the Religion as returned during the last three censuses.

STATEMENT V–(I)

RELIGION-WISE POPULATION OF THE CITY AS RETURNED DURING THE LAST THREE CENSUSES 1951, 1961 & 1971

	1951				1961				1971			
	Males	Females	Persons	% to the total	Males	Females	Persons	% to the total	Males	Females	Persons	% to the total
Hindus	45,825	45,670	91,495	91·54	57,798	55,866	1,13,664	92·51	76,267	74,898	1,51,165	92·07
Muslims	2,598	2,487	5,085	5·09	2,724	2,634	5,358	4·36	4,025	4,223	8,248	5·02
Christians	1,449	1,833	3,282	3·28	1,634	2,009	3,643	2·96	2,093	2,329	4,422	2·69
Jains	49	15	61	0·07	43	20	63	0·05	201	122	323	0·20
Sikhs	..	1	1	..	10	9	19	0·02	15	19	34	0·02
Buddhists	..	..	..	..	115	1	116	0·09	3	..	3	..
Jews	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	6	15	21	0·02	1	1	2	..	3	2	5	..
TOTAL	49,928	50,024	99,952	100·00	62,325	60,540	1,22,865	100·00	82,607	81,593	1,64,200	100·00
% to the Total	49·96	50·04	100·00	..	50·73	49·27	100·00	..	50·31	49·69	100·00	..

9. It can be seen from the Statement that in terms of absolute numbers, the population figures of the major religions of Hindu, Islam and Christianity have increased from Census to Census but the properties varied slightly. People of other religious groups do not constitute a significant proportion; all put together constituting less than 0.3% at any time.

10. At the 1971 Census, 92.07% of the total population are Hindus, 5.02% are Muslims and 2.69% are Christians. When compared to 1961 population, the percentage of Hindu population has decreased from 92.51% to 92.07% the reason may be due to patronisation of family planning to restrict the number of births.

11. Though people are found to have concentrated in certain localities or pockets of the city by religious group, yet there are no wards or well defined territories of significant size which are exclusively inhabited by the people of different religions and castes. It is found in general there are some pockets within the wards of the city where people belonging to the same community live clustered together. Along with the Hindus, the Muslims are found in mentionable number in two out of the seven wards and form the majority in these two wards. They are also found, though in a scattered manner, in a few wards of the city. The Hindus, of course, are found in all the wards without exception. The Christian population is concentrated in Ward No. 4 along with other castes like Reddis and Adi-Andhra Christians.

12. There are a number of castes like Brahmin, Vysya, Kapu (Telaga), Kshatriya, Reddi, Kamma, Balija, Chakali, Naibrahmin, Kalavantulu, Velama, Agnikulakshatriya etc., among Hindus. No caste or community-wise population data are available for the city. But it is possible to arrive at some idea about the pattern of distribution of different castes, and communities from some important persons of the city besides the voters' list. The Kakinada city is considered to be a separate constituency for returning a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh State and the same electoral rolls hold good for election of Municipal Councillors. On examination of the ward-wise voters' lists available, it is found that no community has decisive dominance. It is multiethnic in composition. Numerically, the Kapu community comprising Telagas, Naidus etc., constitutes the largest group. Next comes the Brahmin community and then Vysya and the other important communities that are found in

city in considerable numbers are Christians, Chakalis (Washerman community), Agnikula Kshatriyas etc.

13. More concentration of Brahmin population is found in Temple street, Frazerpet and Ramaraopet. As the main market of the city is situated on either side of the main road starting from Salt Creek to Masjid Centre, the trading community *viz.*, Vysyas have good concentration here. The caste Chakali (Washerman community) is found in good number in Gandhinagar, near Ramaraopet. The Agnikulakshatriya community resides in majority in Etimoga, a named locality of the Municipality and also in Jagannaikpur by the side of Salt Creek towards sea-shore. The caste Kalavanthulu is found dominantly in Suryanarayanapuram along with other working class population.

14. Taking overall view of all the wards, it is found that though different castes and communities are numerically preponderant in different wards, the city as a whole cannot be divided into different segments with reference to concentration of castes and communities. Thus, different communities are found in different wards or localities in significant numbers and constitute majority or minority, as the case may be, according to their numerical strength of population. This type of pattern of interpenetrating dispersion of communities is socialogically significant. It is likely to contribute towards intra-ward conflict and tension but at the same time, it is likely to smoothen the inter-ward rivalry and help to the growth of a unified community life for the city as a whole which is expected to lead to secularism.

Demographic Particulars:

(1) *Distribution of population by Age and Sex*:

15. The statement showing the total populations and their variations during the last three census periods is given in Chapter II, Statement No. II(3)(c).

16. On comparison of sex-wise population during 1951 the figures show that there was slight preponderance of females over the males and the figures of 1961 show that males preponderated females and the same trend is observed from the 1971 Census figures. The sample survey figures confirm the same analogy. Figures showing the distribution of the entire male and female population by age groups are not available. But for the purpose of intensive survey conducted recently, 1,326 persons are

covered in 225 sample households. The distribution of the surveyed population by age and sex is furnished below.

STATEMENT V—(2)

SAMPLE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Age Group	Total population	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0—14	411	205	206
15—24	363	225	138
25—59	492	250	242
60 and above	60	35	25
Total	1,326	715	611

(Vide table No. 41)

17. The statement shows that the population in the age group 0-14 constitute 30.99%; the age group 15-24 constitutes 27.38%; the age group 25-59 constitutes 37.11%, and those aged 60 years and over constitute 4.52% of the total sample population of 1,326. The above ratios seem to indicate that the population in the age group 15-59 forms the majority. If the males and females are considered separately, the ratios are slightly differing. In case of males, the persons in the age groups 0-14, 15-24, 25-59 and 60 and above constitute 28.67%, 31.46%, 34.97% and 4.90% respectively of the total male population. Corresponding figures for females are 33.72%, 22.58%, 39.60% and 4.10% respectively. Of the total population, males and females constitute 53.93% and 46.06% respectively. This clearly shows that the male population is proportionately more than the female population. It can also be deduced that the adult male population in the age group 15-59 is also more than that of the female population of the same age group. This analogy also holds good even in the further break up of the age group 15-59 into 15-24 and 25-59.

(2) *Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status*:

18. The distribution of the entire city population (1961) by age group and marital status is furnished in Statement V(3). The distribution of 1,326 persons included in the sample, by age and marital status, is shown in Statement V-(4).

STATEMENT V—(3)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF KAKINADA CITY BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS AS RETURNED DURING 1961 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Age Group	Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		Remarks
		Persons	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
1	All Age Groups	1,22,865	62,325	60,540	34,667	25,408	26,072	26,317	1,497	8,301	89	514	..	..	
2	0—9	32,687	16,011	16,676	16,011	16,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	10—14	13,442	7,286	6,156	7,274	5,659	12	480	..	9	..	8	..	..	
4	15—19	12,961	6,731	6,230	6,393	2,293	336	3,842	2	30	..	65	..	..	
5	20—24	11,874	6,207	5,667	3,620	469	2,542	4,978	30	116	15	104	..	..	
6	25—29	10,532	5,257	5,275	883	113	4,304	4,779	55	256	15	127	..	..	
7	30—34	8,971	4,610	4,361	222	60	4,310	3,765	63	466	15	70	..	..	
8	35—39	6,863	3,403	3,460	84	48	3,247	2,852	58	513	14	47	..	..	
9	40—44	7,083	3,799	3,284	60	29	3,576	2,232	153	986	10	37	..	..	
10	45—49	4,582	2,318	2,264	32	21	2,155	1,367	126	857	5	19	..	..	
11	50—54	5,419	2,625	2,794	28	11	2,335	1,156	257	1,605	5	22	..	..	
12	55—59	2,325	1,194	1,131	9	12	1,053	397	129	714	3	8	..	..	
13	60—64	3,350	1,620	1,730	22	7	1,316	304	278	1,414	4	5	..	..	
14	65—69	895	435	460	10	1	328	60	97	397	..	2	..	..	
15	70+	1,869	819	1,050	13	8	555	104	248	938	3	..	..	..	
16	Age not stated	12	10	2	6	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT V—(4)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Sl. No.	Age Group	Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	0—14	411	205	206	205	206	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	15—24	363	225	138	211	95	14	42	..	..	..	1
3.	25—59	492	250	242	25	6	215	206	10	29	..	1
4.	60 and Above	60	35	25	..	..	24	3	11	22	..	..
	Total	1326	715	611	441	307	253	251	21	51	..	2

19. The table shows that out of the total sample population of 1326, there are 748 unmarried persons and the rest are married, widowed, divorced or separated. In other words, the unmarried persons constitute 56.41% and the married constitute 43.59%. Further, unmarried males constitute 61.68% of the total male population and the corresponding figure for unmarried females is 50.26%. Up to the age of 14, all the males and females are unmarried. Generally, it is observed that the boys and girls are married after attaining an age of 18 in case of males and 14 or 15 in case of females. In the lower classes of people, marriages for girls are being arranged quite early. The reasons, as ascertained from some of the girls' side informants are: (1) to reduce the burden of maintenance by reducing the number of members and (2) to avoid further social complications for marriage at a later age while the reasons given by the boys side informants are (1) to get one more person to their house who can be helpful in the household economic activity or for domestic work and (2) to prevent the boys from unwarranted immoral conduct before and after attaining adulthood. The above reasons were expressed by some of the parents belonging to the forward castes of Hindu religion like Brahmins, Kapus, Telagas, Velamas, Viswabrahmins, etc. especially in the case of female children. The other general details about age at marriage by religion and caste, etc. are discussed in Chapter VII Statement VII-(10) and VII-(11).

20. There are 253 married males and 251 married females, out of 715 males and 611 females. The lowest age group in which married males and females are found is 15-24. It is evidently true that the average age of marriage in cases of both males and females falls in the age group 15-24. On general enquiry among knowledgeable persons it is reported that 95% of the boys and girls are married in the age group 15-24.

21. There are 14 married males and 42 married females, one separated female, out of 225 males and 138 females in the age group 15-24. The married females are more in this age group as their partners may come under the next age group 25-59. It is a fact that the female partners will always be younger in age than males. In the age group 25-59, there are 215 married males, 256 married females, 10 widowers, 29 widows and one separated female out of the total of 250 males and 242 females. Knowledgeable sources reveal that in the age group 15-30, almost all the males and females get married. In the age group 60 and above, out of 35 males and 25 females, there are 24 married males, 3 married females, 11 widowers and 22 widows.

22. There are 72 widowed persons comprising 21 males and 51 females. It is observed that in majority of the cases, the termination of marital status occurred after the age of 35 in case of males and females as well. The number of males surviving their consorts is proportionately less when compared to the total widowed persons. This may be possible to a greater extent that proportionately larger number of widowers remarry. (vide table 42).

23. There are two separated females in the sample population and the reasons put forth are both due to family quarrels—one at the age of 19 and the other at the age of 50. It is possible that there may be some cases of concealment of the facts due to various reasons known to the individuals.

(3) *Distribution of population by religion, caste and number of households*

24. The subjoined statement gives the sexwise distribution of the sample population by number of households, religion and caste.

STATEMENT V—(5)

SEXWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, RELIGION AND CASTE

Religion	Caste	No. of households	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	Adi Andhra	15	75	34	41
	Adi Velama	7	36	15	21
	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	22	12	10
	Balija	1	8	3	5
	Brahmin	50	310	174	136
	Chakali	1	5	2	3
	Devangulu	2	11	8	3
	Gavara	1	8	3	5
	Gowda	5	23	11	12
	Kalavantulu	5	27	15	12
	Kamma	1	4	3	1
	Kapu	19	101	57	44

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kshatriya	5	25	14	11
	Nai-Brahmin	1	5	2	3
	Naidu	1	4	2	2
	Reddy	7	43	22	21
	Sale	8	52	27	25
	Satani Vaishnava	1	10	4	6
	Setti Balija	13	79	43	36
	Telaga	14	90	52	38
	Telukula	1	7	5	2
	Toti	1	6	3	3
	Vysya	15	89	49	40
	Velama	3	13	7	6
	Viswabrahmin	4	29	16	13
	Vada Balija	14	75	34	41
	Yadava	9	55	37	18
	Total	207	1212	654	558
2. Muslims		6	52	27	25
3. Christians		12	62	34	28
	Grand Total	225	1326	715	611

25. The statement shows that the sample survey covered 27 Hindu castes comprising 207 households with a total of 1,212 persons in addition to 6 Muslim households consisting of 52 persons and 12 Christian households consisting of 62 persons. The Hindus constitute 91.40% and the Muslims and Christians constitute 8.60% of the total sample population. Though the size of the sample is small, it is presumed that it can represent the demographic situation prevailing in the city. And it is to be concluded that there is no considerable disparity in the sex ratio of the population of different religions. If the different castes of Hindu religion are considered separately, the male and female populations are found to be distributed in equal numbers.

(4) *Distribution of population by Age, Sex and Educational Status*

26. Sexwise particulars of the entire population by educational standards are furnished in the annexure and other particulars of education are already discussed in Chapter III.

27. The following statement gives the sexwise distribution of the sample population by religion, caste and educational standards.

[Statement—V(6) overleaf]

STATEMENT V—(6)

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF SAMPLE POPULATION BY SEX, RELIGION/CASTE AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Literates without educational standard		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculate or Higher Secondary		Graduate		Post Graduate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Adi-Andhra	3	2	9	13	6	5	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	1	1	4	5	4	4	1	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	5	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	..	1	37	59	52	25	46	10	9	1
6.	Chakali	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..
9.	Gowda	...	1	6	5	2	3	2	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	..	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	3	6	19	16	15	6	4	..	..	1
13.	Kshatriya	1	..	3	5	6	2	2	..	1	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Naidu	...	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	...	...	12	5	..	..	..	1	..	..
17.	Sale	1	4	9	12	7	..	2	1	..	..
18.	Satani-Vaishnava	...	...	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	3	...	13	15	8	4	4	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	...	..	17	17	11	3	9	1	..	..
21.	Telukula	...	...	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	...	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	...	..	18	18	22	6	4	..	..	..
24.	Velama	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	..	..	..
25.	Viswabrahmin	1	1	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vadabalija	3	..	10	5	1	1	1	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	..	..	18	8	7	1	5	..	..	..
28.	Christian	..	..	5	8	12	6	6	5	1	..
29.	Muslim	..	..	6	9	8	4	4	..	..	..
	TOTAL	24	18	217	225	172	75	98	18	13	3

Literates	—	917	
Illiterate	—	409	
Total		1326	% Literacy: 69·1

STATEMENT V—(6)

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF SAMPLE POPULATION BY SEX, RELIGION/CASTE AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Technical Diploma Holders		Professional Degree Holders				LAW		Other Diploma Degree Holders	
				Medical		Engineering					
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	6	1	..	..	6	..	3	..	3	2
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13.	Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
18.	Satani-Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Sètti Balija	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Telukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswabrahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vadabalija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
28.	Christian	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	20	2	4	..	14	..	5	..	3	5

28. The statement shows that there are 917 literates and educated persons and 409 illiterates thus giving 69.10% of literacy comprising 43% in males and 26.10% in females in the sample population. The percentage of literacy among the total population of the city as returned in 1971 is 49.77 comprising 57.78% in males and 41.66% in females against 44.54%, 53.88% and 34.92% respectively for persons, males and females in 1961. As per the 1971 Census, the percentage of literacy of the entire district is only 31.02 comprising 37.57% in males and 24.45% in females, against 26.0%, 33.40% and 18.59% in persons, males and females respectively in 1961 Census. The above facts and figures show that the literacy is on the increasing side and the percentage of literacy in the city is comparatively more due to the fact that the city, being the headquarters of the district has become a seat of education with a good number of educational institutions of all types. Added to this, the number of hostels and free boarding and lodging facilities in some choultries sponsored by the philanthropic public are some of the attractions for the students.

29. The study of the educational status of the sample population by sex gives further insight. Out of 917 literates, males and females are 571 and 346. In other words, males constitute 62.30% and females constitute 37.7% of the total literate persons. There are 23 professional degree holders. Out of the 132 graduates and post-graduates, there are 111 males and 21 females. The persons up to matriculation standard numbering 731 consisting of 413 males and 318 females form the majority when compared to the total educated persons. There are less female post-matriculates than the males. This reveals that the female education after post-matriculation is not up to the expectation.

30. The disparity in the percentages of literacy of the total population of the city and the sample population is due to the fact that most of the literates are migrants from outside the city who are sojourning in the city in connection with their jobs.

31. If the various castes among the Hindus are considered separately, it is found that the percentage of literacy among Brahmins is fairly high and next come the castes Kapu, Velama, Viswabrahmin, etc., in that order. It can be said in a guarded manner that among the Hindus, the social and cultural processes leading to education beyond primary level seem to be confined to the above mentioned castes.

32. Among the Christians, the literacy percentage has kept up with total population which may be due to the fact of their economical backwardness. Among the Muslims, there are about

15 post-matriculates, 12 matriculates, 4 graduates and one medical graduate and one engineering graduate out of total sample Muslim population of 52 persons, thus giving 63.46% of literacy. The figures also reveal that most of the persons discontinue their education after matriculation and seek employment which may be due to the facts of less interest in education or poverty or both.

33. It is found that 41 persons of the sample population in the age group 6-14 have never attended school and the most common reasons offered are lack of interest and poverty.

34. Summing up, the overall percentage of literacy in the city is on the increasing side which means that the public are realising the importance of education in life and its impact on the morale.

35. A variant form of measuring educational attainments is known as 'educational score'. In the following pages, educational score by caste/tribe/community, sex, religion, mother tongue are discussed.

Educational score by caste/community

36. Different educational levels are given different points as stated in the foot-note and average educational scores are calculated by totalling the points of individuals, males and females and dividing the total with the number of individuals, males and females, respectively.

37. The following statement shows the educational scores by sex of different castes/communities in the town for the population covered by the survey.

Method of Calculating education score : Points are given to each individual with reference to his/her educational level as follows:—

Illiterate	—	0
Literate without educational level	—	1
Primary or Junior Basic	—	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	3
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	—	4
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	—	5
University Degree	—	5
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree	—	5
Post Graduate Degree other than technical	—	5
Degree	—	5
Post Graduate technical Degree	—	15
Ph. D or equivalent and higher Degree	—	16

STATEMENT-V-(7)

EDUCATIONAL SCORE BY SEX AND CASTE/COMMUNITY

Caste/Community	No. of House-holds	Population			Average educational score per			
		Persons	Males	Females	Person	Male	Female	House-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Adi-Andhra	15	75	34	41	1·16	1·30	1·05	5·80
2. Adi Velama	7	36	15	21	1·94	3·13	1·09	10·86
3. Agnikula Kshatriya	3	22	12	10	0·86	1·08	0·60	6·33
4. Balija	1	8	3	5	1·62	2·60	1·00	13·00
5. Brahmin	50	310	174	136	2·83	3·50	1·94	17·04
6. Chakali	1	5	2	3	0·80	2·00	..	4·00
7. Devangulu	2	11	8	3	3·54	4·38	1·30	19·50
8. Gavara	1	8	3	5	2·00	3·30	1·20	16.00
9. Gowda	5	23	11	12	2·08	2·50	1·80	9.60
10. Kalavanthulu	5	27	15	12	1·07	1·00	1·17	6·00
11. Kamma	1	4	3	1	1·20	1·60	..	5·00
12. Kapu	19	101	57	44	1·80	2·07	1·50	9·05
13. Kshatriya	5	25	14	11	2·04	2·50	1·40	11·02
14. Nai Brahmin	1	5	2	3	3·40	3·50	3·30	17·00
15. Naidu	1	4	2	2	2·50	4·00	1·00	5·00
16. Reddy	7	43	22	21	0·90	1·08	0·71	5,30
17. Sale	8	52	27	25	2·07	2·70	1·30	13.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Sathani Vaishnava	1	10	4	6	1·40	1·70	1·10	14·00
19. Setti Balija	13	79	43	36	1·61	1·90	1·17	9·85
20. Telaga	14	90	52	38	2·00	2·50	1·20	12·57
21. Telukula	1	7	5	2	1·40	1·60	1·00	10·00
22. Toti	1	6	3	3	2·00	3·00	1·00	12·00
23. Vysya	15	89	49	40	2·09	2·70	1·35	12·33
24. Velama	3	13	7	6	2·50	3·40	1·50	11·00
25. Viswabrahmin	4	29	16	13	1·60	1·50	0·53	8·03
26. Vada Balija	14	75	34	41	0·50	0·80	0·30	3·14
27. Yadava	9	55	37	18	1·96	2·32	1·30	12·22
28. Christian	12	62	34	28	2·56	2·90	2·30	14·50
29. Muslim	6	52	27	25	1·80	2·44	1·70	16.00
TOTAL	225	1,326	715	611	1.94	2.43	1.36	11.42

38. The above statement shows that the household average educational score is maximum with 19.5 among Devangulu (Weavers) followed by Brahmins (17.04), Nai Brahmins (17.0), Gavaras (16.0), Muslims (16.0), Christians (14.5), Sathani Vaishnavas (14.0) etc. The minimum household educational score is held by the Vada Balijas with 3.14 (for 3 persons per household on average) and for Chakalis it is 4.0 for 5 persons.

39. The average per head educational score is also high among Devangulu (3.54), followed by Nai Brahmins (3.4), Brahmins (2.83), Christians (2.56), Naidu (2.5), Vysya (2.09), Sale (2.07), Gowda (2.08), Kshatriya (2.04), Toti (2.0), etc. It is the lowest among Vada Balijas with 0.5 and for Agnikula Kshatriyas it is 0.86. The same for other communities varied between 0.9 and 2.0.

40. Taken by sex, among males, it is highest among Devangulu, (4.38), followed by the Naidus (4.0), Nai Brahmins (3.5), Gavaras (3.3) etc. The least score was that of Vada Balija men with 0.8, Reddis (1.08), Agnikula Kshatriyas (1.08), Kalavanthulu (1.0), while the average educational scores of other communities varied between 1.6 and 3.13. Among females of Kammas and Chakalis the educational score is 'NIL'. It is the highest among Nai Brahmins (3.3) followed by Christians (2.3), Brahmins (1.94), Gowdas (1.8) etc. The same for females of other communities is varying between 0.3 (among Vada Balijas) and 1.7 (among Muslims). Among all the communities except Kalavanthulu (where it is 1.17 among females and 1.0 among males), the educational score among females is lagging behind that of males.

Educational score by Religion

41. In the 207 households belonging to 27 castes/communities of Hindu religion, there are 1,217 persons of whom 654 are males and 563 are females. In the 12 Christian households, there are 62 persons—34 males and 28 females. In the 6 Muslim households, there are 47 persons—27 males and 20 females. The average educational scores by sex of the people belonging to the three different religions are as shown below:—

Religion	Average educational score per		
	Person	Male	Female
1. Hindu	1·90	2·45	1·29
2. Christian	2·56	2·90	2·30
3. Islam (Muslims)	1·80	2·44	1·70
Average	1.94	2.43	1.36

[Pl. see statement V-(7) also].

42. Average educational score is more among both males and females of Christians followed by Hindus and Muslims.

Educational score and households by State/District to which belong

43. As many as 199 out of the 225 households hailed from places within the district. The average educational score among the 1,188 persons belonging to these households is 1.96. It is the highest among the people who hailed from Srikakulam district with 4.1 followed by people hailing from Tamilnadu State with 3.6, people hailing from Cuddapah district with 3.5, Guntur district with 3.0, people hailing from Orissa State with 2.76, people hailing from West Godavari district with 2.5, Visakhapatnam district with 1.65 and the last for people hailing from Hyderabad city with 1.0. It cannot be inferred that people with higher educational qualifications only have migrated to this town. At the same time, it cannot be denied that most of the people hailing from places outside the district have some educational attainment to their credit.

Chapter VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

1. Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population. The population of a country or a village or a town increases by births, decreases by deaths and increases or decreases due to the net difference between the number of people coming in for settlement and going out for settlement elsewhere. During the past 3 or 4 decades, the birth rate remained more or less stationary while the death rate declined considerably due to the improvements brought about in the fields of health and medicine. In this regard, Kakinada is in line with the country or the State in general. Added to this, due to better living conditions, availability of employment opportunities to the unemployed and surplus rural labour in the industrial units and due to the immense educational facilities, avenues in trade and commerce and urban amenities available here, considerable population of the neighbouring taluks and other districts even have settled in Kakinada.

2. Kakinada city holds out attraction to in-migrants owing to its excellent educational facilities and employment opportunities in various industrial, trading and commercial establishments. The city being the headquarters of a large surplus district for rice, it presents an appearance of prosperity and plenty, owing to the location of a good number of rice mills, iron foundries, steel rolling mills, automobile spare parts manufacturing companies and such other medium and small scale industries. Added to this, Kakinada gained importance for both internal and external trade through the port with good employment potentiality. In this chapter, an attempt is made to study the last component of population growth i.e., migration.

Nativity Index:

3. The ratio or proportion or percentage of persons born in the referrent town to the total population of the town is

called its nativity index. As of the 1961 Census data, the nativity index of the following Cities is as given below.

STATEMENT VI-(1)

NATIVITY INDEX OF CERTAIN CITIES IN THE STATE AS OF 1961 CENSUS

Name of City	Population of the City as of 1961 Census	People born in the City as of 1961 Census	Nativity Index Col (3)/Col (2) X 100 (Percentage)
1	2	3	4
Hyderabad	1,110,118	834,857	75·20
Vijayawada	228,787	88,104	38·51
Guntur	186,611	91,164	48·85
Visakhapatnam	177,120	103,914	58·67
Warangal	155,577	103,145	66·30
Rajahmundry	129,124	70,007	54·21
Eluru	107,970	52,259	53·03
Nellore	106,607	63,128	59·21
Bandar (Masulipatam)	100,480	63,007	62·71
Kurnool	100,171	62,915	62·80
Kakinada	121,786	70,998	58·30

4. It can be seen from the above statement that the Nativity Index of the town is not high compared to Hyderabad City, the State Capital, Warangal, the second largest city in the Telangana area, Masulipatam, the district headquarter city of Krishna district and Kurnool City which happened to be the capital of Andhra State during 1953-56 and Nellore, another district headquarters town and Visakhapatnam, a district headquarters and growing industrial city of the State. However, the nativity index of Rajahmundry, a taluk and Revenue Divisional headquarters town of the same district, Vijayawada, a big railway junction and a transport town, Guntur and Eluru—district headquarters towns—have lesser nativity indices compared to Kakinada City.

5. It can be inferred from the above that though Kakinada is a very ancient town with the oldest municipality, is not growing rapidly and its recent growth cannot stand favourably when compared with some towns like Guntur, Vijayawada and even

Rajahmundry and Eluru. However, the nativity index of Kakinada City is lower than those of the district (63.93%) and the State (68.11%).

6. The following statement gives the distribution of population by their place of birth as returned in 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

STATEMENT VI —(2)

CITY POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH AS PER 1951, 1961 & 1971 CENSUSES

Place of birth	Number of persons		
	1951	1961	1971
Born in the city	N.A.	72,077	1,33,140
Born within the district	90,839	33,274	19,000
Born within the other districts of the State	7,828	15,626	10,255
Born outside the State but within the Country.	811	1,888	1,465
Born in other countries	357	N.A.	340
Birth places not returned	117	Nil	..
	99,952	121,786	1,64,200

Note 1.—This figure includes those born in the city also.

2.—Place of last residence data are made use of for this purpose.

7. The figures of 1951 reveal that about 10% of the persons were born outside the district but were living in the city. The 357 persons born outside the country might be concerned with the foreign trade and representatives of foreign collaborated companies. Out of these 357 persons born in other countries, 277 persons were born in Burma, 3 in Ceylon, 20 in Nepal, 33 in Pakistan, 3 in other Asian countries, 9 in European countries, 5 in countries of South Africa and 7 in American countries.

8. The distribution of poulation as returned during 1961 Census reveals that 72,077 persons were born in the city itself. 33,274 persons comprising 26,726 persons born in rural areas and 6,548 persons born in urban areas of the same district were born outside the city, but within the district were living in the city. A total of 15,626 persons comprising 9,467 persons born in the rural areas and 6,159 persons born in urban areas outside the district but within the State were living in the city. Apart from

this, 1,888 persons, reported to have been born outside the State but within the country, were living in the city.

9. The population of the city according to 1951 Census was 99,952 and the corresponding figure in 1961 has gone upto 122,865 indicating an increase of 22.92% over the decade 1951-61. It may be assumed broadly that the increase of population has been at the rate of 2.29% per year during the decade and the corresponding growth rate for the decade 1961-71 is 3.36 per cent. Likewise, a study of population figures for the last 60 years (Statement II—(2)) shows a steady upward trend of population although the rate of growth is uneven. Inspite of the phenomenal increase in the jurisdictional limits of the city at different periods, the density of puplation during 1951, 1961 and 1971 stood at 4,880, 5,069, 5,444 per sq. Km. respectively which indicates that the density is ever increasing. The births and deaths registered in the city (Please see Statement III—14(a)) reveal how the population is increasing. The increase in population reveals that quite a number of persons have migrated into the city during the past few years. In recent years about 1,000 displaced persons from Burma (who have been repatriated) have been rehabilitated in the city. Details about repatriates are given in the Appendix-20.

10. Such a study of migration covers two aspects viz., in-migration and out-migration. Both of them are equally important and no study of migration would be complete without either of them. The out-migration particulars could not be collected but attempted in a general way to some extent. The in-migration particulars in respect of 225 households covering a population of 1,326 persons were collected on a sample basis. In order to evaluate the extent of in-migration, the birth places of all the members of the sample households were ascertained and summarised in the Statement below:

STATEMENT VI—(3)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH, RURAL, URBAN BY RELIGION, CASTE & COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total	In the Taluk		Other Taluk in the District		Other District in the State		Other States in the Country		Other Countries		Remarks if any
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Adi-Andhra	75	25	40	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi Velama	36	..	15	..	1	..	11	..	9	..	..	..
3.	Agnikulakshatriya	22	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	8	1	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	310	21	142	41	49	25	25	..	7	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	11	..	4	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	23	2	15	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	27	1	12	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	101	17	65	..	11	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	25	3	11	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai Brahmin	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	43	2	35	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	52	15	33	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VI—(3)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Satani Vaishnava	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Settibalija	79	6	53	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	6	..
20.	Telaga	90	13	45	8	15	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Telukula	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	6	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	89	14	57	7	6	2	2	..	..	..	1	..
24.	Velama	13	..	4	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	29	..	23	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vadabalija	75	15	58	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	55	13	33	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	62	5	38	2	5	2	9	..	1	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	52	2	35	..	7	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
	TOTAL	1,326	160	775	79	151	41	98	..	20	..	7	.

	Rural		*Urban*		TOTAL
Births :	280	+	1,046	=	1,326
Percentage :	21·12%		78·88%		

(For further details please refer tables 44, 45 & 46.)

11. The Statement shows that, out of 1,326 persons included in the sample, 935 persons were born within the Taluk (including the city); 230 persons were born outside the Taluk but within the District: 134 persons were born outside the District but within the State; 20 persons were born outside the State but within the country and 7 persons were reported to have been born in other countries like Burma and Ceylon. In other words, it can be said that, the number of persons born in rural areas constitute 21.12% and those born in urban areas constitute 78.88% of the total sample population. If the religion and caste-wise births are considered, it is found that out of the 1,212 Hindus, 855 were born within the Taluk; 216 were born outside the Taluk but within the District; 117 were born outside the District but within the State; 17 were born outside the State but within the country and 7 were born in other countries. Out of the 62 Christians, 43 persons were born within the Taluk; 7 were born outside the Taluk but within the District; 11 were born outside the district but within the State and one person was born outside the State but within the country. Out of 52 Muslims, 37 were born in the Taluk; 7 were born outside the Taluk but within the District; 6 were born outside the District but within the State and 2 persons were born in other parts of India. It appears that there is comparatively less mobility among Muslims and Christians. Among Hindus, it is fairly high but this mobility is practically confined to the State. The number of persons who have settled from other parts of India, as far as sample population is concerned is insignificant. If considered caste-wise, it is found that the mobility is very high among the Brahmins, Kapus, Telagas and Reddis. It is fairly high among Vysyas and Settibalijas. It is very low in respect of other castes except Vadabalija. The mobility among the Vadabalija community is insignificant.

Settlement of Households in the city

(i) *Place of origin of the households*:

12. The following Statement gives the settlement history of the migrated households from the rural/town/city areas by duration of migration.

STATEMENT VI—(4)

SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE VILLAGE/TOWN/CITY

Sl. No.	Duration of migration	Characteristic of the place from where migrated				Total of house-holds	Percen-tage to total
		Village	Small town less than 20,000 popu-lation	Medium size town 20,000 to 1 lakh popu-lation	City 1 lakh and above popu-lation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Within one year	..	..	1	1	2	2·70
2.	1—5 years	7	8	8	8	31	41·89
3.	6—10 years	7	12	4	..	23	31·08
4.	11—15 years	1	2	4	1	8	10·81
5.	16—20 years	3	2	1	..	6	8·11
6.	21—30 years	1	2	..	..	3	4·06
7.	31—50 years	1	..	..	..	..	1·35
8.	51—100 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Above 100 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of households		20	26	18	10	74	100.00
Percentage to Total		27·03	35.14	24·32	13·51	100·00	

13. Out of the 225 sample households, 74 stated that they have migrated to this city. Of them 27.03% of the households have migrated from villages; 35.14% from small towns; 24.32% from medium sized towns and 13.51% from cities with population of one lakh and above. From this, it can be seen that the in-migration of households from the urban areas is very high and constitutes 72.97% of the total in-migrated families during the last 50 years. In terms of duration of in-migration, it is found that in the duration group of 1-5 years, there are 31 households constituting 41.89% of the total migrated households. Twenty three households constituting 31.08% have migrated to the town within 6-10 years. The number of households that have migrated during last 5 years are more due to the fact that they might have come in search of employment, for education, trade or on transfer in Government service.

14. The remaining 151 households were living in the city from unknown past. Hence they constitute the original inhabitants of the city.

(ii) *Distance of the places of origin of the migrated households*:

15. The following Statement shows the distribution of migrated households by distance and by village/town/city.

STATEMENT VI—(5)

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRATED HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE AND BY VILLAGE/TOWN/CITY

Sl. No.	Characteristics of the place from where migrated	Distance in Kms.													Total	Percentage
		Below 5 Kms.	5-10 Kms.	11-15 Kms.	16-20 Kms.	21-30 Kms.	31-40 Kms.	41-50 Kms.	51-60 Kms	61-70 Kms.	71-80 Kms	81-90 Kms.	91-100 Kms.	100 & above Kms.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Village	..	..	1	3	3	5	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	20	27·03
2.	Small town	..	..	..	1	4	2	5	1	3	3	..	1	6	26	35·14
3.	Medium town	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	9	18	24·32
4.	City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	13·51
	Total	..	..	1	5	7	7	15	2	5	4	..	1	27	74	
	Percentage	..	..	1·35	6·76	9·46	9·46	20·8	2·70	6·76	5·40	..	1·35	36·48		100·00

16. Of the 74 households, 8.11% of the households originally belonged to places within a distance of less than 20 Kms. of the city; 39.20% hailed from places at a distance of 20-50 Kms. of the city; 14.86% belonged to places at a distance of 51-80 Kms. and the remaining 37.83% of the households hailed from places beyond 81 Kms. of distance.

17. (iii) A very insignificant number of households had their properties left at their places of origin. The sub-joined statement gives the number of households by nature of property disposed at the time of their inmigration to the city.

STATEMENT VI—(6)

IN-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER AND NATURE AND VALUE OF PROPERTY DISPOSED AT THE LAST SETTLEMENT

Nature of property	No. of households	Amount (Rs.) Received
Land	6	9,800
Building	3	33,000
Cattle	1	250
Jewellery	..	..
Others	2	1,100
Total	12	44,150

18. It is ascertained that out of 12 households that sold away property at their last settlement, 6 households have disposed their land for Rs. 9,800, three households disposed their buildings for Rs. 33,000 at the time of their in-migration to the city. Of the 12 households, 8 households belong to Brahmin caste and the money value realised by these households was to the tune of Rs. 12,350 (Table No. 40). It is quite possible that more than one item of property might have been disposed by a single household. It is reported that the amount so realised was spent primarily for education of children and towards accommodation etc. One Vysya household disposed a building for Rs. 30,000 at the time of its inmigration to the city and invested in its traditional profession viz., business. One Kshatriya household disposed land for Rs. 1,000 in their place of origin and invested in business. The other households who realised some

amount on disposal of their property utilised the amounts for the routine family expenditure. The householders who had no property at their place of origin and in-migrated to the city constitute 86% of the total migrated households.

19. (iv) The statement below gives the number of persons by religion and caste that ever visited number of places by maximum distance from the city.

STATEMENT VI—(7)

PLACES AT MAXIMUM DISTANCE FROM THE CITY (KAKINADA) EVER VISITED BY PERSONS IN THE CITY BY RELIGION AND CASTE AND DISTANCE OF PLACE AT MAXIMUM DISTANCE EVER VISITED

Sl. No.	Religion	Caste	Within the district at a distance of					Outside the district but within the State					
			Below 10 Kms.	11-20 Kms.	21-50 Kms.	51-100 Kms.	Above 100 Kms.	Below 50 Kms.	51-100 Kms.	101-200 Kms.	201-300 Kms.	301-400 Kms.	401-500 Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Hindu	Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.		Adi-Velama	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3.		Agnikulakshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.		Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.		Brahmin	..	2	5	6	..	..	..	5	10	1	9
6.		Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.		Devangulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8.		Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.		Gowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

STATEMENT VI—(7)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.		Kalavanthulu	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.		Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.		Kapu	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
13.		Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
14.		Nai-Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.		Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.		Reddy	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.		Sale	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
18.		Satani-Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.		Setti-Balija	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20.		Telaga	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
21.		Telukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.		Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
23.		Vysya	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
24.		Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
25.		Viswa-Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
26.		Vadabalija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.		Yadava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	Christians	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
29.	Islam	Muslims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12
		TOTAL	1	8	10	16	..	..	1	8	14	19	28

STATEMENT VI—(7)—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Religion	Caste	Places out-side the State but within the Country								Place out-side the Country—(give names of countries)	Remarks
			501-750 Kms.	751-1000 Kms.	1001-1500 Kms.	Above 1500 Kms.	Below 500 Kms.	501-1000 Kms.	1001-1500 Kms.	1501-2000 Kms.	Above 2000 Kms.	
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.	Hindu	Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.		Adi-Velama	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	1	..	..
3.		Agnikulakshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.		Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.		Brahmin	11	3	7	..	..	13	20	23	8	..	..
6.		Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.		Devangulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.		Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.		Gowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..

STATEMENT VI—(7)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
10.		Kalavanthulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
11.		Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.		Kapu	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
13.		Kshatriya	..	2	.	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
14.		Nai-Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.		Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
16.		Reddy	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
17.		Sale	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
18.		Satani-Vaishnava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.		Setti-Balija	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	Burma-1	..
20.		Telaga	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	1	..	..
21.		Telukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.		Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.		Vysya	8	..	..	..	..	8	4	21	10	America-1	..
24.		Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.		Viswa-Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
26.		Vadabalija	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	6	Ceylon-1	..
27.		Yadava	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..
28.	Christian	Christians	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	..
29.	Islam	Muslims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	Ceylon-1 Pakistan-3	..
		TOTAL	31	7	7	..	..	44	30	71	31	7	..

20. The statement shows that out of 296 persons among Hindus, 34 persons reported to have visited different places within the District; 94 persons visited places outside the District but within the State; 165 persons visited places in the other States of India; and 3 persons visited other countries like Burma, Ceylon and America. Among Christians, one person visited places within the district; 5 persons visited places within the State and 7 persons visited different States of India. Among Muslims, 16 persons visited places situated outside the District but within the State; 4 persons visited other States of India and 4 persons visited other countries like Ceylon and Pakistan. Out of total 1,212 persons of Hindu religion, 295 persons visited places outside the city. Out of the 62 Christians of the sample population, 13 persons visited places outside the city. Of the 52 Muslims, 24 persons visited places outside the city.

21. To sum up, out of 333 persons, 35 persons constituting 10.51% visited places situated within the District; 115 persons constituting 34.53% visited places outside the District but within the State; 176 persons constituting 52.85% visited places outside the State but within the country and 7 persons constituting 2.12% visited other countries adjoining our borders viz., (1) Burma, (2) Ceylon and (3) Pakistan and one person visited U.S.A. Majority of persons, constituting 52.85% of the total that ever visited places outside the city appear to have travelled far and wide in different parts of India. Pilgrimage, transfers of service personnel, business etc. appear to be some of the reasons for these persons to travel extensively.

Travel Index:—

22. This is a variant form of places at maximum distance travelled. Travel index is obtained by adding up the maximum distances travelled by all persons aged above 5 years divided by the number of persons aged above 5 years. In the following paragraphs, travel index by locality by sex, caste/tribe/community and sex, by religion and by language, subsidiary languages spoken etc. are discussed.

Travel Index by religion

23. Among the total population of 1.326 belonging to 225 households covered by the survey, 638 persons have travelled considerable distances from the referrent town. Of the 638 persons who are aged 5 years and above and who have travelled places at a considerable distances from Kakinada town are 376 males and 262 females. On an average, each person travelled 681.6 kilometres while the averages per male and female are 656.82 Kms. and 717.17 Kms. respectively. Taken by religion, the travel indices among the Muslim males and females are more than people belonging to Hindu and Christian religions. The travel index of females is more among Hindus and Muslims. Among Christians, the travel index is more among males.

24. The following statement shows the travel index of persons by religion and sex.

STATEMENT VI—(8)

TRAVEL INDEX BY RELIGION

Religion	Persons	Males	Females	Travel index of		
				Persons	*Males*	*Females*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	577	338	239	681·64	663·04	707·94
Christian	32	22	10	329·81	334·27	320·00
Islam (Muslims)	29	16	13	1,034·48	906·25	1192·31
Total	638	376	262	681·60	656·82	717·17

(Table 45)

Travel index and Mother-Tongue :—

25. As many as 603 of the 638 persons who have been considered for calculating travel index have Telugu as their

mother-tongue. They include almost all the Hindus and all the Christians. The mother-tongue of all the 29 Muslims is Urdu. Among the Hindus, 6 persons have Tamil as their mother-tongue. The travel index of people with Urdu as mother-tongue is found to be the highest with 1,034.48 Kms., while the same among people having Telugu as mother-tongue and Tamil as mother-tongue are 659.41 Kms., and 600 Kms., respectively. Taken by sex among these people, it is high among females having Urdu and Telugu as mother-tongues with 1,192.31 Kms., and 697.97 Kms., while the respective figures of the opposite sex are 636.49 Kms., and 906.26 Kms. Travel index of males having Tamil as mother-tongue is 900 Kms., while it is 'nil' among the fair sex (Table 43).

Travel index and knowledge of subsidiary languages:—

26. Table 44 shows the travel index by knowledge of subsidiary languages in addition to their mother-tongue. Travel index of persons having knowledge of Burmese as subsidiary language is the highest with 5,000 Kms. These people went to Burma, stayed there for some years and returned back to Kakinada. They acquired knowledge of Burmese only after their settlement in Burma. Next comes the lone person who has knowledge of Urdu. His travel index is 1,200 Kms. People having knowledge of subsidiary languages of Telugu, Hindi, Tamil and English have travelled distances over and above 1,000 Kms., on average per person. Among the 157 persons who have knowledge of languages other than their respective mother-tongues, as many as 98 persons and 38 persons respectively have knowledge of Sanskrit and Oriya as subsidiary languages and their travel indices are 733.33 Kms., and 400 Kms., respectively.

27. Travel index of females is more among people having knowledge of Oriya, English and Hindi as subsidiary languages while the same among males is more among people having knowledge of Telugu, Tamil, Sanskrit and Urdu. Several of the persons who have travelled considerable distances have knowledge of English and Hindi apart from their mother-tongues.

Travel index and Caste/Tribe/Community:—

28. Table 45 shows the travel index by Caste/Tribe/Community and sex. As can be seen from the table, people

belonging to Adi-Andhra (S.C.), Agnikula Kshatriya, Balija, Chakali, Gavara, Kamma, Nai Brahmin (Barber), Telukula and Viswabrahmin castes have not travelled to any places of considerable distances. People belonging to Vada Balija caste have travelled highest distances with an average travel index of 1,565.67 Kms., followed by Vysyas (1,232.5 Kms.), Setti Balijas (1,202.22 Kms.), Yadavas (1,128.89 Kms.), Muslims (1,034.48 Kms.) etc.

Travel index and Marital status:—

29. Among the 638 persons covered for calculating travel index, there are 371 males and 267 females. As many as 370 (231 males and 139 females) forming 58% are never married persons. The travel index per person among them is 498.8 Kms., while among males it is 470.53 Kms., and among females it is 545.76 Kms. Most of these people might have accompanied their parents during their journeys. Two hundred and fifty-eight persons (139 males and 119 females) forming 40.44% are married. Travel index among them on average is 942.82 Kms. Among married males, it is 987.26 Kms., and among females it is 890.92 Kms. There are 9 widowers and one widow. Their travel indices are 40 Kms., and 668.67 Kms., respectively and average index is 605.8 Kms. (Table 46).

Travel index by employment status and occupation category:—

30. Table 47 shows travel index by employment status. As seen from the table, travel index of the only employer is 3,000 Kms., while it is 1,156.7 Kms., among employees on average and 892.17 Kms. on average per single worker.

31. Travel index taken by occupation category, it is highest among cultivators with an average of 3,100 Kms., followed by people in services with 1,156 Kms., and trade and commerce with 787.27 Kms. Among agricultural labourers, it is 60 Kms. (Table 48).

32. Table 49 shows the details of travel indices by occupation according to the National Classification of occupations. Travel index of a government official—Sub-Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the highest with 5,000 Kms., followed by a Photographer with 3,000 Kms. The same is more than 1,000 Kms., and below 2,000 Kms., among several occupations like Advocate, Teacher, Lecturer, Accountant, Business Manager, Representative, Cost Accountant, Clerk, Goldsmith, Deputy Director, Launch Driver, Businessman, Draughtsman, Peon, Principal (of a College), Police Constable, Sub-Inspector, Health Inspector, Steno-Typist, etc. It is less than 1,000 Kms., among Assistant Engineer (692 Kms.), Asst. Commercial Tax Officer (200 Kms.), Agricultural labourer (60 Kms.), Railway Kalasi (800 Kms.), Mechanic (840 Kms.), Car Driver (800 Kms.) etc.

33. These tables do not give any clue as to why people in certain occupations have travelled longer distances and people in certain other occupations did travel shorter distances only. Persons in service whose nature of service requires regular tour like the Supervisor, Asst. Engineer, Car Driver, etc., did not travel much. Though their nature of duty requires touring, probably their tours might have been confined to their jurisdiction and hence the travel index is not much while some persons who do not tour and who might have gone on a pilgrimage once in their life time would be counted as people having higher travel index.

Particulars of visiting close relations in the places other than the city:

34. 108 households constituting 48% of the total sample households have no links of any type with other places outside the city including the places of origin. The rest of the households reported that they had some relatives and other interests like holding property in the places outside the city etc. The statement below gives the frequency of their visits to other places during the last one year.

STATEMENT IV—(9)

FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO OTHER PLACES BY THE HOUSEHOLDERS DURING LAST ONE YEAR

Religion	Frequency of visit				
	Nil	1-3 times	4-6 times	More than 6 times	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	94	75	16	22	207
Muslim	10	2	..	..	12
Christian	4	1	1	..	6
Total	108	78	17	22	225

35. People of 78 households visited their relatives or had been to other places outside the city at least once during the year; 17 householders reported that they visited 4 to 6 times in a year and 22 householders visited more than 6 times in a year. If considered religion-wise, out of 207 Hindu householders, 94 householders reported that they have no links with the places outside the city; members of 75 households visited at least once in the year, 16 householders visited at least 4 times in the year and 22 householders visited more than 6 times in the year. Among Christians, out of the 12 sample households, 10 householders reported that they have no links at all with places outside the city and 2 householders reported that they visited at least once in the year. Among the Muslim households, the members of one household visited other places outside the city at least once in the year; one household visited at least 4 times in the year and the rest of the households have no links or interests in places other than the city.

36. Of ... the castes, about 50% of the households of Brahmin community visited other places out side the city, to see friends and relatives, to attend to religious functions and ceremonies and to look after their properties if any, for collection of rents from the property etc.

Frequency of visit by people outside the city to the households in the city:

37. Seventy-six Hindu households, 3 Muslim households and 9 Christian households reported that they had not at all received any visitor from out side the city including from the places of origin during last one year.

38. The statement below gives frequency of visits by outsiders from outside the city to the sample households in the city.

STATEMENT VI—(10)

FREQUENCY OF VISITS BY PEOPLE FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY TO THE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY (VIDE TABLE NO. 53)

Religion	Frequency of visit				
	Nil	1-3 times	4-6 times	More than 6 times	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	76	76	18	37	207
Muslim	3	2	1	..	6
Christian	9	1	..	2	12
Total	88	79	19	39	225

39. Another seventy six Hindu households, 2 Muslim households and one Christian household were visited by others from outside the city at least once in the year; 18 Hindu households and one Muslim household were visited by relatives and friends 4 to 6 times in the year while 37 Hindu households and 2 Christian households were visited by outsiders from outside the city more than six times during the last year.

40. In other words, 88 households constituting 39.11% of the total sample households reported that they were not visited by outsiders from outside the city during the last year. Seventy

nine households constituting 35.11% were visited at least once in the year and the remaining 19 households constituting 17.33% were visited more than 6 times during the last year. Attending to functions and ceremonies etc., in the households and visits to the city in connection with official and/or personal work in the city were some of the reasons for the outsiders to visit the households.

Chapter VII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE CITY

1. This chapter is devoted to a study of the various aspects of social and cultural life of the people in the city as reflected by their caste, social customs, beliefs and practices of the life cycle. Besides this, an attempt is also made to evaluate to a certain extent their material culture as reflected by the possession of certain household goods and the types of houses in which they reside.

2. The social organisation of the city is a rather complex cultural frame-work built around the traditional Hindu social system represented by caste organisation. The institution of caste plays a very vital role in the social and economic life of the people. Socially each caste has distinctive standing and cultural features. Economically they are traditionally connected with some occupation or the other. The study of caste system shows that some of them still cling to their age old traditions. Economically there are several deviations, for several persons in each caste have shed their traditional occupations and are at the moment engaged in non-traditional occupations and this aspect is becoming more and more significant.

3. In the sociological aspect it may be stated that each caste has distinctive social standing of its own vis-a-vis the others. The social standing or caste superiority is generally represented by acceptance of inter-dining and offer of food and water, manner of greetings and seating arrangements as observed by each caste towards others etc.

4. The three major religious groups in the city are Hindus, Christians and Muslims, and the details of which are discussed in the earlier chapter. There are about 27 sub-castes in Hindu religion. Though the external pattern of life of all the communities is becoming increasingly uniform under the socio-economic stresses and strains of modern living, each community has its own particular way of life, distinguished by varying manners and customs. Among Hindus, there is a prescribed function for every occasion in the life of a man from birth to death. They are naming of the child viz. Christening Ceremony (నామకరణము *Namakaranamu*), first tonsure (పుట్టువెంట్రుకలు తీయుట *Puttuventrukalu theeyuta*), thread ceremony (ఉపనయనము *Upanayanamu*) in case of Brahmins, Vysyas, Viswabrahmins etc.), birth anniversary

(జన్మదినోత్సవము *Janmadinostavamu*), marriage ceremony, house-warming (గృహప్రవేశము *Gruhapravesamu*), death ceremony and death anniversary.

5. The so called higher castes among Hindus such as Brahmins, Vysyas, Telagas, etc., cremate their dead while other castes among Hindus, bury their dead. The Christians and Muslims bury their dead. The Christians take their dead to the Church for the funeral service before burying in the cemetery. The Muslims take their dead first to the Mosque where a funeral service called Namaz-E-Janaza is conducted and later the dead body is buried with its head placed towards north and the face turned to the west in the direction of Mecca. The Hindus perform *Shrarddha* (తద్దినము--*Thaddinamu*—death anniversary) for their dead. Pilgrimage to holy shrines is a custom common to all the three major religious groups. The Christians mostly observe many of the manners and customs inherited from their Hindu ancestry.

6. In the following lines, an attempt is made to relate the important castes in the city to their traditional occupations as also to the extent of pursuance of the same by the people.

7. (1) **The Brahmins:**—The Brahmins have enriched Telugu literature and were in the fore-front of the freedom struggle, and have produced administrators, social reformers, poets, and statesmen etc. Brahmins, born to learning and nurtured in it, were often of invaluable help to the rulers who rewarded them suitably on occasions. The pre-eminence of Brahmins inevitably led to the rulers' offering them secular posts. It is in this tribute to Brahmin competency that the *'NIYOGI'* sect owes its origin from the word *'NIYOGAM'* meaning employment. This also created one of the main sub-divisions of the community on the basis of pursuits the religious being followed by Vaidikis—the secular by Niyogis. The Vaidikis are continuing the traditional occupations —observing vedic rituals and vows—presiding and officiating at the more important religious and social functions amongst all the other principal castes, expounding 'PURANAS' and epics to the public and acting as temple priests and astrologers. The Niyogis are also following Brahminic tradition in their personal lives.

8. The sub-sects in Vaidikis are Velanadu, Mulakanadu, Kasalanadu, Heginadu, Konaseema, Telanganyam, Karna Kammalu and Prathamasakis. For the job conscious Niyogis, the distinctions are mostly based on employment. Starting from 'Aruvela' occupying an eminent position, there are the Nandavarikulu, Kammalu, Pesalavayulu and the Pranganadu sub-sects.

Earlier these distinctions were found zealously maintained and inter marriage was a taboo. Today they are losing their meaning.

9. Apart from these divisions evolved on occupation, the sects are based on faith. Among Brahmins there are Saivas, Vaishnavas and a few Madhavas. Numerically the Saivas are the largest group. They comprise the Smarthas who worship all the Gods of Hindu pantheon and the Lingayats or Veersaivas who constantly wear 'Lingas' on their persons and proclaim the supremacy of Siva.

10. *Their Temperament*:—The Brahmin shares many of the temperamental characteristics of Andhras in general. The emotions swell like a river in spate but quickly subside to a gentle flow. When involved in an argument, the Brahmin gets excited, uses strong language and gestures fiercely with his hands. But when it is all over, he can be the most amiable of persons. Being very conscious of honour and status he is quick to take offence at any attempt to belittle these. His language, with its rich vocabulary of sweet words, helps to put his feelings across in a picturesque manner. Emotional, impulsive and gregarious, the Brahmin is a healthy person by and large. His exuberant and earthly sense of humour seems coarse to more refined tastes, but provokes genuine loud laughter.

11. *Their Language*:—His language, Telugu is Dravidian. His caste gives him highest status in Aryan created society. He is justly proud of his language. With its vowel endings and the lilt of its words, Telugu is pleasing to the ear. It is not surprising that great music and poetry had been written in his language. To the arts of music and dance, the Brahmin community has contributed out of all proportions to its size.

12. *Gotram and Inti peru* (గోత్రము–ఇంటి పేరు):—The Brahmin traces his ancestry to one of seven 'rishis' and is linked to his *'gotram'* (గోత్రము) all his life. If a Brahmin is asked his name, he will start off with his *'INTI PERU'* (Surname or House Name). Originally adopted from the names of the villages, some of these *'INTI PERLU'* sound comical. There are other names which relate to items of food and these reveal the Brahmin's healthy pre-occupation with eating. There are for instance the house *'PAPPU'* (Dal), *'UPPU'* (Salt) and *SONTHI* (Dry ginger). The *'INTI PERU'* is his badge of identity. There is always an exchange of house names when two Brahmins meet, usually followed by joyous exclamations at knowing each other's remote aunts and more remote cousins.

13. *Their food*:—Nurtured on vegetarian diet and brought up to believe in the 'Satvik' ideal, the Brahmin in him tends to be pacifist. If a Brahmin is asked for a list of his priorities, it is sure that food occupies a very high place. As a true epicure, he believes in Grandama's (నాయనమ్మ లేక అమ్మమ్మ—Nayanamma or Ammamma) cooking and scoffs at all time-saving recipes. He relishes chilli-hot food and seems to thrive on it. Specialities are pickles, particularly 'AVAKAYA' (ఆవకాయ -- Green Mango) and pachchadis (పచ్చడి—Chutney), the best known being 'Gongura' (గోంగూర—leaves of hibiscus cannabinus). Sour dishes are also great favourites, like tamarind Chutney, lime and amla pickle (both prepared without oil and preserved) and Magaya (మాగాయ—dried mango pieces in oil). Even the names of snacks sound musical—garelu (a kind of Vada prepared with soaked black gram dal), Burelu (బూరెలు—a sweet made of ravva), Pesarattu (పెసరట్టు—prepared with soaked green gram dal as dosa), Ariselu (అరిసెలు—sweet cakes prepared with cereal flour and jaggery or sugar boiled in oil) etc.

14. *Functions and ceremonies*:—From birth onwards in a Brahmin child's life, the blessings of the Vedic Gods are invoked on every occasion. The Samskaras ordained by Sastras are too elaborate. With the true Brahmin gift for reducing everything to its symbolic essence, he has paved many occasions down to essentials.

15. The women have a wide variety of Vratams (వ్రతములు —Vows) to choose from. There is an interesting commentary on the hopes, fears and forebodings of the women-folk as all the vows are taken either for securing a good husband and a long married life or for averting widowhood. Gouri is the favourite Goddess. The Mangala-Gouri Vratam (మంగళ గౌరీ వ్రతము) for the husband's longevity is performed assiduously every year in July-August for five consecutive years. Another 'Vratam' addressed to 'Varalakshmi' is also performed for prosperity and progeny in the same month.

16. *Participation in politics*:—A cause always has an appeal for the Brahmin, many of whom rallied to the call for independence to the country. The important names that come to the mind, as far as Kakinada is concerned, are those of Maharshi Bulusu Samba Murthy, Smt. Samba Murthy, Sri Parupudi Satyanarayana and members of his family, Sri Tallapragada Ramachandra Rao, Smt. Gummididala Durgabai (now Smt. Deshmukh), Sri Chavali Rama Somayajulu, Smt. Vedantam Kamaladevi, Sri Vedantam Venkata Krishnaiah etc.

17. *Compromise with tradition*:—The Brahmin's confrontation with the modern age produces a wide range of compromise with tradition and orthodoxy—from the foreign returned young people who a bit confused by it all tend to be defiantly westernised to the older members who sometimes sacrifice orthodoxy for expediency.

18. As a whole there is a definite trend towards modernisation in the real sense of the term. But in the larger context, the Brahmins do lag behind more enterprising communities.

19. Thus, today with the increasing opportunities in various fields, there are many young people who are extremely well in different walks of life. There was a time when the average Brahmin was content with a small job. He raises a large family and in times of trouble he takes refuge in religion. It is found that the traditional occupation is followed only as a secondary occupation by majority of the households in the city. Along with the rest of the people, a Brahmin is coming out for a better life with varied occupations like cultivation, business, manufacture etc., besides employment.

20. (2) **The Vysyas:**—Among Vysyas (Fig. 15) (Komatlu—the trading community), there are three sub-divisions *viz.* (1) Gavara Komatlu (2) Lingadhari Komatlu and (3) Padamara Komatlu (Western Komatlu—known to have migrated from Nellore, Kanigiri etc., places of Andhra). Inter marriages and inter-dining are in practice among the first two sub-sects only. The third sub-sect was once found to have pursued to occupation of cooking and now in the city over 90% of the retail Kirana merchants belong to this sub-sect. The important families in the first sub-sect are Batchu, Chittoory, Pydah, Mootha, Nalam, Vadakattu, Gudimetla, Boda, Kota etc. In the second sub-sect, Vankayala, Gujju, Mandavalli etc. are the important families. Darsi, Yedlapalli, Nerella, Chaluvadi, Gurram etc. are the important family names among the third sub-sect. They are all vegetarians.

21. The Vysyas of Kakinada in general are famous for their trading activities, inland as well as foreign. They are also widely known for their philanthropic disposition. The number of Choultries with good attached endowments in the city is a positive proof of their Philanthropy.

22. As they are all vegetarians, their food habits are just similar to those of Brahmins. All the functions and ceremonies of the Brahmins are followed by the Vysyas also. In fact, there

is no difference between Brahmins and Vysyas except in occupational pattern. Most of their houses are very strongly built.

23. It is seen that over 85% of their population are pursuing their ancient traditional occupation of trade and commerce and just like Brahmins, they observe all types of Vedic rituals in their routine life.

24. (3) **The Kapus:**—Among Kapus, Ontari, Balija, Telaga and Kapu are the four sub-divisions. The Ontari Sub-division or group was known previously for land cultivation, Balija for trade in tobacco. Now all the sub-groups are widely known as Kapus and the distinctions among these sub-groups have almost disappeared. Inter-marriages, inter-dining and social participation are widely prevailing.

25. *Food Habits and habitation*:—Though they are non-vegetarians by habit their vegetarian food is just like that of Brahmins and Vysyas. But in their food they use non-vegetarian dishes prepared with fish, meat and eggs. The quality of preparations and expenditure on these types of dishes depend mostly on the economic position of the consumer.

26. The type houses in which they live ranges from thatched houses to pucca buildings of latest model depending on the economic status of the people.

27. (4) **Agnikula Kshatriyas:**—Vada balija, Jalari, Palle are the sub-divisions in the fisherman (Fig 16) community which is widely known as Agnikula Kshatriyas. But inter-marriage relations are existing only among the sub-groups of Jalari and Palle. The Jalaris are also known as Naickers. The popular philanthropist late Sri Malladi Satyalingam Naicker belongs to the Jalari Community. The vice-president of the present Municipal council Sri Ponnamanda Ramachandra Rao hails from this Jalari Community.

28. Most of the population of this community are pursuing their traditional occupations of fishing and fish trade. No doubt a few of the people are found in other walks of life who are not significant in number at Kakinada. They are religious minded. They perform pujas to their household deities. They construct small temples (Fig. 17) around their residential localities. Soon after their return from fishing in the sea they worship at these temples to commemorate their joy for having safely returned to their homes. About 24 such temples are seen constructed at Dammulapeta, a fisherman locality of the city. They celebrate annual

festivals at the temples depending on their income from the profession during the year. Their food is quite simple which generally comprises one cereal like rice or ragi or mixture of both with fish curry and chutney made of chillies. Irrespective of age, all work to earn bread.

29. Their houses (Fig. 18) are mostly thatched with wooden pillars, mud wals and mud smeared floor. They smear the walls and floor with the mixture of mud and drug periodically and decorate with designs drawn with white lime every day. This reveals their awareness of the protective measures to keep up the high standards of hygienic conditions and with no exception all the houses are found maintaining neatness to their mite.

30. **Social Suffixes and Prefixes :**—There are certain social suffixes attached to each caste in the city while some of these are commonly used and some are used very rarely. Again, some social suffixes are used by one caste which introduce themselves but may not be used by the other.

31. For example, a Brahmin is always referred to as 'Panthulu'. Thus Sri Sehagiri Rao, a Brahmin will always be known as Seshagiri Rao Panthulu. Similarly, a Vysya is referred to as Shreshti, Chetty or Gupta. Sri Ramaiah, a Vysya, is sometimes known as Shri Ramaiah Chetty etc. But the usage of these suffixes are rarely in practice. The Kammas are known as Choudaries and the suffix follows his name as Ramaswamy Choudary. The Kapus are known as Naidus; of course, there is a section of Kapus who do not like to add this suffix after their names and does not like to be called as Naidu. The reason as ascertained from some of this section is that now-a-days the well-to-do people of low castes (in their view) like Mangali, Kalavanthulu etc. are adding this suffix 'Naidu' after their names as a symbol of status and dignity. The modern people of Gouda (Tapper) community are found suffixing the word 'Gouda' after their names to indicate the caste. And the Yadavas (Gollalu—the sheep rearing community) are prefering to suffix 'Yadav' after their names. The well-to-do people of Agnikula Kshatriyas are known as Naickers, but the suffix is more prevalent in Tamilnadu etc. in the extreme south.

32. The washerman (Chakali) and Barber (Mangali) communities are now-a-days widely known with modern names as 'Rajakas' and 'Nai-Brahmins' respectively. The Mala and the Madiga communities are now collectively known as Harijans. In olden days, there were popular prefixes like Maharaja Rajasri (shortly written as MRRY) and Brahmasri etc., and they were

used while addressing respectable elders and learned persons. They are not in vogue now.

33. **Residential pattern:**—There are 19,916 residential houses inhabited by 33,495 households in the city as returned at the 1971 Census. A good number of houses with country tiled roofs, which are set at a normal incline are seen in the city. A distinct architectural pattern combining both functional and decorative requirements are seen in house-building. The walls of the houses are generally made of bricks with lime or cement plastering. There are a good number of houses with terraced roofs and there are houses thatched with palmyra leaves. In slum areas, thatched huts with walls of split bamboo smeared with mud are common. Old houses in congested areas are found discarded in favour of new houses in open sites. As the city is growing the residential and business quarters are now getting separated. Better houses are built on a higher plinth with solid materials like stone, brick, cement and mortar. The modern types of houses with concrete roofs are becoming common with due provision for separate bathrooms and latrines.

34. The material culture of the people as represented by the possession of various material equipment like furniture and several other household consumer goods like cycles, motor cycles, radios, utensils etc. is discussed below. Ordinary people in the city possess very little furniture. In middle class houses, there are a few wooden cots, a table and one or two chairs. The more sophisticated people have the fixed type of furniture, for each room, like sofa sets in the drawing hall, easy chairs, garden chairs and the like. In some traditional types of houses they have an 'Uyyala' (the swing) in the main hall.

35. The following statement gives the number of items of furniture possesed by the 225 sample households (vide table No. 53).

STATEMENT VII—(1)

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FURNITURE

Item of furniture	No. of Households possessed	No. of furniture possessed
Chairs	180	775
Tables	168	331
Cots (Ordinary, Nawar & Steel cots)	187	870
Almirahs (Steel & Wooden)	41	59

36. Without exception, almost every household possesses some items of furniture given above depending on the economic status of the household.

37. Wants have also undergone a radical change in accordance with the changing tastes of the time. Motor cars, radio sets, transistor sets, scooters, cycles, motor cycles, are now common necessities even for middle class families. These items are considered to be status symbols.

38. The following statement shows the number of luxury and costly goods owned by the 225 sample household (vide table No. 54).

STATEMENT VII—(2)

HOUSEHOLDS BY LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS OWNED BY THEM

Item	No. of House-holds	Number Owned
Wrist Watches	167	328
Table Clocks	135	157
Radios	118	126
Transistors	32	34
Gramophones	13	13
Motor Cycles, Scooters	7	7
Fans	60	81
Cycles	83	83
Others (Specify):		
Tape recorder	2	2
Refrigerator	1	1
Steel Almirah	1	2
Bhoshanam (an oblong wooden box to keep household articles)	1	1

39. It is seen from the above statement that wrist watches, Table clocks, Radios, Fans and Cycles are owned by considerable number of households while Transistors, Gramophones, Motor cycles and Scooters are owned by a few households. However, there are some households such as Agnikulakshatriyas, Balijas, Chakalis and Nai-brahmins (Barbers) who do not possess any one of the so called luxury items due to the fact that they do not find them as necessities in their day-to-day life. From this, it can

be deduced that the literacy in these communities is far low and their income also is low when compared to other communities. It is also seen that Brahmin, Vysya, Telaga, Kapu which are considered to be socially and economically forward castes possess most of these items which are considered to be status symbols.

40. **Utensils:**—The utensils owned by the people in the city are generally made of metal or clay. Broadly speaking, the metal utensils are used for cooking and serving purposes by the middle and the upper classes of people. The poorer section of people use earthen vessels for cooking and storing purposes. Different households use utensils made of different metals for cooking purposes, depending on their economic status and traditional habits best known to them. Among the 225 sample households 119 households are found using brassware, 80 households are using aluminium and 26 households are using earthenware for cooking food, constituting 52.89% 35.56% and 11.55% respectively. (Vide table No. 55).

41. Among different casters, earthenware is mostly used by the Adi-Andhras, Settibalijas and Vadabalijas who belong to economically, socially and educationally backward classes. Though it is universally felt that the food cooked in earthenware is highly hygienic and good for health, people are found favouring the utensils made of some metal or the other in view of their durability. Middle class and upper middle class households use as a custom vessels made of brass or copper for cooking purposes. Due to paucity of raw material, the copper vessels are not available in the market. Most of the brass-ware sold in the local market are imported from Rajahmundry, another city in the District at a distance of about 60 Kms. 99% of the households in economically and socially forward communities use brass vessels for cooking. Utensils of aluminium are comparatively cheaper and durable. Some of the middle, lower middle and working class population use these utensils for cooking as well as serving purposes.

42. Rich families used to possess vessels of silver for various domestic purposes, such as for taking food, serving food and for drinking water and other beverages. The modern stainless steel has replaced silver. Most of the households of average income are, nowadays, using stainless steel-ware for serving and eating food and for drinking water.

43. To meet the heavy requirements of vessels for functions, there are well organised philanthropic institutions like choultries

etc. who possess a good number of vessels of all types for different utilities and lend on nominal hire to the needy public. Crockery, glass and plastic ware are finding very important role in the civilized life of the people. As far as the type and kind of utensils are concerned it was reported by the people that there has been no change and that they continue to use the same types of utensils as they remember except the introduction of the ever shining utensils like stainless steel.

44. **Fuel:**—Firewood, charcoal, kerosene constitute the most important items of fuel for domestic purposes among all the households irrespective of their social or economic conditions. Dung-cakes are also used by some of the families in addition to firewood. These dung-cakes are prepared and are left in the open space to dry up. The dried dung-cakes are stored and used as fuel throughout the year. So far as firewood is concerned it is abundantly available in the local market for sale. Poor households on the out-skirts of the city use firewood collected free of cost from the nearby forest, fields and vacant places. Charcoal manufactured by burning wood is also extensively used as fuel by some of the households and it is abundantly available in the local market. Kerosene is playing an important role in the life of a person as it is used for fuel and lighting purposes. In the modern civilized living well-to-do people are favouring smokeless fuel for minimising the time consumption in cooking and for maintaining decency in the house especially in the kitchen, and people are achieving these objects by using kerosene stoves or gas stoves for cooking purposes. However, steam coal and coke are also used for boiling water for bathing purposes, but these items are used in the boilers and kept generally in the open space to avoid the deposit of smoke and coke to the roof of the dwelling.

45. The following statement gives the distribution of households by type of fuel for cooking purposes.

STATEMENT VII—(3)

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL

Type of Fuel	*No. of households*
Firewood	115
Charcoal	17
Kerosene	23
Gas	35
Combination of the above 4 fuels	35

(Refer table No. 56)

46. The statement shows that out of 225 sample households, 115 households constituting 51.11% use firewood, 17 households constituting 7.56% use charcoal, 23 households constituting 10.22% use Kerosene, 35 households constituting (15.56%) use gas and another 35 households (15.55%) use the combination of some of the above fuels for cooking purposes. The well-to-do households in the city are found gradually switching over from firewood, coal and kerosene to gas. The reasons for this rapid change in the pattern of fuel, as offered, are economy of space and time, easy cleaning of vessels, the durability of vessels etc. From the point of view of economy the cost of consumption is more or less equal except initial investment towards the equipment.

47. The gas cylinders are supplied by the reputed oil companies like Indian Oil, Caltex, Burmah Shell etc., through their local dealers. Insignificant number of households of upper class use electricity for boiling milk and water, for preparation of coffee and other beverages.

48. To sum up, firewood still continues to be the most common type of fuel consumed for cooking purposes by the people and more so by the economically weaker sections of the population.

Lighting:

49. The following statement gives the distribution of sample households by lamps used for lighting purposes.

STATEMENT VII—(4)

TYPE OF LIGHTING BY NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

Type of Lighting	*No. of households*
Kerosene Lamp	51
Oil (other than Kerosene) Lamps	1
Electricity	173
Total	225

(Refer table 56)

50. Out of the total 225 sample households, 173 households constituting 76.89% use electricity, 51 households constituting 22.67% use Kerosene oil and one household constituting 0.44% uses other oil for lighting purposes in the residential dwellings. The reason for using kerosene for lighting purpose is due to poverty of the households.

Decorations:

51. Regarding decoration, the Hindus use the *rangavalli* or *muggu* in and in front of the house. The material used for this is lime powder mixed with thin sand. Flour is also used for the same purpose on some special occasions. Doors, windows and door frames are painted in colours. The portraits of some deities and or National leaders are usually hung on the walls.

Dress & Ornaments:

52. Among Hindus and Christians, the traditional dress of males consists of a dhoti and a shirt or lalchi. The men of Muslim religion wear pyjamas and a shirt and a cap. Except the above there is no appreciable difference in the dresses worn by the members of different religions and castes. Of course the quality of the dress material differs from person to person. The younger folk of all communities, however, wear pants and bush shirts. It is common for the senior officers of the Government and top business executives to wear the western type of suit. The women of all communities including Muslims wear sarees and blouses. Salwar and Kameez are also put on by some Muslim women. Purdah is no longer strictly observed, as it was observed in olden days. Men from the lower classes like the Yerukula, Yanadi, fisherman etc., do not wear shirts as partly because they are not habituated to wearing them and partly because of chronic poverty through generations.

53. The apparels described above are most commonly worn by the common man in the city. But those who are in service occupations have more or less given up the traditional dress and presently they are wearing pants and shirts or bush shirts. On the whole the dress of the common man in the city is simple and is devoid of any appreciable variety and is usually made of cheap mill made coarse cloth. Hand-woven Khadi and other superior varieties of cloth made from cotton of different cotton yarn, terylene etc., are mostly popular among the middle class people. The influence of new patterns of dress, which is westernised is now noticeable among all communities. This, together with the mode of hair dressing and close shaving which has come into vogue among men has done away with the distinctive communal hall marks of appearance and attire.

54. Regardless of caste or community, all women are fond of flowers and ornaments. Hindu women wear 'bottu' the vermilion mark on their forehead. Some of the Christian women, particularly the Catholics, also put on this 'bottu'. Among the most treasure ornaments of married Hindu women are the

marriage locket ['tali' or Mangala sutramu (తాళి లేక మంగళసూత్రము)] and the toerings ('Mattelu' మెట్టెలు), the silver rings worn to the second finger of the feet and bangles to the wrist. These ornaments are the insignia of married status and are discarded by widows. Bangles are worn by women folk of all religions. Other ornaments made of gold and silver in different modern designs are worn by the womenfolk. This is noticeable more in the Vysya women who wear heavy jewellery.

55. The number and quantity of ornaments worn by women reveals the economic status of the family. In spite of the stresses of the socio-economic pattern of modern life, the proverbial hunger of women for gold and silver ornaments has not vanished. Except among Vysyas, men do not wear ornaments. Gold rings and wrist watches are, however, put on by many men of all communities.

56. Regardless of age, all women except widows wear flowers on their head. Especially in the castes like Brahmin. Vysya, Telaga, Kapu, Reddy etc, aged women also wear flowers and this is considered to be a proud privilege of women in married status irrespective of age.

57. Cosmetics like face powders, creams, scents, perfumed oils, ribbons, pins, rubber combs, nail polish, lipstic etc. which were once considered a rare luxury are now items of daily routine with the females of middle class of all communities.

58. As in the case of dress, elderly common working class persons are still using their traditional foot-wear made by the local shoe-makers. Younger people despise the use of the old type of foot-wear and relish modern shoes, sandals, slippers, rubber shoes which can withstand rain, which are less expensive and at the same time more modern. The latest designed socks made of Nylon fibre are also used by some of the service and business people.

Food & Drinks:

59. In regard to food, rice constitutes the staple diet of the larger majority of the people. A very small proportion of people consume ragi, (Italian millet), jowar (Common millet), and wheat. Excent Brahmins, Vysyas and Viswabrahmins, a great majority of others are non-vegetarians and mutton, eggs and fish are the common items of their consumption. There are some householders who take non-vegetarian food regularly and for poor classes it is a luxury to be had only on special occasions.

Some of the poorer sections of population like Agnikula Kshatriyas and Vadabalijas who are mostly engaged in fishing (fisherman communities) relish and subsist mostly on fish curry. For some people, like other non-vegetarian dishes, fish is also a luxury while for the fisherman communities it is their routine dish and purchase of other items of curry and vegetables is a luxury for them. Some of the Hindus eschew non-vegetarian food items on certain days in the week (particularly Saturdays) as well as religious occasions. The quality of food consumed by people usually varies according to the economic status of the households.

60. Middle class and rich class of people consume finer variety of rice regularly. The poor section of people consume coarse rice and other cheaper varieties of cereals like ragi, jowar and Biyyapunukalu (rice-rolong—బియ్యపు పుకలు). The common man eats very simple food with hardly any variety in it. A meal of a common man generally consists of cooked rice or some cereal with a curry or chutney. The well-to-do people's meal consists of cooked rice with more than one curry of vegetables, chutneys, ghee, curd etc., according to their status and habits. Pulses of all types like red gram, black-gram, Bengal-gram etc. are used for preparation of curries and other eatables.

61. Oils like gingelly oil, groundnut oil are invariably used by the majority of the people in preparation of curries and other luxurious types of eatables. Broadly speaking the poorer section uses only vegetable oils for cooking purposes whereas the economically better off people use ghee and supplement it with vegetable oils. A kind of hot mango pickle known as 'Avakaya' is popular among all classes of people and each family believes in its unique brand of excellence in this regard. There are other types of pickles like 'Nimma' (Lemon), 'Magaya' (made with green mangoes) and Chintakaya 'tamarind'. These pickles are prepared in the seasons when the concerned raw materials of mango, lemon, tamarind and oil are available in abundance. The powder of mustard seeds, red chillies etc. form the ingredients in the preparation of pickles. These pickles can be preserved and consumed throughout the year. Generally, poorer sections of people take their meal with some type of chutney. Some may have one curry at a time and it is only on festive days they may cook more than one vegetable curry or pulse.

62. Coffee and Tea are the universal morning beverages. Some people also consume energy foods like 'Bournvita', 'Horlicks', as morning beverages as well as in lunch time. Idli, Dosa, Vada, etc., are popular snacks, Laddu, Jilebi, Halwa, Payasam, Sweetened

rice etc. are the popular sweets consumed by the people. Biscuits and ice cream have found their way in the life of the people. Sugar and jaggery are extensively used in preparation of snacks, beverages like coffee and tea. Milk and curd are also used by some households as luxuries and by some as routine essential items.

63. On functions like marriages etc., and on death ceremonies, the households give a feast to the relatives with a variety of items of food depending on the economic status of the household. Some rich households arrange poor feeding according to their mite in addition to the feast to the friends and relatives.

64. Generally people take two meals a day. The working class people take even three meals a day. The number of households which take one meal a day is very insignificant. When people take only two meals a day they correspond to lunch and dinner, taken at whatever time is convenient and practicable for each household. And when the households take three meals a day, they correspond to breakfast, lunch and dinner. The breakfast, for those who take two meals a day consists of some snacks like Idli, Vada, followed by a beverage.

65. Several persons in the various caste groups take intoxicants like toddy, arrack, country liquors by poor people while, wine, brandy, beer and other drinks by some well-to-do people though the consumption of liquor is socially tabooed and looked down by many people in general. People of all the communities, both men and women chew pan once in a way. But the percentage of pan chewers is not significant. Smoking is a wide-spread habit among men. Even some women of the lower castes smoke. The cheroot is the most common item smoked by the middle and lower classes of people. To meet this demand locally and outside the city the preparation of cheroots has become almost a cottage industry and is providing employment to some persons. It is peculiar to notice that some persons keep the fire lit end of the cheroot in the mouth for smoking.

66. Majority of persons of the working classes take country liquor or locally distilled liquor. It is informed that people addict to liquors only to forget their physical tiredness in the evening after the day's hard labour. Persons from rich classes take wine, brandy, etc., liquors depending on their purse and taste. There are instances where some rich people who have become poor due to regular addiction to liquors. The reasons for addiction to drink as ascertained from some of the upper class of people who are addicted to this habit, are as follows: Most people experience greater exhilaration and exuberance, and

elated mood, sexual stimulation and a feeling of self confidence. It generally causes a reduction in anxiety, tension, irritability and mental strain. These liquors are finding place among the items of social parties arranged by some of the households with persons addicted to liquors irrespective of the economic status of the households.

67. A few liquor shops have sprung up after the lifting of prohibition to cater to this demand and are running a brisk business.

68. As a natural sequence the demand of the population for different items of food, non-food and services, a good number of shops and establishments dealing with these requirements are even springing up in the market keeping pace with the increase in population. It is generating avenues of employment for a large number of local inhabitants and attracting many from the neighbouring places to set up commercial establishments in the city. The patronisation of western style of hair dressing and dresses like pants, bush shirts, coats, etc., and growing aptitude for clean and civilized living in the city have given rise to a good number of hair cutting saloons and dry cleaners run on modern lines.

69. **Status of Women:**—Despite a marked change in the economic status of women in general, it can be broadly said that they continue to be dependent on men, as most women regard marriage and motherhood as their natural career. There are many who out of economic necessity or individual conviction seek employment. After Independence, great importance was given and is being given for education among women. The profession into which the largest number of educated women enter are teaching and medical. They are also found in considerable number in other professions. With the literalised laws of inheritance, the economic status of women has definitely improved. With the introduction of universal Adult Suffrage and the special efforts made by the government for the advancement of women there are many women occupying positions of importance in public life including the legislature, Local self-governing bodies and Government service. Majority of the present day housewives from socially and economically forward castes, are literates though not educated upto degree level.

Property and Inheritance :

70. The mode of inheritance of property after the death of a person is governed by customary law and by the various precedents set by courts of law. It is found that a majority of the persons from propertied classes are aware of laws of inheritance

71. According to the customary law, after the death of a person, his sons get equal share in the property. In case the sons are minors (below 18 years of age) the property is managed by his widow until the male children attain majority. In case the deceased had no male issue the property will be enjoyed by his widow until her death, provided she does not remarry. After her death, the property is shared by the brothers of the deceased. In case the deceased was a widower without any male issue, his property is shared equally by his brothers. But if he had no brothers his property is shared by his other paternal relations, whose share varies with the closeness of their relation with the deceased. Thus according to the customary law, daughters, sisters and other female relations are not entitled to any share in the property of the share. However, those who inherited the property of the deceased were morally and legally made responsible for making suitable provision for the maintenance and marriage of the unmarried daughters. According to the knowledgeable persons in the city, this was strictly adhered to by all the people and no unmarried daughter was neglected. It is customary that married daughters visit their brother's houses for important festivals on invitation and receive gifts in kind depending on their economic status. It is customary for the brothers to invite their sisters to their houses for the first and second deliveries.

72. Several changes have taken place in the manner of inheritance of property as a result of the passing of the Hindu Succession Act of 1956. According to this Act, the property of a male Hindu dying intestate devolves upon the son, daughter, widow, mother, son of a predeceased son, son of a predeceased daughter, daughter of a predeceased son etc., according to the following three rules.

1. The widows, if there are more than one, all the widows will take one share.

2. Surviving sons and daughters and the mother of deceased shall receive one share each.

3. The heirs in the branch of each predeceased son and each predeceased daughter of the deceased shall take between them a share.

73. In view of the above mentioned changes in the inheritance of property, an enquiry was made to find out the impact of the Act on the general public. It appears that none among the poorer sections of population was aware of the changes brought about by the Act but they do know the customary law of inheritance which was in practice since times immemorial.

Now, the general public came to know that the daughters are also entitled to equal share in the property of the deceased along with sons.

74. The Law of Inheritance is bothering the middle and upper classes of households only as they mostly own some ancestral property. The lower middle and working class population are not bothered of this Act as in general, they do not possess any property.

Household Size

75. The following statement gives the total population of the city and number of households in the city as returned during the last three Censuses.

STATEMENT VII—(5)

NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS, POPULATION AND AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN KAKINADA THROUGH THE PAST 3 DECADES

1	1951 2	1961 3	1971 4
Population	99,952	122,865	164,172
No. of households	22,106	26,506	33,495
No. of persons: in every 100 households	452	481	490
Average size of the households	4·5	4·8	4·9

76. The above statement reveals, that in every 100 households there were 452 persons in the year 1951, 481 persons in 1961, and 490 persons in 1971. In other words, the average size of a household for the city as a whole works out to 4.5, 4.8 and 4.9 persons during the years 1951, 1961 and 1971 respectively.

77. As per the results of the Sample Survey conducted in respect of 225 households, the average size of a household worked out to 5.9 persons for the three religions considered at a time, vide table No. 57. If considered by religion and caste the average size of a Hindu household worked out to 5.8 persons. It ranges from 4.0 persons in Kamma household to 10.0 persons in Satani Vaishnava household. But these are, in a way, exceptional cases for, there are very limited number of households among these castes in the city. The average size of a Muslim household worked out to 8.6 persons while the same for Christian household worked out to 5.2 persons. If the numerically predominent

castes viz., the Brahmin, Kapu, Telaga, Settibalija, Vadabalija and Adi Andhra are taken the variation in the average size of households is not much and it varies from 5.0 persons amongst the Adi Andhras to 6.4 persons amongst the Telagas.

78. The following statement gives the number of sample households by size.

STATEMENT VII—(6)

HOUSEHOLDS BY MEMBERS AMONG THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Households with No. of members	No. of households
1	1
2 to 3	34
4 to 6	115
7 to 9	61
10 and above	14
Total	225

79. The above statement shows that the majority of the households are comprised of 4 to 6 members which again confirms to the average size of the household.

Intra-family relationship:—

80. It can be seen from table 58 that in none of the 225 households covered by the survey, unrelated persons are living together. In a large number of 135 households, head of household, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters are living together. In another 20 households, head of household, spouse, widowed mother, with or without unmarried son/daughter are living together. In 15 households, the head of household, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters are living. The number of households with other combination of members living together do not exceed 10 each. In 12 households, the heads of households are women. In these families, there are no couples. In 6 of these households, with the woman heads of households, their unmarried son or daughter are living; with 3 of them, married daughter and daughter's children are living; with 2 of them, married son and son's children and lastly, with one head of household, her sister-in-law and sister-in-law's children are living.

Family type by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community:—

81. Of the 225 households covered by the survey, 207 belong to Hindus, 12 belong to Christians and 6 belong to Islam (Muslims). One hundred and seventeen of the 207 Hindu households are of nuclear type, 30 are of supplemented nuclear type, 19 of sub-nuclear type, 20 of supplemented sub-nuclear type, 15 of lineal joint type. The remaining 6 households are of lineal collateral joint (3), single person (1), supplemented collateral joint (1) and supplemented lineal joint (1) types. Among the 12 Christian households are 6 of nuclear type, 3 of supplemented nuclear, 2 of sub-nuclear and one of collateral joint types. Of the 6 Muslim households, 3 are nuclear type and one each of collateral joint, supplemented collateral joint and lineal joint types (Table 59).

82. The 207 Hindu households are distributed over 27 communities while the 12 households of Christians and 6 households of Muslims (Islam) are treated as single communities.

83. The following statement shows the type of households by Caste/Tribe/Community.

STATEMENT VII -(7)

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND TYPE

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	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	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Adi-Andhra	8	2	..	.	5	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Adi-Velama	3	1	2	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	
3.	Agni kula Kshatriya	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	
5.	Brahmin	29	5	6	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Devangulu	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	
9.	Gouda	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	
10.	Kalavanthulu	3	..	1	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	
11.	Kamma	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	

12.	Kapu	14	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
17.	Padmasali	4	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Sathani Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	9	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21.	Telukula	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	9	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
24.	Velama	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	4	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
28.	Christian	7	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Total No. of Households	132	25	13	1	29	3	1	16	3	2	..	..

Households by type and Country/State/District to which belong:—

84. All the 225 households covered by the survey hail from places within the country. Only 3 households—2 of Orissa State and one of Tamilnadu State, belong to other States in the country. All the remaining 222 households hail from the other districts of the State and places within the same district viz., East Godavari district. As many as 194 households (86.22%) hail from places within the same district while 8 hailed from West Godavari district, 7 from Visakhapatnam district—both districts are adjoining the referrent district; 4 each hail from Guntur and Srikakulam districts, 2 each hail from Nellore and Krishna districts and one household hails from Hyderabad City. Most of the households hailing from other districts are of nuclear type while a few of them belong to other types (Table 60).

85. Taken by distance, all except 33 households are within 100 Kms. distance from the referrent town. Probably these 192 households might have hailed from places in the same district. West Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts while the 24 households hailing from places between 101-500 Kms. might be from Srikakulam, Krishna, Guntur, West Godavari and Nellore districts and the 9 households hailing from places over and above 501 Kms., might be from other States viz., 2 from Orissa and one from Tamilnadu; from Hyderabad City, Nellore and Srikakulam districts. Here also, there does not seem to be any correlation between type of family and distance of place of origin (Table 61).

86. One hundred and nineteen households (52.89%) i.e., a little over half of the households are residing in the referrent town for over 20 years while the duration of stay of the remaining households is less than 20 years (Table 62).

Heads of households by mother-tongue and education levels

87. Mother tongue of all except 8 of the total 225 heads of households is Telugu. Urdu is the mother tongue for the 6 Muslim heads of households while Tamil is the mother tongue for 2 heads of households (Table 63).

88. Of the total 225 households, 37 heads of households (16.44%) are illiterates, 26 heads of households (11.56%) are literates without educational levels, 67 (29.78%) are educated upto primary standards, 64 (28.44%) are Matriculates and the

remaining 31 (13.78%) heads of households are graduates and above degree holders. As seen from Table 64 there is no relationship between educational levels of heads of households and the type of family managed by them.

Sex Ratio

89. The Following statement gives the sex wise population and sex ratios as returned during the last three Censuses:—

STATEMENT VII—(8)

POPULATION OF KAKINADA BY SEX AND SEX RATIO THROUGH THE CENSUSES, 1951-1971

	1951		1961		1971	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Population	49,928	50,024	62,325	60,540	82,596	81,576
(Sex ratio of females for every 1,000 males)	998		971		988	

90. The Sex ratio for the city as a whole worked out to 998 females in 1951, 971 females in 1961 and 988 females in 1971 per thousand males. As per the sample survey in respect of 1,326 persons comprising 715 males and 611 females, the sex ratio worked out to 855 females for 1,000 males.

91. If considered religion wise, it worked out to 853 females in Hindus, 926 females in Muslims and 823 females in Christians per 1,000 males in each. It varies from 375 females amongst the Devangulu (Weavers) to 1,667 females amongst, the Balija and the Gavara castes.

Size and Composition of Family

92. Family constitutes the elementary social unit. It is rather a closely knit unit with all the members living in harmony with each other. Generally, the eldest male member, be he old, illiterate or non-earning, is generally regarded as the head of the household. It is the head of the household who has the last say in all family matters and his influence prevails on all other members of the family and it is he who guides and controls the affairs of the family. He will regulate the household expenditure with the pooled earnings of all the earning members. It is a fact, that

the male members are given greater importance in the family as compared to the females. This system of family unit is prevailing in all religions and castes.

93. The various families can broadly be divided into four categories viz., Uni-member, Nuclear, Extended and collateral and they can be defined as follows:—

94. 1. A Uni-member family consists of only one member, male or female.

95. 2. A Nuclear family consists of a couple with or without any unmarried children. A nuclear family becomes truncated when either of the spouse dies.

96. 3. An Extended family is one which consists of a couple with one or more married sons and their families, and

97. 4. A Collateral family is one where the basic unit is a group of brothers and their spouses with or without children. Moreover, any family consisting of cousins, other relations or non-related persons is also known as Collateral family.

98. Again, broadly speaking, the former two viz. the uni-member and nuclear families can be termed as simple families and the latter two viz., the extended and collateral families can be termed as joint families. The following statement gives the distribution of the 225 sample families by type of family. (Vide table No. 64).

STATEMENT VII (9)

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE AND NUMBER

1.	Uni-member	1
2.	Nuclear	159
3.	Extended	18
4.	Collateral	47
	Total	225

99. The above statement indicates that there are 160 simple families constituting 71.11% and 65 joint families constituting 28.89% of the total sample households. In other words the simple or nuclear type of families out number the joint families. It is ascertained that such was not the position a few decades

back. Previously, there used to be proportionately greater number of joint families. This feature of greater number of nuclear families is of recent origin.

100. To sum up, if considered religion wise, out of 207 Hindu families there are 146 simple or nuclear families constituting 70.53%, 18 extended families constituting 8.70%, 42 collateral families constituting 20.29% and one uni-member family constituting 0.48%. Out of the 12 Christian families there are 10 simple or nuclear families and 2 collateral families. Out of 6 Muslim families, there are 3 simple or nuclear families and 3 collateral families. Leaving aside the one uni-member family, there are 159 purely nuclear or biological families and the size of such families varies from 2 persons to 8 persons. The concentration of nuclear families is between 2 to 6 members. The average size of the purely nuclear family works out to 5.5 persons per family.

101. Amongst the joint families, the size of the family varies from 3 to 12 persons per family. The average size of all the joint families works out to 7.7 persons. Thus our data broadly conform to the accepted phenomenon that joint families are usually bigger in size than nuclear families.

Language Spoken:

102. Kakinada is a unilingual city because Telugu is the language spoken by the majority of the total population. Urdu language comes as a distant second language. The distribution of total population by mother tongue is not available. However, the following statement gives the distribution of sample population by mother tongue.

STATEMENT VII—(10)

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

Language	No. of households	Persons speaking the language
Telugu	216	1,253
Urdu	6	52
Tamil	2	15
Other Indian Language 'THOTI'	1	6
Total	225	1,326

103. The above statement shows that out of 1,326 sample population, 1,253 persons constituting 94.50% speak Telugu, 52 persons constituting 3.92% speak Urdu, 15 persons constituting 1.13% speak Tamil and 6 persons constituting 0.45% speak Thoti language (there is no script to this language) as their Mother Tongue.

104. In addition to Mother tongue, enquiry has also been made to find out the number of persons who can speak languages other than Mother tongue (Vide tables 65 & 66).

105. Out of 1,253 persons who speak Telugu as their Mother tongue, 3 persons can speak Urdu, 13 persons can speak Tamil, 76 persons can speak Hindi, 4 persons can speak Oriya, 1 person can speak Arabic and 5 persons can speak Sanskrit. As far as Foreign languages are concerned, 170 persons can speak English, 8 persons can speak Burmese and one person can speak German. For pursuing economic activities like business and public service, persons are required to know at least one subsidiary language.

106. Out of the remaining 73 persons whose mother tongue is other than Telugu, 21 persons can speak Telugu, 2 persons can speak Hindi, and 11 persons can speak English. In other words, out of 52 Muslims whose mother tongue is Urdu, 16 can speak Telugu and 7 can speak English. But it does not mean that 23 persons can speak languages other than Urdu, as some of them may be knowing both Telugu and English. An individual may speak more than one language besides his mother tongue. Out of 15 Tamilians, two persons can speak Telugu as well as English. Of the 6 persons whose mother tongue is "Thoti" 2 persons can speak both Telugu and English and one person can speak Telugu only.

107. Out of 73 persons whose mother tongue is other than Telugu, 21 persons can speak Telugu. So 52 persons out of 1,326 sample population cannot speak Telugu. Thus the percentage of Telugu speaking people is 96%. This is a proof of the solid sway of Telugu in the Sample households. The same analogy will definitely confirm that Telugu is spoken by the larger majority of the total population of the city. The Telugu language spoken does not differ from that of the people in the West Godavari and Krishna districts, but the intonation is different. Speech tends to be a little long drawn.

Marital Status by Age and Sex, Age at First Marriage and Trends of Change in Age of Marriage:

108. The marital status of the population is classified into four categories viz. never-married, married, widowed and divorced or separated. Data regarding the marital status of the total population as well as the sample population is already discussed in detail in Chapter V.

Marriage and Morals:

109. Monogamy is the general pattern among all the major communities even where the personal law as in case of Muslims, for example, allows polygamy. Polyandry is practically non-existent in the city. The institution of marriage is universal among all the communities except Kalavanthulu (Hindus) among whom the institution of marriage was more uncommon in the past, but since past 3 or 4 decades, among them also marriage institution became more common than not. Among the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament and its rites are rigidly prescribed by custom and tradition, though variations from caste to caste or even from family to family exist. Within a caste or sub-caste some variations may occur in the observance of various folklore ceremonies. Among all the castes there are certain customary restrictions on certain types of matrimonial alliances. For instance, *Sagotra* marriages are strict taboo in spite of legal sanction given to them by the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Adoption of boy or girl has religious as well as legal sanction.

110. Among the Muslims, however, marriage is a civil contract. The "Mehr" which is the amount the husband has to pay to the wife as a lumpsum, is always fixed before the ceremony takes place and may be paid either immediately or later in life. Marriages are usually negotiated and settled by the parents of the boy and the girl. "Nikha" which is the actual marriage ceremony is performed at the bride's residence by the "Kazi". He obtains the consent of the bride and bridegroom through two agents after which he reads the "Khutba". There are certain inhibitions on marriage alliances taking place between certain persons such as brother and sister, half-brother, and half-sister, uncle and niece, etc. Adoption of a boy or girl has no religious sanction.

111. Christians follow many of the manners and customs associated with Hindus, but the actual marriage ceremony is solemnised in a church by a priest.

Age at Marriage as related to present age:

112. There are 521 married persons of whom 253 are men and 268 are women. A large number of 120 males are married during their 20.24 years of age while a large number of 91 females are married below 15 years of age. The ages at marriage for all the 268 females and 253 males are as follows:—

STATEMENT VII—(11)

AGE AT MARRIAGE BY SEX

Age at marriage	No. of married females	Percentage	No. of married males	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Below 15 Years	91	33·96	8	3·16
15-17 Years	55	20·52	21	8·30
18-19 Years	65	24·25	45	17·79
20-24 Years	52	19·40	120	47·43
25-29 Years	3	1·12	53	20·95
30-34	2	0·75	6	2·37
Total	268	100·00	253	100·00

113. It can be seen from the above statement that all the married males and females were married before 34 years of age. As many as 78.73% (211) females were married before attaining 19 years of age while another 19.4% (52) were married during 20-24 years of age. Again, among the 19.4% (52) married during 20-24 years of age. most of them have probably been married by 20-21 years of age. Only 5 females were married after 24 years and before 34 years.

114. Among males, a large percentage of 47.43 (120) men were married during 20-24 years of age. As many as 194 (76.68%) are married by the time they attained 24 years of age and another 53 men (20.95%) were married during 25-29 years of age while only 6 men (2.3%) were married during 30-34 years of age.

115. It can be seen from the above statement that the most common age for marriage among females is 14-19 years while among males it is 18-24 years.

Age at First Marriage:

116. A statement giving the sexwise distribution of the sample married persons by age at first marriage is furnished below:

STATEMENT VII—(12)

SEX WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED PERSONS BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY RELIGION AND CASTE

Sl. No.	Caste	Total		0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35 and above	
		M	F	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	19	20
1. *Hindu*																			
1.	Adi Andhra	16	19	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	9	11	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	6	12	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	59	68	..	..	..	4	1	18	16	33	29	9	11	4	2	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
8.	Gavara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	6	7	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavanhulu	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	...
11.	Kamma	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	14	15	1	3	..	1	..	..	...
13.	Kshatriya	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	...
14.	Nai-brahmin	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VII—(12)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15.	Naidu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	8	10	..	..	...	..	..	4	1	5	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	9	10	..	..	..	1	..	5	4	6	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Sathani Vaishnava	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	14	16	..	..	..	1	1	6	1	5	7	2	2	2	3	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	17	18	..	..	..	2	1	6	6	9	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	..
21.	Telukula	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	22	21	..	..	..	1	1	10	9	6	11	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
24.	Velama	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vadabalija	19	24	..	..	..	1	1	11	3	10	10	1	4	..	..	1	1	..
27.	Yadava	11	10	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	2	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
II.	*Christians*																		
1.	Christians	15	12	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	2	4	5	7	..	1	1	1	..
III.	*Islam*																		
1.	Muslims	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	7	3	3	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	274	304	..	..	..	16	10	97	57	133	134	48	61	7	9	3	3	..

117. The statement gives particulars in respect of 274 married males and 304 married females. Majority of the married males were married before attaining the age of 24. Ten were married when they were in the age group 10-14, 57 were married when they were in the age group 15-19, 134 were married in the age group 20-24, 61 were married when they were in the age group 25-29, 9 in the age group 30-34, and 3 were married after attaining the age of 35 years.

118. As far as females are concerned, 16 females were married in the age group 5-9, 97 in the age group 10-14, 133 in the age group 15-19, 48 in the age group 20-24, 7 in the age group 25-29, and 3 were married in the age group 30-34. There was no case of marriage of a girl who was 34 years and above at the time of first marriage. However, majority of the girls were married before attaining the age of 19 years.

119. In olden days, consummation of a couple was not, in general, allowed soon after their marriage but only after a lapse of time that the nuptial ceremony used to take place. During the pre-nuptial stage, the bride used to stay with her parents and it was only after the nuptial ceremony she was starting to lead a married life. Thus, during the pre-nuptial period, a person though technically married, for all practical purposes was forced to lead the life of an unmarried person. The persons deviated from this custom were being punished by the society.

120. The data regarding age at marriage was also enquired from the sample households in respect of every married male and female. To secure as reliable data as possible, and to arrive at approximate age at first marriage, checks and cross checks, like present age of the first child, duration between the nuptial ceremony and first birth, were applied.

121. According to the data thus collected, it is found that majority of the males were found married in the age group of 20-24 and females in the age group of 15-19. Incidentally both of them are just in the statutory limits fixed at 18 years for males and 14 years for females by the Sarada Act of 1930. The Act was passed in order to avoid the adverse effects of early marriage. Though the Act was passed as far back as 1930, still significant results are yet to be achieved.

122. Two or three decades ago, people used to get their sons and daughters married at a comparatively younger age for which their social customs and values were mostly responsible

Cases were not rare when a girl was married when she was in the age group 5-9 and the boy in the age group 10-14. Now it is observed that there is a growing tendency on the part of the people to marry their children at a comparatively late age. According to enquiries made from knowledgeable persons, the change is mainly due to the impact of education in both males and females and such other sociological and economic factors.

123. Inter-caste marriages are, now-a-days, encouraged by the gradual shedding of caste-system. There are sporadic instances where individuals are selecting their partners of their own choice. Individuals who are able to come out of the traditional morass and attain fairly high economic status find a welcome adjustment in social and matrimonial ralations with the so called high caste families.

Dowry System:

124. Dowry system plays an important role in the social life of the people irrespective of religion and caste. Some of the knowledgeable persons stated that this convention of giving valuable articles like clothes, ornaments, utensils etc., for the bride and her husband by her parents must have originated because of the nature of traditional and customary laws of inheritance. According to the custom, in olden days, after the death of man all his property is inherited by his sons to the exclusion of his daughters. Thus the person who inherits the property feels morally bound to do something to the female children of the deceased and he does it in the shape of dowry. Thus the institution of dowry found support. But in course of time, it has become a curse to eligible brides.

125. In the by-gone days, the parents of the girl found solace and satisfaction in providing suitable dowry to her and they always gave as much as they could. All this was voluntary. But at present it has become a sort of tool in the hands of people who have marriageable sons, for they negotiate not only for a match for their sons but also for the amount of dowry that they expect. Thus a person having an eligible daughter may not be able to find a suitable match for her if he is not well off or is not in a position to agree to the amount of dowry demanded by the boy's parents. Now, either he should lose a suitable match for his daughter or accede to the demands of the boy's parents by borrowing money at a high rate of interest from the private money lenders or sell away some property. These alternatives are rather unpalatable for him; but as he must marry off his daughter, he is more likely to choose the

latter of the two alternatives. On the other hand, the practice of attempting young and promising boys for marriage with their daughters in lieu of heavy dowry and presents, is not a rare game among the affluent parents to the embarassment of the poorer sections. Thus, the present day dowry system has been considered as a necessary evil and it has become a nightmare to parents who have daughters of marriageable age. Even the recognition of share to daughters in the property of her father has not yet made its impact on the dowry system. There are certain so called higher castes where the very admissions of a boy into a medical or some professional college puts up his value in the matrimonial market enormously. The passing of the Abolition of Dowry Act of 1961 has not made any perceptible impact on this social evil. This social evil is more prevailing in the socially and economically higher castes and it is slowly taking its strides on economically backward classes also. Once upon a time, the parents of the boy used to pay some amount to the parents of the bride as a consideration for marriage. This was more prevalent in the lower sections of the people. Now this system has totally disappeared.

126. A noticeable change in the outlook of the present day young and educated generation is laudable to some extent. They are preferring educated counter-parts. Of course, preference is given to enter into relationship with families having economically a sound position. Among middle and rich classes, the bride-groom's party prefers brotherless brides for their sons and bride grooms with no other encumbrance are preferred by the bride's parents for their daughters.

127. Civil marriages, though permissible under the Special Marriage Act of 1954, are hardly resorted to by any of the communities. In the seven years period between 1964 and 1971, the number of such marriages solemnised in the city was 79. Of these, only one was a Hindu Marriage and rest were of Christians. The peculiar feature of some of these marriages is that the customary religious rites are also gone through besides the statutory registration.

Divorce:

128. In regard to divorces, while it was always possible among Muslims and Christians, it was not so for Hindus until the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Nevertheless, the prevailing social climate is against divorce in all the communities. The number of divorces granted by Courts of law in

the district during the nine years period between 1961 and 1969 was 160. The number of judicial separations for the same period was 55. The figures exclusively for the city are not available. Christian marriages can be divorced under the Indian Divorce Act of 1869.

Widow Marriage:

129. Widow marriage is not generally favoured among the Hindus though under the Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act of 1856 there is no legal bar. It is, however, not uncommon among some of the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. 'Muslim Personal Law' allows widow marriage but in actual practice such marriages are uncommon. Among the Christians also widow marriage is not common. In the sample survey, the cases of legal divorces, separation and widow marriages are hardly noticed.

Untouchability and Inter Caste Marriages:

130. As stated earlier in the report, there are in all 27 castes among Hindus besides Christians and Muslims in the city. Each of them has distinct social and cultural features and each of them has a distinct social standing of its own vis-a-vis the others. Some of the castes are considered as higher and others as lower. From the lower strata of castes some were considered as untouchable castes. They are the 'Malas' and the 'Madigas'. The higher castes do not enter into social relations with them. This institution of untouchability, according to some old people in the city is as old as the Hindu Dharma (Religion). According to them in the ancient times, such castes who were engaged in some unclean occupations were treated as unclean people and all the persons of higher castes avoided any social or cultural association with them. Our study of untouchability in the city gave an impression that the class of untouchables has always been under-privileged, suppressed and exploited by the higher castes in the past. For example, untouchable castes were not allowed to draw water from the common wells, enter the temple and the houses of the so called higher castes, sit on equal status with those of higher castes etc., though their economic position was better. Now such distinctions are not found in general. The situation has compromised to some extent with the time. People of higher castes now attend marriages or social ceremonies of the Harijans known to them. The Harijans have separate priests from among them to attend to solemnise the marriages. The priests recite some Sanskrit verses and they are held with respect by the community.

131. In fact, the movement for social emancipation of Harijans was first started here by Late Sir Raghupathi Venkata Ratnam Naidu and followed vigorously later on in the country by Mahatma Gandhi. On the economic and political side, the Government has been taking several steps to improve their lot. The Government, with a view to remove the undesirable conditions which were hampering the social and economic progress of the people, declared the practice of untouchability in any form or shape as illegal and punishable by law.

132. Now no discrimination is ever observed in the schools and colleges where children of all castes are made to sit together. There are a good number of hostels for students where all are made to dine together. The old time exhibitions of caste distinction are hardly noticed in the hostels, restaurants, temples and public places. On festive occasions as well as in social functions, there is free mixing of castes including inter-dining which was not common some time back. Now the changes mentioned above have been most probably because of the impact of the various socio-economic factors. The inter-caste relations have registered a remarkable improvement. The inter-caste cordiality is spreading slowly in the sphere of private and personal life. It is possible, in course of time, that untouchability would be remembered as a dreaded dream.

Inter-Caste Marriages:

133. Some knowledgeable persons were interviewed regarding permissibility and desirability of inter-caste marriages. Majority of the informants, irrespective of their caste and social status, reported that the inter-caste marriage is not permissible and desirable. Some persons, however, expressed that in spite of the non-permissibility, it is desirable. On the whole, majority of the persons interviewed are not in favour of inter-caste marriages. But some expressed that they would favour inter-caste marriage with higher castes. It is noticeable that most of the persons, who consider inter-caste marriages as desirable, are from castes in the middle of social hierarchy. The people of the higher castes ridicule this attitude of some of the middle classes and question why they are prepared to contract alliances only with the higher castes and on what principles do they consider marriage with lower castes as undesirable. The higher castes are against this type of union.

134. Not a single case of inter-caste marriages was observed in the 225 sample households contacted for different enquiries.

CHAPTER VIII

NEIGHBOURHOOD

Pattern

1. The city, in general, is a dynamic organism constantly in process of evolution. This evolution involves both modification of long established functions and addition of new functions and these functional developments call for new functional forms which are governed by a set of recognised forces. Among these forces, the first is made up of the centrifugal forces which impel functions to migrate from the central zone of the city towards or beyond its periphery, while the second includes powerful centripetal forces which hold certain functions in the central zone and attract others to it.

2. The city area can broadly be divided, for the convenience of our studies, into three divisions, namely, an inner or nuclear zone, a second or middle zone and an outer or peripheral zone. The divisional zones facilitate the classification of the impulses into the centrifugal and centripetal forces. Our study shows striking illustrations of both centrifugal and centripetal cross-currents. Outward migrations of residential and manufacturing functions have featured the recent growth of the city. The location of industries, educational institutions and recently developed residential areas are some of the striking examples of outward migration.

3. Inward movements in the city are evidenced by the erection of multi-storeyed apartment houses in or near the central zone by the localisation of offices of companies and trading establishments and financial institutions. The gradual concentration of commercial establishments on the commercial road as well as main road of the city is an example of centripetal movement into the central zone. The outer zone or periphery zone of the city has been characterised by rapid growth in the last one or two decades, especially towards the northern side of the city. This growth has involved many types of activity but has been conspicious in connection with the manufacturing, residential, recreational and administrative functions. Workshop of Sri Ramadas Motor Transport Company, District Police Office, Engineering College, N.C.C. Batallion offices etc are some of the examples of offices and establishments that recently sprung up besides a few residential colonies at the periphery of the city.

4. The growth of the city shows that the migrations to the peripheral zone are sizable in terms of quality and more satisfactory in quality due to various known reasons like availability of large parcels of unoccupied lands which were obtained at relatively low cost for construction of houses on modern lines and presence of transportation facilities. The extensions of Gandhinagar, Ramaraopet and Suryaraopet on the Northern side of the city are newly developed areas to relieve congestion in the central zone.

5. To sum up, the growth represents functional migration from inner to the middle and middle to the outer zone. Thus, it can be concluded that the centrifugal forces are made up of a combination of uprooting impulses in the central zone and attractive qualities of the periphery, while the centripetal forces focus on the central zone and make that zone the centre of gravity for the entire city, as the market place is at the focal point with both retail and wholesale trade establishments, all types of commercial services such as banking houses, investment firms, advertising agencies, other professional services such as architects, lawyers and doctors; administrative activities such as Government and private offices, courts of law, post offices; all categories of eating establishments and recreational centres, transportation terminals and dwelling places.

6. The pattern and quantum of land use in the city was already discussed. The residential land accounts for the major area which includes vacant land useful for development as residential land. With a view to accommodating the population of the city, old as well as immigrant, the city builders are encouraging the general public to develop the private land for building residential colonies preferably at the out-skirts of the city and at times even out-side the periphery of the city with a sophisticated view of systematic development of the city and in the interest of better public health. Thus a number of residential localities in different zones of the city have sprung up and are existing with definite names and territorial jurisdictions. They have amenities like shopping centre and bus point. The residential structure of the city, in general, is an out-growth of socio-economic factors operating through time.

7. The rich people are prefering to have their residences in a comparatively healthy locality, paying no heed to the cost. The poorer section, likewise, select their places within the capacity of their purse. But wealth is not only the factor determining the location and character of human habitations in the city. Social factors also play their role. Thus the location and character

of certain residential segments of the city are known by the status of specific racial, national or cultural groups. Likewise, time and distance to workspot are factors for selection of locality for habitation. Some may prefer to live close to their workspot and others may prefer to undergo the discomforts of travelling long distances from home to office in order to enjoy the more open spaces of suburban living. The congestion, in other words, more density of population at the focal point and its adjoining places like Temple street, Commercial street, Cinema street, Suryanarayanapuram, Frazarpet, Budampet etc., is due to the fact that the majority of the residents belonging to the working population who prefer to live close to their workspot.

8. Thus, people live in different named localities of the city which are condusive to their taste, habits, economic status etc. The people in a locality may be from all walks of life with or without economic, social and cultural disparities. Irrespective of their personal standards of living, their social life is generally inter-linked with the inhabitants of the area and neighbours. The life in the neighbour-hood plays an important environmental role in the social life of the inhabitants belonging to different religions and caste groups.

9. "The 'neighbourhood' is a term which is difficult to define. It may be characterised as a primary informal group consisting of at least potentially all persons who live in local proximity."* If persons living in close proximity to one another do not recognise any social and moral bindings in respect of one another, they do not constitute a neighbourhood; what they constitute is only a physical conglomeration. On the other hand, persons living away from one another without any physical continuity but with social and moral bonds also do not constitute a neighbourhood; what they constitute is only a community. The 'neighbourhood' is a blending of the physical, social and moral entities. It is obvious from the above that there is a hierarchy of neighbourhoods, more or less in a nesting pattern, with reference to the level of mutual expectations among neighbours. Within the neighbourhood, the interaction pattern and social harmony may be more intense among the persons in immediate physical proximity and may decrease in inverse ratio to the physical distance.

10. In the light of the above formulations, the neighbourhood pattern at Kakinada is discussed in the following paragraphs. As recorded earlier, the city covers an area of 11.78 Sq. miles (30.16 Sq. Kms.). It is about 6 miles (9.6 Kms.) in length

*Bergel, E.E—Urban Sociology, P. 487.

from the M.S.N. Charities buildings at the southern end to Ramanayyapeta extension at the northern end on Pithapur road. It is about 3 miles (4.8 Kms.) in breadth at bulging points on eastern and western sides. In the present extended city, there are a few rural areas with urban ways of life and some pockets in urban area mostly at the outskirts of the city, with rural vestiges. Of course, the distinction between the rural and urban areas that are being included and developed by extension of municipal limits from time to time, is gradually eroding and the erstwhile rural areas could not be identified as they were developed on par with the urban area with almost all modern facilities.

11. As the population of the city is 1.64 lakhs, inhabiting 33,495 households, all the households could not be contacted for the study. So a sample of 225 households constituting 0.67% of the total households was drawn at random from different representative localities and neighbourhoods of the city. The city is found divided into 28 wards. The wards can also be considered as neighbourhoods but they are not found homogenous in their composition. They appear to be administrative devices than recognised units of interaction, except, for voting purposes. Inside these wards, there are some named areas which seemed to be more significant units of social action. It was not possible to prepare an exhaustive list of all named areas. However, particulars of some of the important representative named areas where neighbourhood schedules are canvassed and their impact on the inhabitants are summarised below.

12. The characteristics such as antiquity, physical features, situation with reference to facilities available, type of houses, ethnic, social and economic background of the population of the neighbourhoods were indicated by informants belonging to different walks of life.

13. *Suryaraopet.*—This locality was named after late Sri R. V. K. M. Suryarao Bahadur, the then Maharajah of Pithapuram who had liberally given away lands for the development of the city. Out of the 9 persons interviewed, only one has opined that the locality was named after a prominent person of the locality late Sri Dantu Suryarao, brother of Sri Dantu Bhaskara Rao, obviously which is not correct. It is surrounded by Ramanayyapeta on the North, Vallabhai street on the East, Nukalamma temple street and Ramaraopet on the West and Samalkot road on the South-West.

14. Most of the houses in this locality are residential houses of middle class population comprising mostly Brahmins. The predominant occupations of the residents are landlords, rentiers

and employees in Government as well as private employment. The land scape is even,, with a big Municipal water tank abutting the locality. The locality is equipped with almost all the modern facilities like protected water supply, electricity and well maintained sanitation with wide black-topped roads. There are shops dealing in all commodities of domestic use located in some of the houses abutting main streets and at the junctions of the streets to cater to the routine needs of the residents of the locality. There are one or two primary schools and one high school with play grounds serving the locality as well as outsiders. A few clinics run by private medical practitioners are also available in the locality. Green trees like plantain, coconut etc., and flowers are generally grown in the kitchen-yards depending on the economic status of the individual house owners. Some Government offices are also found located in some big houses originally meant for residential purposes. As per the zonal divisions of the city, this locality is now found situated in the middle zone.

15. *Ramaraopet.*—This locality is surrounded by Atchutaramayya street, Collectorate, Arts College and Mclaurin High School on the South, Kakinada Town Railway Station and veterinary hospital on the North, Gandhinagar on the West and road leading to Town Railway station on the East. There are well laid parallel and cross cement and black topped roads in the locality. There are good and pucca houses constructed on strict hygienic principles. It consists of various administrative buildings as well as the residences of officials and affluent businessmen and land owners. It can be said that the majority of the residents belong to Brahmin and Kapu communities. There are also other communities residing in harmony with each other. Majority of the informants referred to the fact that Hindus are predominant in number in the locality and also made a mention of the prominent position of the Kapus next to Brahmins.

16. This is a new area when compared to other localities in the Central zone. It is an open and clean area. As regards situation of the locality with reference to facilities available, all the modern amenities like protected water supply, electricity, market, primary schools and high schools etc. are located in this area. Besides a few Government offices in the locality, the Collectorate, Zilla Parishad office, Courts, Arts College, Bus stand etc., are close by. All the informants interviewed have expressed that this locality is one of the best localities in the city, and mentioned that generally well-to-do people belonging to Kshatriya, Brahmin, Kapu etc. communities live in this locality.

17. 'Abala Shanti Bhavan' (the details were given in chapter X) is functioning in this locality. A Bhajan Mandir called

'Sri Ranga Bhajana Mandiram' where religious discourses are held daily for the benefit of the people with religious bent of mind, the Mehar Baba Centre, which is functioning as head-quarters centre for the Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh, where Bhajans and pujas are held daily are located in this locality. There is one Eswara temple (Sivalayam) and well equipped library called 'Eswara Pustaka Bhandagaram' where besides regular library activities, discourses on religious topics and Sanskrit teaching classes are conducted daily for the benefit of the local public as well as outsiders. The annual festivals of Sivalayam and Nukalamma temple are being celebrated un-interruptedly since times immemorial.

18. As per the informants. the lands occupied by the Ramaraopet once belonged to the Pithapuram Samsthanam (Zamindari) and given away by the then Zamindar Raja Ramarao for the extension of the city. In memory of the donor, the locality is stated to be named as Ramaraopet.

19. *Jagannaikpur*: Jagannaikpur, previously known as Jagannathapuram, lying South of the Kakinada harbour is the only part of the place which possesses historical interest. This was the site of a Dutch factory. The Dutch occupied this area in about A. D. 1628. As a consequence of the battle in 1781 between the Dutch and the English, the factory in this area was seized and the factory buildings were believed to have been demolished in that year. Some buildings constructed by the Dutch are seen now standing in a dilapidated condition. This locality covers an area of about 558.80 acres (as per the records of the Revenue Department) surrounded by Salt creek, locally known as Upputeru (ఉప్పుటేరు) on the North, Bay of Bengal on the East, Turangi village on Ramachandrapuram road on the South-West and the M. S. N. Charities and Government Polytechnic on the South. The road leading to Yanam passes through this locality. There are a few named localities like Turangipeta on he South-West, Danayyapet and Church Square, almost in the midst of the locality and Yetimogapeta on the North-East by the side of the Salt Creek. The famous philanthropic institution - the M. S. N. Charities with a Junior College (Fig. 19), High School, Primary school, 'Veda Pathasala' (వేదపాఠశాల) with attached Choultry, Government Polytechnic for Boys at the outskirts of the locality on the Yanam road, 'Sri Annavaram Satyavati Devi College for Women', 'Boat Building Yard' and Government Polytechnic for Girls in between Church Square and Yetimogapeta, the Churches, the Convent School under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission besides a few Municipal Primary Schools are the important attractions which enhance the importance of this locality.

20. Fibre processing and pressing units are also located in this locality. Except the Yetimogapeta locality, the entire Jagannaikpur constitutes a single neighbourhood. All the facilities like protected water supply, electricity and medical care are available in this locality. In general, the streets are perpendicular and parallel to each other with blacktopped surface roads though a bit narrow in width. A few internal roads are yet to be black-topped.

21. As regards house types, generally the houses in this area are old and derelict. Of course, there are a few modern constructions in the locality. Tiled houses are also seen in equal proportion with the RCC or Daba buildings. At the out-skirt areas like Danayyapeta, Turangipeta and Yetimogapeta, thatched houses dominate the scene. The density of houses as well as population is more around Jagannaikpur park.

22. As regards the ethnic back-ground, according to the 9 informants, it is a multi-ethnic locality consisting of Kapus, Balijas, Yadavas, Brahmins, Vysyas, Christians and Muslims. In order of numerical strength of the population, Christians and Muslims follow the Hindus. All the residents of the Yetimogapeta are fishermen living on their traditional occupation. Besides a mosque for Muslims, two Churches for Christians, there are three temples, namely Kanyakaparameswari temple, Sri Sita Ramaswamy temple and Parthasarathiswamy temple on the Yanam road and Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple on the right bank of Salt Creek near the bridge. All these religious institutions are said to be in existence since times immemorial. Recitation of Vedas, religious discourses and other temple festivals are usual attractions for the devotee public of the locality. The Venkateswara temple has got considerable attendance daily and particularly on Saturdays.

23. There are shops dealing in groceries, fruits, clothes, restaurants etc., on both sides of Yanam road with more concentration at the Jagannaikpur bridge.

24. None of the informants could give the history of how and since when the locality came into existence and why it is named Jagannaikpur. As per one informant, the locality is being called after the name of the deity 'Jagannath' (Siva) of the local temple. Another version is that some time back an important person by name Jagannatha might have lived in this locality which might have been named after him. But as per the history available, this locality is existing as Jagannadhapuram prior to the

first settlement by the Dutch in the year A. D. 1628 or so. In course of time, Jagannadhapuram came to be known as Jagannaikpur.

25. *Suryanarayanapuram*: This locality is at a distance of half a mile from the centre of the city on the Eastern side of the main road and western side of the rail track. As per the informants, this locality was once a marshy land always found submerged in water and unfit for habitation. About 40 years back, a person by name Suryanarayana, the then Municipal Chairman had taken special interest to develop the area with the help of the Government and improved the land and allotted the land to poor people for constructing houses. As a mark of respect, the locality is said to have been named after him as Suryanarayanapuram. As per the version of two informants, this locality was also known as Vaddeelupeta and Gollapeta as the Vadde and Golla (Yadava) communities were living in considerable number. Now there are a good number of tiled houses as well as pucca houses with cement constructions. On the eastern side, thatched houses and huts of the poor section of the population are still seen. Though there are a few black-topped internal roads, the general sanitary condition needs improvement. It is a multiethnic locality with Kapus, Kalavanthulu and Yadavas as dominant communities. Of course, there are other communities like Brahmins, Vysyas, Viswa Brahmins etc. who form the minority. The basic amenities like protected water supply, electricity, primary education etc., are available in the locality. The majority of the inhabitants belong to working classes.

26. The various attributes of the various localities, as mentioned by the residents of the localities concerned, have given an idea of what aspects of the respective localities are foremost in their minds. While assessing their respective localities, the residents tended to consider the sanitary conditions first and then other factors like communications, educational institutions, electricity, water supply, market etc. It is also found that there is some difference among the people belonging to different communities in their perception of the main attributes of the localities inhabited by them. But in general, there is a high degree of consensus about the situation of their respective localities with reference to the facilities available in them.

27. Awareness of ethnic background of the population also seems to be very much in the minds of the people while evaluating their respective localities. It also appears that the castes or communities who are in the majority in a particular locality are

more conscious of the fact than the castes and communities who are in minority. This may mean that the social profile of the locality is perceived at two different levels by those in the majority and by those in the minority. For the people in majority, there may be a mild consciousness of the social order in which they play the dominant role. But this consciousness may be so mild so far as others are concerned. It may not be much in focus but other aspects of the locality may be more important to them.

28. The religious, cultural and social activities of the people in general are discussed at length in Chapters VII and X. Participation by the people and the various opportunities made open to them in the respective localities where the neighbourhood schedules are canvassed are detailed in the above paragraphs.

29. It is obvious that there are a good number of institutions spread all over the city, where more intensive interactions take place among the persons of the city as a whole. There are a few at the locality level where interactions take place exclusively among the persons of the locality.

30. Most of the important institutions where social interactions take place draw their patronage from the population of the entire city as well as from the neighbouring villages, irrespective of the location of the institutions in the city. Among these institutions, mention may be made of the churches of the Christians, the Mosques of the Muslims, the temples of the Hindus, the Cinema theatres including Surya Kalamandiram (all located in the one street within a distance of half a mile) the municipal parks, the libraries, a good number of recreational clubs and reading rooms situated in different parts of the city. In addition to the above, Hindu festivals like *Sri Ramanavami, Devi Navaratrulu, Vighneswara Navaratrulu* etc. celebrated on large scale by Hindus in the important centres of the localities and temples, celebration of Christmas and other festivals by the Christians and special prayers by the Muslims in their mosques on festive occasions and religious discourses by eminent scholars of different religions are some of the occasions where more intensive inter-actions take place among the population of the city. More often film festivals, dance, drama and music festivals are arranged primarily to bring out the hidden talent of the young artists and secondly, to feed the public with the varied and excellant performances by the experts in their respective fields.

Purchase of commodities within and outside the locality :

31. About 30 households in different localities were enquired in this matter. It revealed that there are shops of different sizes

and all the commodities of routine domestic use are available in all the localities. The daily-wage earners and still poorer section of the population purchase their daily requirements in the shops of their respective localities. Those who can afford to purchase provisions once in a month generally prefer to purchase from the nearest well organised market or departmental stores, by which he can have comparatively qualitative goods at cheaper prices. All the households reported that cloth is purchased from the main market centre of the city. But it is observed that the illiterate labourers purchase their clothes mostly from the hawkers who sell the coarse types of clothes including ready-made garments. Without exception, all the households enquired have reported that they purchase one article or the other outside their neighbourhood. However, a statement showing the proportion of various commodities purchased by the different households inside the neighbourhood and outside the neighbourhood is furnished below:

STATEMENT VIII—(1)

PURCHASE OF COMMODITIES BY PROPORTION WITHIN AND OUT-SIDE THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Sl. No.	Name of the Commodity	No. of households purchasing the different commodities								Remarks
		Within the neighbourhood				Outside the neighbourhood				
		25% or less	26%-50%	51%-75%	76%-100%	25% or less	26%-50%	51%-75%	76%-100%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Groceries	4	7	1	9	..	8	1	31	
2.	Fish and meat	1	8	1	13	1	7	1	10	
3.	Stationery	2	11	1	8	..	10	4	27	
4.	Vegetables	..	18	3	22	3	5	14	5	
5.	Cloth	3	4	..	..	..	3	1	46	
6.	Toilet goods	2	16	1	8	1	11	7	21	

Predominant occupations in the localities:

32. An enquiry about the dominant occupation was made in different localities. The results of the enquiry are appended in the following statement.

STATEMENT VIII—(2)

PREDOMINANT OCCUPATIONS BY LOCALITY

Locality		Occupations						Remarks
		Govt. Service	Land-lords & Agri-culturists	Business	Workers including wage earners	No. of H. Hs that could not specify.	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Suryarao-peta	8	1	..	..	1	10	..
2	Ramarao-peta	8	..	..	..	1	9	..
3	Suryana-rayana-puram	..	..	3	3	1	7	..
4	Rangaiah Naidu street	..	..	1	2	1	4	..
5	Srinagar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Old -Kaki nada	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
7	Perrajupeta	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
8	Jagannaik-pur	3	1	1	3	1	9	..
9	Vallabhai Road	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
10	Budampeta	..	..	..	4	1	5	..
	Total	20	2	5	14	7	48	..

33. The assessment about the predominant occupation is differing from informant to informant. Out of the 10 persons enquired in Suryaraopet, 8 persons reported one occupation namely Government service as the dominant occupation while one person reported that land-lords are predominant and one failed to assess the same. In Ramaraopeta also, 8 persons reported Government service as predominant occupation and one person could not give any information. Like-wise, the information as given out by the interviewees is shown in the above

statement against their respective localities and in this matter, hardly any consensus exists among the people of the locality. In view of the multiethnic population and multifarious economic activities pursued by the people in the locality, the assessment regarding the predominant occupation in the locality is felt difficult by the interviewees.

Chapter IX

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

1. Kakinada distinguished itself in the political sphere as early as in the eighties of the 19th century. It became famous in the Vandemataram Movement, the Home Rule Movement and the Non-Co-Operation Movement. It has produced men and women of talent, efficacy and sacrifice in the service to the country. Under the leadership of late Sri Bulusu Samba Murthy Panthulu, Kakinada rose to occupy the premier status in giving the first lead to India for adopting India's goal as attainment of Complete Independence and in offering the first Flag Satyagraha in 1921. Kakinada has the honour of holding the 38th Session of the Indian National Congress in the year 1923. The youth of Kakinada participated with enthusiasm inspired by the patriotic and philanthropic history behind.

2. Until 1914, Kakinada appeared as ordinary as any other town of the State. Pleaders (advocates) and well educated elite like S/Sri Lakkaraju Subba Rao, Chavali Rama Somayajulu, Bulusu Samba Murthy, (popularly known as Maharshi Bulusu Samba Murthy), Damodaram Krishna Murthy Naidu etc., of Kakinada participated in the Vandemataram movement and the Home Rule Movement and worked with a spirit of patriotism. Kakinada gave impetus to the Non-Co-Operation Movement of 1920. The taluk political conference was the first in passing the resolution to fight for the Complete Independence and communicated the same to the Congress Committees at State as well as country level. The political parties like Justice Party, Moderate Party, Loyalist Party etc., were responsible to rouse the freedom fighters in hoisting the Flag for Complete Independence and prepared them for every sacrifice. In the same year, Flags were hoisted on every house of the town against the specific orders of the then British Collectors. The Congress gave deaf ear to the orders of the Collector and District Magistrate to unhoist the Flag on the District Congress Office and Shri Mosalikanti Tirumala Rao was kept as protector of the Flags with a number of patriots in the list to succeed Shri Tirumala Rao, if necessary. In this connection, Shri Tirumala Rao and a few others were arrested and imprisoned. In the early days of Non-Co-operation Movement in the country, the first Flag Fight was started at Kakinada. Some of the freedom fighters from Kakinada participated in Flag Fights at places like Nagpur and raised slogans

for Complete Independence. Sri Garimella Satya Veerabhadra Rao worked as a right hand physically and mentally to Maharshi Sambamurthy in the freedom struggle.

3. It was that great political saint, Maharshi Bulusu Sambamurthy, after his return from Jail, who was solely responsible for the holding of the session of the Indian National Congress in 1923 in Kakinada which was exemplarily successful. Lectures on topics like "Complete Independence", "Hindu-Muslim Unity" etc., were held and the President of the Congress, Sri Moulana Mohamed Ali stressed that the key to release Gandhi from the jail was in the hands of the public.

4. During the "Salt Satyagraha" in Kakinada in April, 1930 Sri Parupudi Satyanarayana, Sri Garimella Satya Veerabhadra Rao, Dr. Uppuluri Gopala Krishna and two others prepared salt and while bringing the salt in fists the police forcibly removed the salt from the fists of others but failed to remove from the fists of Sri Veerabhadra Rao, who was beaten on his fists with iron rods. He suffered the torture without opening the fist. Public joy and sympathy found no bounds for the patriotism exhibited.

5. Srimati Durgabai played an important role in the constructive programme of the Movement. Women like Srimati Duvvuri Subbamma, Srimati Subhadramma were known for their patriotic role in the Movements.

6. The message of Gandhi to observe any Satyagraha against the Government reached the town Kakinada on the 4th January, 1932. A public meeting was organised and was attended in huge numbers. While the message of Gandhi was being read, the police came into the scene and severely beat Sambamurthy, Parupudi Satyanarayana and others until they lost consciousness. A rumour that Sambamurthy was put to death, spread in the country.

7. A new era entered in the country in the year 1936. S/Sri Sambamurthy and Mallipudi Pallamraju as representatives of the Kakinanda town and the District respectively became members of the Legislative Assembly and the former was elected as speaker of Madras Legislative Assembly. Sambamurthy subsequently resigned the Speakership, the membership in the Congress and joined the Praja Party. Sri Pallamraju subsequently became the President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee and was Minister in the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet until his death in 1961. Efficient leadership in the town level as well as at district level was felt very much up to 1941. Some people of Kakinada

staged Satyagraha against the British rule in line with the agitation and movement going on in the country in the year 1941 and went to jail. At last the country attained Independence in the year 1947. Thus Kakinada played an important role in achieving Independence to the country. Ever since the formation of Government in the composite Madras State in 1937 by Congress Party against subjugation of autocratic rule of the British, the growth in social and political activities of the city is steadily on the increase. The transfer of political power to the people in the year 1947 and the introduction of democratic constitution in 1950 gave a positive direction to those activities. All the major political parties are active with their offices and functionaries in the city and represent the ideas and aspirations of various sections of the people. In the first General Elections held in January, 1952 for returning two members (one general and one reserved) to the Legislature from the Kakinada constituency, S/Sri C. V. K. Rao against general seat. Saka Venkata Rao against reserved seat both belonging to Communist Party of India, were returned to the assembly. S/Sri Ch. Rama Rao and Kaneti Mohanarao were returned to the Council as Communist Party Candidates from the Local Board Constituency. In the mid-term elections held in 1956, Sri Mallipudi Pallam Raju belonging to Congress Party and Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana of Praja Party were returned to Assembly and Council respectively. The reconstitution of Assembly constituencies had resulted in shifting of the reserved seat from Kakinada. During 1962 General Elections, Sri Dantu Bhaskara Rao of Congress party succeeded Sri Mallipudi Pallam Raju.

8. In the elections held in February 1967, 4 candidates contested, one each belonging to Indian National Congress and Bharateeya Janasangh and two Independents. Of the total number of 72,119 registered voters in the constituency, only 46,928 i.e. about 65% exercised their franchise of which 45,489 votes i.e. 63% were found valid. The Independent candidate Sri C. V. K. Rao won the election by a margin of 8,821 votes against his nearest rival belonging to the Indian National Congress. A statement showing the number of valid votes polled by each candidate is furnished below.

STATEMENT IX—(1)

VOTES POLLED BY CONTESTING CANDIDATES AT 1967 ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Name of the Candidate	Name of the party	No. of Votes Polled	Percentage of the Votes Polled
1	2	3	4
1. Sri Sunkara Appa Rao	Independent	899	1.98

1	2	3	4
2. Sri Dantu Bhaskara Rao	Indian National Congress	17,077	37·54
3 Sri C.V.K. Rao	Independent	25,898	56·93
4. Sri Vadlamani Venkata-Ramana	Bharateeya Jana Sangh	1,615	3·55

9. As regards the elections to the Lok Sabha, Sri Mosalikanti Tirumala Rao was returned in all elections and remained in office until his death in 1970. In the Lok Sabha Elections held in 1967 three candidates contested, one each belonging to the Indian National Congress, Communist party and one Independent. Of the total number of 5,32,127 voters in the constituency, 3,93,678 i.e. 73.98% exercised their franchise of which 3,80,303 (71.47%) were found valid. The Congress candidate Sri Mosalikanti Tirumala Rao defeated his nearest rival with a majority of 30,000 votes. Statement showing the contesting candidates and the votes polled by them is appended below:

STATEMENT IX—(2)

VOTES POLLED BY CANDIDATES AT THE 1967 GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR LOK SABHA

Name of the Candidate	Name of the party	No. of Votes polled	Percentage of the Votes polled
1. Sri Mosalikanti Tirumala Rao	Congress	1,68,647	44·35
2. Smt. Chinta Parwati	Independent	73,009	19·20
3. Sri P.S. Sarma	Communist	1,38,647	36·45

10. And in the recent 1971 February Lok Sabha Elections, Sri M. Srirama Sanjeeva Rao, Son of Late Sri Mallipudi Pallam Raju, belonging to the Indian National Congress led by Jagjivanram with cow and calf as party symbol (the ruling party of the day) won the elections with a record majority of 2,92,926 votes. He polled 3,13,060 votes (87.5% of the total votes polled) thus creating a record majority as well as votes polled by any individual candidate.

11. The candidates contested and the votes polled by them are indicated in the following statement.

STATEMENT IX—(3)

VOTING PATTERN AT THE 1971, FEBRUARY LOK SABHA ELECTIONS.

Name of the Candidate	Party affiliation	No. of Votes polled	Percentage of Votes polled
1. Sri M. Sri Rama Sanjeeva Rao	Congress (New)	3,13,060	87.5
2. Dr. P. V. N. Raju	Bharateeya Jana-Sangh	20,134	5.6
3. Sri C. V. K. Rao	Independent	19,434	5.5
4. Sri Mammidi Sathi Raju	,,	4,417	1.2
5. Sri B. S. Bhaskara Rao	,,	878	0.2

Influential and respected persons of the City:

12. Socio-Political power and prestige at Kakinada seem to be concentrated in some individuals who have been able to obtain special positions for themselves in their respective localities as well as in the City as a whole. They have a dominant voice in the public meetings and deliberations for the development of the City in various fields including the material uplift of the people. In the elections at the city level, state level as well as country level, the prestigious persons are consulted and their views are respected. In the social and cultural activities of the city, they play a prominent role. They can also influence the public opinion, the policies of the local administration, education and religious and other public institutions.

13. Kakinada being a city, there are persons who are prestigious at the locality level, at city level as well as at state level. There were persons who were known for their service to the humanity in general and to the public of Kakinada in particular. The biographic sketches of some of the prominent persons who contributed their mite for the allround development of Kakinada town given below will help to know the type of persons who held power and prestige in the past.

1. *MAHARAJA SRI RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATHI SURYARAO BAHADUR* (1885-1964)

14. The Maharajah was born on 5-10-1885 in the Pithapuram Fort in the district of East Godavari to Sri Rajah Rao Venkata Mahipathi Gangadhara Rama Rao Bahadur of Pithapuram. He lost his father when he was barely 5 years old. He lost his mother when he was nine years old. The Court of wards

assumed management of Zamindari on behalf of the minor Rajah. A step mother of his, Srimathi Rajah Rao Bhavayamma Rao Bahadur, familiarly known as Chitrada Rani, was his guardian. He was admitted into the 'Newington' at Madras, an institution founded for the education of the Zamindars and Princes of the province, by the Court of wards and completed his education by 1905.

15. In 1905, the Maharajah married Rani Andalamma Bahadur-Chinnamamba Devi, the eldest daughter of Sri Raja Venkata Rangayya Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram.

16. He took charge of the Estate in 1905 after training for one year. He had his tutor Sri Mokkapati Subbarayudu appointed as his private secretary and later promoted him as his Dewan in 1913.

17. He had 6 children—2 boys and 4 girls. He had widely travelled all over India several times and the world in 1929-30. He lost his wife in 1935 and since then he took a life of vanaprastha and led a secluded, religious and austere life.

18. Eminent persons like Dewan Bahadur Dr. Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, Rao Bahadur Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu the great pioneer of social reform in Andhra and Dewan Bahadur Kommireddi Suryanarayana Murthy Naidu had the impact of their influence upon the Maharajah. The Maharajah took up the cause of Harijans and fought against untouchability. He carried out several acts of social reform from the depressed classes right upto all Hindus of whatever caste or creed.

19. Kakinada itself is a living monument to some of his great charities. To mention a few major instances: (1) The Maharajah established an orphanage for the destitutes and the parentless, situated on the Pithapuram Road at a cost and endowment of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees, over which he bestowed personal attention. Several graduates of both sexes came out and several other orphans got well settled in life. (2) Brahmo Mandir at a cost of over a lakh of rupees with a substantial endowment of a lakh of rupees for Brahmo propaganda purposes. (3) He took over the Pithapur Rajah's College into his direct control from the public and raised it to the status of first grade college, donated over two lakhs of rupees for building construction and another two lakhs of rupees for upkeep of the college. He also donated a building with site of over 40 acres costing over 8

lakhs of rupees for the cause of women's education (4) He practically founded the Cosmopolitan club, Kakinada on the site donated by him. (5) He substantially donated lands in Kakinada which enabled the alround development of Kakinada City. A few major institutions in Pithapuram constructed with his own capital are: (1) A women and Children's hospital building at a cost of over a lakh of rupees (2) substantial donations for research for effecting radical cures for tuberculosis and diabetes. (3) Several schools for Adi-Andhras and provision for their boarding, clothing and lodging costing a few lakhs of rupees. (4) Endowment by way of recreation clubs for males and females at a cost of over Rs. 50,000. (5) Founded and run a High School and (6) Donated lakhs of rupees to social reform activities.

20. His contribution to the field of letters has been significant and to cite a few, he has founded the Telugu Academy and made a sumptuous endowment, spent more than two lakhs of rupees for the printing of a Telugu Lexicon called Suryarayandhra Nighantuvu, sponsored a journal 'Andhra Sahitya Patrika' on behalf of the Telugu Academy, endowed a building for the Telugu Academy, published several ancient works hitherto to unprinted and also published the works of the contemporary poets, published souvenir volumes of the works of Rao Bahadur Kandukuri Veeresalingam Panthulu and Chilakamarthi Lakshminarasimham and founded chairs in Sanskrit such as for Vedanta, Mimamsa, Tarka, Vyakarana, Veda etc., with an annual donation of Rs. 10,000 and held examinations, granted pattas (certificates and titles) to learned students and gave annual varshikams. Besides the above, he donated substantial amounts towards scholarships to students, to social and religious reform movements all over India, granted scholarships to Indian students for education in foreign countries. During his life, his activities were such that there was not a good object in and outside Andhra which had not received his support and bounty.

21. Except on ceremonial occasions, he used to wear simple dress. He had not addicted himself even to beverages such as coffee or tea.

22. He had a good command over English language. He was an eminent scholar in Telugu literature. He enriched his mind by reading English and Telugu as well as several ancient books of learning.

23. It may not be out of place to mention about the Estate and its administration. The Pithapur Estate was a compact one in East Godavari district, yielding an annual gross income of

Rs. 15 lakhs. It was the second or third in Madras Province. The estate was under court of wards for 15 years and was managed efficiently by persons holding the rank of Deputy Collector. After the Maharajah took charge, he took steps to improve the administration. The Maharajah appointed his private secretary as Dewan and ran the Administration. S/Shri Koka Venkata Subba Rao Naidu, P. Ranga Brahma Rao Naidu successively worked as Dewans in Pithapuram estate. The estate had an engineering branch for the betterment of ryots and improvement of agriculture. It spent some lakhs of rupees for permanent irrigation works at Timmapuram, at Kirlampudi Kalingulas and used to spend about half-a-lakh of rupees on repairs to them. The Maharajah used to attend personally to all major lines of policy and administration. The Maharajah died on 6-3-1964.

2. *SIR R. VENKATA RATNAM NAIDU*:—(1862-1939)

24. He was born on the 1st October, 1862 on the auspicious 'Maharnavami' Day in a village near Machilipatnam of Krishna District to Subedar Appaiah Naidu, (a military personnel) a gentleman of substantial means and Srimati Seshamma, a devout lady of Old Vaishnava type. His younger days were spent in learning Urdu from Mohammedan teacher in northern India. When twelve years old, he had his first regular schooling in U.P. On his father's transfer to Hyderabad (Deccan), he continued his studies in Hyderabad and passed his Matriculation with Urdu and Persian for his optional Vernacular. He joined the Christian College, Madras and completed his graduation in first class in the year 1885 with Physical Science as the special subject. He was very fortunate in coming under the influence of Dr. William Miller, a magnetic and commanding personality, an embodiment of earnestness and sincerity and whose sense of moral responsibility was co-extensive with the whole range of life's activity.

25. While Venkataratnam was in his B.A. Junior Class in 1884, he was married to one Seshamamba. In 1889, when he was just twenty seven years old, he became a widower. The Hindu widower covered himself in white attire, and became a 'whiterobed saint of Andhra'. He became a life-long teacher and found work and worship in it. To him, the school room was the nursery of the spirit and the school field, the Eden of joy. He worked for about a year as Headmaster in C.M.S. High School, Eluru. He next joined as a teacher at the Theistic High School, Rajahmundry for a few months, and transfered himself to the Hindu High School, Musulipatnam (Machilipatnam) his birth place and worked for two years (1887-1888) under

the late lamented Shri K. Krishnamachariar. Again, he went to Madras and completed his M.A., in literature in the year 1891 and his L.T., in 1897. He worked as Assistant Professor at Pachaiappa College in Anthropology and English and earned reputation as a good teacher. Then he worked in Noble College, Masulipatnam under highly efficient principal Rev. C.W.A. Clarke, M.A. for half a decade as an educationist. The example set and the influence exercised here by Mr. Clarke helped him later to meet the various problems that would daily arise in the management of a big institution. As the college authorities were bent on Christian propaganda and the magnetic influence he had over the students was felt to be a great hindrance in their work, he had to take leave from the principal of the Noble College and joined the Mahboob College, Secunderabad as Principal and worked for six years (1899-1904).

26. He was selected by a majority vote of the college Committee of Kakinada and joined as Principal of the Pithapur Rajah College on 1-2-1905. Under his wise stewardship the institution grew rapidly and steadily in strength, efficiency and usefulness. He introduced salutary reforms in the institution by arranging free education for girls and the members of the depressed classes, thus bringing the height of culture near to those that had been shut out from it through ages. Strict religious neutrality became a predominant element in the policy of administration. This was out of the firm conviction that the ultimate end and aim of education as such is first to impart culture and mould character on the broadest lines acceptable to all denominations in the formative period of youth. His sympathy for the depressed classes and his earnest endeavours for their uplift are the outcome of his genuine love for humanity. His tender heart revolted against the institution of untouchability as an injury to man and insult to God and did everything possible for its removal. He got opened homes for the depressed class boys and girls by the munificence of the Rajah of Pithapuram and treated them with great solicitude and kindness and tried in all possible ways to eradicate the inferiority complex inherited by them as a result of the age-long oppression and suppression.

27. Thus Venkata Ratnam shaped and moulded the character of successive generations of students in the long and fruitful period of thirty five years as Teacher, Professor and Principal. The persons trained and inspired by him have all along been deservedly recognised alike for public service. His position in relation to the College stands summed up by himself in the significant pronouncement—'Cut half an inch below my heart and find Pithapur Rajah's College there'.

28. In 1912, he was elected to the senate of the Madras University. He was several times elected as a member of the syndicate. He toiled strenuously and incessantly for the better working of the University. He was on several Boards of Studies and succeeded in directing the policy and destiny of the University.

29. The real worth of this seer and savant was recognised by the Government of Madras and he was nominated as a member of the first reformed provincial Legislative Council from 1921 to 1923, coupled with a Deputy Presidentship by election. In May, 1925 he, at the age of sixty four became the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University and adorned the Supreme Chair for three years. He won laurels and received encomiums from students, Principals, Scholars and Savants at home and abroad.

30. His work was not limited to the field of education alone. He served on the Municipal Councils of Masulipatnam and Cocanada and also as a member of the District Board of East Godavari and as Vice-President of the Cocanada Taluk Board. He had a high conception of civic duty. He infused into the administration of the Local Bodies an abiding civic consciousness and an ennobling spirit of selfless service to the community.

31. He was a warm supporter of the wholesome reform undertaken by Sri Veeresalingam Panthulu for freeing child widows from enforced celibacy and enabling them to set up honourable homes. Some of the institutions associated with him are given below.

32. The Brahma Samaj is the first parent from whom his infant spirit derived its earliest food and nourishment. He was the President of the Hithakarini Samaj, Rajahmundry, an institution founded by late Rao Bahadur Veeresalingam Panthulu. It has under its management a widows' home, a High School, a Prayer Hall (Mandir), a Library and a Reading Room. He had been helping these institutions in various ways. He was instrumental in the founding of an orphanage at Kakinada in 1909. A standing memory of his contribution for Kakinada is his acquisition of a beautiful Mandir for spiritual worship which he got as a gift from the Raja Saheb of Pithapuram. This shrine has been worthily designed to be an asylum for the truth-seeking, a hospital for the penitent-sinning and a retreat for the holy-communion. Another munificent gift of a lakh of rupees from the noble house of Pithapuram created the Andhra Brahma Dharma

Pracharaka Trust in 1928 with the avowed object of disseminating the principles of liberal theism in the Andhra country. The personal library of his was made over to the Mandir which now constitutes the Venkata Ratnam Theistic Library.

33. On 26th May, 1939 he heaved his last breath. An erudite scholar, a born teacher, an unrivalled orator, a peerless philanthropist, an unswearing monogamist, a fearless social and religious reformer, an illustrious saint and savant, an unsurpassed spiritual leader—Venkata Ratnam was verily a modern 'Rishi' whose memory is a solace and comfort, a beacon and an example, for generations yet unborn.

3. *DEWAN BAHADUR KOMMIREDDI SURYANARAYANA MURTHY NAIDU.*

34. He was born on 5-7-1869 to late Sri Kommireddi Narasinga Rao who was a migrant from the French territory of Yanam, settled at Kakinada. He passed Matriculation examination at an early age and joined the business run by his father. He was a partner of Innis Company and later became the sole proprietor after the retirement of Mr. Innis. At the time of his father's death, the family had property yielding about Rs. 5,000 per annum and a house. He developed the property a hundred fold.

35. He did roaring business for over 50 years and had dealings with foreign countries in imports and exports and on the insurance side. He owned extensive properties covering over 2,000 acres of land and several buildings in and around Kakinada. As an honest-business man with good principles, he built up reputation far and wide. He was associated himself with the Municipality almost from the beginning of this century. He was an undisputed Chairman for over 4 terms and was a Councillor throughout his life.

36. Most of the extensions in the city were done during the period of his chairmanship. It was during his Chairmanship that the Indian National Congress session was held in Kakinada in 1923 and he was also responsible for its unprecedented success though he himself did not belong to any political party.

37. There was no activity in the city which was not poineered or helped by him. He was a member of the Port Trust, Chambers of Commerce, Annadana Samajam and all other social organisations and above all life-president of the Saraswati Gana Sabha. He was a Member in the Madras Legislative Council during 1961 and from 1920 to 1926. He was a recipient of

many honours from the Government like Rao Bahadur, Dewan Bahadur and several certificates and medals. He was a close friend of Sri R. V. K. M. Suryarao, the Maharajah of Pithapuram. There is hardly a charitable and religious institution of Kakinada which has not received his help in some form or other. He was founder president of the local Cosmopolitan Club, and adorned the Chair from 1919 to 1949. He served the Godawari Chamber of Commerce as president for 30 years from 1919 to 1949 and his services are always remembered with gratitude by the trading public of Kakinada. He made several endowments in Benaras and other places in the name of his parents and others. He had no children.

38. One of his hobbies was giving of free medicine in Ayurveda system to the suffering humanity. He cured many diseases like diabetes, tuberculosis and dangerous fevers.

39. He was a great patron of music, dance, drama and in fact almost every thing to do with the cultural life of Kakinada. He was founder of "Saraswati Gana Sabha", which conducts a dance, drama and music festival every year during *Dasara* which is popular with the public for the last 68 years. The present "Suryakalamandiram" of Kakinada named after the connoisseur of fine arts Sri Naidu, is a standing monument for staging cultural performances. Like most Andhras of his generation, he was the pink of courtesy, urbanity and a "prince of hosts". He died in the year 1949.

4. *SRI LAKKARAJU SUBBA RAU* (1883—1969):

40. He was born in Kakinada in 1883. He had a creditable scholastic career. He served as an apprentice under Sri P. R. Sundara Ayyar, an eminent lawyer and jurist and had the foundations of his career as a lawyer. He started independent practice at Kakinada and advanced to the front rank among lawyers. He once rejected an offer of a place in the judicial service and subsequently he never regretted his decision.

41. He entered politics at the time of the agitation for the partition of Bengal and frequently contributed articles to Sri Aurobindo's "Bandemataram". He attended many annual sessions of the Indian National Congress and took interest in the developing political situation in the country. He was elected treasurer of the reception committee of the Kakinada Session (1923) of the Indian National Congress. When the first legislatures were constituted in 1937, he was elected to the Madras Legislative Council.

42. He served the city Municipality as Councillor, as Vice-Chairman and Chairman from 1932 to 1938. Due to his selfless civic administration, he was popular among all sections of the public.

43. He had deepest love and passion to the cause of education. In 1926, he was among the first batch of Senators elected to the Andhra University by the registered graduates and thereafter he was returned several times and in recognition of his services, the Senate elected him as a life member in 1946. He was first elected to the Syndicate in 1930 and continued to be a Syndicate member till 1964. For a period of 35 years from 1929 to 1964 he was the honorary legal adviser to Andhra University. He acted 5 times in 1942, 1943, 1945, 1953 and 1956 as Acting Vice-Chancellor for a total period of 18 months.

44. The University, at the Silver Jubilee Convocation held on 5-1-1952 conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters and he delivered annual address at the Convocation.

45. He was convener of the All India Marine and Aeronautical Engineering Committee, and he served as member or chairman of numerous other committees like the Engineering Education Committee, etc. He headed local inquiry commissions in respect of new colleges and visited Kavali, Chirala, Nidubrolu and Anakapalle where colleges were started subsequently. He presided over the Union Language Convention held at Hyderabad in July, 1958.

46. He was in full possession of his faculties till his death. After a brief illness he died on 3-5-1969.

5. *SRI BULUSU SAMBA MURTY* (1886—1958):

47. He (Fig. 20) was born in Dulla Village of East Godavari District, graduated from Madras University and worked as physics teacher in Maharaja's College of Vizianagaram. Later he passed B.L. Degree examination and started his career as Lawyer in 1911 at Kakinada. While he was earning name, fame and wealth in his profession, he stepped into the political field by joining the 'Home Rule Movement' in 1919. On appeal by Mahatma Gandhi, he left his legal profession and joined the Non-cooperation Movement in 1920. He heated the Flag Violence Team (పతాక సత్యాగ్రహ దళము Pathaka Satyagraha Dalamu) in Nagpur in 1929. He was president of Hindustani Service Guild (Hindusthani Sevadalamu (హిందూస్థాని సేవాదళము) in 1928. He actively participated in the boycott of Simon Com-

mission in 1929, Salt Movement in 1930, Non-Violence movements in 1932 and 1942 and underwent imprisonment. Once he was beaten to unconsciousness by police in 1942. He propagated the ideals of the Indian National Congress in "Andhra Desa". He was president of the East Godavari District Congress Committee and a member of the Indian National Congress Committee in 1929. He was secretary of the then Andhra Congress Committee during the years 1935-37. He had the distinction of becoming the speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly constituted during the first Congress Government in 1937. He was also known for his social work especially for the cause of women and Harijans.

48. He led almost all the public movements and was in the fore-front. He worked for the uplift of women and depressed classes. He was noted for his simplicity, sincerity, sacrifice and bravery. His efforts for the formation of Andhra State in 1953 and Andhra Pradesh (Visalandhra) in 1956 are praiseworthy. Having sacrified everything—the fetching legal profession, usual dress and family life, he led a pious and austere life with two towels towards his dress. Due to his dedication to the service and cause of the country, he was known as Maharshi. He was called to eternal rest in 1958.

6. *SRI MOSALIKANTI TIRUMALA RAO* (1901—70):

49. Born in the year 1901, he was a leading politician and freedom fighter. He was a Member of the Central Legislature during 1937-41 and member of the Council of States during 1945-47. He was Lt. Governor of Vindhya Pradesh in 1956. He was also Union Deputy Minister for Food for some time. When he died in 1970, he was chairman of the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha.

7. *SRI GANJAM VENKATARATNAM* (1858—1910):

50. He was born in Velpuru Village of Tanuku Taluk. He passed his Matriculation in Narsapuram and joined as clerk in postal department. He passed his 'First grade Pleader' examination, took up legal profession as pleader in Kakinada and attained popularity in the profession. He devoted most of his time for public service. Problem of Land Revenue was one of his patent subjects. He published lengthy, strong and effective essays in English with the caption 'Land Revenue Settlement'.

51. In 1898, he was appointed as Vice-President of the Godavari District Board by the then district Collector Late Sri V. A. Brady, and was empowered with the district Adminis-

tration. He was a Member of the Madras State Legislature for 2 years from 1899. He was a staunch critic of Land Revenue Policy since his 36th year. From his meagre property, he donated Rs. 2,116 to the Kakinada Town Hall. He died in 1910 at Kakinada.

8. *SRI CHITTOORI RANGAIAH* (1887—1948):

52. Was born in Vysya family of Kakinada on 9-1-1887. Passing his SSLC in 1902 he took up his traditional occupation of business. He was a leading businessman and was a direct importer of all types of goods from foreign countries like U.K., Germany, Austria, Australia, East Africa, Singapore, China, Japan, Ceylon, North America etc. He was member of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. He was member of the Kakinada Port Conservancy Board. He was Vice-President of the Godavari Chamber of Commerce, Kakinada for 28 years. He was Vice-Chairman of Kakinada Municipality for one term of three years. He was a man of Philanthropic bent of mind. He died on 24-1-1948. His sons founded a high school in his name in Chandramampalli of Peddapuram Taluk. There is a maternity Centre in Kakinada in the name of his beloved wife Srimati Chittoori Lakshmikantamma.

9. *SRI KRUTTIVENTI PERA RAJU (PERRAJU)* (1856—1910):

53. He was born in Kakinada in 1856. Originally his ancestors belong to Kruttiventi Zamindari near Mechilipatnam. He was educated at Kakinada and Machilipatnam, upto Matriculation. He passed Revenue tests and Pleader examinations. He worked for sometime as teacher in a High School of Kakinada. Later, he took up legal profession and became a popular pleader in the District. Almost all the Zamindars of the District and leading merchants of Kakinada had the privilege of his services as Legal adviser. He joined the Indian National Congress and became a representative of Godavari District. He was president for the State congress held at Machilipatnam in 1908 and State Labour Conference (Rashtriya Parisramika Sammelanamu—రాష్ట్రీయ పారిశ్రామిక సమ్మేళనము) held at Kurnool in the year 1909.

54. He was the first elected chairman of the Kakinada Municipality and held the post for a good number of years. In his time, the town was extended and developed with Commensurate civic amenities. He was also a member of the District Board. He did not accept the Vice-Presidentship in the District Board several times as he wanted to be an independent

man. In 1906, he established a National High School at Ramachandrapuram, and endowed, in those days, with landed property worth Rs. 3 lakhs for its management, with primary objects of imparting education useful for the development of Agriculture, Industries, and to educate youth in attaining good moral standards and in gymnastics. He died in the year 1910.

10. *SRI MANDAPAKA RANGAIAH NAIDU* (-1941):

55. He was born in Chandrampalem village of Pithapuram Taluk of the same district. He entered politics when he was a staunch congress worker and one of the persons responsible for the success of the All India Congress Committee sessions of 1923 held here in the town. He participated in all the National Movements like Salt Satyagraha, Vandemataram Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement etc. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, he was convicted and imprisoned in Bellary Central Jail and died in the Jail in 1941. It is said that he was shot dead in the Jail itself by the British police.

56. He served the Kakinada Municipality as Councillor for more than two terms, as Vice-Chairman for one term and as Chairman for a few months. He was manager for some time to the Kakinada Orphanage. He was one of the trustees of the local Annadana Samajam. He was the first Secretary to the Local Harijan Sevak Sangh and was responsible for starting a hostel in Kakinada under the auspices of the Sevak Sangh. He was President of the Taluk Congress Committee and Secretary of the District Congress Committee for some time.

57. There are a good number of persons who are actively contributing their mite for the welfare of the city as a whole with the influence and prestige earned by their devoted service to the general public.

58. All the informants of our sample survey in different localities of the city were asked to indicate the names of five most respectable persons in the city. In many cases, the informants failed to mention five names, from which it is evident that a few people are popular and known to the public because of their service in different capacities. As a result of this enquiry, the most respectable persons of the day together with their bio-data are given below in order of priority as mentioned by the informants.

STATEMENT IX—(4)

PRESTIGIOUS PERSONS OF KAKINADA CITY IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office held
1.	Sri Dantu Bhaskara Rao	55	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Inter	Business	Ex. M.L.A.
2.	Sri Pyndah Venkata Narayana	55	M	Hindu	Vysya	B.A.	Landlord	Ex. M.L.C.
3.	Sri C.V.K. Rao	60	M	Hindu	Kalavantulu	B.A.	M.L.A.	..
4.	Sri Jathavallabhula Purushotham	65	M	Hindu	Brahmin	M.A.	Ex. M.L.C.	President, Viswa Hindu Parishad, Andhra Pradesh, Ex-Lecturer in Sanskrit.
5.	Sri Putta Venkataramana Murthy	65	M	Hindu	Vysya	Inter.	Business	Municipal Chairman.
6.	Sri Bachchu Sanyasi Rao	51	M	Hindu	Vysya	M.A.	Oil Merchant	Former President and Secretary Chamber of Commerce.
7.	Sri Duriseti Appa Rao	80	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Bar-at-law	Landlord and social worker.	Retired registrar, Composite Madras State High Court.
8.	Sri Bangaru Sobhanadri	54	M	Hindu	Vysya	N.K.	Business	..

Categories of Persons who are influential in the city:

59. As stated by heads of sample households, a statement indicating the categories of personswho are influential in the locality as well as in the city is furnished below.

STATEMENT IX—(5)

INFLUENTIAL PERSONS IN THE LOCALITY AS WELL AS IN THE CITY LEVEL

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office if any held	Source of influence
1.	Sri Dantu Bhaskara Rao	52	Male	Hindu	Brahmin	Inter.	Business	Ex. M.L.C.	Not specified by informant.
2.	Sri Pyndah Venkatanarayana	55	Male	Hindu	Vysya	B.A.	Landlord	Ex. M.L.C. and Ex. Municipal Chairman	Having considerable political background.
3.	Sri Putta Venkataramana Murthy	65	Male	Hindu	Vysya	Inter.	Municipal Chairman	Not-specified	A rich Businessman.
4.	Sri C.V.K. Rao	60	Male	Hindu	Kalavanthulu	B.A.	M.L.A.	,,	Leader of the Working Class.
5.	Sri Rolla Sitaramaiah	75	Male	Hindu	Kapu	B.A.	Not Specified	,,	Famous sportsman and a liberal minded man.
6.	Sri Nimmakayala Subba Rao	60	Male	Hindu	Kapu	Not specified	Manufacturer	,,	Learned Man
7.	Sri Somireddi Gangulaiah	55	Male	Hindu	Velama	High School	Business	,,	Not specified
8.	Sri Bojja Dharma Raju	50	Male	Hindu	Sale	Not specified	Business	,,	Not specified by the informant.
9.	Sri Benda Appa Rao	61	Male	Hindu	Kapu	High School	Business	,,	,,
10.	Dr. G. Varahalu	37	Male	Hindu	Perika	M.B.B.S.	Doctor	,,	,,

60. The persons listed in the above statement are reported to be influential both at the locality and city level irrespective of the location of their residence in the city.

61. *As stated by persons holding special Positions in the city*: A few persons holding special positions in the city were asked to indicate the names of influential persons in the city. The particulars of the influential persons of the city as obtained through this source are furnished below.

STATEMENT IX—(6)

INFLUENTIAL PERSONS AT THE TOWN LEVEL

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office if any held	Source of influence	Remarks
1.	Sri Pyndah Venkatanarayana	55	Male	Hindu	Vysya	B.A.	Land Lord (a former Zamindar)	Ex. M.L.A. & M.L.C.	Having considerable political background.	..
2.	Sri Dantu Bhaskara Rao	55	Male	Hindu	Brahmin	Inter.	Business	Ex. M.L.A.	..	..
3.	Sri P. Venkataramana Murthy	65	Male	Hindu	Vysya	Inter.	MPL Chairman	..	A Rich businessman	..
4.	Sri C.V.K. Rao	60	Male	Hindu	Kalavanthulu	B.A.	M.L.A.	..	..	..
5.	Sri Bangaru Sobhanadri	54	Male	Hindu	Vysya	Not-specified	Business	..	..	..
6.	Dr. D.V. Rama Rao	41	Male	Hindu	Velama	M.B.B.S.	Private Doctor	President Lion's Club	Jr. College Committee member.	..
7.	Sri P.H.N.B. Sharma	49	Male	Hindu	Brahmin	M.Sc., A.M.I.E.	Principal Govt. Polytechnic	..	A learned man of high caliber.	..
8.	Sri C. Vivekananda Murthy	70	Male	Hindu	Brahmin	Not-specified	Retired member of the Indian Administrative Service and Ex. Chairman of Andhra P.S.C.	..	Gentle behaviour and reputation as an administrator	..

62. *Some eminent personalities of Kakinada as stated by Knowledgeable persons of the City*: During the course of investigation in the city, certain knowledgeable persons have given the names of a few selected persons who are occupying a pivotal position in the day to day life of the city. In veiw of the important positions held by them and the laudable service they are rendering to the public, it is considered worthwhile to brief their lives and services to the humanity in general and to the people of Kakinada in particular:

I. *SMT. DURGABAI DESHMUKH*:

63. Born in a village of East Godavari District in the year 1909, brought up and educated at Kakinada, she has been in the forefront of social welfare. A lawyer by profession, she has also an excellant record as a freedom fighter. She is the founder of the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras. She was Chairman of the Central Board of Social Welfare and a member of the Planning Commission. She has been responsible for bringing out two publications—'Social Welfare in India' and 'Encyclopaedia of Social work in India'. She organised Hindi Propaganda Movement successfully. The Andhra Mahila Sabha with its institutions at Madras, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar and Sangareddy is a tribute to her missionary zeal for the welfare and uplift of women.

II. *SRI TALLAPRAGADA RAMA CHANDRA RAO*:

64. While he was a student of Madras Christian College, he joined the Indian National Congress in the year, 1930. Soon after taking M.A. degree, he came to Kakinada in the year 1933, became an ardent and active Congress Worker taking part in every activity organised by the Congress Party. He joined the Hindi Propaganda Movement, worked as Secretary of the local Hindi Premi Mandali from 1934 to 1938 and carried on propaganda through organisation of free Hindi Schools and staging of Hindi dramas. In 1938, he organised the provincial Hindi Conference at Kakinada. He was actively associated with the Scout Movement, and was awarded 'Thanks Badge' for his services in Scouting. As editor of Udayini, he became the President of Press Club, Kakinada in 1968 and was re-elected in 1970. He is the Chairman of 'Citizens' Information Forum' organised by the Field Publicity Department of Government of India. He is also the President of the Town Congress Committee.

III. *SRI SUNKARA APPA RAO*:

65. Born on 15-11-1900 in Anakapalle town of Visakhapatnam District, he hails from a humble Telaga family and Matriculated in P.R. High School, Kakinada in the year 1920. In

the same year he joined service as a clerk in the Revenue Department in Yellavaram of East Godavari district. He retired from service as Additional First Class Magistrate in November, 1955 and settled at Kakinada. He entered politics by joining the National Congress Party in the year 1959. He was elected as Municipal councillor in 1959 and served the Municipal Council as Chairman for a full term of five years (1959-64). During his term of office, he was responsible for the extension of Municipal limits. He contested as an independent candidate in the year 1967 Elections to the State Assembly but could not succeed. He retired from politics even. Being a God fearing and God minded person, he is spending his time in meditation, in attending to religious and devotional lectures and in reading devotional literature.

IV. *SRI CHITTOORU APPALA RAJU*:

66. Born on 24-5-1909, he was educated in Kakinada and passed his Intermediate examination in 1929. He pursued the traditional occupation of business. He was a wholesale cloth and yarn merchant for about six years. He engaged himself in retail trade in groceries, toilets, stationery etc., for about 13 years. He was a registered stock holder of iron until the recent lifting of control on iron. He served the First Class Bench Court, Kakinada as its Vice-President for two years. He is a founder member of the Young Men's Vysya Association, Kakinada. He was a Member of "Saraswatiganasabha" Committee for two years, Member of Andhra Seva Sangham (Dramatic Association) for two years, was an honorary treasurer of the Kakinada Annadana Samajam for a period of two decades; was a member of Kakinada Port Conservency Board for one term of three years. He was one of the members of the "Trade Delegation to Far Eastern Countries" sponsored in 1955 by the Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Madras, visited Far Eastern Countries like Malaya, Japan, Hongkong, Philippines, Siam, Burma, Ceylon etc., for the promotion of Export Trade. He was Secretary to Sri Vasavi Kanyakaparameswari temples of Kakinada and Jagannaikpur for about 20 years and spared no pains in improving the trust as well as the temples. Now, he has retired from active life and is spending his time in religious activities. He donated one room in Arya Vysya Choultry at Annavaram and also donated Rs. 1,116 to Young Men's Vysya Association.

V. *SRI MULUKUTLA SATYANARAYANA, B.A., B.Sc. (Ag.)*:

67. He was born in a Brahmin family of Kakinada in the year 1897, educated in P.R. College, Kakinada, Government

Arts College, Rajahmundry and Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He entered into Government service in the year 1925. He was Principal, Agronomist, Professor of Agriculture and Plant Physiologist in Agricultural College, Bapatla, Agronomist and Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, Special Officer for Agricultural Statistics and Technical Auditor for 'Grow More Food' schemes for the composite Madras State and examiner in the faculty of Agriculture to the Universities of Andhra, Osmania and Mysore and to the Public Service Commission, Madras. He retired in 1956 as Regional Deputy Director of Agriculture, Government of Andhra, Kurnool. Later in Private service, he served as Agronomist to the Austrian Government in their Nitramoncal scheme of India and as Cane *Development Officer in the Kirlampudi Sugars Limited*, Pithapuram.

68. Finally he returned to his home town, Kakinada. Now he is serving the East Godavari District Association, Town Hall Committee, Municipal Rate Payers' Association and Alumni (Association of Ex-Students) of P.R. Government College, Kakinada, as their president and is rendering yeoman service to the Associations.

VI. *SRI PARUPUDI SATYANARAYANA*:

69. Born on 13-8-1888 in a Brahmin family at Kakinada. Matriculated in 1907 from Madras University, resigned his job as a teacher and joined Revolutionary Movement in 1913-14. He joined the Non-Cooperation Movement at Kakinada in the year 1921. He was staunch participant in all the political Movements like 'Vandemataram", 'Home Rule' 'Non-Cooperation'. He was Secretary to Kakinada Co-operative Urban Bank for one year in 1929 and saved it from liquidation by adopting certain economic measures and changes in policies. As a result of his participation in Political Movement, he was imprisoned for about three years during 1930-33. He held the secretaryship of the town, taluk and district Congress Committees. He was Municipal Councillor from 1947 to 1957. He was Correspondent for "Andhra Patrika", "The Statesman" of Calcutta, 'The Hindu', 'Swarajya' (a daily from Madras), 'Free Press of India', 'Associated Press of India' (Press Trust of India) upto 1961. He has evolved a Telugu Shorthand Self Instructor (Andhra Soujna Lipi Swabodhini ఆంధ్ర సౌజ్ఞ లిపి స్వబోధిని)on the lines of 'Pitman's Shorthand System and it was recognised by the Government as a reference book.

VII. *SRI C. VENKATAKRISHNA RAO* (*SRI C. V. K. RAO*):

70. Born in Kakinada in 1912. He studied at Kakinada and graduated in Zoology in 1932. He went to England for further

studies. During his stay at London, he evinced interest in politics. He returned to Kakinada, his home town, in 1937 and joined the Labour Movement. He had the privilege of playing host to Sri Subash Chandra Bose—the then expelled Indian National Congress President—in 1939. During the II World War, he was imprisoned by the British Government for his democratic principles and leadership in Labour Movement. He was imprisoned several times. He went underground during 1941 and and from 1948 to 1951. He was elected to the composite Madras State Legislative Assembly from Kakinada in 1952 as a Communist candidate. He was also Chairman to the City Municipality during 1952-55. Again he was elected to the Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Assembly from Kakinada in 1955, 1967, and 1972. He is a prominent labour leader of the area. He is publishing a Telugu daily called "Mundadugu". He is a popular social and political worker. He now represents the Kakinada Constituency in the State Legislative Assembly.

VIII. *SRI DANTU BHASKARA RAO*:

71. Born in Kakinada on 19-3-1914. He was educated in P.R. College, Kakinada and Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram. He joined in Congress party during his college days. He was elected to the A.P. State Legislative Assembly from Kakinada constituency in 1962. He served as Chairman of the city Municipality for a term of 3 years from 1956 to 1959. He is associated with almost all social, cultural and literary organisations of Kakinada. He worked and is working as President or Vice-President or Secretary to almost all the voluntary organisations. He is a founder promoter of D. S. Narayana & Co., a leading business house of Kakinada. He is popular among all sections of the people for his participation in all public activities. Though he hails from an orthodox Brahmin family, he worked for the uplift of Harijans and other depressed classes.

IX. *SRI MALLADI SATYALINGAM NAICKER*:

72. He is an adopted son to late Sri Malladi Subrahmanyam Naicker (son of the great benefactor, Late Sri Malladi Satyalingam Naicker). He was born on 1-9-1906 and educated in the local Mclaurin High School and Matriculated during 1925-26. He is a trustee of the M.S.N. Charities since 1929. He is a member of the Town Hall Club and Cosmopolitan Club since 1929. He was president of the District Agnikula Kshatriya Mahasangham since 1933. He helped a few doctors and engineers for their education from his father's personal trust fund. He was a broker appointed by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to supply labourers from East Godavari District to Burma until their closure in the year 1940. He had been to Rangoon in

the year 1935 to attend the labour conference at Burma as a representative from East Godavari District in his capacity as a labour leader. He was a Member of the Senate of the Andhra University in the year 1947, when Sir C. R. Reddy was Vice-Chancellor. He was president of the 'Producers-cum-consumers co-operative Society' for about five years. During the period, his selfless service to the working class and poorer section of the population is appreciated by one and all.

73. Being a founder member of the Local Rotary Club, he was president of the club during 1961-62. He worked as honorary 2nd class Magistrate for some time and as First Class Magistrate upto 1969. He was Vice-President of the First Class Bench Court in Kakinada for about 10 years. In all, he worked about 34 years as an honorary Magistrate. He is a good sportsman also.

X. *SRI PONNAMANDA RAMA CHANDRA RAO:*

74. He was born in a humble Agnikula Kshatriya family of Kakinada in the year 1925. Studied in P.R. College, Kakinada and obtained degree in the year 1952. Right from his student days, he participated in almost all public Movements like Independence Movement, Formation of Andhra State and Andhra Pradesh State. He is a Municipal Councillor since 1956 from Yetimogapeta, a fisherman colony of Kakinada. He served the Municipal Council as Vice Chairman for some time. He is an independent candidate with no party affiliation. Besides his public service, he is working in M.S.N. Charities as Assistant Manager since 1954 and as Manager since November, 1970.

75. **Pattern of domination of different religious groups, castes and occupations:**—All the sample households were asked to name the religious groups, castes and occupations, that are dominant in different localities. The particulars as furnished by them were discussed in detail in the preceding chapter.

76. **The Elections to Municipality:**—As already mentioned the entire city is divided into 28 wards in such a way that each ward consists of homogeneous population contents with due weight to the communal groups for the purpose of electing councillors as well as for administrative convenience. The total number of councillors elected during the last Municipal elections held in September, 1967 are 36. [Statement No. III—(1)]. There are 8 wards from which two councillors each are elected. Out of these 36 seats, 5 seats are reserved for women candidates and 3 for Scheduled Castes.

77. The persons elected as councillors are those who are influential and prestigeous in their locality, generally dominated by the community to which the candidate belongs. As ascertained from the knowledgeable persons, it is known that councillors are elected on the basis of their merits, adjudged from different angles with least interference by political parties. Generally, the background of the candidate and the dominant caste in the locality or ward count for election of a person. The present council consists of persons from all walks of life and from all sections of the public. There are land lords, manufacturers, businessmen, politicians, independent professionals like doctors and lawyers and retired Government servants with vast knowledge in administration. Out of the 36 candidates elected in the last elections, one Sri Ponnamanda Ramachandra Rao, a gentleman from Fisherman community has the distinction of being elected unanimously as councillor, and he is serving the council now as vice-chairman. The chairman Sri Putta Venkataramanamurthy aged about 65 belongs to Vysya community. Himself being a rich businessman, he commands respect from the business community, as well as the general public. In fact, the Municipality at the city level serves as a platform for training the persons of right nature to shoulder better positions in future in different political institutions meant for the service of the public.

78. Out of total number of voters in the Municipality, only about 66.6% exercised their franchise.

Chapter X

RELIGION, LEISURE, RECREATION & CRIME:

1. There are a good number of religious and recreational centres in and around the city. The pattern of spare time activities and religious activities of the city dwellers is to be considered in the context of the existence of these centres.

Recreation Centres:

2. Kakinada is a place of several temples, churches and mosques. There are several theosophical and masonic lodges; Brahmasamaj, Saibaba, Meharbaba Mandirs and several other Prardhana Samajams with full of philosophical activity. Ganapati, Dasara, Saibaba, Sri Ramanavami and Thyagaraja Navarathries are annually celebrated with music, dance and drama in several localities of the city. The Saraswati Gana Sabha which conducts its classical performances during Dasara is the first of its kind in Andhra. There are two drama associations 'The Andhra Seva Sangham' and 'Young Mens' Happy Club' in existence since about 60 years and were the first in Andhra to have their own theatres. They introduced innovations in the Andhra stage and enacted dramas to the appreciation of critical public. They trained a number of young artistes who later became famous cinema stars—Sarvasri S. V. Ranga Rao, Relangi Venkatramaiah, Haranath and Smt. Anjali Devi to mention a few. There is also well equipped 'Suryakalamandiram' which is generally used for public functions and dramas. There are ten picture houses in the city all of them are situated on Vallabhai Road alone between 'Municipal Office' and the 'Commercial road crossing'. This enables the people of the neighbouring villages to see two pictures to pass off the night. There are about five clubs mostly for the elite in the city and about 10 to 15 Literary and Welfare Associations meant for fostering the literary, cutltural and sports activities for the respective members in particular and for the public in general.

3. The Pyndah Venkata Chalapathi Town Hall (Fig. 21) on the main road is a spacious and an imposing building with vast vacant ground where public meetings are generally held. The K.R. V.K. Library, a gift of the Zamindar of Polavaram and three other libraries-District Central Library, Eswara Pustaka Bhandagaram and Youngmen's Vysya Association Library are the prominent libraries besides many libraries and reading rooms

managed by Associations and Clubs. The Andhra Sahitya Parishat has been doing very useful literary work. There are a few parks viz., the Congress Memorial Park in Gandhinagar, Municipal Park in the premises of the Municipal Office, Netaji Park in Jagannaikpur, park in the water works compound, Sambamurti park at Market Tank (Santha Cheruvu), with children's play equipment in some parks.

4. Some of the parks are provided with reading rooms with all the important newspapers and periodicals for the intending public, and also public address systems. The Municipality, is also maintaining "Wire broadcasting system" in the city since December, 1954. The wire broadcasting studio receives the Station programmes and transmits to different speakers distributed in the city through over-head lines. This system works in the morning from 6.30 A.M. to 8.00 A.M., in the noon from 1.30 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. and in the evening from 5.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. This system is also used in cases of civic receptions held in the Municipal Office compound to enable one and all to hear the speeches in connection with the receptions. Announcements made through this system about the missing children, and other important public announcements have been yeoman service to the public in the city. For maintaining this system, one Radio Supervisor, one Attender and one Peon are employed. The overhead lines were drawn and maintained by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at the expense of the Municipality. Dry battery community radio sets are installed and maintained well for the benefit of the public in the localities viz., 1. Godarigunta, 2. Parlopeta, 3. Kotha Kakinada, 4. Dummulapeta and 5. Fishermen Colony, where the broadcasting system is not feasible.

5. The Kakinada Municipality is perhaps the first Municipality in the State in providing Audio Visual Education facilities for Elementary Schools on a large scale. Exhibition of films has been initiated by obtaining films from United States Information Centre, Hyderabad (since closed) and the District Public Relations Office, Kakinada.

6. The persons from lower class in the city spend a hard routine and monotonous life as they are not in a position to afford any recreation. They usually spend their leisure in idle gossip as they hardly know how to spend it usefully. The middle class people spend their leisure hours in reading, discussions on topics like politics, participation in activities of cultural and welfare associations and attending to religious discourses. The young folk,

on the other hand, discuss about movies seen in the city, the politics and such other current topics of prominance.

Cinema:

7. Inspite of the varied sources for recreation and relaxation, cinema is the chief and cheap entertainment centre which serves as an effective medium for educating the public mind on a variety of subjects, for the lower and middle class population which forms the majority. Except one or two theatres, all the theatres screen Telugu films which attract audiences to the full seating capacity.

8. The total number of seats in all the theatres put together is 10,412, which means about 20,824 persons, taking into consideration two shows per day per theatre, can avail the recreation facility daily in the city.

9. The following statement shows the theatres and the seating capacity by denomination of seats.

STATEMENT X—(1)

THEATRES BY SEATING CAPACITY AND DENOMINATION OF RATES OF ADMISSION AS ON 30-11-1973

Sl. No.	Name of the Theatre	No. of seats by denomination					Total
		Rs. 1·95	Rs. 1·60	Rs. 1·15	Rs. 0·80	Rs. 0·40	
1.	Sri Venkateswara Talkies	96	200	165	216	247	924
2.	Kalpana Theatre	19	168	248	248	445	1,128
3.	Vijaya Talkies	..	167	168	350	233	918
4.	Crown Talkies	..	143	282	246	332	1,003
5.	Padmanabha Talkies	..	190	213	200	297	900
6.	Minerva Talkies	..	116	214	165	259	754
7.	Cinema Majestic	..	170	250	192	375	987
8.	Satya Gouri Talkies	..	244	232	270	451	1,197
9.	Palace Talkies	..	71	189	194	182	636
10.	Lakshmi Talkies	..	215	228	206	257	906
11.	Swapna Talkies	..	243†	..	380	..	1,059
	Total	115	1,466	1,996	2,049	2,700	10,412

† rate Re. 1. 40. *Tickets of other denominations: Rs. 3.00 (56 seats), Rs. 2·50 (242 seats) and Rs. 2·00 (168 seats) are also avaiable in this theatre

10. There are 5 classes of accommodation. The last one is third class and the ticket rate is 40 p. which is usually cement surfaced floor; the second class is bench which is charged 80 p. per ticket and the first class is chair which is charged Rs. 1-15. Reserved or balcony accommodation is charged Rs. 1-60 p. per seat and the highest class of accommodation is 'De-Luxe' which is charged Rs. 1-95. Deluxe accommodation is available in 2 Cinema theatres only.

11. A cinema hall is occasionally utilised for holding seminars, meetings and conferences with or without a nominal fee. Benefit shows in the off-timings, in aid of various public and private institutions, are also held in the cinema halls on nominal rate or rent.

12. Though the traditional stage has been greatly eclipsed by the ubiquitous cinema, nevertheless, dramas dealing with mythological themes from the great epics Ramayana and Mahabharata are greatly enjoyed and appreciated. The 'Harikatha' and 'Burrakatha' still have their popular appeal and the same have been exploited by the Government to spread the meaning and message of the plans and also by political parties to spread their ideologies. Among the classical arts, confined mostly to the middle and upper middle class population, are Karnatak music, Bharathanatyam and Kuchipudi style of dance.

13. There are 2 schools, one each for dance and music in the city. The dance school called 'The Nataraja Nrutya Niketan' established in 1956 is located in Suryaraopeta. It is a private institution run by an artist Shri B. Ramakrishan popularly known as Rama Krishna (Junior), the student of the famous dance artist Sri Nataraja Rama Krishna. About 41 students are learning dance in this school. Dance is taught with the aid of orchestra. He is also training about 20 students at their residences. This school is affiliated to the local cultural federation. The music school is run by the local Sri Rama Samajam established in 1894. About 20 students are getting training in this school. The training is free. The musical instruments largely in use are the violin, veena, flute and mrudangam. Dancing is the most popular diversion. Cock fighting is a popular past-time for the lower section of population and normally forms a part of festivities after Sankranti festival (January). The employees have their recreation clubs, with most of the recreational facilities, near to their work spots.

14. Concerts and other entertainments like Music and drama festivals, circuses are also organised occasionally. The important among these are the 'Federation of Cultural Association', the 'Saraswati Gana Sabha' 'Sri Rama Samajam' and the 'Sri Saraswati Sangeeta Samajam' who organise music and drama performances in the city with a dual object of extending entertainment to the public and giving scope to the artists to shape and exhibit their talents. With the special donations collected on these occasions, the artists are remunerated and encouraged with special certificates of merit.

15. Among the other occasions when musical entertainments are organised, mention may be made of the various functions celebrated in connection with the festivals like 'Ganapathi Navarathrulu', 'Devi Navarathrullu' and other temple festivals like Sri Rama Navami and Mahasivaratri. On the occasion of marriages, some of the households arrange musical concerts. They are attended by males and females of the household as well as by the relatives and neighbours. It is worth mentioning here, that the middle and upper class households spend a considerable amount of money on musical concerts at the time of marriages.

16. The other festivals held in the city consist of the anniversaries of the local as well as National Leaders and social reformers . The anniversaries of Sarva Sri Sir Raghupathi Venkataratnam Naidu, Kandukuri Veeresalingam Panthulu, Bulusu Samba Murthy, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Sastry are regularly performed. Sometimes, these anniversaries are followed by lectures by eminent people in all walks of life and cultural and literary programmes.

17. **Circus:**—Circus appears to be popular, judged from the large numbers they draw. The Bharat Circus, Kerala was shown in the city for a period of 25 days from 15-9-68 to 10-10-68. Daily two shows and on Sundays and holidays 3 shows were organised. The estimated average number of spectators which include children mostly, per day was 2,000 and with three classes of rates of admission viz., Re. 1-00, Rs. 2-00 and Rs. 3-00.

Voluntary Organisations:

The Rotary Club, Kakinada.

18. The Rotary Club of Kakinada was established in the year 1943 by the distinguished citizens of Kakinada with the Maharaja of Pithapuram, Sri Rao Venkata Kumara Maheepathi

Surya Rao Bahadur as charter-president. The club was sponsored by the Rotary club of Visakhapatnam and inaugurated on 3-12-1943 by late Dr. Rama Rao of Madras. The objects of the Rotary are to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and to provide opportunity to serve the society. Community service with the aid of substantial donations from members, the Rotary became an integral part of the community life at Kakinada.

19. Community service was rendered in a number of places and Rotary came to be looked upon as an organisation to which the people can turn for assistance for any good cause. A scheme for the grant of scholarship to five pupils of high school was initiated in the year 1952-53 and is being implemented since then.

20. When river Godavari was in unprecedented floods in August, 1953 and vast areas of land were inundated, the club members and a number of volunteers organised relief work, medical aid, supplies of food and clothing and rehabilitation on a large scale. By this, the club itself came to be known widely among the people of the District. It has also sponsored the Rotary Club of Rajahmundry.

21. A Rural Health Clinic at Valasapakala was established in the Golden Jubilee year of the Rotary. The club took up an interesting and useful project of providing weekly entertainment to patients of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada. Film shows were exhibited to patients in the hospital itself to enable them to witness the shows lying on their beds. It undertook the rural development work and adopted Valasapakala as the Rotary village. Two old wells were renovated and a library was opened. The literary activities of the club were fostered.

22. In the year 1956-57, another Rural Health Clinic in another village Sarpavaram was started and handed over to the Government. It has sponsored a new club at Amalapuram. New Channels of service like free medical check-up of students of selected schools were opened. During 1959-60, elocution contests for students of colleges were conducted and a platform for young men was provided to develop the art of oration.

23. The club organised relief to the victims of the disaster in the nearby village of Komaragiri. In the year 1959-60, the club settled an industrial dispute which would have led to a strike.

24. In the year 1960-61, the Rotary Foundation Scholars from abroad were hosted. An unique service was rendered by the Rotary Club by sponsoring the Women's College jointly with the Women's Education Society by raising donations. The fund collection for the college was continued during the presidentship of Rtn. M. S. Naicker in 1961-62 who, through his good offices, obtained a donation of Rs. 10,000 from M.S.N. Charities. Sri Duvvuri Suryanarayana Sastry, a Sanskrit and Telugu scholar and poet was honoured by the Club in recognition of his service to the teaching profession and Telugu literature.

25. During 1962-63 under the presidenship of Dr. P. V. N. Raju, the club presented Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Apparatus to the General Hospital and a new dimension was added to Rotary Scholarships Scheme, through president's personal grant of scholarship to a student of the Engineering College. An art competition, open to all students, was also conducted. The club became a 100% Rotary Foundation club and hosted scholars from overseas during 1962-63. A bus stop shelter near the Government General Hospital was constructed with an aid obtained from Messrs. S. N. Bros. Relief to victims of floods and fire accidents was rendered. In the year 1964-65, the Diamond Jubilee of the Rotary International was celebrated on a grand scale. On this occasion, Paul Harris Children's Library was inaugurated by Dr. Lakkaraju Subba Rao, D. Litt., and about two hundred poor people were fed.

26. During 1967-68 Silver Jubilee of the club was celebrated and a dance, drama, and music festival with eminent artists to raise funds for the club was organised.

27. The inner-wheel club consisting of the wives of the Rotarians and women of varying personalities and capabilities was formed during the year 1967-68 and their services are praise-worthy, especially in collecting funds to sponsor three projects to meet necessities of the community to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the Club. The interact Club was also formed and there has been an unprecedented enthusiasm from the students.

28. The total membership of the Club is 38 during 1970-71. The composition of the managing committee giving their age, sex, religion, caste, education, occupation etc., is given in statement X-(2).

STATEMENT X—(2)

PARTICULARS OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF MANAGING COMMITTEE OF ROTARY CLUB, KAKINADA.

Sl. No.	Office held	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	How came to hold the post
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	President	R. Subba Rao	38	M	Hindu	Vysya	B.S.c.	Managing Partner	By election
2.	Vice-President	C. Sitaramiah	44	M	Hindu	Brahmin	B.L.	Advocate	By Election
3.	Secretary	A. Suryanarayana	48	M	Hindu	Kapu	S.S.L.C.	Business	By Election
4.	Joint Secretary	C. Ratan Raju	40	M	Hindu	Brahmin	B.Sc., M.B.B.S.	Medical Practitioner.	By Election
5.	Treasurer	R. Narasimha Murthy	46	M	Hindu	Vysya	B.Com., B.L.	Banker	By Election
6.	Sergeant at Arms	Rama Krishna	37	M	Hindu	Vysya	B.Com.	Business	By Election
7.	Past President	P. Subba Rao	44	M	Hindu	Kapu	B.Sc., B.L.	Advocate	By Election
8.	Director	B. Gopala Krishna	50	M	Hindu	Sale (Weaver)	B.E. (Mech.)	Business	By Election
9.	Do	Dr. P.S. Murthy	43	M	Hindu	Brahmin	M.D.	Prof. of Pedeatrics, Government Hospital KAKINADA.	By Election

10.	Director	Dr. K.R.K. Chowdary	45	M	Hindu	Kamma	M.S.	Assistant Superintendent, Govt General Hospital.	By Election
11.	Do	D. Kesava Rao	54	M	Hindu	Brahmin	L.A.E.	Regional Motor Vehicles Inspector, Transport Department.	By Election

The Cosmopolitan Club

29. The idea of a cosmopolitan club was conceived on 17-3-1918 at a gathering of the elite of the town which was presided by Rao Bahadur A. Raghunatha Rao Panthulu and a new club, called cosmopolitan club in Kakinada was started on the Telugu New Year Day, the 12th April, 1918. Sixty founder members constituted the General Body of the Club which elected Rao Bahadur A. Raghunatha Rao as President, and the First Managing Committee comprised 9 members. It was located temporarily in a small building at the South-Western corner of the P. R. College compound and got it registered in April, 1929 under the Societies Act of 1860.

30. With the help of the Maharajah of Pithapuram, the patron of the club and Khan Bahadur Zinda Saheb (the then personal Assistant to Collector, East Godavari District) who was an active Member of the Club, site was obtained on a long term lease from the Government and the construction of the main hall of the building was completed in 1938 with a donation of Rs. 6,000 from Sri Mootha Venkateswarlu and the hall was named 'Mootha Venkateswarlu Hall' and it has an inlaid marble to that effect. Since October, 1944 Membership of the club was open to ladies. A benefit drama 'Rakta Kanneeru' was organised and the proceeds were utilised in constructing guest rooms.

31. The club undertook flood relief work during 1953. Children's Day was celebrated on a grand scale during the years 1956 and 1957.

32. The Golden Jubilee of the Club was celebrated in 1968.

33. The members on roll during 1970-71 are 110. Any citizen can enroll himself as a member of the club. Annual sports will be conducted on the club day (the Telugu New Year's Day) and it is open to the members and their families only. No open tournaments of any type are conducted in the club.

34. The following are the playing equipment available in the club for members.

Billiards table	1
Table Tennis Table	1
Cards Tables (Rummy)	7

Bridge Tables	4
Hard Tennis Courts	2
Shuttle Badminton Court	1

35. The composition of the Managing Committee with their relevant particulars is given in the following statement X-(3).

STATEMENT X—(3)

PARTICULARS OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF MANAGING COMMITTEE OF COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, KAKINADA

Sl. No.	Office Held	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	How came to hold the Office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	President	K.S. Narasinga Rao	70	M	Hindu	Kapu	B.A.	Land Lord	By Election
2.	Secretary	K. Gopanna	38	M	Hindu	Kapu	B.A.	Land Lord	By Election
3.	Joint Secretary	Dr. D.V. Rama Rao	42	M	Hindu	Velama	M.B.B.S.	Medical Practitioner	By Election
4.	Member	S. Sibgathullah	57	M	Islam	Muslim	Intermediate	Business (Shipping)	By Election
5.	Do	Pyndah Venkatanarayana	65	M	Hindu	Vysya	B.A.	Land Lord	By Election
6.	Do	V.S. Devara	47	M	Hindu	Jangam	B.Sc.	Government Service	By Election
7.	Do	M.S. Naicker	63	M	Hindu	Agnikula Kshatriya	Intermediate	Land Lord	By Election
8.	Do	L. K. Visweswara Rao	55	M	Hnidu	Brahmin	B.A., B.L.	Business	By Election
9.	Do	T. Hanumantha Rao	50	M	Hindu	Kapu	B.E.	Government Service	By Election

The Officer's Club, Kakinada

36. The Officers Club of Kakinada was started on 1-1-1970 with a membership of over 100 in an old shed and it was inaugurated by the District Collector, Sri L. Malakondayya, I.A.S.

37. The objectives of the club are to provide recreation and relaxation to the members, to provide social, literary and cultural amenities to the members, and to promote better and frequent contacts between the members on the basis of equality among all the members. It was also thought that the club would be a common place for all the local officers to discuss matters of public importance while relaxing after the day's office work.

38. The club has its own building constructed at a cost of one lakh of rupees subscribed entirely by the members without any outside donations. This was possible because of the 25% commission allowed to them under the rules on sale of Andhra Pradesh Welfare Raffle Tickets and the admission of life members at Rs. 1,000 each. The building was inaugurated by Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 5-7-71.

39. The club organises literary and cultural programmes every month. It has started a library of its own recently and is subscribing for a number of National and International magazines besides newspapers. The club has arranged a number of cultural and literary programmes, through symposia, seminars, and lectures, besides celebrating National Festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day, birth anniversaries of National Leaders and social reformers. The following are some of the important items:

1. Symposium on 'Role of public servants in Democracy.
2. Symposium on 'Man, Management and Team Work in Administration'.
3. Symposium on 'Humour in Administration'.
4. Symposium on 'Red-Tape in Administration'.
5. Lecture on 'Excellence and Efficiency by Swamy Nageshananda, Head of the Ramakrishna Mission, Rajahmundry'.
6. Symposium on 'Role of wife in officer's life'.

7. Talk on 'Astrology and Science' by Prof. Krishna Murthy of Bangalore.

8. Talk on 'Bhavishyapuranam' by Sri E. Vedavyas, I.A.S.

9. Talk on 'Upanishads' by Sribhashyam Appalacharyulu, Sanskrit Lecturer, P.R. Govt. College.

10. Talk on 'Italy and India' comparative study by Sri L. Malakondayya, I.A.S.

11. Talk on 'Humour in Literature' by Sri Mokkapati Narasimha Sastry.

40. The following distinguished persons addressed the members of the club on different occasions.

1. Padmasri Akkineni Nageswara Rao, Cine Artist.

2. Sri Devulapalli Krishna Sastry, Renowned poet.

3. Sri Nataraja Ramakrishna, a great exponent of dance.

4. Kalaprapurna Sri Boyi Bheemanna, a great modern writer.

5. Gnanananda Kavi, a Telugu poet of Kakinada.

6. Sri Janaki Jani, Poet of Kakinada.

7. Sri B. S. Murthy, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning.

8. Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya, Minister for Transport, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

9. Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao, Dy. Chief Minister of A.P.

10. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister of A.P.

41. The club felicitated S/Sri Akkineni Nageswara Rao, Devulapalli Krishna Sastry, Nataraja Ramakrishna, Mokkapati Narasimha Sastry, Boyi Bheemanna and Prof. K. S. Krishna Murthy.

42. The club provides facilities for a number of out-door games, namely Tennis, Shuttle-cock, Table Tennis, Chess, Bridge, Billiards, etc. The members of the club have participated in the District sports during 1970 and won a number of awards and prizes. There is a dramatic troupe of the club and an Open Air Stage for enacting dramas. A number of music, dance and other cultural performances have been arranged by it.

43. The club has study circles both in Telugu and English. The subject 'impact of Family Planning schemes in seven areas, has been selected for "English study circle" and the subject "Middle class Family" has been taken as first study by the 'Telugu Study Circle'.

44. In July, 1970 the membership is about 230 of which life members are 22 and out-station members are 30.

45. On all special occasions, all the members of the family of members can attend the club programmes. As the members of the Managing Committee are all Government Officials, the composition and other particulars are not collected.

The East Godavari District Association, Kakinada.

46. The East Godavari District Association sprang up in the year 1895, as the 'Good Shepherd' for public good, to champion the causes of the public of the district. The founder President of the Association was late Sri Nyapathi Subbarao Panthulu, the first Andhra General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. It braved the land revenue and settlement horrors of 1895, the thorny annual water rates problem, forced the amendment of aggressive acts, right from the penal code to other Judicial, Municipal, Abkari, Forest, Local Boards and Estate Land Acts. It opened night schools for adults to remove illiteracy and schools for Harijans. There has been no subject within the horizon that it did not tackle for public good.

47. The Association owned a building constructed with the munificence of the 'Pyndah' family and the public and it now goes by the name of 'Pyndah Venkata Chalapathi Town Hall' located on the main road. The Association housed the Literacy Association in 1916 in a part of its building and granted a portion of the land in the premises on 99 years lease to Saraswathi Gana Sabha to construct a pucca Music and Dance Hall-cum-theatre, the present Suryakala Mandiram.

48. The Association started a library with nucleus of 300 books and extended into a good library of 10,000 volumes, most of them being costly and rare to obtain. Rajah Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Polavaram, is one of the primary benefactors to this library and in popularly known as the K. R. V. K. Library.

49. The Silver Jubilee of the Association was celebrated in the year 1920. The sixteenth Andhra Libraries Conference was held in 1923 at Kakinada under the auspices of the Association. It completed the Platinum Jubilee in 1970.

50. The Military forcibly entered its premises in 1944 and damaged the Association's building. The repairing of the building is beyond the means of the Association. The library is being run to serve the public.

51. During 1970-71, there are 45 members on the rolls of the Association. There is an elected Governing Body. The affairs of the Association are in litigation. It is understood that two governing Bodies are formed and functioning simultaneously. But it is learnt that persons from all walks of life including retired Government Officers with administrative experience are associated with this 77 year old Association.

52. The Association has done yeoman service to the district by way of bringing into limelight the public needs and grievances of the district.

Literacy Association (Regd.), Kakinada.

53. The Literacy Association of Kakinada was established in the year 1877 and located in "Pyndah Venkatachalapathy Town Hall" on the main road. *The objects are*: Diffusion of useful knowledge for the intellectuals, moral and social advancement of the members, discussion of questions of public importance, to promote literary, cultural and sports activities etc. But now its activities are confined only to sports.

54. The membership is open to all persons over 18 years. The club is having 379 members on rolls, of which resident members and non-resident members are 289 and 90 respectively. The club is having a good library of its own with good number of books of all tastes. It will get about a hundred foreign and Indian magazines of different periodicity besides dailies, weeklies and fortnightlies. There is a guest room attached to the club with a canteen for the use of members.

55. The Managing Committee consists of 11 members, the President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and 8 members. The composition of the Managing Committee with particulars like age, sex, religion, caste, occupation education etc., are given in the statement X-(4).

STATEMENT X—(4)

PARTICULARS OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF MANAGING COMMITTEE OF LITERACY ASSOCIATION (TOWN HALL), KAKINADA

Sl. No.	Office Held	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	How came to hold office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	President	Dantu Bhaskara Rao	55	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Intermediate	Business	By Election
2.	Secretary	Dr. P.V.V. Satyanarayana Murthy	52	M	Hindu	Brahmin	M.B.B.S.	Doctor (Private Practitioner)	By Election
3.	Joint Secretary	J.V. Subba Rao	45	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Intermediate	Employee in Shipping Company (Private)	By Election
4.	Member	B. Sitaramaiah	N.A.	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Diploma in Automobile Engineering	Forest Contractor	By Election
5.	Member	Ch. Nageswara Rao	N.A.	M	Hindu	Kapu	B.A.	Land Lord	By Election
6.	Member	Dr. K. Narasimha Rao	N.A.	M	Hindu	Kapu	M.B.B.S.	Private Medical Practitioner	By Election
7.	Member	B. Rama Rao	N.A.	M	Hindu	Vysya	Diploma in Engineering	Government servant	By Election
8.	Member	G. Annapa Raju	N.A.	M	Hindu	Vysya	9th Standard	Business	By Election

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Member	P. Chakradhar Rao	N.A.	M	Hindu	Kapu	B.A., B.P.E.D.	Government Service (Physical Director in Government Engineering College)	By Election
10.	Member	U. Hemasundara Rao	N.A.	M	Hindu	Kapu	8th Standard	Land Lord	By Election
11.	Member	R. Seshagiri Rao	N.A.	M	Hindu	Kapu	Pre-University Course	Land Lord	By Election

56. The usual rates of subscription are Rs. 4 p.m. for resident members and Rs. 12 p. a. for non-resident members. The members intending to play Tennis and Billiards are to pay extra, fixed from time to time. The establishment of the club consists of 2 Clerks, 1 Bill collector, 4 Peons, 12 Boys, 1 Librarian, 1 Gardener, 1 Attender, 1 Watchman and 1 Sweeper. The total expenditure of the establishment only amounts to about Rs. 1,350 p.m.

57. The Association conducts "Circar Tennis Tournaments" annually with an open championship. It also conducts 'Gold Cup Bridge Tournament' with a rolling cup and it is open to all.

S.R.M.T. Staff Association (Regd.), Kakinada.

58. The Association was inaugurated on 21st August, 1963 by Sri Valasapalli Sathi Raju, the Managing Director of S.R.M.T. The objectives of the Association are to cultivate mutual understanding and co-operation among the members of the staff, to offer scholarships to the deserving children of the members, to provide recreation facilities by means of reading room, library and games and to promote cultural activities and fine arts.

59. The Association was established in a rented building located near the main office of the S.R.M.T. company. The establishment and running expenses of the Association are partly patronised by the Management, the balance being subscribed by the staff who constitute the membership of the Association.

60. The association has provided a reading room and library, and is making available daily newspapers, periodicals, journals of common interest, novels, historical and religious books written by eminent authors to promote the literary activities among the members. A radio has also been installed for the benefit of the members to invigorate their activities while they stay at the Association premises. Evening classes were also conducted for some time to teach Hindi to the members, and through this, members have been benefited in getting through the 'Madhyama' examinations conducted by the Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachara Sabha.

61. With a view to promote and encourage the sportsman spirit among the members, a Shuttle Badminton court as an outdoor game and the in-door games such as Table Tennis, Chess, Carroms etc., have been provided. Facilities are also made available for members to exercise body building and weight lifting.

62. The Association has provided facilities for members with artistic talents. Three playlets, directed, organised and music composed by members, have been enacted on the eve of the Anniversary Functions of the Association. It organised two dramas by the members and a benefit show was conducted by a private party for the benefit of the Association.

63. The Association has been spending about Rs. 1,200 per year towards scholarships to about 25 high school students ever since its inception. Towards social activities the members have donated Rs. 250 besides collection and distribution of old clothes to the fire victims of Kakinada during the summer of 1965, contributed a sum of Rs. 800 to the National Defence Fund in the year 1965, donated a sum of Rs. 738 to two bereaved families of two members in 1964 and 1965, donated Rs. 400 to enable the clerk of the Association who underwent an operation resulting in the amputation of one of his legs and to get an artificial leg.

Andhra Sahitya Parishad, Kakinada.

64. Kakinada kept pace with the modern trends in founding the literary and cultural organisations. Among the literary institutions located in Kakinada, the Andhra Sahitya Parishad occupies a predominant place. This was first established in Madras in the year 1911 with a view to protect and revive the Telugu literature when it was at stake due to linguistic revolutions in the literary world. This was founded by the then Presidency Magistrate KALAPRAPURNA (కళాప్రపూర్ణ) Late Sri Jayanti Ramaiah Pantulu. The Raja of Pithapuram Late Sri Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Suryarao Bahadur, Maharaja of Venkatagiri Late Sri Velugoti Muddu Krishna Krishnayachendra Bahadur, Maharaja of Bobbili Rao Swetachalapathi Rangarao Bahadur and Zamindar of Vuyyuru estate, Late Sri Raja Venkatadri Apparao Bahadur, are its chief patrons. Sri Ramaiah Panthulu could establish and run this institution with the munificient donations of Rs. 10,000 in the shape of Government securities for the institution by the above patrons. The interest earned from time to time on these securities forms regular annual income to this institution.

65. From its inception, a magazine called Andhra Sahitya Parishat Patrika (ఆంధ్ర సాహిత్య పరిషత్పత్రిక) was run as a quarterly for some time, as a monthly for some period and once in two months for some period. For want of funds this is not being published since two years. The contents of this

periodical were of different topics covering historical and literary aspects of the language and literature by eminent personalities of the literary world. All the annual subscribers (Rs. 3 P.A.) for this magazine were considered as its members. Generally, election of the office bearers is conducted in the General Body meeting of the parishad at the time of its anniversary. Sri Ramayya Panthulu continued as its chairman until his death. Sri Kasibhatla Subbayya Sastry was its chairman for some time. After him, Kavisarwabhouma (కవి సార్వభౌమ) Mahamahopadhyaya (మహామహోపాధ్యాయ) Kalaprapurna (కళాప్రపూర్ణ) and the then 'Poet-Laureate' of Andhra, Sri Sripada Krishna Murthy Sastry was its chairman for ten years. Then, Dharmabhushana (ధర్మభూషణ) Vimarsakagresara (విమర్శకాగ్రేసర) Ithihasika-samrattu (ఐతిహాసిక-సామ్రాట్టు) Saiva Sahiti Sarwabhouma (శైవ సాహితి సార్వభౌమ) Sri Bandaru Thammaiah became its chairman. Thus, different distinguished scholars in different branches of language and literature have served the 'Parishad' and rendered great service to the cause of Telugu and Sanskrit literatures.

66. Though it was first established in Madras, it was shifted about 40 years ago to Kakinada, the district headquarters of East Godavari, where the Telugu literature was nourished and blossomed during the period of the Chalukya King 'Raja Raja Narendra' in whose time, the Telugu translation of epic Mahabharata was started by the great poet Nannayabhattaraka and is functioning since then under the dedicated leadership of Pandits, poets, and great scholars in literature of Telugu and Sanskrit languages.

67. From the beginning, the important task of the parishad in reviving the 'Andhra Literature' is to bring out a 'Comprehensive Telugu Dictionary' (బృహద్నిఘంటువు) and Telugu Grammar (సమగ్ర ఆంధ్ర వ్యాకరణము) the achievement of which is very tedious and expensive.

68. Accordingly a comprehensive Telugu Dictionary (Lexicon) called Sri Suryarayaandhra Nighantuvu (శ్రీసూర్యరాయాంధ్ర నిఘంటువు) comprising seven volumes was brought out by the parishad with the untiring effort and single minded devotion of many Telugu Scholars. It is indeed a service to the literary world.

69. On behalf of the 'Parishad', a good number of Pandits have extensively toured in the States of Andhra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu and collected a number of old Telugu and Sanskrit

books, written on Palmyra leaves. Some of these books were published first in the Parishad's periodical and afterwards published as separate books with a view to revive and preserve the ancient language and literature for the use of the future generations. Of them, the following are some of the important books published by the Parishad.

1. Mallikharjuna Panditaradhyuni 'Sivatatvasaramu'
   మల్లిఖార్జున పండితారాధ్యుని 'శివతత్వసారము'
2. Chadalavada Mallayya's 'Vipranarayana Charita'
   చదలవాడ మల్లయ్యగారి 'విప్రనారాయణ చరిత్రము'
3. Srinadhuni 'Sivaratri Mahatmyamu'
   శ్రీనాధుని 'శివరాత్రి మహాత్మ్యము'
4. Nissankula Kommanamatyuni 'Sivaleelavilasam'
   నిశ్శంకుల కొమ్మనామాత్యుని 'శివలీలా విలాసము'
5. Tarigoppula Mallana Kavi's 'Chandra Bhanu Charitramu'
   తరిగొప్పుల మల్లన కవిగారి 'చంద్రభాను చరిత్రము'
6. Rugvedakavi Venkatachalapathi Kavi's 'Champu Ramayanamu'
   ఋగ్వేద కవి వెంకటచలపతి కవిగారి 'చంపూ రామాయణము'

70. A good number of published books as well as books in original form of all types are available in the Parishad Library for use by the interested public. This has become a treasure of information for Research scholars from different places of the country where they could get valuable material for their research work.

71. With the munificient donation of Srimati Prabhala Venkata Subbamma, sister of Sri Jayanti Ramaiah Panthulu, a building for the parishad was constructed in Ramaraopeta near Town Railway Station and was named after the donor's husband as 'Sri Prabhala Sundara Rama Bhavan'.

72. Kakinada has the distinction of literary people, who were are, Sri S. L. Narasimha Rao, who received the prizes for three are, Sri S L. Narasimha Rao, who received the prizes for three consecutive years for his works on science and culture; Sri Bulusu Venkateswarlu for his works on Indian philosophy, Sri Bulusu Subba Rao for the literature on Five Year Plans, Sri S. Srinivasa Rao for his works on science and Sri Kamarushi Satyanarayana Varma for his works on handicrafts. Most of the books were translated and published in all Indian regional languages.

73. There is another Parishad called 'Srimad Andhra Veda-Sastra Parishad' established and functioning since 1952. Its chief objects are to encourage Vedic studies and honouring the Vedic scholars and their pupils.

Guild of Services:—

74. The East Godavari District Centre of Guild of Services, affiliated to Madras Centre, was established and functioning since November, 1949. The Primary objects of the guild is social service by bringing all such organisations with like objectives into its fold.

75. The guild workers belong to all sections of the public who believe that service to man is service to God. Attending on patients in the hospitals, visiting slum areas, educating the public in maintenance of sanitation, observance of hygienic principles, annihilation of untouchability among different castes, the universal fraternity etc., attending to disasters like floods, fire and such other natural calamities are some of the activities of the guild. They distribute food and clothes to the needy poor people in slum areas and hospitals. One sewing centre was organised to impart training in tailoring for the needy poor woman folk. The finished products in the centre are being distributed to the poor patients in the Hospital. From the Guild funds, medicines are purchased and distributed to the poor needy patients, in the hospitals.

76. In the year 1952, the Guild has organised 'Sundarimani Guild Service Nursery School' for the children in the age group 3 to 6. The present strength of the school is about 40 against 20 in the beginning and a qualified teacher is employed. A primary school was also organised in the city in the year 1964 with about 100 students. The present strength of the students is about 200 with 5 qualified teachers. This is being managed by the Guild with full Government Grant. The school is housed in buildings of its own constructed at a cost of about one lakh of rupees. A building for the nursery school was constructed with a donation of Rs. 40,000 from the Co-operative Marketing Society, Kakinada, and the building was named after the society's special officer Sri Appaiah Panthulu, who was chiefly responsible for securing the donation.

77. Like any other philanthropic institution, the Guild of Services is also doing its mite in the fields of education, social service etc.

The District Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kakinada.

78. The District Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kakinada was started in 1936. This is affiliated to the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The main objects of the Sangh are uplift of Harijans and maintenance of a hostel. The Sangh has sponsored a hostel in the year 1936 with a starting strength of about 65 boarders of both sexes. Since 1954 only girl students are admitted. Though the hostel is for Harijans, economically backward students of all castes who are studying in the local schools, are admitted in the hostel.

79. The boarders are given full and adequate meals thrice a day. The girls are looking healthy and cheerful. The matron of the hostel is attending to the girls with parental attitude. The premises and surroundings are ideal and look like an Ashram. The accommodation is quite sufficient with full light and ventilation. With a spirit of service and zeal, the managing committee have secured donations in cash and kind besides grants from Government and maintaining the hostel giving nutritional food to its inmates. The girls carry on prayers twice a day. In the earlier days, charkha spinning and Sanskrit were taught to the inmates.

80. The present hostel building was purchased for about Rs. 40,000. There are 150 boarders during 1970-71 against a provision for 200 boarders. All the boarders take their food in a common dining hall. The Founder Secretary was Sri Mandapaka Rangaiah Naidu of Kakinada. The social workers and freedom fighters like Sri Vedantam Venkata Krishnaiah, Sri K. Sathagopam are associated with this hostel as well as the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The present Secretary is Sri T. Krishna Brahma Sastry, an advocate of Kakinada with 36 years of standing in the Bar.

The Kakinada Annadana Samajam, Kakinada.

81. The Samajam was established in the year 1898 for free distribution of food and clothes to old and disabled persons and orphans.

82. The Maharaja of Pithapuram, late Sri Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Suryarao Bahadur, got constructed a building worth Rs. 40,000 and donated it to the Samajam. A number of philanthropic persons from and around Kakinada donated funds and immovable properties by way of trust deeds. The expenditure is being met from out of the donations received for the purpose from time to time, from the income derived by way of rents on the immovable properties, and interest on the investments. At present it has got immovable properties worth Rs. 10

lakhs which secure an annual income of about Rs. 27,000 and about Rs. 10,000 as interest on loans and dividends from investments.

83. Daily about 200 poor people are being fed and clothes are being distributed for 300 persons once in a year as per the wishes of the donors.

84. In 1970-71 the General Body consisted of 150 members. The Managing committee consists of 21 Directors elected by the General Body. The composition of the Managing Committee giving the particulars like age, education, occupation etc., could not be collected. But in respect of 8 important office bearers, the particulars are collected and furnished in statement X-(5).

STATEMENT X—(5)

PARTICULARS OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF MANAGING COMMITTEE OF ANNADANA SAMAJAM, KAKINADA

Sl. No.	Office Held	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	How came to hold Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Trustee	Batchu Venkata Rao	77	M	Hindu	Vysya	9th Standard	Business	By Election
2.	Trustee	Mothe Manikyam	50	M	Hindu	Vysya	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	Banker	Nominated by Raja of Pitha-puram.
3.	Trustee	Damera Raja-gopal Rao	50	M	Hindu	Velama	B.A.	Landlord	By Election
4.	Secretary	Sorla Purnaiah	40	M	Hindu	Velama	S.S.L.C.	Workshop Pro-prietor	By Election
5.	Secretary	Gundu Satya-narayana	48	M	Hindu	Vysya	S.S.L.C.	Oil merchant	By Election
6.	Treasurer	Chittori. Appala Raju	70	M	Hindu	Vysya	Intermediate	Business	By Election
7.	Superintendent	Gollapudi Surya-Narayana Murthy	65	M	Hindu	Vysya	S.S.L.C.	Private Service	By Election
8.	Superintendent	Vadakattu Ka-meswara Rao Gupta.	45	M	Hindu	Vysya	S.S.L.C.	Business	By Election

Saraswati Ganasabha, Kakinada.

85. The Saraswati Ganasabha was founded in the year 1904 by Late Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Polavaram, Late Diwan Bahadur Kommireddi Suryanarayana Murthy Naidu, Late Sri Devarakonda Subrahmanyam and other distinguished patrons of arts for the propagation of classical music and Bharata Natyam. After the demise of the Zamindar of Polavaram and Sri Subrahmanyam, the whole burden of continuing the Ganasabha devolved mainly on Sri Suryanarayana Murthy Naidu. Artistes from all parts of India are being invited for the annual performances. The level of the entertainments conducted has been such that even eminent artists and Vidwans considered it a privilege to perform under its auspices. After the demise of Sri Suryanarayana Murthy Naidu in the year 1949, the citizens of Kakinada resolved to continue the Sabha and got it registered in the year 1950.

86. The Golden Jubilee of the Sabha was celebrated in 1954 on a grand scale. The Sabha conducted for some years a music school by name 'Saraswati Ganakalasala' and discontinued for want of funds. The venue of the Sabha was built on the land leased in for 99 years from the East Godavari District Association, located on an important street Subhash Road (Cinema Street), opposite to Municipal Office. It was named "SURYAKALA MANDIRAM" (Fig. 22) to perpetuate the memory of late Sri Kommireddi Suryanarayana Murthy Naidu and was opened in October, 1959. This can accommodate 1,150 persons. This is the only one of its kind in Andhra Pradesh owned by a Gana Sabha.

87. The Pullaiah pavillion was constructed in front of the Mandiram with the donations by the members of the family of Late Sri C. Pullaiah famous Director and a pioneer in Telugu Cinema field. A total sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been so far spent on the building, equipment and furniture.

88. The well-equipped Suryakala Mandiram, apart from serving the needs of the Sabha, is also serving the needs of the public. It has become a Community Hall and is available on hire for private and public functions and for dramatic performances.

89. The Sabha is affiliated to the Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Nataka Academy, Hyderabad. It celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in the year 1963 in a befitting manner by holding Sri Tyagaraja Brahmostavamulu which are being conducted, since then, every year for five days. The highlight of its activities is the Dasara

Music Festival lasting for ten days during the month of *Asviyujam* (October-November) at which eminent musicians make their performances. The Sabha has on its rolls honorary life-members, patrons and life members. The number of annual members varies from 250 to 375 each year. The Sabha has three annual donors viz., Messrs. Malladi Satyalingam Naicker Charities, Messrs. Dwaraka Lunch Home and Messrs. Young Men's Happy Club who are donating liberally. Donations, subscriptions and rents on Suryakala Mandiram constitute its income which amount to Rs. 3,500 per annum on an average, while Electricity charges, property tax, ground rent, salary of the watchman, honorarium to the clerk and stationery are the items of expenditure which amount to, on an average, Rs. 3,000 per annum.

90. Thus, the 67 year old Saraswati Gana Sabha, the only institution of its kind is conveying the cherished heritage in the fields of Dance and Music (by conducting annual and festival concerts to bring enlightenment to many).

Sree Rama Samajam, Kakinada.

91. The 77 year old Sree Rama Samajam has been making a significant contribution to the classical Carnatic Music. It has been patronising musicians from all over South India by conducting Gana Sabha every year during Ganapathi Navaratrulu festival.

92. The Samajam was founded in the year 1894 by Late Sri Munuganti Sree Ramulu Panthulu and managed by the Munugantis, a family of musicians. The founder had gifted a building, now valued at Rs. 20,000 and his wife Srimati Subhadramma donated 5 acres of wet land valued at Rs. 50,000. It was registered as a Public body in the year 1923 by their son Sri Venkata Rao. The Samajam is being managed with the income from the land. It has been running a free Music School to coach youngsters in Carnatic Music. A good number of students of this institution have become prominent artistes.

93. A monthly music journal called 'GANAKALA' in Telugu was started in the year 1962 and is being issued by Sri Munuganti Srirama Murthy as its editor and publisher. The life histories of the prominent musicians of the past and present, theoretical articles, salient features of various music organisations, general essays on music are some of the items that appear in the journal. This music journal, published in the regional language (Telugu) is the first of its kind in India.

94. During 1970-71, the total members on rolls of the Samajam are 100. The Managing Committee consists of 19 members, the composition of which is furnished in the Statement X—(6). The Samajam confers titles on the artists that attended the Gana Sabhas during Ganapathi Navarathrulu. A few artists and the titles conferred on them are given below.

Name of the Artist	Title conferred
1. Smt. R. Kamala Kumari Harikathakuralu (Artist in Harikatha)	Madhura Kathagayani
2. Sri Dwaram Bhavanarayana, Principal, Maharaja Music College, Vizianagaram	Ganakeladhara
3. Sri Peri Subba Rao, Lecturer in Violin, *Govt. Music College, Hyderabad*	Sangeeta Sudhakara
4. Kum. Srirangam Gopala Ratnam, Artist, A.I.R., Vijayawada.	Madhuragayini
5. Sri Kolanka Venkataraju, Artist in Mrudangam.	Mardangika Siromani

STATEMENT X—(6)

PARTICULARS OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF MANAGING COMMITTEE OF SRI RAMA SAMAJAM, KAKINADA

Sl. No.	Office Held	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	How came to hold Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	President	Mandalika Satyanarayana	55	M	Hindu	Brahmin	B.A.,B.L.	Advocate	By Election
2.	Secretary I	Munuganti Srirama Murthy	45	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Intermediate	Agriculturist	By Election
3.	Secretary II	Allamaraju Someswara Rao	40	M	Hindu	Brahmin	S.S.L.C.	Professional Musician	By Election
4.	Trustee I	Susarla Ramachandrudu	65	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Matriculate	Business	By Election
5.	Trustee II	Kanumuri Nagabhushanam	65	M	Hindu	Vysya	Matriculate	Business	By Election
6.	Executive Member	Pyndah Sriramakrishna Murthy	42	M	Hindu	Vysya	B.Com.	Banker	By Election
7.	,,	Akella Prabhakara Murthy	40	M	Hindu	Brahmin	B.A., M.L.	Advocate	By Election
8.	,,	Mantripragada Subramanyam	60	M	Hindu	Brahmin	R.M.P.	Medical Practitioner	By Election
9.	,,	Gundu Viswanath Sastry	40	M	Hindu	Brahmin	R.M.P.	Medical Practitioner	By Election
10.	,,	Peddibhotla Chinasubrahmanyam	60	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Matriculate	Medical Practitioner (Homoeopathy)	By Election

11.	,,	Mahendrawada Kameswara Rao	40	M	Hindu	Brahmin	8th Standard	Professional Musician	By Election
12.	,,	Ayyagari Satyanarayana	55	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Matriculate	Private Service	By Election
13.	,,	Gottipalli Achanna	45	M	Hindu	Telukula	Matriculate	Proprietor, Printing Press	By Election
14.	,,	Vanka Satyanarayana Murthy	38	M	Hindu	Brahmin	8th Standard	Pleader's Clerk	By Election
15.	,,	Yemigali Narasimha Murthy	50	M	Hindu	Brahmin	S.S.L.C.	Veterinary Compounder	By Election
16.	,,	Chiruvolu Durga Surya Prakash Rao	48	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Intermediate	Business	By Election
17.	,,	Garigipati Srirama Murthy	42	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Matriculate	Musician	By Election
18.	,,	N.R.P. Saradhi	45	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Graduate	Agriculturist	By Election
19.	,,	Sandhiraju Sarveswara Rao	42	M	Hindu	Brahmin	S.S.L.C.	Medical Representative	By Election
20.	Legal Adviser	Vemulakonda Venkata Rao	52	M	Hindu	Brahmin	B.A., B.L.	Advocate	By Election

The Young Men's Happy Club, Kakinada

95. This club was first started as 'Ananda Samavesam' constituted with a limited number of artist friends in the year 1914. Later, it was registered as 'The Young Men's Happy Club', in the year 1916. It has enacted a good number of dramas throughout Andhra Region and won the appreciation of one and all.

96. To enact good dramas to the people's taste, poor feeding, distribution of clothes to the poor, awarding scholarships to poor and deserving students, revival of dramatic art, encouraging script writers, are a few of its objects. The donations from the philanthropic public and the net income derived by enacting dramas constitute income. It owned a theatre and introduced innovations in stage drama. In those days, male members used to take up the lady characters.

97. It has produced a good number of Cine artists like Sri Relangi Venkatramiah, Sri S. V. Ranga Rao, Sri Kotipalli Rama Murthy (Popularly known as Nalla Rama Murthy), Sri B. A. Subbarao, etc.,

98. The founders Late Sarva Sri Dantu Surya Rao, Mohammed Khasim Saheb, M. Ramanujulu Naidu and Gandikota Joginatham are a few who worked unitedly in bringing up this institution and are responsible for its present stature.

99. In December, 1963 the club has celebrated its Golden Jubilee in a befitting manner.

100. 96 life members constitute the membership. No subscriptions are collected from the ordinary members who number about 40. In total, there are 136 members in the club. The club owned a Cinema theatre called 'Young Men's Palace' constructed on a land leased in for 99 years on nominal rent. The theatre is now called 'Cinema Majestic' and it is fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 1,300. Occasionally donations are collected to meet the demand. During 1970-71 the club has granted Rs. 300 towards scholarships to 26 students and given medical aid worth Rs. 200 to the artists of the club. The club has a permanent orchestra consisting of 1 Harmonist, 1 Tabalist, 1 Violinist, 1 Drummer, and 1 Shehanoist and owned a stage craft worth Rs. 10,000. There are one clerk and one peon. The monthly expenditure of the club is about Rs. 500. A big hall

attached to the Cinema theatre on its back side is the venue of the Club which is also used for rehearsal of dramas.

101. Occasionally the club stages free dramas at temple festivals in the city.

102. The composition of the Managing Committee with relevant particulars is furnished in the Statement X—(7).

STATEMENT X—(7)

PARTICULARS OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF MANAGING COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S HAPPY CLUB, KAKINADA

Sl. No.	Office Held	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Religion	Caste	Occupation	How came to hold Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	President	D. Bhaskara Rao	50	M	Inter.	Hindu	Brahmin	Business	By Election
2.	Vice-President	Dr. V. Srirama Murthy	70	M	R.M.P.	Hindu	Vysya	Medical Shop	By Election
3.	Secretary I	Ch. Krishna Murthy	49	M	Intermediate	Hindu	Brahmin	Govt. Service	By Election
4.	Secretary II	Dr. C. Mohan Rao	45	M	L.I.M.	Hindu	Brahmin	Municipal Service (Doctor)	By Election
5.	Member	B. Sobhanadri	55	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Vysya	Cinema Proprietor	By Election
6.	Member	B. Satyanarayana Murthy	57	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Vysya	Business	By Election
7.	Member	Y. Surya Rao	40	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Brahmin	School Teacher	By Election
8.	Member	M.V. Subbayya	62	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Vysya	Business	By Election
9.	Member	Dr. K. Krishna Murthy	40	M	L.I.M.	Hindu	Brahmin	Municipal Doctor	By Election
10.	Member	K. Satyanarayana	80	M	B.A.	Hindu	Kapu	Retired Govt. Servant	By Election
11.	Member	M. Seshagiri Rao	65	M	B.A., B.L.	Hindu	Brahmin	Advocate	By Election

12.	Member	K. Ramalinge-swara Rao	58	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Vysya	Business	By Election
13.	Member	G. Tatayyanaidu	65	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Kapu	Business	By Election
14.	Member	Y.S. Gopalam	48	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Brahmin	Land Lord	By Election
15.	Member	Pyndah Chalamiah	48	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Vysya	Landlord	By Election

The Andhra Seva Sangham, Kakinada

103. The Andhra Seva Sangham, Kakinada was established in the year 1918 with the object of improving and encouraging cultural activities by extending training to talented young artistes of drama and dance.

104. The Sangham owned a cinema theatre called 'Saraswati Bhavan' constructed on a land leased in on nominal rent of Rs. 900 per annum for 99 years from the Annadana Samajam. The theatre is now called the 'Padmanabha Talkies' and is fetching an annual rent of Rs. 9,300.

105. It owned another small theatre called 'Jubilee Hall' in the same premises, which is the venue for the Sangham and also used for practising dramas.

106. There are 150 members consisting of 50 life members and 100 ordinary members on the rolls of the Sangham. The membership fee is Rs. 100 for life members and Rs. 6 per annum for ordinary members.

107. During 1970-71, the Sangham has donated a cup worth Rs. 50 to a local Cultural Association and Rs. 40 to an artist. It also granted Rs. 236 towards scholarships to 13 students towards school fees and books.

108. This is one of the oldest dramatic associations in Kakinada which introduced innovations in the stage art and enacted dramas that won the appreciation from connoisseurs. During 1970-71, it has staged 6 dramas including one staged in the 'All India Cattle Exhibition' held in the City. Now, its own assets worth about Rs. 90,000.

109. Famous drama artists like Late Sri Banda Kanakalingeswara Rao, Late Sri Mantha Peraiah etc., were associated with this Sangham. It has trained a number of young artists and some of the present day's professional artistes are its products.

110. The composition of the Managing Committee with relevant particulars is furnished in the Statement No X—8.

STATEMENT X--(8)

PARTICULARS OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE ANDHRA SEVA SANGHAM, KAKINADA, DURING 1970-71

Sl. No.	Office held	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Religion	Caste	Occupation	How came to hold Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	President	Pyndah Venkata-narayana	60	M	B.A.	Hindu	Vysya	Landlord	By Election
2.	Vice-President	Mandalika Satya-narayana	60	M	B.A., .B.L.	Hindu	Brahmin	Advocate	By Election
3.	Secretary	B.V. Narayana	45	M	B.A.	Hindu	Vysya	Business	By Election
4.	Joint Secretary	M. Ch. Ramanna	51	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Vysya	Business	By Election
5.	Member	Scheemakurthi Prakasa Rao	45	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Vysya	S.R.M.T. Service	By Election
6.	Member	Batchu Narayana Rao	45	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Vysya	Business	By Election
7.	Member	Maddula Venkata Ramana	54	M	6th Standard	Hindu	Vysya	Business	By Election
8.	Member	Y. Seshagiri Rao	50	M	6th Standard	Hindu	Brahmin	Landlord	By Election
9.	Member	P.V. Prasad	55	M	S.S.L.C.	Hindu	Brahmin	Business	By Election
10.	Member	Chaganti Krishna Murthy	49	M	Intermediate	Hindu	Brahmin	Government Clerk	By Election
11.	Member	P.V. Subba Rao	52	M	B.A.	Hindu	Vysya	Government Service (P&T DEPARTMENT)	By Election

The Cultural Federation, Kakinada

111. A cultural Federation was organised in 1971 with the principal object of encouraging the artistes and the local Associations of fine arts like music, dance and drama. All the local Associations like Saraswati Gana Sabha, Andhra Seva Sangham, Young Men's Happy Club, Sri Rama Samajam, Sri Saraswati Sangeeta Samajam, Kalavani, Sangeeta Vidwat Sabha etc., which aim at promoting cultural activities and training young artistes in the fields of music, drama and dance, constitute the membership.

112. During May, 1971, through active enrolment drive, about 50 Associations and 100 individuals were enrolled as members.

113. In the second week of November, 1971, the Federation has conducted a four day dramatic competitions. The best dramas and actors were awarded prizes. Sri S. V. Ranga Rao, Cine Actor, student of the local Young Men's Happy Club, was honoured with the title 'Viswa Nata Chakravarti'.

114. Of the eight dramas put on boards, 'Kanaka Pushyaragam' staged by R. S. N. Samakhya, Vijayawada and 'Maro Mohanjodaro' enacted by Ravi Productions, Visakhapatnam were adjudged the best and the second best respectively. Out of 14 playlets, 'Kallu' by Nataraja Kala Nilayam, Hyderabad and 'Laabham' by Kalanjali, Vijayawada were adjudged the best and the second best respectively. The best directors and the best script writers were also encouraged with awards. Besides special awards, cash prizes, of Rs. 1,116 and Rs. 558 were given to the best drama and best playlet. Cine Actress Smt. Anjali Devi member of young Men's Happy Club and her husband music director Sri Adinarayana Rao were honoured by the federation on this occasion.

115. It has arranged entertainment programmes for the All India Livestock Officers' Conference in February, 1971.

116. It conducted an Art Exhibition in June, 1971 and distributed prizes one in each art, landscape, modern art, fabric painting, portrait and to be a participant in over-all participation. It has succeeded in getting the District Library Authority purchase Rs. 2,000 worth of books and magazines on Art for the benefit of the Kakinada Artists. Formalities for construction of an open Air Theatre have almost been completed.

117. Thus, Kakinada with a number of cultural associations headed and patronized by artistes is doing useful work in promoting fine arts.

118. The composition of the Executive Committee with the relevant particulars is furnished in Statement X—(9).

STATEMENT X—(9)

PARTICULARS OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CULTURAL FEDERATION, KAKINADA

Sl. No.	Office Held	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	How came to hold Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chief Patron	Sarva Sri L. Malakondayya	45	M	Hindu	Reddy	M.A., I.A.S.,	Collector, East Godavari District	
2.	President	Dr. Sundara Siva Rao	52	M	Hindu	Brahmin	M.D.	Principal, Rangaraya Medical College	By Election
3.	Vice-President	Pyndah Venkatanarayana	55	M	Hindu	Vysya		Landlord	By Election
4.	Vice-President	Dr. M.R. Sharma	50	M	Hindu	Brahmin	D.E. (Hons), Ph. D.	Principal, Engineering College	By Election
5.	Vice-President	S. Janakirama Sastry	40	M	Hindu	Brahmin	M.A.	Lecturer, R.M. College.	By Election
6.	General Secretary	N. Rangiah	42	M	Hindu	Brahmin	M.A.	Business	By Election
7.	Joint Secretary	Y. Surayya	47	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Matriculate	Teacher/Artist (Drama)	By Election
8.	Joint Secretary	K. Surya Rao	40	M	Hindu	N.A.	Matriculate	Hotel Proprietor	By Election
9.	Assistant Secretary	K. Jagga Rao	40	M	Hindu	Padmasali	N.A.	Govt. Service	By Election
10.	Assistant Secretary	Md. Basha	25	M	Islam	Muslim	8th Standard	Tailor & Artist (Drama Actor)	By Election
11.	Treasurer	B.V. Narayana Rao	42	M	Hindu	Vysya	B.A.	Business	By Election

The Kakinada Camera Club, Kakinada

119. The Kakinada Camera Club was inaugurated in 1969 under the presidentship of Sri L. Malakondaiah, the District Collector, East Godavari. It is affiliated to the Andhra Pradesh Federation of photographers, Hyderabad. Promotion of the general advancement of photographic science and art by spreading and diffusing the knowledge of photography through discussions, debates, lectures, demonstrations, exhibitions etc. are some of the important objects of the Club. The Club had 66 members on its rolls including the 22 local photo studios. It held competitions in various fields of photography like portraits, sculpture, architecture etc. It had also conducted two special competitions on 'photography' in 'Social Service' and 'Family Planning' and also conducted photographic exhibitions during 1971. It also conducted 3 safaries, one to Sacremento Light House, to Addateegala and Sileru during 1971. The Club is in its initial stage. In course of time it is expected that it will do a lot for the promotion of photographic art.

Religious Institutions:

120. The most common deities in which the Hindus believe are Lords Rama, Venkateswara, Malleswara, Bhimeswara, Vighneswara, Satyanarayana, Subrahmanya, and Venugopala—male deities and Lakshmi, Parvati, Kanyakaparameswari etc., female deities. Besides these, there are several local deities who are worshipped very commonly by the local people.

121. There are a number of temples, churches and mosques in the city for worship by the three major religious groups, namely the Hindus, the Christians and the Muslims. Majority of the Hindu Temples are located in one street parallel to the main street and it is conventionally called the Temple Street, one of the oldest streets of the city.

122. There are temples of Bhimeswara, Venugopala, and Satyanarayana besides other temples in the temple street. *Mahasivaratri, Kartikamasam* and, *Kalyanam* in *Vaisakhamasam* are some of the important festivals observed in Saiva Temples. *Vaikunta Ekadasi* in the month *Margasira* and *Dhanus* in *Pushyamasam* are particularly celebrated in Vaishnava temples, with great enthusiasm. Further, on the main road opposite to Town Hall there is a temple of Sitarama with an imposing *gopuram* (tower). In Ramaraopeta, there are the Sivalayam, Sankara Matham and *Sri Ranga Bhajana Mandiram.*

123. It is worth while to describe a few temples and other places of worship to give a clear idea of the religious life in the city. Among the temples, Siva and Vishnu temples are considered to be more important by the people. In this city it can be said that there are no extreme cases of *Veera Saiva* or *Veera Vaishnava* cults. People generally worship both Siva and Vishnu with equal devotion.

Venugopalaswamy Temple:

124. *Venugopalaswamy Temple* is quite famous and daily about two hundred devotees visit it. It is situated in the Jawahar Street (Temple Street). The deities are Venugopalaswamy, Rukminidevi, Satyabhama and Andalamma varu. Daily pujas are celebrated at 7 A.M. and *prasadam* is distributed from 8 A.M. daily. The special festival occasions are *Kalyanam* in the month of May: *Krishna Jayanti* in the month *Sravana* (July-August); *Dhanurmasam* in *Pushya month* (December-January) one month preceding *Sankranti* (i.e.) *Makara Sankramanam* when the sun enters into the zodaic sign of capricorn. The Lord is decorated and special pujas are performed. For the general convenience of devotees, every Sunday lectures on Gita are arranged and not less than a hundred devotees attend the same. *Archanas* like *Kesavasahasranama* and *Ashtottaranama* are performed. Special pujas on the request of the devotees on special occasions are also performed. The temple has good endowments from which an income of about Rs. 10,000 is derived besides the routine income derived from pujas and the collections by way of donations in the 'Hundi' from the devotees.

Sitaramaswamy Temple:

125. Sitaramaswamy Temple is another place of worship on the main road near Town Hall. The routine pujas and other 'Archanas' are performed regularly. Not less than about 150 devotees attend the temple and offer their prayers every day. *Sri Rama Navami* in April and *Dhanurmasam* in December-January etc. are some of the important festivals celebrated in this temple. On every *Ekadasi* day there is 'Bhajan' (community singing of devotional songs). The temple was endowed with lands yielding an annual income of about Rs. 10,000 for the maintenance of the temple and to meet the expenditure on pujas and *Archana* regularly.

Bhimeswara Swamy Temple:

126. Bhimeswara Swamy Temple (Fig. 23) in the Temple Street is a very important temple with a daily attendance of about

200 devotees. *Sivaratri* in February, *'Devinavaratrulu'* in September, *'Kalyanam'* in June are some of the important festivals celebrated in the temple with special interest. Especially on Mondays in the month of Kartika, large number of devotees visit the temple both in the morning and evening. Some people observe fast, perform puja both in the morning and evening in their respective houses and invariably visit the temple in the evening after which they break the fasting. The temple has got properties fetching an annual income of about Rs. 15,000.

Venkateswara Swamy Temple:

127. Venkateswara Swamy Temple on the Southern side of the salt creek near Jagannaikpur bridge is also one of the places of worship. This is a ten year old Temple. Especially on saturdays hundreds of people come to the temple, offer coconuts etc., and worship the lord.

Balatripura Sundari Temple:

128. Balatripura Sundari Temple, with an imposing 'Gopuram' and open site around the temple, is another place of worship for the local devotees. There is a Koneru (water pond) opposite this temple. During *Dasara Navaratrulu, Kumkuma* puja is performed. Celebration of *Navaratrulu* (Dasara) festival in the city is great attraction to the people.

Sri Subramanyeswara and Sri Mandeswara Temples:

129. These are located near the P.W.D. Locks on the Samalkot-Kakinada part of the Eastern Canal from Godavari. Subrahmanya Shashti is celebrated in the month of *Margasiram* (November-December). In the evenings, a large number of people attend the temple for Darsan. This temple has got an annual income of about Rs. 4,000 from the endowments and by way of offering in cash and fees for performing *abhishekams*.

Sitaramaswamy and Sarweswara Temples:

130. *In Sitaramaswamy and Sarweswara Temple* in Jagannaikpur, daily both morning and evening, puja is performed. People from the surrounding localities numbering not less than one hundred visit the temple.

131. All the above temples are managed and maintained by the Endowments Department of Andhra Pradesh Government.

Nukalamma Temple:

132. The annual festival of this Goddess lasts for a month ending on the Telugu New Year's day, and is being celebrated

from ancient times. She is said to be the protecting deity for the Kakinada township. Pujas are performed on all Sundays in the month of *Ashadham* (June-July). People from all parts of the city attend the festival. Several men and women are named after this deity.

Brahmopasana Mandiram:

133. *Brahmopasana Mandiram* (Fig. 24) on Raja Ram Mohan Roy Road is dedicated to the *Brahmasamaj*. On Sundays, about 20 to 30 persons of *Brahmasamaj* assemble in the *Mandiram* for service and prayer. Birth anniversaries of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Sir Raghupathi Venkata Ratnam Naidu are being celebrated regularly.

134. Apart from the traditional types of worship, there is the impact of the saints and sages like Shirdi Sai Baba, Mehar Baba and Satya Sai Baba. There are a number of Shirdi Sai Baba temples in the city. Daily discourses on the Message of Sai Baba are arranged for the benefit of interested public. Pujas are performed on special occasions

The Avatar Mehar Baba Centre:

135. *The Avatar Meher Baba Centre* at Kakinada disseminates Baba's message of love and truth throughout Andhra Pradesh. The local centre is centrally situated in Ramaraopet and confines its activities to the city. Life size portrait of Sri Avatar Mehar Baba is installed in the centre and Pujas and prayer are performed daily. All can attend the centre without any distinction of caste, creed, race, religion, birth or position. The devotees gather in the evening at the centre and have *Sat-Sangh Goshti* and do *Namasankeertanam* of Baba. The devotees had the privilege of Baba's visit in the year 1954 and received *prasadam* from his hands. The birth anniversary of Baba is celebrated in the month of February. For about 70 days preceding the birth day, they do *Bhajan* from 6.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. daily in the house of one devotee. Thus most of the localities in the city are covered in course of time with *bhajan*, public procession in group, singing devotional songs and public addresses disseminating the message of Baba.

Sri Ranga Bhajana Mandiram and Sri D. Appa Rao:

136. There is another *Bhajan Mandiram* called Sri Ranga Bhajana Mandiram established in the year 1959 by Sri Duruseti

Appa Rao Panthulu in memory of his wife Srimati Ranganayakamma who died in the year 1954. It is located in Ramaraopet. Daily devotional and spiritual discourses are arranged for the benefit of devotees who can usefully avail of the opportunity.

137. The venerable Sri Duruseti Appa Rao Panthulu, Bar-at-Law is the eldest son of Late Sri Duruseti Seshagiri Rao Panthulu. After completion of his Bar-at-Law in London, he practised law in Kakinada and then joined the Madras High Court Service. After successful completion of his service as Registrar in the High Court, he retired from service in the year 1944. His father is known far and wide as a renowned lawyer and for his exemplary service to God and humanity. As a worthy son in all respects, Sri Appa Rao is a pious devotee, serving the humanity with a strong belief in 'Service to man is Service to God'. Added to his hereditary characteristics, his virtuous wife Srimati Ranganayakamma was an inspiration to him towards service to the poor and the needy.

138. The couple started their social services while they were at Madras. She was a regular visitor to Kalyani Hospital in Madras and Sanatorium in Tambaram for many years. She used to meet the Patients in person, enquire their difficulties and helped them to her mite. She used to attend on patients, who were deprived of any personal attendents, even as a nurse. She used to take risk even at the cost of her self. For her devoted service in Kalyani Hospital, the hospital authorities had got constructed one ward in her name.

139. To their misfortune they had no children. They brought up a girl by name Lakshmi who was unfortunately a victim of a chronic ill-health from her girlhood. She was brought up by them as their own daughter and she bestowed her unprecedented services to her adopted parents for about 20 years.

140. Srimati Ranganayakamma was a devotee of Sri Rama. The biographies of the great devotees Meerabai and Sakkubai and the means adopted by them to attain salvation had influenced her. She was not educated on modern lines but she never felt the lack of it as a handicap. By hearing the Hindu Dharma Sastras, the epics Mahabharata, Ramayana and Bhagavadgita and various verses with sense of ethics and being a faithful and pious lady she requested her husband on the death-bed to print and distribute widely two important books (viz.) 'Narasimha

Satakamu' and 'Bhajagovinda Satakamu' known for devotional inspiration.

141. After the death of her mother, the pious girl 'Lakshmi' spent about eighteen months in worshipping God and reading Bhagavadgita, Mukundamala etc., books with the help of Sri Ramanuja Misra Acharyulu. She was admitted in the ward named after her mother Ranganayakamma in the Kalyani Hospital, Madras for treatment for her chronic disease and she died in the year 1956.

142. Thus the family life of Sri Appa Rao Panthulu came to an end. He determined to spend the rest of his life in the service of humanity. As per the last request of his virtuous wife and to enable her soul to rest in peace, Sri Appa Rao Panthulu got the two books printed with full meaning and commentary by Sri Ramanuja Misra Acharyulu and distributed and is distributing to the public with a pious view that the people should be benefited by the text of the books. So far, these two books, in one volume, were printed thrice during 1955, 1958 and 1965.

143. He has named his big house with vacant space around as 'Sri Ranga Sesha Nilayam' in memory of his wife and father and it is being used for giving shelter to distressed Hindu women. In the same premises, he has established an institution known as 'Abala Shanti Bhavan', the details of which are given below.

The Abala Shanti Bhavan, Kakinada:

144. This institution (Fig. 25) was founded in the year 1956 by Sri Duruseti Apparao Panthulu, with a view to render help to women in needy circumstances. It is being maintained entirely at the cost of the founder by the founder himself without the aid of any grants from the Government or subscriptions from the public. It is housed in a spacious building, amidst an extensive garden abutting the Railway line near the Kakinada Town Railway Station, in Ramaraopeta. Destitute women like widows, old and helpless women were given shelter; able bodied women are being recommended as cooks and family attendents in respectable families. For want of dear and good relatives to look after, some old ladies have sought the shelter under this Abala Shanti Bhavan and remained there until their death. Orphans are taken care of, and they are being educated.

145. Besides promptly giving shelter, food and raiment to women in distress, the Abala Shanti Bhavan is developed into a work house, providing job works, such as the preparation of

pickles, appadams and other domestic requirements, to poor and middle class women on fair remuneration. The facility for poor women to earn a little money during their leisure hours and thus supplement their meagre means of livelihood, is greatly appreciated. If the generous public patronise the preparations made, there is every scope to provide job works to the needy women who eagerly resort to this place in the hope of earning their bread by dignified labour. The Lions Club has donated equipment for a sewing centre which is paving way for poor women to learn the job for augmenting the meagre earnings of their families.

146. There are instances of humanitarian services rendered by this institution. The poor people in the city always seek help from this institution irrespective of the nature and type of help. To its credit, the institution is arranging medical amenity to the inmates as well as to the nearby public. The Lions Club has opened a clinic in the premises of the institution.

147. Besides aiding financially for the cremation of poor persons, the institution is maintaining two wheeled cart for carrying the dead for cremation and it can be drawn by one person. The main object of introducing this cart, as per the version of the Founder is to minimise the expenditure for the cremation of dead bodies belonging to the poorer section of society. Now about 18 women and 12 boys are taking shelter under the protective arm of its founder Shri D. Appa Rao. Keeping in view of the motto "Service to humanity is worship of God" the Abala Shanti Bhavan is carrying on its work with abiding faith in God.

Religious Centres for Muslims:

148. At present, there are five Mosques for the Muslim residents of Kakinada. Anybody who visits the city can notice the centrally located "Jamea Mosque" (Fig. 26). It was stated to have been established in the year 1860 and it is the main place of worship for the Muslims of the city. Every day, Namaz is performed in the mosque and special Namaz is performed on Id (festival) days. On ordinary days, not less than 400 persons attend the mosque during the Namaz (prayer) time and on festive days, majority of the Muslim population gather to perform special Namaz. Three mouzzens and two others are employed on monthly salary basis. There is a committee of members to look after the management.

149. There is a mosque at Kothuru and another at Kothapeta established in the year 1908. There is another Masjid called Nagina Masjid at Suryaraopeta which owned 5 shops

attached to it fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 85. They are also well attended for Namaz daily and on festival days about 200 to 300 persons attend these mosques for offering their Id-prayers. In addition to the above, there is a big mosque in Jagannaikpur which is well attended daily as well as on festival days. Contributions from Muslims form the major source of income to Mosques.

150. There are no schools and burial grounds attached to any of the mosques. But it is learnt that the Muslim Children are taught Urdu by a paid teacher or a member of the mosque. The expenditure is met from out of the funds it collected from Muslims by way of subscriptions and donations.

151. During important festivals like Ramzan and Moharram, special "Namaz" is conducted and the congregations are in good number.

Religious Centres in the City for the Christians:

152. Christian work in Kakinada was started by an Indian called Thomas Gabrial who was working as Telegraphist in 1870 under the British Government. On invitation by Mr. Gabriel, the Baptists of Canada sent Dr. John Mc Laurin as a Missionary, who landed in Kakinada in March, 1874. Very soon Rev. Timpony and Rev. Leflame joined him. They established a church in 1874. Mr. Gabriel became the first paster. Later the church was named after Rev. John Creig and it is now popularly kown as Creig Memorial Church. As the number of Christians increased, 3 more Baptist Churches were established in the city at Jagannaikpur (Fig. 27) in 1904, one at Elvinpeta in 1921 and the third at Recharlapeta in 1930.

153. Along with the churches, the Canadian Baptist Mission has also established 3 schools for the Christian children. The Mc Laurin High School, the Rakshanodaya Secondary Training School and the C.B.M. Jubilee Training School for girls. The Mission also established a library called "The Christian Book and Reading Room" and running a monthly magazine called "Ravi" with matters of religious interest. Kakinada is the head quarters of the C.B.M. in India. Now the affairs are managed by the Indian organisation called the "Convention of the Baptist Churches of Northern Circars". The Creig Memorial Church is located in a big compound of five acres. It consists of three galleries, a big hall and two verandahs. Baptist services are held here. Service, songs and prayer are held on

Sundays from 9.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. in Telugu and from 6.00 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. in English. Sunday school for children with an average attendance of 200, youth meeting with an average attendance of about 50, women's society with an average attendance of 50 women, Thursday mid-week service with an average attendance of about 100 persons, Friday night fasting prayers for women and Tuesday night prayer meeting for men are some of the important routine religious activities in the Church. Usually 500 to 600 persons attend the Church to participate in Sunday prayer. Attendance on festival days for worship is about 1,000. There are eight Deacons (4 males and 4 females) and a pastor for the service of the Church. Maintenance and management of the Church rests with the President, Secretary, and Treasurer elected by the General Body of the Church. Contributions and donations from the members of the Church, constitute the Church-Fund. Some of the religious minded Christian employees are found donating a portion of their salary (about 10% or so) regularly to the Church Fund.

154. There is another Church called the Church of South India or Anglican Church in Jagannaikpur. It was stated to have been established prior to 1900. The average attendance on Sundays is around 40. It has got a well equipped reading room and library. On an average 30 to 35 readers are benefited daily by availing the library and reading room owned and run by this Church. About Rs. 1,500 worth of books of literary and general nature are sold per annum. Subscriptions and donations form the funds.

155. Besides these, there are other churches located in different localities for the worship by Christians of various Missions. The main items of expenditure for the churches are maintenance of buildings, honoraria to the priests and salary to other Church employees. purchasing of paraphernalia connected with prayers and other religious activities.

156. In all the churches put together the total attendance will be over 1,500 on Sundays. New Year's day, Good Friday, Easter, Christmas and Harvest festival are some of the festivals observed and celebrated by the Christians.

157. In addition to the locally situated religious Centres, there are a number of centres around the city within the reach of the city dweller. Some of the important places of religious interest around Kakinada are detailed below.

Bhimarama Kshetram of Samalkot:

158. The tempies of Bhimeswara Swamy, Mandavya Narayana Swamy, Chandrasekharaswamy, Venugopala Swamy, Jogeswara Swamy, Nukalamma and Murugulamma are the places of worship in Samalkot, situated at a distance of about 14 Kms. (9 miles) from Kakinada. Bhimeswara Swamy temple is the famous Bhimarama Kshetram, one of the five Siva Kshetrams, widely known as PANCHARAMAS (five Aramas) of Andhra Pradesh. The sanctity of this Bhimarama Kshetram has been mentioned in Sivapuranam. It was written in Skandhapuranam that Vyasa and other greater sages visited this holy shrine, worshipped this Lord and attained salvation. There is a big Nandi 5 feet 3 inches in height, beautifully chiselled out of a single stone, in the Kalyana Mandapam of the Lord. The Nandi gives an impression of a life size bull. In the temple premises, there are a Bilwa tree and Tulasikota (Brindavan). The Navagrahas (Soorya, Chandra, Angaraka, Budha, Brihaspathi, Sukra, Sani, Rahu and Ketuvu) and Saptha Matrukas (Uma, Maheswari, Kowmari, Vaishnavi, Varahi, Chandrani and Chamundi are also installed.

159. Mahasivarathri is celebrated on a large scale for 4 days from Magha Bahula Chaturdasi (February) and attended by a large number of people. In this connection a fair is also organised for 5 days. A good deal of religious programmes and other entertainments are arranged for the benefit of the pilgrims from the surrounding places. Devotees from different places including Kakinada visit this shrine during the Holy Mahasivaratri day and worship Lord Bhimeswara.

160. *Sarpavaram*:—The literal meaning is snake town. It is situated 5 K.M. away from Kakinada city. The Sthalapuranam (legend of the place) reveals that Anantha, the lord of Serpants undertook penance here, the great sage Narada was given a boon (Varam) by Vishnu and hence the place is known as Sarpavaram. Bhavanarayana Swamy temple is an important place of worship and is an ancient one. This temple is the show piece of the epics in its architecture, a perfect blend of the Chalukya and Chola styles. The Kalyanamahotsavam is celebrated for 5 days from *Vaisakha Sudha Ekadasi* (April-May). Sundays in the month of Magham (January-February) are also festival days in this Kshetram. The pilgrims take bath in the adjacent Koneru (sacred pond) called Mokshagundam and worship the deity.

161. *Chollangi*:—Chollangi is a village about 5 Kilometers from the city proper and only 2 kilometers from Jaganaikpur,

and it is on the sea shore and on one of the traditional seven holy mouths of the river Godavari. It is the first place to be visited by those who make the Saptasagara Yatra (Pilgrimage of the seven mouths). The branch of the river which has its mouth here is said to have been brought by the sage Tulya and is accordingly called the Tulya Sagara Sangam. Sri Anjaneya-swamy festival is celebrated for one day in Pushyam (December-January). About 50,000 Hindus come and participate in the festival. The significant feature of this festival is that the devotees take bath in the sangam on the New Moon day and worship Anjaneya Swamy.

162. *Mummidivaram*:—This village of Amalapuram taluk is about 33 miles from Kakinada. An unlettered Harijan boy obtained ecstasy of joy on seeing a devotional film and commenced perpetual penance here. He is known as Balayogi. He does not take any food, including milk and water. He got locked inside a room where only the air will breeze. There is a continuous flow of pilgrims throughout the year but the Balayogi does not give any Darshan. He gives Darshan only for 24 hours on the day following "Mahasivaratri" (Magha Bahula Chaturdasi). Lakhs of pilgrims from far off places come for "Darshan" of this saint. On that day he walks to the "Darshana Mandapam" and sits for 24 hours on the very next day of Mahasivaratri. The Balayogi has matted locks of hair but it does not smell. He has wheatish complexion and radiating face in deep meditation. The Balayogi does not perform any miracles, nor has he any message to deliver but the multitudes of people are attracted for mere Darshan of the holy Saint.

163. *Antarvedi*:—This place is situated about 16 kilometers from Kakinada. It is stated that Lord Narasimha Swamy after killing Hiranyakasipa here threw his body into antervedi (interspace) and the village appears to have been called since then "Antervedi". It is significant that the village is situated at the confluence of Vasishta Godavari (one of the seven branches of Godavari) with the sea. The place is considered sacred and the place of confluence is called "Sapta Sagara Sangama Pradesam". Antarvedi is the last and one of the most important sacred bathing places for pilgrims in the Sapta Sagara Yastra. On account of its sanctity, this shrine is famous as Dakshina Kasi (Benares of the South).

164. It is stated that Brahma (The Creator) performed great yagna called Rudrayagam for 100 years to purify himself from the wrongs done by him against Siva. Sage Vasishta had his

Ashramam here. Lord Rama is said to have spent some time with his Guru (Teacher) after killing Ravana. Apart from the legends, this village has considerable historical background. It was the first port of East India Company through which they carried free export and import trade. The Dutch made it their business centre. Temples of Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy, Neelakanteswara Swamy, Anjaneya, Aswarudhamba, Kanaka Durga, Mogaleramma and Maremma and a Chruch are the places of Worship in this village. Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy is said to be one of the Nava (nine) Narasimhas in the country and His original temple believed to have been built by Pallavas got submerged in the sea and was later rebuilt by devotees. As per the inscriptions available in the temple, it was built and opened in the year 1823 A.D. (i.e.) on Sunday, the Chaitra Bahula Dasami of the Telugu year "Swabhanu".

165. Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Kalyanamahothsavam is celebrated for 9 days from Magha Suddha Saptami (January-February). The important rituals like Dhwajarohana, Kalyanothsavam, Radhothsavam etc., are performed on each day starting from Saptami. On Poornima, pilgrims take bath in the sea along with the Lord. It is believed that childless women beget children with the kind blessings of the Lord. As the festival is the largest in this area, it attracts lakhs of religious minded people from far off places.

166. A fair is held throughout the 9 days and a good number of shops are opened for the benefit of the people. Religious programmes like discourses of devotional nature are arranged besides other usual entertainments like dramas, Burrakathas. Harikathas, etc.

167. *Draksharama*:—This is a village situated at a distance of 5 kilometers from Ramachandrapuram and 26 kilometers from Kakinada. This place is one of the very ancient shrines in India and is known to History from the times of Satavahanas. The very name Draksharama thrills any Andhra, as it is connected with the history of Andhras. The temple has a rich legacy of inscriptions left by the several Kings of the Chola, Pallava, Chalukya, Kalinga and Kakatiya dynasties. There are about 400 inscriptions ranging from 1055 to 1444 A.D. and are gifts for lighting lamps and jewels to the temple by the kings and queens in addition to innumerable routine offerings by the ministers, generals and merchants who came from far off places.

168. As seen from the inscriptions, this place was known by the names Pedda Dakiremi and Dakshapuri. The name Draksharama is said to be a corrupt form of Daksha "Arama" or the

garden of Daksha Praja Pathi. This place is immortalised by the great poet Srinadha in his book "Bhimeswarapuranam" and a poem to this effect is given below:

క॥ దక్షుని నవ నాగారము
దక్షారామంబు శివుడు తన్మధ్యమునన్
సాక్షాత్కరించి యుండుట
మోక్షము భోగంబు బాల ముజ్జగమునకున్

Meaning—Draksharama where Daksha performed Yagna is a sacred place for all the three worlds since Lord Siva appeared here.

169. Lord Siva is worshipped here in the form of a lingam which is one of the five parts of the original cylindrical lingam of 20 to 25 feet in height. All the five parts were said to be installed in different places of Andhra and they are widely known as Bheemaramam of Kakinada, Ksheerarama or Palakollu in West Godavari, Amararama or Amaravati in Guntur district, Daksharama or Draksharama and Kumararama or Kotipalle in East Godavari District.

170. *Bhemeswara Swamy temple*:—The Lingam worshipped in the temple is of two colours white and black which testifies that Lord Siva is Ardhanareeswara (half male and half female). The idol of Manikyamba, the incarnation of Parvati is also seen and worshipped in the temple. The idol of the Sun-god also is seen by the side of the Lingam.

171. Right at the main entrance of the temple there is the image of Ganapathi who has been praised by the devotees as the fulfiller of wishes and desires of his devotees. There is also a Navagraha Shrine and the Shrine of the Ashta Dikpalakas in the eastern Mukhamandapa.

172. There is a big pond into which the water from the sacred Godavari is believed to flow as an undercurrent and a bath in it is considered as good as a bath in the river Godavari itself.

173. Bhimeswara Swamy Kalyanam is celebrated for 5 days from Magha Suddha Ekadasi to Poornima (January-February). The devotees worship the Lord with Abhishekam and Lakshapatri Puja. The temple is endowed with lands.

174. This place is sacred to the Muslims also. There is a tomb of a Muslim saint by name Syed Shaw Bhaji Aulia with a mosque attached to it. The descendents of this saint are said to be still living in Draksharama.

175. *Annavaram*:—Arempudi Annavaram is situated at a distance of 3 kilometers from Annavaram Railway Station and about 48 kilometers from Kakinada city. It is believed that the place was known for constant food distribution (free feeding) by the benevolent Zamindars of the locality and therefore it was called Annavaram (Annam Means food in Telugu).

176. Another version is that because the presiding deity of the place blesses the devotees with "Annavaram" (Pronounced or wanted boon) the place is called Annavaram.

177. The hillock by the side of the village is considered to be very sacred and it is called Ratnagiri Hill. The temple of Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayana Swamy (Fig. 28) is the main temple on this Hill. There are also a temple of Rama and the Shrines of Vana Durga and Kanaka Durga and a temple for the village deity at the foot of the Hill.

178. It is said that the idol on the hill was installed at the present spot on Sravana Suddha Vidiya of the Telugu year "Khara". Then, the temple was constructed on the hill with the pleasing and distant view of Bay of Bengal on one side, the green fields all-round the hill with river Pampa encircling Ratnagiri. The Hillock is about 300 feet above sea level.

179. The idol is about 13 feet high in a cylindrical form. The base in the lower sanctum is representing Lord Brahma and the top—the upper sanctum is representing lord Vishnu, and the middle portion is representing lord Siva. There are, at some places elsewhere, temples representing the unity of lords Hari and Hara. This is the place where even Brahma, who is generally denied temple worship, is clubbed with Hari and Hara. The unique attraction of this temple is that the Trimurties—Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the protector), and Siva (the destroyer), can be worshipped simultaneously.

180. Sri Satyanarayana Vratham is performed throughout India by Hindus for wealth, education, prosperity, off-spring, relief from troubles and sickness and success in attempts. As Lord Satyanarayana Swamy is said to have manifested himself on the Ratnagiri hills at Annavaram with unique form of Trimurties, people in large numbers from all over the country come to visit this temple, worship the Lord and perform Satyanarayana Vratham, preferably on Ekadasi day. There is provision for about 1,000 persons to perform Vratams at a time. The devotees at distant places can have it performed in absentia by sending the prescribed fee and the *prasadam* will be sent by post. When one cannot perform Vratham it is said that, even witness-

ing the Vratham, listening the legend or story is equally good and gives relief from all troubles.

181. Almost every day is a festival in the temple due to continuous flow of pilgrims. The Kalyanam of the Lord is celebrated for six days, commencing from Vaisakha Suddha Ekadasi (April-May) and ending on Bahula Padyami.

182. Male and female devotees who vowed to offer their hair to the Lord for certain favours received from Lord get their heads shaved before they visit the deity. A bath in the river Pampa is believed to be auspicious and is not missed by any pilgrim. Bhajans, Harikathas, Puranas and religious discourses are arranged for the benefit of the devotees. All the annual festivals of Hindus are celebrated at the temple in every fitting manner.

183. There is, in the temple, a famous and unique "Yantra", the like of which does not exist anywhere else in India. Thus Annavaram temple is attracting lakhs of devotees from different parts of the country as it satisfies both the ritualistic values and the spiritual aspirations of the devotees.

184. *Rajahmundry*:—This is the second city in East Godavari district and is at a distance of 67 Kilometers by rail from Kakinada, the district head quarters. It stands on the bank of the holy river Godavari. It is a pilgrim centre with a good number of temples of historical background. History says that this city was constructed by Rajarajanarendra, the Chalukyan Emperor in 1202 A.D. and that was why it was called Rajarajanarendrapuram, Rajamahendravaram, Rajamandira and finally it is now called Rajahmundry. It was a capital for some of the rulers of the olden days.

185. Temples of Markandeyaswamy, Gopalaswamy, Janardhanaswamy, Sitaramanjaneyaswamy, Siva, Vishnu, Anjaneya, Kotilingeswara, Visweswara, Vighneswara, Satyanarayana swamy, Chamundeswari, Syamalamba, Gantalamma, Muthulamma, Maridi Mahalakshmamma, Adilakshmi, Golla Maremma, Kanakamma Perantalu, Nukalamma and Saibaba, Churches, Mosques, a temple for Jains, Sankar Mutt and Ramakrishna Mutt are some of the named places for worship and prayer in the city.

186. Markandeya temple on the banks of the river Godavari is one of the important temples of the place. It is believed that the Sivalingam was installed by sage Markandeya. It is said that after some time, Muslim invaders had thrown the Sivalingam of this temple in the Godavari and subsequently a devotee came.

across the Lingam in Godavari and installed it in the present Markandeya temple at the "Pushkaralarevu" of the river Godavari.

187. There is a locality by name Kotilingalakshetram in the city where it is believed that there are Sivalingams, one short of one crore, and some of them can be seen in the river bed when the river dries up. A pilgrimage to Kasi is considered to be incomplete unless the Ganga Water is brought and mingled with Godavari water and Puja is performed here. Mahasivaratri festival is celebrated with Aradhana and Abhishekams. Fasting and Jagarana are observed by the devotees on Sivaratri day. This festival is being celebrated in these two temples for the past hundreds of years and is known far and wide.

188. The festival, Sri Rama Navami is celebrated on a large scale for 9 days from Chaitra Suddha Padyami to Navami throughout the city in the pandals erected in various junctions of roads and Kalyanams and pujas are performed with a busy schedule of programmes like Harikathas, Bhajans, Burrakathas, dramas etc., for the benefit of the devotees. In this connection, free feeding is also arranged.

189. The river Godavari adds sanctity to the city and is an additional attraction to pilgrims from all over India particularly during the Godavari Pushkaram that comes once in twelve years. There is an interesting legend for the birth of this sacred river. As the sage Goutama brought this river from Brahmagiri, as a result of a boon granted by Lord Siva, it is known as Goutami. There are references about the river in the great "Puranas" like Markandeya Puranam, Vishnu Puranam, Brahmapuranam and also in the great epics of "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata". Duration of pushkaram is 15 days. During the Pushkaram days, Rajahmundry assumes great importance and Hindu pilgrims, without any distinction of caste, creed, state or language, rush here from all parts of India making up an uncontrollable crowd of a few lakhs, to take bath in the sacred waters and offer "pindams" to the departed ancestors.

190. Thus Rajahmundry, with a good number of temples and brisk religious activities is a religious centre attracting a number of piligrims from places far and near.

191. Besides the above, there are a good number of important religious centres like Kotipalli of Ramachandrapuram taluk, Ryali of Kothapeta taluk, Dowleswaram of Rajahmundry

taluk etc., around Kakinada for pilgrimage. It is most common that persons collectively go on pilgrimage to far off places in the country depending on the economic status. Some of the most important religious places generally visited by the people of Kakinada are Chinna Tirupathi (Dwaraka Tirumala) in West Godavari district, Chilakalapudi and Vijayawada in Krishna district, Amaravati, Mangalagiri, Kotappakonda and Ponnuru-Nidubrole in Guntur district, Nellore of Nellore district, Sri Kalahasti, Tiruchanur, Tirupathi and Tirumalai in Chittor district, Simhachalam in Visakhapatnam district, Srikurmam in Srikakulam district, Srisailam, Mahanandi and Mantralayam in Kurnool district, Lepakshi and Puttaparthi in Anantapur district, Alampur in Mahabubnagar district, Kolanupaka and Yadagiri Gutta in Nalgonda district, Vemulawada in Karimnagar district, Bhadrachalam in Khammam district and Pilgrim centres outside the State like Kanchi, Rameswaram, Palani etc., in the South, Shirdi, Benaras, Gaya, Badari, Hrishikesh etc., in the north are also being visited by some devotees for worshipping the presiding deities in those sacred places with a belief of attaining salvation.

Festivals observed and celebrated by the people belonging to the Important religions:

192. The festivals are synonymous with joy and gaiety and in the city where life follows a hard routine, nothing is more welcome than a coming festival. The main festivals celebrated in the town are Ugadi, Sri Rama Navami, Vinayaka Chavithi Mahalaya Amavasya, Dasara, Deepavali, Sankranti and Mahasivaratri by the Hindus; Ramzan, Bakrid, Moharram by the Muslims; and New Year's Eve, Good Friday and Christmas by the Christians. A descriptive account of the celebration of different festivals is given below:

193. **Hindu Festivals:**—Almost all the festivals observed by the Hindus have their roots in the legends associated with Hinduism. As mentioned in the earlier paragraphs, there are a number of Hindu Shrines in various localities of the city. All the Hindu festivals are observed and performed with large attendance by the people in the temples and they celebrate the festivals individually in their respective houses.

194. The following paragraphs are devoted to description and analysis of the yearly festival cycle in the city. In view of the fact that there are innumerable festivals and the most important of them are described below. The yearly festival cycle according to Telugu calender starts with Ugadi, the Telugu New Year's

day in the month of Chaitra, the first of the twelve Telugu Months.

1. *Ugadi.*

195. The Telugu New Year's day is celebrated on *Chaitra* Suddha Padyami (March-April) by Hindus irrespective of their economic status. There is a strong belief that this day's happenings forebode and colour the course of events in the entire year ahead. This is a great day of joy and happiness, concord, affection and good will. A sincere attempt is made to maintain a clean mind free from foul thoughts and ill-will towards others. This festival is an occasion for the critical appraisal of the achievements during the closing year and for preparation to face the future.

196. The dwellings are white washed and decorated. People take oil bath early in the morning and wear new clothes. Festoons (usually made up of green mango leaves) are also used for decorating the houses. A special preparation called Ugadi pachchadi, a mixture of new jaggery or sugar, new tamarind, margosa flowers and certain condiments is prepared in every Hindu house, be it rich or poor, and taken by every body before taking in anything on Ugadi day. The significance of taking in the mixture of margosa flowers which are bitter, jaggery which is sweet, tamarind which is sour, is apparently to make people realise and reconcile to the fact that life is a mixture of sorrows and joys. This is served first even in hotels on Ugadi day. Every body will try to have the best food on this day. Sweets and other snacks are prepared in almost every house. Friends and relatives are invited for a feast. Daughters and sons-in-law, especially in the early years of marriage are invariably invited for this festival by every Hindu family and given gifts, in the shape of clothes and ornaments.

197. Youngmen engage themselves in the recreational activities and the elderly people spend their time by attending to religious discourses etc. The womenfolk spend the morning hours in preparation of sweet etc., food items and in the afternoon in the indoor games and leisurely gossip on their new clothing, ornaments etc.

198. "Panchanga Sravanam" (Listening to Almanac) in the evening is universally observed by the rich and poor alike. Hindus gather in some central places or in temples for this purpose. The New "Panchangam" (Almanac) is worshipped and read by the *purohit* (Priest) or any learned person. The General influence of planets during the year over Gods, men, cattle, crops

diseases etc., and on individuals are analysed and thereby the prosperity or otherwise of the country is known in advance.

199. The Christians also observe this festival, though not on an elaborate scale.

2. *Srirama Navami*:

200. Sri Rama, an incarnation of God in human form, was born on "Chaitra Suddha Navami" (March-April) to establish "Santhi", "Satyam" and "Ahimsa" on the earth. As the son of king Dasaradha of Ayodhya to commemorate the birth day as well as marriage day and also the day of coronation, a festival is held for nine days commencing from or concluded on Chaitra Suddha Navami throughout the country. Great significance is given to Sitarama Kalyanam and it is celebrated with great pomp. Mostly, this festival is celebrated collectively in important centres of the city and the way in which it is celebrated and attended by people gives an impression that every body feels that the function is in their house. Panakam (spiced Jaggary water), Vadapappu (split green gram soaked in water) and coconuts are extensively offered as 'Naivedyam' and Prasadam is distributed to all. Fans made of palmyra leaves are also distributed to people. The significance in inclusion of the items of Panakam, Vadapappu in Prasadam is that they are the suitable items to be taken in hot summer and the fans distributed are equally most useful in the summer and they are supposed to relieve fatigue due to sunstroke.

3. *Vinayaka Chaviti.*

201. Ganesa is the God of Wisdom. He is worshipped first before attempting any ceremonies and functions. Any function by Hindus, starts with the worship of God Ganapathi, the son of Lord Siva and Parvati. He is the remover of all 'Vighnams' (Obstacles) and is one of the most popular of Hindu deities. He is the patron of learning and is said to have written Mahabharata to the dictation of sage Vyasa. Apart from worshipping Ganesa first on all occasions, the annual festival 'Ganesa' or 'Vinayaka' Chaturdhi in Bhadrapadam (August-September) is celebrated, in commemoration of his birth day by all Hindus. People worship their implements used in the professions along with Ganesa on this day. This is celebrated in almost all the Hindu houses besides in temples and public places. In Kakinada, it is celebrated for nine days and the period is popularly known as 'Ganapathi Navaratrulu'. On the last day, the image of Ganapathi is taken out in a procession accompanied by music and fireworks, to a river or tank, worshipped again and finally immersed in the water.

202. During these nine days of the festival, competitions in music, dance etc., are organised which form a busy schedule of programme for the public. Thus Vinayaka Chathurdasi is a very common Hindu Festival and is celebrated by every Hindu especially by the school going children as Ganapathi is the embodiment of wisdom and education.

4. *Mahalaya Amavasya.*

203. This comes during Bhadrapada Bahula Amavasya in the month of (August-September). All Hindus, especially believers in Karma, make oblations to Lord Siva and celebrate religious rituals to their departed ancestors upto three generations. This is observed, just like any other festival, by Brahmins and Vysyas offering 'Pindams' to the soul of the departed ancestors. Depending on the economic status, some people arrange feasts and poor feeding. Some satisfy by giving a day's ration to a Brahmin.

204. The Lingayats among Hindus do not offer 'Pindams' as they do not believe in 'Pitruloka' but worship the departed ancestors on this day. It can be said that orthodox families of Hindu Religion will observe this Mahalaya Amavasya.

5. *Dasara.*

205. Dasara is a festival of ten days from Asviyuja Suddha Padyami to Dasami (September-October). The first nine days are called 'Devi Navaratrulu' and the idol of Parvati in her different incarnations is decorated and worshipped. On the sixth day, Brahmin, Vysya and a few non-Brahmin families perform Saraswati Puja. They arrange books before the picture or idol of Saraswati (the Goddess of Learning), worship Her and offer 'Naivedyam'. On the eighth day, Durga Puja is celebrated. On the ninth day, the Brahmins worship their family deities while Vysyas celebrate 'Puja' to the weights and measures. The artisans like carpenters, Goldsmiths, blacksmiths etc. perform 'Puja' to their implements which they generally use in their professions. The weapons such as guns, daggers, swords etc., are cleaned, decorated with flowers, turmeric and kum-kum and Puja is performed to them. The machinery in work-shops and all types of vehicles are cleaned and decorated and Puja is performed by burning incense.

206. The 'Puranas' say that the kings who started their wars on Asviyuja Suddha Dasami defeated their enemies. Subsequently, the Hindu Kings had followed the same principle and won the battles. Hence, this festival is called *Vijaya Dasami* which is being celebrated as a festival by Hindus irrespective of caste and status. Besides observing the usual customs like taking oil bath

and wearing new clothes, the special items of the function is to worship 'Sami' tree and offer 'Sami' leaves to friends and relatives wishing them well and asking for blessings. In Mahabharata, it is said that the Pandavas have preserved their weapons on a 'Sami' tree before the commencement of the thirteenth year of their exile and Arjuna brought down the weapons on Dasami and waged war against Kauravas on behalf of the King Virata and won the battle; since then 'Sami' tree is being worshipped by the kings as well as public. The following 'Sloka' is chanted which means that 'Sami' destroys sins, extinguishes enemies. On that sacred day of Dasami, Arjuna took his bow and conquered Kauravas while Rama happened to see his wife Sita.

"Samee Samayatha Papam
"శమీ శమయతే పాపం"
Samee satru Vinasanam
"శమీ శత్రు వినాశనం"
Arjunasya dhanurdharee
"అర్జునస్య ధనుర్ధారీ"
Ramasya priya darsanam"
"రామస్య ప్రియదర్శనం."

207. In Kakinada, the Navarathrulu are celebrated in a very fitting manner as a public function. The 'Saraswatigana Sabha' conducts classical performances during Dasara on a large scale. Harikathas and religious discourses are arranged in temples, particularly in the temple of Kanyakaparameswari. During these 10 days girls spend their time in arranging 'Bommalakoluvu' i.e. a gallery of dolls. This is taken as an opportunity to introduce to young boys and girls, the Gods and Goddesses, animals, etc., the models of which are arranged in the gallery.

6. *Deepavali and Dhanalakshmi Puja.*

208. This is one of the very important festivals celebrated by the Hindus to mark the destruction of Narakasura by Satyabhama, the consort of Lord Krishna and the festival is also called *Narakachaturdasi* which falls on *Asviyuja Bahula Chaturdasi* (September-October).

209. Being an occasion of rejoicing and welcoming the destroyers of Narakasura, all Hindus observe this festival. Friends and relatives, especially daughters and sons-in-law are

invited for this festival and spend the day very happily. In the evening, a number of lamps are lit in front of every house and hundreds of lamps are lit in and on the temples and at public places. Display of fire works in the nights is a special feature of this festival.

210. The business community perform *Dhanalakshmi Puja* on the next day, i.e. on Amavasya in their houses as well as in the places of business for their welfare and prosperity. People, irrespective of their enonomic status, invariably invite their newly wedded daughters and sons-in-law for the festival and give gifts, wishing prosperity to them.

7. *Sankranti.*

211. Makara Sankranti or Uttarayana Sankranti marks the return of the 'Sun' to the northern hemisphere. It is generally observed from 13th to 16th January, i.e., in *Pushyam.* In the real sense it is a festival of harvest, during which season every thing will be in plenty. It is hailed as a symbol of affluence with joy and exuberance.

212. Houses are white-washed and every morning, the space in front of the houses is decorated with *Muggulu* (the designs made on the floor with flour) and Gobbillu (balls made of cow-dung, decorated with turmeric and kum-kum). In the evening, the Gobbillu are removed, made into dung cakes and dried. On the morning of Bhogi, the preceding day of the festival, the cow-dung cakes along with some wooden logs are set fire and these symbolic fires are called 'Bhogi Mantalu'. Women folk and girls from poorer sections dance round the fire singing songs about Gods, spring season and the harvest.

213. The second day is the actual festival day. For all it is a period of harvest. Poor people are fed with the festive preparations on this day. The period of 30 days preceding the day of festival is called Dhanurmasamu during which *Bhagavata puranam* is recited by people in their houses or in temples and have *Darshan* of Lord Vishnu which it is believed, may ensure salvation.

214. The day succeeding the festival is called Kanuma. Work is suspended and no journeys are undertaken as a custom. On the next day i.e., on 4th day as a mark of gratitude and thanks, cows and bulls are worshipped as they belong to the community of Basava, the Vahanam (vehicle) of Lord Siva who was believed to be responsible for men to eat every day and take oil bath once in a month, which was against the wish of Lord Siva, the destroyer.

215. Just like during 'Dasara' young girls arrange 'Bommalakoluvu' every evening during the *Sankranti* month. *Sankranti* is a happy contrast to the incessant rainy Sravanam and Bhadrapadam, the damp Asyiyujam and the cold and unhealthy *Kartikam*. Thus this festival is a spontaneous manifestation of the Hindus' urge for gaiety and mirth.

8. *Mahasivaratri.*

216. This is a festival observed by all Hindus except Vaishnavites. It is observed in honour of Lord Siva on *Magha Bahula Chaturdasi*. To the Saivites, it is the most sacred of their observances; it expiates all sins, fulfils all desires and ensures final emancipation after death. The essential observances on this festive day are fasting throughout the day and worship in the night by way of puja and *Abhishekam* and attending to discourses like listening to puranam throughout the night. Again after bath and worship in the morning, the devotees visit the Siva temple and break the fasting. The general practice is that this festival is observed in Siva temples with the belief that these places are further sanctified by presence of 'Devatas' that visit the centres to worship the presiding deity invisibly.

217. The common men in the city observe fasting and visit the Siva temple in the evening. The most orthodox devotees observe the rituals strictly and worship Lord Siva. The religious discourses arranged in the temples for the benefit of the devotees provide colour to the gathering. It is believed that mere fasting throughout the day and a darshan of Lord Siva in a temple in the evening will ensure salvation.

218. Apart from the above festivals, the Hindus observe other festivals like *Nagula Chaviti* meant for worshipping of snakes, *Sri Krishna Jayanti* (birth anniversary of Lord Krishna) meant for worshipping Lord Krishna, Subrahmanya Shashti meant for worshipping Subrahmanyaswamy or Kumara Swamy, the God of war, Bheeshma Ekadasi meant for worshipping Bheeshma on the day of his death. Agnikulakshatriyas observe Holi festival.

Muslim Festivals:

1. *Ramzan.*

219. This is an important festival observed by Muslims. It is observed during the entire month of Ramzan by all Muslims

and on the last day, they celebrate Id (the festival). Prophet Mohammed, while he was doing penance in Ghar-e-Hira (a cave) in Mecca in his fourteenth year, is believed to have acquired 'Quran' sent by Allah through Gabriel. The observance of this month is one of the five cardinal practices in Island and express commands regarding it are given in the Quran.

220. Throughout the month, Muslims, be poor or rich, observe fast from 4-30 A.M. every day and break it after Sunset. According to the rules of Shariyat every person aged 12 years and above must observe fast regularly, of course with exemptions to some under un-avoidable circumstances. All luxuries and also such personal habits like smoking, chewing pan and snuff taking are strictly avoided during the fasting period. The orthodox Muslims do not even swallow their own saliva. During nights, religious lectures on Islam are arranged followed by prayers. Additional prayers are performed besides recitation of a part of the Holy Quran every day and it is completed by the end of the 'Ramzan'. The last day is 'Khutba' day i.e. the first day of *Shavval* on which the festival concludes with great pomp and show. Irrespective of economic status, all people try to acquire and put on new clothes on this day and participate in Namaz in Id-gah. One distinguishing feature at the time of Namaz is that the rich and the poor stand together in rows shedding the cloak of social status. On these festive days, especially on the last day, everybody, depending on his economic status gives alms to the poor. Thus the Muslims celebrate the festival with much consciousness.

2. *Bakrid.*

221. The festival Bakrid is also called Id-e-Qurban (the great feast of sacrifice) and Id-Ul-Kabir or Bakr-Id (the great feast). It is celebrated on the 10th day of the month Zilhai. It is observed by all, both as a day of sacrifice and as a great festival. On that day, the Muslims go to Id-gah, without having their breakfast as a mark of respect to Ismail, and offer their Namaz (Prayer). On this day, a sheep, or cow or goat is slayed keeping its head towards Mecca. A portion of the flesh of this animal is distrbuted to poor people and the rest is consumed by the household members. Rich people give alms to the poor. Presentations are made to the youngsters *Chapaties* (wheat bread), sweets and mutton constitute the items for dinner. During the subsequent three days, three takbirs are recited after every Namaz (Prayer) in His praise for the mercy shown in restoring Ismail to life. Thus, apart from its religious ceremonies, Bakrid festival is observed as a great occasion of rejoicing.

3. *Moharram.*

222. This is observed by Muslims, especially Shias, in commemoration of the martyrdom of Hussain, the second son of Fatima, the prophet's daughter. This lasts for 10 days. Several pious Shia and Sunni Muslims observe fast, recite Quran at home during the days and the tenth day is observed as Ashurah (mourning day). The Shias, a sub-community of Islam, observe this as a day of immense pain and sorrow. They weep and wail beating their chests during these 10 days and they sleep on the bare floor wearing black clothes. They express their deep sorrow for their departed heroes Hassan and Hussain. They spend the days in fancy dresses of tigers, bears etc., and mimicry. Thus they spend the ten days remembering the heroes Hassan and Hussain.

223. Apart from the festivals detailed above, the Muslims also celebrate some other festivals like Milad-Un-Nabi, celebrated in commemoration of the birth day of prophet Mohammad on the 12th day of the month 'Ravi-Ul-Avval'. Peer-e-Dastagir, celebrated by the Sunnis in honour of the saint Abdul Khadar Jeelani on his birth day, and Shab-e-Barat celebrated by all Muslims in reciting Quran with happy and pleasant mood. Illuminations and display of fire works are added attractions on this occasion.

Christian Festivals:

1. *The New Year's Day.*

224. The first of January is celebrated as the New Year's Day by all Christians. The function commences with the distribution of sweets to the persons assembled for 'Watch night' services in the Church on the midnight of the 31st December of the preceding year. Songs inviting the New Year, about the glory of God, in praise of Christ and prayer for his blessings are sung individually and in Chorus. The function in the Church concludes by a service and mutual exchange of greetings for the New Year by those assembled there. In the morning of the New Year's Day each family conducts service in the house. After bath and wearing new clothes gifts and sweets are distributed with greetings to friends and relatives with no distinction of caste and religion. Church service between 9-00 and 11-00 A.M. is attended by all. Naming the newly born children with Biblical names by the pastor is the next item. Special prayers are offered for the spread of Christianity.

225. Thus the day is spent happily dreaming for better future.

2. *Good Friday.*

226. Good Friday is celebrated as a festival by the Christians to commemorate the day of crucifications of Jesus Christ in Jerusalem by the Jews on Friday. It is a part of the celebration of the Easter and comes immediately before the Easter Sunday. Easter being the most joyful of Christian festivals observed annually by the Christians in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ on the first Sunday after the full-moon following the vernal equinox which may fall generally between 22nd March and 25th April. Fasting is observed for a week commencing from the 4th day preceding Good Friday up to Easter, the Sunday after Good Friday and this period is known as Lamentation period or a passion week. The religious minded elders observe the fast very strictly and engage themselves in prayers. On Friday, the Church service is conducted from 11-00 hours to 16-00 hours when 7 persons only speak, the significance being that the Lord had spoken only seven words from the cross before his death. Each speech is preceded and followed by prayer. No true Christian fails to observe fast at least on that day. On Sunday, early in the morning, members of the Church go to an open space preferably to a grove and sing in praise of the Lord after which there is a sermon by a learned preacher and by 9-00 hours they attend the Church.

227. New born babies are brought to the Church and christened with Biblical names by pastor. The members of the Christian family are baptised affirming their belief in Christ. Thus the Christians celebrate this festival with much interest and enthusiasm, and spend the festival with friends and relatives over a feast.

3. *Christmas.*

228. Christmas is a festival celebrating the birth day of Jesus Christ. Though the birth day is on 25th December, the celebrations commence from 23rd December with the "Christmas candle Lighting Service". The evening of 24th is called the 'Christmas Eve'. Special prayers and services are held in Churches. On the morning of 25th, the children are given gifts and sweets saying that the Christmas father has sent these gifts and sweets to the Children. On the night of 24th the members of the church, especially youngsters go round the Christian localities in groups singing Christmas songs to wake up the Christians

and inviting them to Church on the 25th morning. After prayers in the Church on 25th morning, they return home and spend the day in merriment, exchanging greetings and sweets, inviting friends and relatives to participate in 'Christmas Dinner'. The well-to-do protestants prepare the 'Christmas tree' with canes and bamboos and decorate it with coloured paper, candles and a variety of coloured bulbs. Gifts and greeting cards received from friends and relatives are conspicuously exhibited on the 'Christmas tree'.

229. The Roman Catholics do not have the 'Christmas tree' but exhibit in a 'crib' (a small hut like erection), the articles of presentations, the statue of the Babe Jesus, Mother Mary and pastor father Joseph. Thus, depending on the economic status, every Christian family celebrates the festival and without exception every Christian participates in the church service and avails the benefit of hearing preachings of learned religious personalities.

Associations:

230. There are a few voluntary organisations organised on the basis of caste, profession etc., which are doing service for the uplift of the individual communities or group of professionals socially and economically. Among them the following are at present functioning and achieving the objects, though slowly, year after year with the co-operation of the philanthropic public, patrons and the self-less service of some devoted individuals.

The Kakinada Pattana Naibrahmana Sangham

231. The 'Kakinada Pattana Naibrahmana Sangham' is functioning since a very long time under Sarva Sri T. Appa rao, and P. Lovaraju. According to them, the Nai-brahmin population in the city is estimated at 1,500 persons comprising about 300 families. There are about 60 families engaged in traditional 'barber service' by setting up modern hair cutting saloons. There are about 400 to 500 persons engaged in the service without any organised shops, and carry on their profession by sitting in public places and also by attending to service at the door. This Sangham organised 6 Band and 8 Bhajantry troupes consisting of talented artists with a view to make available equal opportunities to all those interested in this line of profession. The finances for this Sangham constitute the common good fund collected from the people of the community and special donations collected from the public. Aiding poor students of the community in cash and securing hostel accommodation in the local hostels and choultries are some of the services rendered by the Sangham. To bring

all the persons of the caste into its fold for the appraisal of the activities and for exploring ways and means for uplift of the community, the Sangham arranges 'Community feeding in a garden' on a Tuesday in the Telugu month of *Karthikam* (October-November). All persons of the caste, shedding distinctions, participate in the 'Vana Bhojanam'.

232. *Setti Balija Association*: The population of the Settibalija caste, constitutes about 20% of the total population of the city according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Association, Sri Pilli Narayana Murthy. Comprising about 2,500 households, the Settibalija is a caste included in the list of Backward class for the purpose of upliftment through phased programmes of the State Government. There is a hostel in Kakinada for the poor students of the community. This association is also attending to the larger interests of the persons engaged in traditional occupations like toddy tapping etc.

233. *Goldsmiths Association*: The goldsmiths have formed into an Association in 1930 with the name "Abhinava Viswabrahmana Sangham". It was registered in 1961 with the name 'Viswabrahmana Sangham'. The main aim of the Sangham is the general welfare of the caste people. According to the President of the Sangham, there are about 500 families comprising about 2,000 persons. As there is no membership enrolment and collection of subscriptions, all the 500 families are deemed to be the members of the Sangham. There are 6 different traditional occupations pursued by this community. The break up of these families by occupation is given below with the local name of the occupation in brackets.

Occupation		No. of families
1. Goldsmith	(Sathignabrahma)	320
2. Silversmith 3. Brass smith	(Spashtabrahma)	60
4. Carpenters 5. Black smith	(Mayabrahma) (Manubrahma)	110
6. Sculpture	(Silpabrahma)	10
		500

234. About 800 persons are working on daily wages in their respective traditional occupations. Occasionally collected subscriptions and donations from the well-to-do persons of the caste form

the funds of the Sangham. The Sangham owns about 300 sq. yards of land worth about Rs. 3,000 on which a building is yet to be constructed.

235. *The Kakinada Tailors' Union*:—All the households irrespective of caste and status, engaged in tailoring as their principal occupation constitute membership. There are at present about 80 members in the Union, as per the information given by it Secretary, Sri Suravarapu Venkateswara Rao. Financial aid to deserving poor tailor families, poor feeding, free distribution of clothes to the poor are some of the objectives of the Union. To achieve professional harmony among the members, picnics are arranged now and then. Disputes between the workers, and the employees of the tailoring profession are amicably settled by the Union besides making arrangements for getting the raw material like thread etc., at reasonable prices. As per the secretary, there are about 150 big tailoring shops and about 250 small shops. Besides proprietors, there are about 800 persons employed in the tailoring shops.

236. The following caste associations established to promote the general welfare of the people of the respective castes, are dormant now.

1. The Kapu Caste Association.
2. The Washermen Caste association known as the Rajaka Jana Sangham.
3. The Fishermen Association.

Particulars of News Papers and Journals etc:

237. A number of news papers, journals, magazines etc., are received by the libraries and reading rooms managed by different organisations and institutions. There are a good number of bookstalls dealing in News Papers and several other periodicals besides literature on fiction, detective stories and other educative literature. There are stalls which sell number of books relating to educational and academic subjects besides school and college text books and other stationery etc.

238. *Local Publications*:—At present 13 news papers in Telugu comprising 4 dailies, 3 weeklies, 1 fortnightly and 5 monthlies are published from Kakinada. Names of the periodicals and their circulation particulars are given in Statement X—(10).

STATEMENT X—(10)

PARTICULARS OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODICALS PUBLISHED AT KAKINADA

Sl. No.	Name of the owner	Name of the publication	Periodicity	Language	Registered or not	Total circulation	Printed price	Average No. of copies distributed	Own press/ Other press
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	M. Sriram Murthy	Ganakala	Monthly	Telugu	Yes	500	0·50	50	Other Press
2.	P. Krishna Rao	Kaburlapogu	Daily	,,	,,	500	0·05	Nil.	Own
3.	C. Rambabu Reddy	Muvvalu	Daily	,,	,,	500	0·05	100	Other press
4.	T. Ramachandra Rao	Udyini	Weekly	,,	,,	300	0·10	200	Own.
5.	S.S. Krishnaji	Bharata Ratna	Fortnightly	,,	,,	500	0·25	50	Other Press
6.	Ch. V. Rama Sree	Sakshi	Weekly	,,	,,	200	0·15	100	Other Press
7.	V. Narayana Murthy	Telugu Rajyam	,,	,,	,,	300	0·25	100	Own
8.	C.V.K. Rao	Mundadugu	Daily	,,	,,	300	0·10	300	Other press
9.	Ch. K. Murthy	Aruna	,,	,,	,,	500	0·05	100	Other press
10.	K. Rama Sastry (Alias K. Tarakam)	Dharma Sadhini	Monthly	,,	,,	300	0·15	50	Other press
11.	T. Prakasarayudu	Dharma Jyothi	,,	,,	,,	400	0·35	50	Other press
12.	N. Kotaiah	Avatar	,,	English	,,	500	0·50	50	Other press
13.	Talari John Venkatarathnam	Ravi	,,	Telugu	,,	2000	No. price	2000	Other press
	Total					6,800		3,150	

Source:—Inspector of Central Excise (Manufactured Products) Kakinada.

239. The following statement shows the total number of copies in circulation by periodicity of the paper and the number of free copies distributed in respect of locally published papers.

STATEMENT X—(11)

NEWS PAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED LOCALLY BY PERIODICITY AND NUMBER IN CIRCULATION

Periodicity	Total No. of copies in circulation	No. of copies distributed free of cost
Dailies	2,100	500
Weeklies	800	400
Fortnightlies	500	50
Monthlies	3,700	2,200
Total	7,100	3,150

240. From the above statement, it is seen that about 25% of the total copies of different dailies are distributed free; about 50% of the total copies of the different weeklies are distributed free; about 10% of the copies of fortnightlies are distributed free. About 66% of the total number of copies of different monthlies are distributed free. On the whole about 50% of the total number of copies of all the papers are said to be distributed free of cost. The local newspapers and magazines thrive on the advertisements given by local shops and establishments. Some of these periodicals are patronised by local people who do not pay towards subscription but pay in lumpsum. To some local libraries, shops and to certain individuals, copies are given free of cost. The realisations through sale of papers/magazines are meagre. The local dailies are published occasionally at the time of Municipal elections or General and by elections for the Assembly and Lok Sabha. The total number of copies in circulation in Kakinada could not be ascertained. But it can be estimated that about 60% of the total number of copies of all the papers put together are in circulation in Kakinada.

241. *Outside Publications*:—Besides the local Newspapers and journals, 54 Newspapers and periodicals published eleswhere are also in circulation. They are 13 Dailies (5 Telugu, 4 English, 2 Tamil, 1 Hindi and 1 Kannada), 21 Weeklies (8 Telugu, 7 English, 4 Tamil, 1 Hindi, 1 Kannada), 17 Monthlies (11 Telugu and 6 English) and 3 Fortnightlies in English. Names of all the newspapers and other periodicals, particulars of their circulation etc., are furnished in Statement X-(12). The following statement shows the number of copies in circulation by periodicity and language.

STATEMENT X—(12)

NEWS PAPERS, JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS BY TYPE IN CIRCULATION IN KAKINADA CITY, 1969-70

Language	Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Fortnightly	
	Name of paper	No. in circulation	Name of Paper	No. in circulation	Name of Paper	No. in circulation	Name of Paper	No. in circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Telugu	1. Andhra Patrika	3,000	1. Andhra Patrika	1,500	1. Yuva	1,000		
	2. Andhra Prabha	5,000	2. Andhra Prabha	2,000	2. Jyoti	1,000		
	3. Andhra Jyothi	3,000	3. Andhra Jyothi	2,000	3. Chandamama	1,000		
	4. Visalandhra	2,000	4. Pratibha	1,500	4. Balamitra	1,000		
	5. Andhrabhoomi	100	5. Prajamata	1,000	5. Vijayachitra	2,000		
			6. Krishna Patrika	500	6. Srichitra	1,000		
			7. Jwala	1,500	7. Rupavani	500		
			8. Jyoti	1,500	8. Jayasri	1,000		
					9. Bharati	500		
					10. Korada	500		
					11. Telugu Vidyarthi	200		
		13,100		11,500		9,700		
English	1. The Indian Express	5,000	1. Illustrated weekly of India	1,000	1. Reader's Digest	200	1. Filmfare	2,000

	2. The Hindu	1,500	2. Blitz	2,000	2. Careers and Courses	500	2 Caravan		50
	3. Mail	1,000	3. Link	500	3. Mother India	500	3. Bhavans'Journal		100
	4. Deccan Chronicle	500	4. Shankar's Weekly	500	4. Competition Master	500			
			5. Current	100	5. Popular Science	50			
			6. Observer	100	6. National Geography	50			
			7. Organiser	100					
		8,000		4,300		1,400			2,150
Tamil	1. Dinathanti	100	1. Ananda Vikatan	100					
	2. Dinamani	100	2. Kadir	100					
			3. Kumudam	100					
			4. Kalki	150					
		200		450					
Hindi	1. Navabharat Times	50	1. Dharmayug	50					
Kannada	1. Kannada Prabha	25	1. Prajamata	50					
		21,375		16,350		11,100			2,150

STATEMENT X—(13)

NUMBER OF COPIES BY LANGUAGE AND PERIODICITY OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Language	Daily	Weekly	Fort-nightly	Monthly	Total
Telugu	13,100	11,500	Nil.	9,700	34,300
English	8,000	4,300	2,150	1,400	15,850
Tamil	200	450	Nil.	Nil.	650
Hindi	50	50	Nil.	Nil.	100
Kannada	25	50	Nil.	Nil.	75
Total	21,375	16,350	2,150	11,100	50,975

242. It is seen from the statement that 50,975 Newspapers and periodicals of different periodicity are in circulation in Kakinada. Of them, 34,300 constituting 67% are of Telugu, 15,850 constituting 31% are of English, the remaining 825 constituting a very negligible percentage (2%) belong to Tamil, Hindi and Kannada languages. In all, 21,375 copies of dailies constituting 42%, 16,350 copies of weeklies constituting 32%, 2,150 copies of fortnightlies constituting 4% and 11,110 copies of monthlies constituting 22% are in circulation in Kakinada.

243. About 54,125 copies of all newspapers, journals and periodicals of all types including those published locally are in circulation in Kakinada. From this, it can be deduced that there are 33 copies for every 100 persons and 67 copies for every 100 literate persons. If only the dailies are considered, about 22,000 copies are in circulation among the entire population which means 13 copies for 100 persons. If considered for literates only, it works out to 27 dailies for 100 literates.

Panchangam (Almanac)

244. *Nemanivari Panchangam*:—Panchangam (almanac) by Sri Nemani Sreerama Sastry, son of Pandita Nemani Somesam Sarma is very popular in the East and West Godavari districts. Of late, it gained prominence in all other districts of Andhra Pradesh. Founded in 1914 by Pandita Nemani Somesam Sarma, a famous Astrologer, this Panchangam has become a by-word for fixing up Muhoortams i.e. auspicious time for child naming, first feeding, *upanayanam* and marriage etc. This is referred to by the business community also as it gives the yearly

indications of the prices of all articles. A chapter in this book which is published once a year i.e. from Chaitra Sudha Padyami (Telugu New Year) to Phalguna Amavasya is devoted to agriculturists also. It guides the agriculturist about the auspicious day and time for commencing the ploughing, transplantation and harvesting operations.

245. Besides the regular features found in Panchangams like yearly forecast for people born in all the twelve *Rasis,* this Panchangam contains a few selected prayer slokas relating to Vighneswara, Goddess Lakshmi, Lord Siva, Krishna and Navagrahas. The book is printed attractively in their own press under the publisher's name and "Saraswati Jyothishalayam", Temple Street, Kakinada.

Souvenirs, Magazines, fine arts, etc.

246. Besides the above, a good number of souvenirs and magazines are issued from time to time to commemorate the anniversaries of individuals as well as institutions, the object of which is to educate the people, particularly the younger generation to participate for keeping up the traditions of the institutions by extending its activities for the welfare of the Society.

247. Radios and transister radio sets have become most common necessities in the households of even lower middle class, and serving as a source of education, information and entertainment.

248. Some of the girls of well-to-do families learn fine arts like music, dance, painting, instrumental music etc., and the housewives spend their leisure hours in clubs and associations meant for social service, recreation etc. Ladies from some lower middle class families practise tailoring, knitting and such other arts useful in augmenting the meagre incomes of their households.

249. In the working class families, both males and females work in gainful occupations for maintaining their families. The ladies hardly find any leisure to spend on activities other than financially remunerative ones. As mentioned in the earlier chapter, some boys and girls above the age of 5 years among the poor families are also engaged in minor remunerative occupations such as collection of dung, rearing of animals etc., or at least to take care of the young babies when the elder members go out for earning the levelihood.

250. **Sports:**—There is ample provision for the interested public to avail the institutions meant for improving physical culture. This is a place where the famous exporent of physical culture, Sri Kodi Ramamurthy Naidu trained young men in wrestling, boxing, weight lifting etc. Even to day, there are 3 gymnasia—the gymnasium in MSN Charities High School, Municipal Talimkhana and Maruthi Vyayama Mandali, attracting fairly good number of youth of the city. The indigenous sports and games like wrestling and Kabaddi are very important in these institutions of Physical culture. Foot-ball, Basket Ball, Lawn Tennis, Hockey, Badminton, Volley Ball, Shuttle Cock, Base Ball, Table Tennis, Card games, Billiards, Chess, Carroms etc., are generally played in schools, colleges and clubs. Of course the games—Lawn Tennis and Billiards are costly and are confined to affiuent sections.

Sports Council, Kakinada:

251. The sports council, Kakinada was started in 1962. The objects of the council are promotion of athletic activities rendering assistance to clubs and associations and conduct of annual sports and games meets. For this there is no general body. The council constitutes with the Collector as President, Chairman, Zilla Parishad as Vice-President and 14 other members, of whom 3 are non-officials who are or were sportsmen of merit. These 14 members are nominated by the President. The Secretary and Treasurer are elected. The Panchayat Samithi Presidents in this district are co-opted members of the council.

252. During 1970-71, the council conducted Divisional and district meets. It donated equipment worth Rs. 1,000 to Maruthi Vyayama Mandali of Yeendrapalem. It gave a cash allowance to a distinguished, All India Foot Ball player of Kakinada, Sri K. Ramulu aged 60 years, who is now in indigent circumstances. It also gave Rs. 200 for nutritious nourishment to state junior champion.

253. **Crime**:—There are two police stations in the city, one located on commercial road on the bank of salt creek near Jagannaikpur bridge and the other on the main road in Suryaraopeta near Nukalamma temple. They are locally called I Town and II Town Police stations. The functions of these police stations are maintenance of law and order besides traffic regulations. A statement giving the number of criminal cases registered and challanned in the entire city during the years 1968-69 and 1970-71 as reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Kakinada is furnished below.

STATEMENT X—(14)

CRIMINAL CASES REGISTERED AND CHALLANNED IN KAKINADA DURING 1968-69 & 70-71

Year	No. of criminal cases		No. of cases ended in	
	Registered	Challanned	Conviction	Acquittal
1968-69	294	240	191	28
1970-71	186	148	115	15

254. From the above statement it is seen that 130 cases were disposed by the court as against 148 instituted during 1970-71, 115 cases ended in conviction and 15 cases ended in acquittal. It can be deducted from the above statement that the number of criminal cases during the year 1970-71 are only about 66% of the cases during 1968-69 thus the incidence of crime in the city is decreasing.

255. The following statement gives the number of cases by crime occurred in the city during the year 1968-69 and 1970-71:—

STATEMENT X—(15)

NO. OF CASES BY CRIME IN THE CITY DURING 1968-69 & 1970-71

Year	Murders	Hurts	Riotings	Suicides	other deaths
1968-69	3	6	3	11	24
1970-71	6	5	2	15	...

256. It is seen from the statement that 6 murders, 5 hurts, 2 riotings, 15 suicides are recorded during the year 1970-71. Though the comparative figures for the year 1968-69 are collected, it is not possible to draw any conclusions as there is no fixed pattern for the occurrence of crimes.

257. The sub-jail is located in the 'Courts Compound' in an area of half an acre. There is provision for accommodating 30 male and 6 female prisoners at a time. During the year 1968, about 826 prisoners were accommodated at different times against 914 prisoners in the year 1967. The prisoners sentenced with imprisonment for a period of one month and below, and the under trial prisoners for the various crimes under I.P.C. sections and Prohibition Act etc., are accommodated in this sub-jail.

258. There are no 'Borstal' schools and after-care homes except the 'Abala Shanti Bhavan' where shelter for a few destitute

women and orphan children is provided. There is an orphanage under the management of the Government for bringing up and educating the orphans, which in fact is rendering an yeomen service to the unfortunate children. Sri Raghupathi Venkata Ratnam Naidu, was instrumental in the founding of this orphange.

Juvenile Delinquency

259. During 1970-71, there are 19 juvenile delinquents against 310 in the State as per the Probation Officer, kakinada.

260. The age groups of the delinquents covered are 7-16 and 16-21 admitted in the prison. Children and youth below 21 years of age are treated as juvenile delinquents. The numbers of such convicts treated during different years are as follows:—

Years	Number
1965-66	13
1966-67	13
1967-68	24
1968-69	12
1969-70	14
1970-71	19

261. Basing on the social investigation report on the background of the offenders, the Probation Officer recommends the release of the offender on probation under his supervision and he tries to rehabilitate him socially and economically. Thus, 19 juvenile delinquents are rehabilitated during 1970-71.

Chapter XI

HINTERLAND OF KAKINADA

1. The hinterland of Kakinada has been considered as that part of the continguously surrounding area which is linked economically, socially and culturally with the city as a centre. The surrounding villages are rich and endowed with appreciable material resources and infra-structure, man power and financial resources supported by a very sound agricultural base. Rich agriculturists and shrewd men of trade and commerce, intelligent technicians and artisans with the desired motivation and orientation into the field of industry are nowadays availing the developmental programmes of the Government and entering into the fields other than agriculture. In spite of the predominant agricultural character, a few medium and small scale industries have come up in the surrounding places like Sarpavaram, Panduru, Turangi, Karapa, Samalkot, etc. covering the fields of manufacture of smokeless fuel, utensils, tiles, bricks, palmyrah fibre, salt, etc.

2. The surrounding villages have a sound agricultural base with fertile soil and are under irrigation. Paddy is the mainstay of the villages. Sugarcane, coconut, banana, cashew, etc. are some of the important commercial crops grown. The forests in the district are rich in forest produce like tamarind, sheekakai, soap nuts, nux vomica, beedi leaf, firewood and other costly timber used for the construction of buildings, etc. The surrounding villages possess a rich livestock which in fact is providing employment to some of the persons of the villages as well as of the city. Along the coast line, the off-shore waters are rich fishing grounds. Rich prawn grounds are located at Godavari point, Off Hope Island and Uppada. There are a few fishermen villages around Kakinada pursuing their traditional occupation of fishing. A number of salt pans are located in the adjacent villages close to the sea. Minerals like graphite and ceramic clays are abundantly available in the district and they are suitable for manufacturing stone ware jars, salt-glazed pipes, sanitary ware.

3. The bulk of the mineral wealth proved as potential, lies in the agencies in the district. This is probably nature's compensation for the agencies where the geological strata and physical features are not conducive to intensive agricultural development. The mineral-based industries would, therefore, not only

contribute to the economic growth of the State as a whole but specifically to the economic advancement of the tribal population. The forests of the district are concentrated in the hilly areas of the agencies. The depletion of forest wealth is often heard. The forest-based industries by the individuals as well as co-operatives are, to some extent, exploiting the forest resources. The plantations and plantation industries like rubber, coffee, etc., are also contributing towards the economic advancement of the people.

4. Kakinada, being a city and headquarters of the district, is a good market for the surrounding villages. There is one industrial Estate located in Samalkot, 14 kms. from the city, with 24 industrial units. To foster the economic prosperity of the people around Kakinada, an area of 162 hectares (400 acres) near the port with good infra-structure is being developed into industrial area on which the development of the economy of the entire hinterland depends. During the survey, some of the surrounding villages were visited and information was obtained in the prescribed schedules besides personal study of the linkages of the people with the city. But it could not be possible to meet the actual persons coming to the city and going out of the city during different hours of the day. An attempt was also made to find out the areas served by the city and the city served by the adjacent places, through discussions with the knowledgeable persons in the city, particularly the informants in the sample households and the municipal employees. The information thus elicited is presented below.

5. People from Turangi (2 kilometres), Sarpavaram (2 kilometres), Panasapadu (5 kilometres), Gurajanapalle (5 kilometres), Chollangi (5 kilometres), Chollangipeta (5 kilometres), Arakalakatta (8 kilometres), Karapa (10 kilometres), Nadakuduru (5 kilometres), Penukuduru (6.5 kilometres), Atchutapuratrayam (5 kilometres), Tallarevu (16 kilometres), Kovvada (5 kilometres), Panduru (13 kilometres), etc. surrounding villages come to the town very often for selling their produce and labour and for purchasing their requirements, as the city, being a commercial centre, and a catering station for essential supplies like cloth, kerosene oil, edible oils, vanaspati, groceries, cosmetics, spices, footwear, etc. Some persons are seen coming from the surrounding villages for service in Government offices, private establishments or for carrying on other professional pursuits. A number of shop owners in the city also come from these villages.

6. Generally, people belonging to the economically backward section come to the city to sell the seasonal products like

maize corns, groundnut, cashewnut, jama and other fruits, etc. and to work as labourers in the construction of roads, buildings, for porterage, etc. Most of the fish vendors belong to the city only and they go to the surrounding villages to sell their catch.

7. The producers of vegetables, fruits and milk in the surrounding areas bring their produce to the city for selling. Of course, there are some middle men who purchase from the producers and sell to the retailers in the market, thereby getting a margin not less than a day's normal wage prevailing in the market. As most of the surrounding villages are well connected with roads and some with buses, there is a regular flow of supplies from the villages to the city and *vice versa.* The rural population and the retailers in the rural areas draw their supplies from the city, some in exchange of goods and some on cash. People of most of the villages bring their produce as head loads regularly and return after purchasing their requirements from the city. It is also understood that there are villages famous for particular items of vegetables, for instance, Timmapuram for brinjals; but this does not mean other vegetables are not grown in that village. The other vegetables that are generally grown in the villages are ladies-fingers, cauliflowers, cabbage, tomatoes, plantains (green and fruits), snake-gourd, angular-gourd, cucumber, pumpkin, drumsticks, etc. The root vegetables like potatoes, onions, etc., are mainly brought from outside the city by the wholesale merchants who distribute the same to the retailers not only in the city but also in some of the surrounding villages.

8. There are items of domestic use drawn from different places beyond the radius of 20 to 30 miles from the city. For instance, coconuts from Konaseema area—mostly from Amalapuram, cashewnuts from Mori, betel leaves from Draksharama, etc. and betel nuts are imported from even outside the district and in turn, they are distributed to the villages from the city.

Milk Supply Zone:

9. The demand for milk is partly met from the Integrated Milk Project of the Government situated at Rajahmundry and partly from within the city. The rest of the demand for milk is met by the surrounding villages. There are two well organised institutions in the city, viz., the Sri Surya Milk Supply Scheme and Milk Co-operative Union who draw supplies from the villages through their collecting agents and distribute to the consumers in the city regularly. There are a good number of persons in the

surrounding villages who have taken up the occupation of collecting milk from the producers in the village and sell to the consumers in the city.

10. There is no particular caste which exclusively rears up cattle for sale of milk. The cultivators belonging to different castes in the villages rear buffaloes to supplement their income, besides their own requirements. The middle men collect milk from the individual cultivators and bring the same to the city on cycles, buses, trains, etc. or as head-loads and regularly supply to different hotels, tea-stalls, etc., as well as to individual customers. The greater supply of milk comes to the city from the villages of Kovvada, Chidiga and Gollaprolu on Pithapuram road and Turangi, Nadakuduru on Ramachandrapuram road, Chollangi on Yanam road and on Samalkot road. It is because of the fact that the metalled roads run in these directions, which make it more convenient for the vendors as well as drawers to transport from the villages concerned.

Medical Service Zone:

11. As mentioned earlier, the Government General Hospital and private nursing homes in the city cater to the needs of the city as well as to the surrounding villages. As the General Hospital is fully equipped with all types of modern facilities and is serving as a teaching institution attached to the Rangaraya Medical College, it is catering to the needs of the entire district as well as the neighbouring districts. There are also a good number of Allopathic and Ayurvedic medical practitioners. There are shops of chemists and druggists. In some of the villages, there are a few indigenous medical practitioners who, in the opinion of the villagers, can attend to some routine ailments such as fever, headache, etc. There is one Primary Health Centre at Panduru a village 13 kms. (8 miles) away from the city, which is catering to the needs of the surrounding rural population. Thus, the city is serving as a medical centre and people come to the city for availing of the medical facilities.

Educational Zone:

12. As stated earlier, the city is a seat of learning with a good number of educational institutions. There are a Medical college, an Engineering college, two Government Polytechnics—for boys and girls separately, a Sanskrit college, 2 Degree colleges including one exclusively for girls and two Junior colleges besides a number of high schools, primary schools and tutorial colleges. As the city is known for its philanthropic institutions, there

are a good number of choultries and hostels where free boarding and lodging facilities are offered to the deserving poor students and as the educational institutions are noted for good standards, students from far and wide prefer their education at Kakinada. Rich people of other places prefer to educate their children in Kakinada, in spite of having such facility in their respective places. Students from the surrounding villages situated at a distance as far as 10 kilometres come on foot, bus and cycles for their studies in the city. Thus people from outside Kakinada are attracted by the city for education.

Postal Service Zone:

13. The postal delivery zone of the Head Post Office at Kakinada includes the city as well as a few surrounding villages like Turangi, Sarpavaram, etc. situated within a radius of 4 to 5 kilometres from the city. The telephone facilities are available in the city and also a few neighbouring villages like Sarpavaram, with a good number of connections to offices, establishments, and individuals in the city as well as in Sarpavaram. The local Telegraph Office is a zonal office serving 11 places outside the city, viz., Annavaram, Gollaprolu, Gollapalem, Pithapuram, Sankavaram, Tallarevu, Tuni, Uppada, Velangi, Vetlapalem and Yanam besides Kakinada with 1,240 phones under operation.

Power Supply Zone:

14. Electricity to the city as well as to the neighbouring villages is supplied from the transformers installed in the city with the departmental staff for supply and collection of revenues in the city. Most of the surrounding villages are found electrified and the people are using the power for domestic consumption as well as productive purposes like industries and agriculture. Power received in the city is from Machkund and Kothagudem Power Stations.

Entertainment Zone:

15. As reported earlier, there are ten cinema houses, two dramatic associations having their own theatres and a number of associations for drama, dance and music like Saraswati Gana Sabha in the city. Film festivals, dance, drama and music festivals, felicitations to renowned artistes are some of the functions, which attract audience not only from the city but also from outside. As per the managers of the theatres and secretaries of the above said associations, people from villages situated within a radius of about 25 kilometres come to the city to see

films and attend to the special programmes arranged on special occasions like *Vinayaka Navaratrulu* and *Devi Navaratrulu*. The Hindu festivals like *Sri Rama Navami, Dasara, Deepavali,* and *Mahasivaratri* are some of the festivals celebrated in the local temples on large scale and they are sources of recreation to the people with religious bent of mind. Provision for membership to the persons residing outside the city in the local cultural associations and clubs attracts a good number of non-resident members, due to the fact that Kakinada possesses unique opportunities in the fields of literature, culture and recreation.

Police Stations Zone:

16. The jurisdiction of the two Police Circles in the city proper covers the entire city area and the neighbouring villages like Turangi, Chollangi, etc. There is another poilce station at Sarpavaram, an independent village close to the city. The jurisdiction of the same covers all the villages like Panduru, Timmapuram, etc., within a radius of about 10 kilometres from Sarpavaram.

Transport Zone:

17. Kakinada is connected by a branch broad gauge line from Samalkot, 14.5 kilometres away, situated on the main Madras-Calcutta broad gauge line. It is well connected by rail and road with all the important towns and cities of the State. The Pithapuram road, Yanam road, Kotipalli road and Samalkot road are the major roads from the city which connect the other places outside the city. Apart from rickshaws and taxis there are city buses connecting all important functional areas of the city. The bus stand is situated close to the administrative offices like Collectorate, Taluk Office, Courts and Government General Hospital. There is a good net work of waterways from the city. Goods are moved by road, rail and canals. The port is connected with other ports for sea transport.

Commercial Zone:

18. The commercial establishments of multifarious activities are situated in different localities of the city. At present, there are 4 organised markets, besides shops and establishments in the neighbourhoods. The Kakinada market, centrally situated at Santa Cheruvu (Market Tank), is the main market which transacts both wholesale and retail trade. This is a place for producers to dispose of their produce and the local consumers and retailers to procure their requirements.

Chapter XII

CONCLUSION

1. The preceding chapters of the report contain a fairly comprehensive account of the various social, cultural, literary and economic aspects of the life in the city. The prime aim of the study is not only to study the ecology of the city as it is, but also to record the changes that have taken place during the last few decades. The concluding chapter aims to gather the loose ends about the various changes that have taken place. It is obvious from the study of the earlier chapters, these changes have introduced an element of dynamism to almost every aspect of the village life. Most of these changes have occurred because of the factors, namely, (1) Independence to the country in 1947, (2) the enhanced importance of the Kakinada port for the promotion of export and import trade, (3) the Government's phased programmes in encouraging the individual potential entrepreneurs to set up need-based industries in the city with well provided infrastructure, (4) ever growing educational institutions besides a number of philanthropic institutions and (5) good climate. All these factors led to phenomenal expansion of the city and thereby influenced the social, cultural, literary and economic life in the city in more ways than one.

2. Kakinada is situated on the western side of the Coringa Bay on the East coast and the headquarters of the rich district of East Godavari with sound agricultural base.

3. The growth history of the city is closely related to the growth of a colonial rule by the foreigners. The city is growing steadily in numbers as well as in geographical area. From the growth history of the different localities inside the city and its vicinity and of different institutions inside the city, it is obvious that the city is growing year after year from its inception and more so since 1951. There is a spurt to the growth of the city since 1947. By virtue of its growth in population, Kakinada attained the status of a city since 1951. The distribution of population, size, function and growth of the city as well as its lay out and built up together with an examination of the cultural conditions involved and subsequent growth are adequately discussed in the relevant chapters. One of the most noticeable developments in the city is the ever growing tendency to expand outward especially during the past 20 years. Since 1950 the 'outer ring' of the city

has been growing more rapidly than the original Kakinada. Thus the process of metropolitan dispersion has been increasing with time. The population data of the two previous Censuses undoubtedly support this fact. The outward movement of residences, services, commercial, industrial and educational establishments—all facilitated by improvements in motor transport and communications—made it possible for agglomerations to keep on growing without the inconveniences of proportionate increase in density.

4. Besides the local transport facilities, transport by road, rail and canal with the rest of the country have increased manifold. The export of various commodities from Kakinada Port to the other countries and to Kakinada from the rest of the country through various transport systems have recorded considerable progress from time to time. Kakinada port is an important export centre which earns foreign exchange by the export of palmyra-fibre, coconut shells, bones etc. the chief imports being manures. After the Second World War, the port received a great impetus to its trade and slowly it is seen gaining importance as a medium port.

5. When compared to the pre-Independence days, it can be said that the city has gone much ahead in the industrial field. A large automobile work-shop of Sri Ramadas Motor Transport Company, the Sarvaraya Textile Mills, a boat building yard are some of the important industries that have sprung up besides a number of other industries which are adding to the general prosperity of the city. Consequent on the efforts made by the Government for rapid industrialisation, more number of potential entrepreneurs are seen coming forward and establishing industries. The intensive programme of the Government launched for supply of machinery on hire purchase basis through National Small Industries Corporation and the short training courses organised through the Small Industries Service Institute and Small Industries Extension Training Institute and the necessary infra-structure are seen attracting the well-to-do section of the progressive agriculturists with surplus wealth. To cope up with the present as well as future demand of land for setting up industries, an area of about 162 hectares (400 acres) near the Kakinada port is being developed as an industrial area which will not only help the growth of the port based industries but will also stimulate the growth of the port itself. Thereby the economy of the entire hinterland including the city, will be ensured. Banks are playing an important role in developing the economy and they are expanding their activities to keep pace with the economic and industrial

growth by offering financial assistance for small scale industries under the liberalised credit scheme. Thus the industrial growth in the city during the recent past has been encouraging and there are still plenty of resources that can be tapped.

6. Some of the noticeable trends in the growth of the city are both heartening and disturbing. There is hardly any functional differenciation of the different areas of the city now. The residential areas, the shopping and administrative areas are mixed up. Since recently, a tendency of differenciation of the residential areas and functional areas is seen while planning the outgrowths of the city. As a result, well planned residential colonies have sprung up in the city especially at the periphery of the city. The city municipality is an old one and looking after the civic needs of the city, the important activities being provision of street lighting, health, sanitation, water supply and recreation facilities like clubs, parks and reading rooms. There is general inadequacy of civic amenities. The supply of drinking water is inadequate. There is a considerable scope for improvement in the drainage system and general level of cleanliness particularly in the congested parts of the city. It lacks the pucca underground drainage system to ensure a high standard of sanitation.

7. In view of the growing facilities in all respects, people are preferring to reside in the city. The vestiges of rural life and rural links are seen still maintained. Some of them are as follows:

8. (a) In addition to the municipal wards, there are a few named neighbourhoods in the city. By and large each known neighbourhood has a dominant socio-economic status group.

9. (b) Many of the residents of the city have economic interests in their villages. They frequently visit the village homes or are visited by the relations from the villages.

10. (c) There are a good number of religious and recreational centres in the city which are very frequently visited by the kith and kin of the residents of the city. Like-wise, there are also a good number of religious institutions outside the city which are frequently visited by them.

11. As regards the rural-urban linkage, the following deserve special mention:

12. (1) Kakinada is not only a centre of marketing for the people of the surrounding villages but also a centre for social concourse.

13. (2) Another important factor promoting rural-urban linkage is the role of the servicing institutions like hospitals, nursing homes, banks, educational institutions like polytechnics, engineering college, medical college, high schools and Arts colleges besides Industrial Training Institutes, recreational centres like cinema theatres and religious centres like temples, churches and mosques.

14. On the social, cultural and political plane, Kakinada occupies a unique and honourable place. It is indeed noteworthy that people who were steeped in abject backwardness, conservatism and illiteracy and benumbed by centuries of slavery and subjugation could suddenly wake up to freedom in 1947 and become receptive to the wind of change that has constantly been blowing since modern currents of thought and perception are making constant inroads into the attitude and outlook, behaviour and manners, dress and habits of the people in general, and the younger generation in particular. Some of the old and traditional customs, beliefs and practices are, of course, still in vogue.

15. Kakinada with a rare act of philanthropic background, has all the attributes that make living comfortable. The greatest amenity anybody can find there is that everything comes to the door avoiding the necessity of going to the bazar for anything. Citizens are kind, polite and courteous. It is said that people once lived here seldom relish the idea of leaving this place and if circumstances force them to leave, they very reluctantly leave but certainly return in old age, so much so, Kakinada has earned the reputation of being a 'Retired man's paradise'.

16. To sum up, the mere mention of 'Kakinada' conjures up in one's mind a picture of culture, philanthropy and enlightenment.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX No. 1

WOMEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY, KAKINADA

1. Some of the leading women in the city had taken initiative and founded a "Women's Education Society" in the year 1961. Smt. Laxmi Rama Murthy, wife of Sri S. R. Rama Murthy, the then District Collector of East Godavari, the founder-President of the Society organised the establishment of a college for women and now the college is known as 'Annavaram Satyavatidevi Government College for Women'.

2. The other objects of the Society are to promote and encourage women's education, to organise hostel for women, to impart training in Domestic Science, handicrafts, small scale and cottage industries, to help and maintain institutions under the Society by creating job opportunities for destitute women.

3. In the year 1967, the Society, under the presidentship of Mrs. Shanta Krishnan, W/o. Shri P. S. Krishnan, Collector, East Godavari, has entered upon a new venture. The Society undertook the processing of a number of essential domestic commodities like 'Idli Ravva', 'Betelnut Powder', 'Turmeric Powder', 'Coffee Powder', etc., for sale to the public at reasonable prices. But unfortunately the activities had to be suspended for want of proper accommodation. However, this unit was handed over to 'Abala Shanti Bhavan' a philanthropic institution.

APPENDIX No. 2

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY, KAKINADA

1. With a view to serve the cause of child and general education in the city, an education society called the Children's Education Society was registered and came into existence in 1960. This society sponsored a school called the Children Ideal School and was opened in the same year in a rented building. The courses that were offered in the first year were Nursery (for children between $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and 4 years), pre-elementary (children between 4 to 5 years) and primary classes. The Montessorian method was taken up for the first two age groups. As the venture proved to be a success, the management opened the High School Classes

one after the other. Now it is a full-fledged high school with 960 students and about 37 teachers.

2. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure in running the school is being borne mainly by the parents of the children of this school. The institution does not receive any grants.

3. Col. D. S. Raju, the founder-President of the Medical Education Society, Dr. P. V. N. Raju present President of the governing body of the Rangaraya Medical College and Sri P. S. Sarma a social worker and Dr. (Smt.) P. Chiranjeevani Kumari are associated with this institution.

APPENDIX No. 3

THE KAKINADA EDUCATION SOCIETY, KAKINADA

1. Nine patron members headed by Sri K. Venkanna, a business man of Jagannaikpur formed into a society and registered the body on 29-9-1969 under the name 'The Kakinada Education Society', Kakinada. The main objects of the society are to promote and encourage the study in English medium and to concert measures for starting new schools and such other educational institutions. The society collected about Rs. 25,000 by way of donations from different individuals and philanthropic institutions like the Lion's Club of Kakinada. A building worth Rs. 41,000 was purchased for the school and 50% of the cost is yet to be paid.

2. The school in English medium for boys was started on 2-10-1969 and it was named as Gandhi Centenary School to commemorate the 'Gandhi Centenary'. In the beginning, there were 30 students of 5th and 6th standards with a staff strength of 3. During the year 1971, there are 45 students with 4 teachers The school has yet to receive recognition from the Government.

APPENDIX No. 4

TAGORE EDUCATION SOCIETY, KAKINADA

1. When the necessity of an English Medium School was felt in the city, a gentleman from Mangalore was encouraged by

the local people to start an English Medium Primary School. Accordingly a band of people interested in the field of education have formed into a society and started the school on 30-5-1970. Later, the society was registered on 22-6-1970 as 'The Tagore Education Society', Kakinada. The school is located in rented building in Gandhinagaram by the side of Municipal Park. During 1970-71, the student and staff strength are 699 and 18 respectively. The unique feature of this school is that all the teachers are women. The admissions are open for both boys and girls from Nursery to 5th Standard.

APPENDIX No. 5

WORKERS' EDUCATION SOCIETY (REGD.), KAKINADA

1. In the year 1963 Shri P. S. Sarma, a Trade Unionist and Political worker of this place and four representatives of Trade Unions, themselves workers in the Kakinada Port and factories here, started and registered under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860, an Education Society under the name 'WORKERS' EDUCATION SOCIETY'.

2. They got for lease a thousand yard plot belonging to the Port, and built a Library, Reading Room and Night School for workers costing about Rs. 30,000. The money came mainly from the workers' wages, out of which the conscious workers make a contributory donation.

3. Even to this day, they run the Free Library, Reading Room and School, and maintain the same from out of their donations made from their wages earned at this Port or Factories. It has about 600 books.

4. Quite a large number of working youth, and students take advantage of these facilities at this institution. About 200 people visit the library daily. Good number of news papers and quite a range of reading books are made available at this place.

5. Many prominent citizens associated themselves with this unique institution, whose main aim is to create an atmosphere of educational activity right in the midst of the place where workers gather for their work and rest.

APPENDIX No. 6

MALLADI SATYALINGAM NAICKER'S CHARITIES

1. Sri Satyalingam Naicker belongs to Agnikulakshatria (Palle) Community. He was born in a small village Koringa near Kakinada in the year 1840. His ancestors had carried on foreign trade and were rich, but unfortunately during his father's time, he was reduced to poverty (due to the ship-wrecks in the sea).. When he lost his father in early childhood, his maternal uncle who owned some ships and was doing business with foreign countries, took him and his widowed mother into his care. The uncle's efforts to educate his ward bore no fruit as young Satyalingam was averse to school life and at last he set him up in the household work.

2. Suddenly came a happy turn in the boy's life. He came to know that one of his uncle's ships was set to sail to Burma for trade. This roused up the sleeping sea-faring love in the boy. Satyalingam got his uncle's permission to go to Burma and he was entrusted to the care of the captain of the ship. Thus his life changed from India to Burma, from a stale and peaceful village life to one of stir, adventure and hazard. But in the ship, the shipmates had rough-handled and ill-used him during the voyage and Satyalingam resented this attitude of theirs. While the ship lay anchored at Moulmein, a port in Burma, he gave them a slip one night from the ship and disappeared. With the specific instructions from the master to strain every nerve to recover the missing boy, the captain and his men searched for a month but in vain. Giving him up for lost, they returned home. The widowed mother of Satyalingam died of a broken heart.

3. Satyalingam the adventurer, having rid himself of his uncle's men, soon got himself engaged as a rating in a country boat going from the river Martaban into the interior of Burma. He was in service for five years till he was twenty and could save a sum of Rs. 1,000. Destinies of places change as those of men. Having understood the importance of Rangoon for foreign trade, the shrewd Satyalingam shifted his business from Moulmein, he bought a second hand boat, got it repaired and used to transport goods from the mills in Rangoon to steam ships in the ocean. Within 4 years he cleared of the debt incurred in repairing the boat, settled in Rangoon and became business for conveying the goods of companies into the steamers business for conveying the goods of companies in to the steamers and from the steamers into the town. He was also an agent to supply labourers to the factories like rice mills etc. In two

years he amassed more than a lakh of rupees and used to lend moneys to the rice millers etc.

4. Gradually he got constructed 11 strong boats each to hold three thousand bags at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each and also purchased two steam launches for about one lakh of rupees. After some time Satyalingam bought a two storeyed building for his office and employed a number of persons to assist him in his business.

5. Satyalingam, the good-for-nothing lad of Coringa was the master of lakhs; while fortune had smiled upon him on one hand, fate had snatched away his nearest and dearest relations on the other. His uncle who had brought him up also passed away in a ship-wreck. He returned to Coringa, married at the instance of relatives and went to Rangoon again. After some years, his wife died and he remained a widower. He adopted a son known as Sri Subrahmanyam Naicker who was later to be the heir of Satyalingam's residuary property and bought a house in Jagannaickpur, Kakinada for his sojourn.

6. Satyalingam had his monetary transactions with the Chettiyars who were the business princes in Rangoon at that time. He saved his earnings under the care of these people who borrowed large sums from him at reasonable rate of interest. All the strictly collected interest on his capital once in two months was invested in boat contract business and again he lent the returns there from to the Chettiyars. Another source of his income was from his innumerable houses in Rangoon fetching a large monthly rent. Through these different sources his property gradually mounted to lakhs.

7. Satyalingam the man is more beloved than Satyalingam the business magnate. It shows that he was born with a set mission in life. Satyalingam could turn his eye into himself and know his short comings. In the early part of his life, he had been a prey to wine and other intoxicants. But after forty, his love in intoxicants was displaced by his love of religion and God. He was a most catholic spirit. He would distribute doles of food and clothing to the poor every Friday and on festive occasions like the 'Deepavali' or 'Sankranti'. After the advent of water taps at Kakinada, he had many public pipes erected at Jaganaickpur and Paridesammapeta at this own cost.

8. His acts of philanthrophy had no bounds of space or region. The shrine, Kamba by name, 13 kms. (8 miles) from Rangoon, with the temples of Sri Venkateswara and Subrahma-

nyeswara built by Sri Venkataswamy Naicker, a contractor from Madras is a place of Hindu worship. But it had no water facility. The philanthrophic Satyalingam had a good tank dug at his own cost of Rs. 50,000. He often visited Kakinada which he thought to be a place for the perpetuation of his munificience.

9. His declining health fore-warned him of the rapid end of his earthly journey. On 20-9-1912, he wrote a will and testament registered in the District Court at Rangoon. Having known the capacities and limitations of his son Mr. Subrahmanyam Naicker, he had nominated Mr. Seshagiri Rao Panthulu as Chief of the trustees as he found that Mr. Panthulu was a man of administrative powers and vision and in whose hands his charities should thrive. His choice of Dewan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Panthulu as chief trustee proves his grasp of realities.

10. Satyalingam Naicker died in Rangoon on 29-1-1915 when he was about 75 years old, giving a chance to other noble minded people to give shape to his schemes and leaving a lustre of his benefactions. In the will he allotted a sum of rupees eight lakhs in cash for the charities specified and known as Malladi Satyalingam Naicker's Charities and the rest of his property should go to his adopted son Sri Subrahmanyam Naicker.

11. A Board of Trustees' was constituted with Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Panthulu as Chief Trustee and the other trustees were his son Sri Subrahmanyam Naicker, Sri Pinapothu Govindarajulu and Sri Kovvuri Adeyya Reddy. According to the terms of the will, five lakhs of rupees should be permanently invested on agricultural lands, two lakhs of rupees should be deposited in other securities and the remaining one lakh of rupees should be spent on the construction of a large school building of bricks with large play-ground and up-to-date gymnasium in Jagannaikpur, Kakinada for providing free education for boys and girls of all castes and creeds upto primary standard and classes for instruction in handicrafts like carpentry, weaving, etc; a choultry of bricks adjacent to the school for feeding the poor in Jagannaikpur, a temple of stones with an open court yard all round and a well at Chollangi and for the acquisition of suitable lands for the same. In addition to the above charities, one Hindu student should be sent every year for training in higher or technical education to any foreign country. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 4,000 should be set apart yearly from the income received on the investments and the residuary income should be spent towards maintenance of the institutions mentioned above.

12. On 1st March, 1915 probate was granted by the court in Burma and the said eight lakhs of rupees mentioned in the will were handed over to the Board of Trustees in Kakinada on the 4th March, 1915.

13. Accordingly a choultry was opened in a rented building on the 19th October, 1915. An extensive site of about 40 acres was acquired by the Government for the charities and handed over to the trustees on the 24th August, 1916. The construction of the present choultry building was completed and opened by Sri P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, B.L., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on the 29th August, 1918. The construction of the school building was completed and opened by Sri Rao Bahadur U. Rama Rao Pantulu, Collector, Godavari District on the 4th October, 1919. At Chollangi bathing ghat, temples of Siva, Rama and Anjaneya, a building for the residence of Archakas and a rest-house for the pilgrims were constructed. Two priests (purohits) on salary basis to perform rituals, one watchman and two servants for up keep of the temples' premises and rest-house had been appointed. All the important annual festivals being celebrated strictly according to vedic principles.

14. The Malladi Satyalingam Naicker's charities have been well developed and put into great usefulness by the able management of the Board of Trustees.

15. According to the provision of the will, a school was started in a thatched shed in the year 1919 with about 30 students with instruction upto 3rd Standard. The students used to enjoy free boarding and free supply of slates and books. In 1927, provision for 4th class was made and the school with a strength of 85 students was shifted to a new building. In 1928, 5th standard was started and the strength of the school increased to 113. It obtained its first official recognition from the Education Department as a Middle School in the year 1928. The Middle School, prior to its obtaining recognition, was providing instruction in vocational subjects like weaving, carpentry, tailoring and in Fine Arts. The vocational training obtaining in the institution and the boarding and lodging facilities offered here attracted pupils from other districts also. Later, these vocational courses failed to interest the students and practically they had to be

closed, but the school strength is rising year after year and the same can be seen from the following table.

STRENGTH OF STUDENTS AND STAFF OF THE SCHOOL IN DIFFERENT PERIODS FROM ITS INCEPTION

Year	School strength			Staff strength			Remarks
	Boys	Girls	Total	Gents	Ladies	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	144	65	209	5	1	6	There was one peon working in the School
1960-61	230	119	349	4	3	7	
1965-66	258	171	429	5	2	7	
1970-71	310	191	501	3	7	10	There is one conductress working in the school.

16. The Elementary School celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1969 at its 50th year.

17. Though there are two High Schools in the city then, they were located at an inconveniently long distance from Jagannaikpur and its suburbs and thus a need was felt to starting another high school at Jagannaikpur specially to meet the requirements of its residents. With the orders from the Department, form IV (9th class) was started in the year 1946-47. In the subsequent years, forms V and VI were opened, and the first batch of students took the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in 1949. Raising the institution to a High School made the management incur a heavy initial expenditure apart from the recurring expenses. Nearly Rs. 2,20,000 were spent on extensions to buildings and equipment, furniture and books. There are play-grounds to an extent of ten acres all round the school.

18. In 1955-56, the Government has selected this institution as one of the first batch of fifteen schools in the State to be upgraded into a Multipurpose School. On the abolition of the Multipurpose Scheme, the school was upgraded into a Junior College to introduce two year Intermediate Course with effect from the year 1969-70.

19. The Management is running a Veda Pathasala with the object of spreading Sanskrit, its content and Vedic literature. The instruction, boarding and lodging are free to the pupils of this Pathasala. There are two pandits to coatch the pupils and 16 pupils.

20. A first class gymnasium on up-to-date lines was built in the year 1951 and it is a pleasure to see a large number of children playing and taking physical exercise in the gymnasium every evening with carefree hearts.

21. Now about 200 poor deserving students from different educational institutions of Kakinada are enjoying free boarding and a good many of them lodging facilities also from the Malladi Satyalingam Naicker Charities.

22. There are a few special features of this institution. In addition to the 'Teachers Provident Fund' allowed under the departmental regulations, the members of the staff are given the benefit of the 'Old Age Insurance Scheme' to which the Management contributes at the rate of three paise for every rupee of salary earned by them. This scheme is a unique feature of this institution. The menial staff and peons of the institution are given the benefit of a Provident Fund Scheme, to which the Management contributes six paise per rupee of salary.

23. Thus, Malladi Satyalingam Naicker laid a permanent mark of himself in different fields of human activity. There are several illustrious persons who were enabled to reap the benefit of Foreign Education by means of provision in his will. This greatman of destiny was self made in every inch.

24. A statement showing the names of persons, the subjects of their study, the countries they went and the extent of financial help they received is seen given below:

LIST OF PERSONS ENJOYED THE FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS FROM M.S.N. CHARITIES, KAKINADA FROM THE YEAR 1918-1969

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Where sent	Technical Study	Period	Amount paid	Year or Years
1.	Sri A. V. Narayana Rao	U.S.A.	Economics and Agriculture	2	1,210·00	1918—1919
2.	Sri T.V. Krishna Rao	Edinbarough	B.Sc. (Hons) (Forestry)	1	2,000·00	1919
3.	Sri B. Sankara Rao Nirody, B.A.	Boston	Post-graduate Course in Agriculture	2	10,167·44	1920—1922
4.	Sri Maganti Bapineedu	New York	Agriculture	3	8,256·87	1920—1923
5.	Sri Sistla Dakshina Murthi	Glassgow	Civil and Mechanical	1	1,000.00	1921
6.	Sri Pasupuleti Purushottam Haryambha	Cornwall	Mining	2	1,250·00	1921—1924
7.	Sri Yellapragada Subba Rao M.B., B.S.	Harward	Bio-chemistry	3	5,000·00	1923—1926
8.	Sri Chintalapalle Satyanarayana Raju	U.S.A.	Electrical Engineering	3	10,859·56	1924—1927
9.	Sri Lanka Sundaram	London	Economics	1	8,059·00	1927—1928
10.	Sri Chavali Subramanya Sastry	London	Commercial Course	1	1,500·00	1928
11.	Sri K. P. Satyanarayana	London	Textile Engineering	3	10,434·62	1928—1931
12.	Sri Kulasekharam Naicker	London	Electrical Engineering	3	10,070·31	1931—1935
13.	Sri K.S. Murthi	Liver Pool	Industrial Chemistry	3	9,000·00	1937—1941
14.	Sri (Dr.) Avasarala Narasinga Rao	London	Economic Geology	3	13,675·37	1949—1952
15.	Dr. R.V.G. Sunder Rao	..	..	..	500·00	1952

16.	Sri. V.V.R. Varadachari, M.Sc.	U.S.A.	Meteorology & Oceanography	2	8,776·99	1952—1956
17.	Sri. P. Venugopal Rao	U.S.A.	Nuclear Physics	2	11,069·00	1959—1961
18.	Sri M.S.R.K. Sastry	U.S.A.	Teaching Assistantship	1	2,000·00	1963—1964
19.	Dr. S. Rama Murthy ,M.Sc., Ph.D (Reader, Nuclear Physics)	Liver Pool	Research work in Nuclear Physics	2	8,000·00	1964—1966
20.	Sri Ryali Bhaskara Subba Rao M E.	U.S.A.	Doctorate degree in Aeroplane & Aeronautical Engineering	2	14,400·00	1967—1968 1968—1969

THE PRESENT MANAGING BODY OF M. S. NAICKER'S CHARITIES.

1. Sri Malladi Satyalingam Naicker, Grand-son of Late Satyalingam Naicker.
2. Sri Pyndah Venkatanarayana, M.L.C.
3. Sri Duriseti Appa Rao, Bar-at-Law.
4. Sri Lakkaraju S. Satyanarayana, B.A., LL.B.

APPENDIX No. 7

P. R. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, KAKINADA AND P. R. G. C. HIGH SCHOOL, KAKINADA

1. The Pithapuram Rajah's College (Fig. 9) Kakinada which ranks first among the earliest pioneers of English education in South India, was started as a middle school in 1852, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Pendergust, the then Collector and Sri Tulasinga Chettiar, his Sheristadar. Among the earliest pupils, the school had the honour to count Sri Raja Rao Venkata Mahipathi Gangadhara Rama Rao Bahadur, Rajah of Pithapuram the grand father of the present Rajah of Pithapuram.

2. After a short set back for a period during the first decade, the institution started on its uninterupted progress due to the generous support accorded by Sri Rajah R.V.M.G. Rama Rao Bahadur, Rajah of Pithapuram from its inception. The middle school gradually developed into a high school. Additional buildings were constructed and furniture provided with the generous donations from the Raja Saheb of Pithapuram. The year 1886 marks the next important epoch in the history of the Institution and it was during this year that it first presented candidates for the Matriculation Examination under the name of 'Hindu High School'.

3. The Institution was raised to the status of a Second Grade College in the year 1884 when it assumed the name of 'The Pithapur Rajah's College'. The year 1909 marks another important stage in the progress of the college, when the management was transferred to the Maha Rajah of Pithapuram as sole Trustee and Manager. In 1926 the college was accorded affiliation to the Degree Courses by the Andhra University.

4. Since the Institution was elevated to a first grade college, the Secondary department functioned under the name 'The Pithapuram Rajah's Collegiate School' with the late Maharajah of Pithapuram as the Patron and Proprietor.

5. With the abolition of the Zamindari Estates, the late Maharajah Sri Rajah Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Surya Rao Bahaduru varu of Pithapurm decided to hand over control and management of the college and High School entirely to the Government and the institutions passed into the hands of the Government on 12-12-1952.

6. The Higher Secondary School has on its rolls in the year 1970 a total strength of about 1,108 pupils, both boys and girls. The staff consists of 51 teachers, among whom are the Head Master, 30 Assistants, including 7 1st grade Assistants, and 2 Up-graded Assistants, 13 Pandits and Munshis, 2 Drawing Teachers, 1 Physical Director and 4 Physical Education Teachers. This includes 3 lady teachers. The establishment consists of 9 members including 1 U.D.C., 5 L.D.Cs., 2 Attenders and 1 Graduate Librarian.

7. Two year Intermediate Course with Telugu Medium was introduced in the College with two sections in Sciences and Humanities in the academic year 1969-70. Besides day-classes offering courses in B.A., B.Com., and B.Sc., in various subjects, the college holds evening classes for B.A., and B.Com., degrees for the benefit of employees working in offices, public and private institutions and others engaged in several occupations which prevent them from seeking admission into college for study during the day time. The student strengths of the day and evening colleges during the year 1970-71 are 1416 and 266 respectively. The strength of the teaching staff is 95 in day college and 213 in the evening college. About 83 persons in the non-teaching and ministerial cadre are working in both the institutions.

Students' Union

8. The P.R.G. College Students' Association called Excesilon Students' Union is organised by the students of the College with the principal as its ex-officio president, and a student president elected from among the students. The aims and objects of the union are to encourage and organise extra-curricular and co-curricular activities such as meetings, lectures, debates, quiz programmes etc., and to give training in the art of self-Government.

9. Social Service League, Sanskrit Association, Politics Association, Commerce Association, Botany Association, Zoology Association, Physics Association, Physical Education Association etc., are the components of the college union for the benefit of the students. The Union publishes College Magazine annually. It celebrates college day and other National Festivals annually.

Scholarships:

10. About 260 students have been granted various kinds of scholarships and fee concessions during the year 1969-70. The particulars for the year 1970-71 are not available.

Students' Aid Fund:

11. 88 Students have been sanctioned amounts under the Student Aid Fund Scheme to the tune of Rs. 6,455. A matching grant from the University Grants Commission is received against this fund.

Physical Education

12. There is ample provision for sports activities in the college. A number of students participate in Inter-University Competitions in various sports like Foot Ball, Cricket, Table Tennis and Ball Badminton tournaments. The students also participate in Inter Collegiate Tournaments.

13. There is a store attached to the college which is carrying to the needs of the students for the last 41 years. Text books and stationery and articles of daily utility are available. The net profits earned by the stores is being distributed among the members in the form of bonus on the amount of purchases made by them during the year.

14. There are attached library and reading rooms both for the college as well as for the High School. There is a 'Text Book' Section attached to each of the departmental libraries for the use of poor students.

15. There is provision in the institutions for training the N.C.C., Scouts and Red-Cross.

APPENDIX No. 8

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

1. In the year 1946, the Government of Madras sanctioned the opening of two colleges of engineering, one at Visakhapatnam (Fig. 11) and the other at Anantapur under the post-war schemes for the development of the presidency. Pending construction of the buildings for the college at Visakhapatnam, the college of Engineering, Fig. 11 Visakhapatnam was temporarily located at Kakinada in the combined Military Hospital Buildings in July, 1946. Subsequently due to local demand for retention of the college permanently at Kakinada and a decision to start another Engineering College at Visakhapatnam within the Andhra University campus, it was finally decided to permanently station the college at Kakinada.

2. To start with, 105 students were admitted to this college. The college was imparting instruction leading to B.E. degree examination of Andhra University in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Branches. The Tele-Communication Engineering Branch was also introduced in the year 1958. To meet the increasing demand of Engineers, admissions to the college were increased from 105 to 120 in the year 1958 and subsequently to 180 in the year 1962. Again, it was reduced to 120 in the year 1968.

3. In the year 1960, the college was shifted to permanent buildings which were constructed by the Public Works Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs. Different laboratories and workshops were also housed in these new buildings. Another building was constructed at a cost of about 5 lakhs of rupees in the year 1968 and electrical laboratory was housed in it. There is provision in the campus for residential accommodation for some of the staff members in addition to the hostels.

4. The college is located at a distance of 2 kms. from the Kakinada Town Railway Station on Kakinada-Visakhapatnam Road. The campus occupies an area of about 125 acres of land.

5. During 1970-71, the student strength was 840 comprising 830 boys and 10 girls in all branches of courses of different batches. The teaching staff of 109 comprises principal, 3 professors including one women professor of Chemistry, 24 Assistant professors, one work-shop Superintendent, one Medical Officer, 24 lecturers including one women Lecturer in Economics, 2 Associate Lecturers, 9 Assistant Lecturers, 4 Demonstrators and 2 Tutors. There

are 11 non-teaching staff members including the Ministerial Staff. Post graduate courses in Engineering were opened in the college during the year 1971-72.

6. The college has an up-to-date library with about 14,000 volumes and 100 journals including technical books, technical periodicals and other publications of value and interest to Engineering Students, those in engineering profession, trade and industry.

7. There is an 'Audio-Visual Education' Section run by the Electrical Department of the college. Frequent film shows of technical and scientific interest are screened to supplement the normal class room and laboratory teaching.

N.C.C.

8. The college has two N.C.C. Units (Viz.) 3 Andhra EME and 7 Andhra Air Squadron Unit. In the E.M.E. Unit, the training is for the Electrical and Mechanical branches while the Air Squadron Unit is for all the branches of Engineering and compulsory for a period of two years for all the students. During 1970-71, the cadet strength in E.M.E. Unit is 108 and 114 in the Air Squadron Unit.

9. There is a students' association. The Association publishes a college magazine every year, apart from special activities of artistic and cultural interest.

10. There is a Telugu Literary Association called 'Andhra Vignana Samithi' with the principal aim of inculcating a literary taste in the language of Telugu among students.

11. **A Photographic Society** is also functioning in the college. It is intended to promote the interest of the students in photography. Dark room services and other necessary help for developing, printing and experimentation are made available to interested students.

12. **A 'Social Service League'** is also functioning in the college. It aims at channelising the energies of the students towards organised methods of social service work.

13. There is a **'Planning Forum'** in the college for popularising the Five Year Plans of the Nation.

14. There is a **'Students' Chapter'** sponsored by the Institution of Engineers. The principal aim of this Chapter is to give an opportunity to the students to put forth before others what they know to improve the technical knowledge and to make students interested in the concerned branch of study.

15. Games and Physical activities of the college are carried on under the auspices of the **Athletic Club of the College.** Facilities are available in the campus for the outdoor games, viz., Cricket, Football, Hockey, Volleyball, Basket-ball, Badminton and Tennikoit. Facilities are also available for indoor games like Table Tennis, Carroms, Chess, etc.

16. There is a hostel for students, under the control of a Warden, who stands in 'Loco Parent's to all the student members of the hostel.

17. There is a dispensary with an attached in-patient ward in the campus for the facility of students and staff. The unit is in the charge of an Assistant Civil Surgeon. There is a Sub-post office in the campus where all postal facilities including Public Call Office, Telegraph and Savings Bank facilities are available. There is a canteen attached to the hostel to provide light refreshments to the students and staff of the college.

18. There is a co-operative Stores for the benefit of students and staff. It meets the day-to-day demands of the staff and students such as textbooks, record books, stationery and other articles.

APPENDIX No. 9

ANNAVARAM SATYAVATHIDEVI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, KAKINADA

1. This institution was sponsored by the Women's Education Society, Kakinada which secured donations amounting to Rs. 1.5 lakhs during 1961-62 from philanthropic individuals and institutions in and around East Godavari District. The authorities of Annavaram Devasthanam undertook to contribute a sum of Rs. 50,000 annually for a period of 15 years and the college has been named as "Annavaram Satyavathidevi College for Women". The institution was taken over by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the year 19-8-1968.

2. The College is situated in ideal surroundings, entirely away from the bustle of the city and the atmosphere is congenial to the promotion of the free thinking and academic pursuits. There are good conveyance facilities from different parts of the

city to the institution. A beginning was made with the Pre-University Course and the institution has attained the status or a first grade college with the opening of Degree Courses (B.A. and B.Sc.) of Study from July, 1963. Realising the need to provide directly purposive education for women, the institution has started the B.Sc. (Home Science) Course.

3. The college was started with a student strength of 68 and staff strength of 13 (including teaching and non-teaching staff) during 1962-63 and rose to 710 and 110 respectively during the year 1970-71.

4. The intake of students in different courses of study is 240 in the polytechnic and the breakup is as follows:

1. Civil	—	30
2. Electrical	—	70
3. Mechanical	—	70
4. Automobile	—	40
5. Electrical Communications	—	30

5. There are two hostels located in two rented buildings with limited facilities and provide accommodation for about 120 students.

6. During the year 1968-69, about 80 students were granted full fee concessions and about 190 students were granted half fee concessions involving a total amount of about Rs. 29,000. About 80 students were benefited under the various scholarships awarded to them amounting to a total of about Rs. 24,000.

7. The general library has a collection of about 5,000 volumes worth about 55,000 rupees. One noteworthy feature is the organisation of the Text Book Library as an auxiliary to the General Section with grant of Rs. 10,000 received from the University Grants Commission for the benefit of deserving poor students, who are allowed to borrow Text Books for long term and return them only at the end of the year. In all about 40 periodicals, both Indian and Foreign and 5 leading dailies are subscribed to by the college.

8. The National Cadet Corps has about 200 cadets on rolls during 1970-71. Two cadets were selected to participate in the Republic Day Parade at Delhi on 26th January, 1969.

9. There is a canteen to cater to the needs of staff and students run by the hostel management with students as active participants in this endeavour.

APPENDIX No. 10

ANDHRA POLYTECHNIC, KAKINADA

1. When the Madras Government, as part of the post-war development schemes, were contemplating to open a number of Polytechnics all over the Presidency on a regional basis, the trustees of the M.S.N. Charities, Kakinada offered 30 acres of land on 99 years nominal lease, at an annual rent of one rupee; 3 buildings, Rs. 50,000 cash and recurring grant of Rs. 8,000 per year, for locating a Polytechnic at Kakinada the Government accepted this offer and the Polytechnic started functioning in the year 1946 with four full time regular courses of study leading to Diploma in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Fisheries Technology and Navigation. Later, two more Diploma Courses in Automobile Engineering (Post-Diploma Course) and Radio Engineering were introduced.

2. During 1960-61, the Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering was abolished and in its place a post-Diploma in Automobile Engineering for Mechanical Engineering Diploma holders was started. A Junior Technical School with an intake of 60 students was also started in the same year.

3. The Polytechnic is situated in the extreme Southern end of Kakinada City on the Jagannaikpur main road and is well connected by bus services.

4. Part-time Diploma courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering branches are also offered at this Polytechnic with a sanctioned intake of 20 in each branch. Except a few vacancies in civil and Electrical Engineering branches, the strength is full in other subjects. (2) The Diploma course in Fisheries Technology and Navigation (L.F.T. & N) was discontinued from the year 1963-64.

5. The Industrial School attached to this Polytechnic offers whole time day courses of study leading to the I.S.L.C. in General Mechanics, Carpentry and Cabinet making of three years duration and in Automobile servicing, electric wiring, electric gas

welding and handloom weaving or two years duration with an intake of 20 students annually in each course. Except in courses of carpentry and cabinet making and handloom weaving, the strength in other courses is full. As the study in courses of carpentry and cabinet making and handloom weaving is not found remunerative, the enrolement is far below the intake capacity.

6. The strength of the Diploma and Certificate classes was 299 and 116 respectively, while the strength of the part-time courses was 91. The total strength of the institution was 669 including the Technical High School during 1970-71.

7. A large number of scholarships, stipends, fee concessions and loans are available to the students of the institution.

Hostel.

8. The hostels in the premises can provide accommodation for about 180 students. In addition to visits to local and nearby places of Engineering interest, the students are also taken on education tour to different parts of the country.

Library:

9. There is a well equipped library with about 5,500 books. The library is getting about 35 technical journals and other magazines.

N.C.C.

10. The N.C.C., E.M.E. Company of this polytechnic had a strength of 322 during 1970-71.

Athletic Activities:

11. The polytechnic has adequate play grounds with good facilities for different games and sports.

Students' Association:

12. There is a students Association managed by the students with an elected President from among the students with Principal as the Ex-Officio President, sponsors and supervises the various extra-curricular activities. It publishes a house magazine. It is also running a student's cooperative stores for the benefit of the students and staff.

Appendix No. 11

THE GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC FOR WOMEN

The Government Polytechnic for Women was started at Kakinada in July, 1961, with the object of imparting technical education and training to Post-Matriculate girls.

The Polytechnic offers instruction in the following courses:

Course of study	Diploma or Certificate	Intake Capacity	Duration of the course
Civil Engineering	Diploma	30	3 years
Electrical Communication Engineering	Diploma	30	3 years
Commercial practice	Diploma	60	2 years
Pharmacy	Diploma	30	2 years
Architectural Assistantship & Draughtsmanship	Certificate	30	3 years

The institute is fully equipped with Laboratories and Workshops.

During the year 1970-71, about 314 students are undergoing training in various branches of study. Tuition is free for all the above courses.

Scholarships: The institution awards scholarships on merit-cum-means basis to 30% of the strength at the rate of Rs. 40 per month tenable for 10 months in the year. Apart from the above 127 scholarships comprising 14 from Government of India, 96 from Social Welfare Department of State Government, 4 State Merit Scholarships, 8 Merit Scholarships for final year students, 5 from a private trust fund besides 17 interest free educational loans are available in a year for the students of this institution.

The Government have acquired about 23 acres of land in Meharnagar in Suryaraopet in the Municipal Limits for Rs. 4,39,791 during March, 1968 for construction of buildings for college and hostel. At present, the college is housed in a rented building at Church-square, Jagannaickpur.

Library: The Polytechnic is equipped with a library with a reading room attached to it. At present, the library has about 5,000 volumes covering subjects like Technical, Commerce, General Science and English, worth about Rs. 39,688. There is a 'Student Book Bank' consisting of about 262 books purchased with 'Students' Association Funds' for the benefit of the students.

Hostels: There is hostel facility to the students. The hostels are housed in 5 rented buildings, situated in the vicinity of the Institute, which can accommodate about 300 students. Special facilities have been extended by Government by providing free accommodation, free water and electricity, rent-free utensils and establishments.

Cooperative Stores: There is a Student Cooperative Stores for the benefit of the students.

Students' Association: There is a Students' Association functioning in this Institution, organised by the students, with the principal as Ex-Officio President and an elected President from among the students, to sponsor and supervise the various extra curricular activities.

N.C.C.: The cadet strength is 300 during 1967-68, 325 during 1968-69 and 199 during 1970-71. The fall in strength appears to be due to dwindling interest.

APPENDIX No. 12

THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, KAKINADA

The Industrial Training Institute was set up in 1947 by the Union Government as a vocational training centre under the Vocational Training Scheme with the principal object of training demobilised personnel who served in World War II, and in the year 1950, the scheme was thrown open to civilians also with an intake capacity of 208, particularly to benefit those hailing from poorer sections of the community.

The training imparted at the institute is free of cost. It includes two year courses in Civil Draughtsman, Electrician, Instrument Mechanic, Radio and Television Mechanic. Wireman, Fitter, Turner and Mechinist and one year course in motor mech-

anic, sheet metal welder (arc and gas), carpentry and cutting and tailoring leading to diplomas issued by the Union Government. Every year, about 300 students are admitted for different courses. So far, over 5,000 trainees have left the portals of the Institute and about 75% of them are estimated to have secured employment.

Several scholarships are awarded to the student-trainees. Merit-cum-poverty stipend is given to one third of the sanctioned strength of 704 at the rate of Rs. 45 per month per trainee belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 25 per month for others.

Social welfare scholarships are also available and scholarships purely on merit are given to three per cent of the strength. The other amenities available for the trainees are provision of an open-air theatre, vast playgrounds, free medical aid, workshop, cloth-ing and hostel accommodation to some students.

The Institute has permanent building with six workshops and an administrative block built on an area of 16 acres at a cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs. It is located at about two miles away from the city and is connected by the city bus service. The staff strength is 84.

The student strength is 765 with teaching staff of 74 and non-teaching staff, including ministerial staff of 15. Just like any other educational institution, it has got a Students' Union, Library and reading room. There is ample provision for extra-curricular activities like sports, games and Fine Arts. The N.C.C. Unit has a cadet strength of 159 during the year 1970-71.

APPENDIX No. 13

THE TELE-COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING CENTRE, KAKINADA

The Tele-Communications Training Centre for Andhra Circle of Posts and Telegraphs Department, Government of India was established in January, 1963. It is situated near Port Railway

Station. It is headed by an Assistant Engineer and imparts training in telegraphic communication systems to departmental personnel as well as to raw recruits of various cadres before they assume regular duties. The following is the progress made by the Institution since its inception.

Course	No. of persons trained so far
1. Telephone Operators	600
2. Telephone Inspectors	100
3. Engineering office clerks	60
4. Tele-typists, Telegraphists and Telephone Machanics	250
5. Wiremen	25
6. Postal signallers	25

Besides the above, the institution has arranged refresher courses for the departmental employees. The numbers of such persons trained so far in different courses are as follows :

Course	No. of persons received training
1. Telephone Inspectors	50
2. Telegraphists Hindi Morse	220
3. Phonogram point clerks	20
4. Linemen of Telephone	650
5. Teleprinter operators	5
6. [illegible]	8
7. Batterymen	10

It is ascertained that there is fixed intake to the institution. As and when the department recruits fresh candidates and promotes departmental employees to various technical posts, they are trained in the respective trades for enabling them to take up their new assignments in the department.

The training centre is in need of a hostel for the trainees. It is understood that efforts are being made to obtain a suitable site for construction of buildings for the hostel, training centre, staff quarters and play grounds.

APPENDIX No. 14

THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL : KAKINADA

1. The history of the Government General Hospital (Fig. 29), Kakinada dates back to the year 1856, when a Civil Dispensary was started in Jagannaickpur, the old part of the city, under a committee of management. This Civil Dispensary was taken over by the Municipality in the year 1871. Gradually a hospital came into being consisting of scattered huts and it was under the charge of a Civil Surgeon up to 1904, when the headquarters of the District Medical Officer was transferred from Rajahmundry to Kakinada. On the 1st of April, 1918, this Hospital was taken over by the Government, and the bed strength was then 64. An X-Ray plant was installed in the year 1930. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 190 and of in-patients was 65 in that year. When the daily average attendance of out-patients and in-patients was 600 and 200 respectively in the year 1940, the sanctioned bed strength of the hospital was increased to 185.

2. The Lady Havelock Maternity Hospital was started by the then District Board, Godavari District in the year 1895 in the heart of the city, and this was a gift of the Maharaja of Pithapuram. Sri Rao Bahadur Badam Venkataratnam garu gave a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000 for this hospital. It was opened by His Excellency Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras on 4-12-1903. This was also taken over by the Government in September, 1925. After acquiring the site of the present hospital adjoining the Lady Havelock Maternity Hospital by the Government in 1930, the construction of the new buildings for the Headquarters Hospital was takenup in the year 1936 and was completed in the year 1941. The old Hospital in Jagannaickpur was shifted to the new Headquarters Hospital and the Lady Havelock Maternity Hospital was merged with the Headquarters Hospital.

3. The bed strength of the hospital was increased from 400 to 450 in the year 1959 to meet the immediate minimum requirement of the Rangaraya Medical College and thereby the Headquarters Hospital was upgraded to a General Hospital by the Government on 14-10-1959 to serve as a teaching institution. To cope up with the teaching needs, and increasing demands for medical care, the hospital was reorganised and independent departments of various branches of medical subjects were opened in addition to various ancillary services like Blood Bank, V.D. Clinic T.B. clinic etc.

4. The upgraded Hospital with a sanctioned bed strength of 730 has a daily average attendance of 1,332 out-patients and 755 in-patients providing specialized treatment in various branches of Medical Sciences, Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Tuberculosis, E.N.T. Diseases, Opthalmology, Venereology, Dermatology, Dental Diseases, Orthopaedics, Psychiatry and Radium Therapy, teaching facilities on the clinical side to the students of the Rangaraya Medical College against its annual admission of 150 students, facilities for compulsory rotatory Housemanship to 104 House-Surgeons on rolls, training facilities to 115 pupil nurses and 40 A.N. Ms. on rolls and ancillary services of Blood Bank, Radiology, Laboratory and Family Planning.

5. There is a well organised and well equipped X-Ray department with four major diagnostic units (100 M.A., 200 M.A. 500 M.A. and MMR) and two portable units. About 100 cases are undertaken daily. There is also a blood bank with basic equipment.

6. The hospital is run by qualified and experienced staff consisting of about 15 civil surgeons (Professors & Lecturers), 44 Assistant Professors, 12 Assistant Surgeons and 100 Nurses. In addition, about 105 House Surgeons are on rolls apart from the ministerial staff and other categories of employees.

7. The hospital is now situated in an extensive area of over 20 acres with a number of modern buildings, well-laid blacktop roads and street lighting giving a picturesque appearance.

APPENDIX NO. 15

THE MEDICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (REGD.) KAKINADA AND SREE RANGARAYA MEDICAL COLLEGE, KAKINADA (FIG. 10).

1. The development of the C,S. Medical College, Bombay under the leadership of Dr. Jivaraj Mehta and the National Medical College, Calcutta under the leadership of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, the two earliest private Medical Colleges in India were the objects of admiration. The need of the country today is not only providing better medical facilities for the Public, especially for rural areas, but also in educating them in regard to proper hygiene, nutrition as well as Family Planning. The shortage of doctors in India is still posing a problem and to meet the situation the local members of the medical profession thought of sponsoring a 'Private Medical College'.

2. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao formerly a minister in the composite Madras State, took the example of Dr. T.M.A. Pai, pioneer of Medical Education under private enterprise and who was the founder-sponsor of Kasturba Medical College and several other educational institutions at Manipal collected a band of workers in 1958 and founded the "Medical Education Society" with the immediate object of starting a Medical College at Kakinada (Fig 10) through voluntary effort. Col. D. S. Raju formerly Union Deputy Minister for Health & Family Planning encouraged him in the venture. Being an Educationist and Administrator, Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao bore the whole burden of managing the college during its formative years as the Director of the Medical Education Society, Col. D. S. Raju as President, Dr. P.V.N. Raju as Treasurer and a group of devoted and leading Medical men in the Godavari Districts constituted the Executive Body of the Society. Donations were collected to a tune of Rs. 3 lakhs.

3. On behalf of Sri Mullapudi Venkata Rayudu Educational Trust Tanuku, its chairman Sri Mullapudi Harishchandra Prasad, has made a munificent donation of Rs. 5 lakhs to the College and on his request the college was named after his brother-in-law, Sri Pendyala Sree Ramachandra Venkata Krishna Ranga Rao, Zamindar of Dommeru, West Godavari District. Sri Harischandra Prasad was nominated as Vice-President of the Medical Education Society. Prominent among other donors was Sri Kotamarthi Venkanna, a generous businessman of Kakinada, who gifted 6½ acres of land for the construction of a hostel to the college students and it was named 'Vivekananda Vihara'. Sri Draksharama Choultry Trust represented by 'Pyda' family donated Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a Lecture Theatre in the College. The Malladi Satyalingam Naicker Charities Trust donated Rs. 10,000.

Management of the College :

4. From April, 1964, the Medical Education Society, who sponsored the Rangaraya Medical College have vested the Management and the assets of the college in a Governing Body which is an autonomous registered body, on which the Medical Education Society and the donors are represented. The Government is represented by the Secretary for Health, the Director Medical and Health Services, the Superintendent of the Government General Hospital, Kakinada and the District Collector, East Godavari District. The Andhra University Syndicate is represented by two nominees. The principal of the college is the ex-officio secretary.

5. The first batch of M.B.B.S. was started with 100 students on the 15th August, 1958 in the College. The formal inauguration

of the 'Rangaraya Memorial Medical College' was done on the 17th November, 1958. Post-graduate diploma courses were instituted from the year 1970-71.

6. Two hostels with accommodation for 400 boys and one Hostel with accommodation for 100 girls, all three-storeyed buildings, with all amenities and warden's quarters, and building for the pre-clinical department of the college were constructed in an area of about 76 acres acquired for the college on either side of the Kakinada-Pithapuram road about 1½ miles from the Hospital campus. A guest house, N.C.C. building, Cloak rooms for boys and girls, a canteen and a big auditorium to accommodate 1,000 persons were constructed in this campus with a provision for the construction of residential quarters for the staff. Ample provision has been made for all sports and games with extensive play grounds. A branch of Andhra Bank is functioning in this campus and serves as the pay office of the college. Three college buses run between the campus and the General Hospital for the convenience of the students and the staff.

7. Upto the year 1970, about 563 Medical Graduates have passed from the Portals of the College. The present strength of the college is 1,141 out of which 129 are girl students.

8. A total number of 53 students (37 boys and 16 girls) enjoyed the benefit of one or the other scholarship grants amounting to Rs. 57,128 during 1970-71, 19 men students were granted Rs. 5,200 as aid from the 'Students Aid Fund' for the year 1970. The figures for 1970-71 are not available. A 'Student Health Insurance Scheme' has been functioning in the college and Rs. 2,514 was spent towards the cost of drugs and other amenities to the sick students during 1970-71.

9. *Students' Association*: There is a Students' Association organised by the students of the College under the guidance of the Principal, who is its ex-officio President. It sponsors and Supervises the various extra curricular activities. Sports and Athletic Society, Dramatic Society, Magazine Society, Photographic Society, Film Society and general section are its component units. The Students' Magazine published annually by the Association serves as a medium for the expression of their academic, literary and other talents.

10. *Medical & Health Exhibition*: The college Students' Association has organised a Medical Health and Family Planning Exhibition during the year 1970-71. The staff and students have

taken interest in educating the public in the various aspects of mechanism of human body and also social medicine. About 55,000 people from all walks of Society in and around Kakinada have visited the exhibition.

11. *College N.C.C.*: The 3 (A) Medical Unit is located in the premises of the College for training both men and women students. This unit was first started in the year 1961 with a cadet strength of 120. The cadet strength during 1970-71 is 42 and all of them are males.

12. *Library*: The College has got a good library of its own for serving the needs of both the staff and students. It has 8,545 books of all varieties and subscribes for about 180 journals in various subjects.

13. *Co-operative Stores*: There is a College Co-operative Stores (Established on 12-1-1967) to cater to the needs of the students and the staff of the college. All items needed by the students and particularly text books, stethascopes, stationery articles are stocked for sale in the stores.

APPENDIX No. 16

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN KAKINADA TOWN

Sl. No.	Door Number (1961 Census)	Name of the Institution	Character of Medical Services	Administrative Authority	Number of beds		Average No. of out-patients per day	Total Number of		
					Free	Paid		Doctors	Nurses	Mid-wives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	2-15-2	Municipal (Ayurvedic Dispensary).	Ayurvedic	Municipal	..	..	125	1	..	..
2.	2-15-2	Maternity Centre	Allopathic	Do.	1	..	1	1	..	..
3.	3-14-19	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre.	Do.	Do.	2	..	1	..	..	10
4.	5-1-66	Rama Nursing Home	Do.	Private	Nil	10	30	2	..	2
5.	6-1-9	Jaikar 'X' Ray Institute	Do.	Do.	5	..	2	2	..	..
6.	7-5-6	Red Cross Maternity Centre.	Do.	Do.	7	..	2	..	..	1
7.	8-10-9	People's Nursing Home	Do.	Do.	..	20	20	1	..	5
8.	9-7-13	Chalapathi Rao Memorial Nursing Home.	Do.	Do.	..	12	20	1	..	2
9.	9-1-30	Sri Boggavarapu Dispensary.	Ayurvedic	Municipal	..	..	29	1	..	..
10.	10-4-32	Dispensary	Allopathic	Private	..	..	4	1	..	..
11.	10-3-17	Victoria Nursing Home	Do.	Do.	10	10	3	1	1	2
12.	11-1-28	Mitra Dispensary	Do.	Do.	..	..	10	1	..	1
13.	11-11-12	Kasturi Clinic	Do.	Do.	..	2	50	1	..	..

4. 12-2-21A	Homeopathic Dispensary	Homeopathic	Do.	..	..	25	1	..	..
15. 13-1-3	Bala Nursing Home	Allopathic	Do.	..	6	20	2	1	..
16. 18-1-41	Tirumala Nursing Home	Do.	Do.	..	12	50	1	2	..
17. 14-8-1	Sastri's Clinic	Do.----	Do.	25	..	25	1	4	..
18. 18-12-17	Srinivasa Vydya Seva Sadan.	Ayurvedic	Do.	..	..	20	1	..	..
19. 20-8-62	Dr. K. T. Mathans	Dental	Do.	..	..	5	2	..	..
20. 20-1-17	Dr. Y. C. Linn	Do.	Do.	..	..	10	1	..	..
21. 21-1-16	Dr. Jagannatham Clinic	Allopathic	Do.	4	4	10	1	..	..
22. 22-2-6A	Neela Nursing Home	Do.	Do.	..	10	15	1	..	..
23. 25-6-23	Dr. J. Laxman Rao Dispensary.	Ayurvedic	Do.	..	..	40	1	..	..
24. 25-5-23	Seela Clinic	Allopathic	Do.	..	..	15	1	..	..
25. 27-9-19	Chandra Dispensary	Do.	Do.	..	..	21	1	..	..
26 27-4-31	Dr. Ramachandra Rao Dispensary.	Do.	Do.	..	..	25	1	..	..
27. 27-4-10	Dental Clinic	Do.	Do.	..	..	2	1	..	..
28. 29-9-15	Hari Memorial Hospital	Do.	Do.	..	..	20	1	1	..
29. 32-8-46	Dr. Viswanatham Dispensary	Ayurvedic	Do.	..	..	10	1	..	..
30. 32-8-38	Dr. Suranna Hospital	Allopathic	Do.	..	..	20	1	..	..
31. 35-5-10	Hanuman Dispensary	Homeopathic.	Do.	..	..	25	1	..	..
32. 37-6-8	Venkataramana Dispensary	Allopathic	Do.	..	..	20	1	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	37-2-18A	Hospital	Ayurvedic	Private	..	..	20	1	..	..
34.	38-1-9	Prasad Dispensary	Do.	Do.	..	..	10	1	..	..
35.	38-1-16	Ramana Dispensary	Allopathic	Do.	..	..	20	1	..	..
36.	38-1-26	Dr. Srinivasa Dispensary	Do.	Do.	..	..	20	1	..	..
37.	41-1-12	Venkateswara Dispensary	Allopathic & Ayurvedic	Do.	..	..	20	1	..	1
38.	42-14-19	Municipal Dispensary	Ayurvedic	Municipal	..	..	188	1	..	1
39.	42-1-5	P. R. Jaggannadha Maternity Centre	Allopathic	Private	4	..	15	1	..	2
40.	44-14-10	Jagganadha Hospital	Ayurvedic	Do.	..	..	N. A.	1	..	..
41.	45-5-13	Royal Dispensary	Do.	Do.	..	..	5	1	..	..
42.	50-6-8	Vivekavani Parasara Sangam	Homeopathic	Do.	..	..	N. A.	1	..	..
43.	50-5-15	Municipal Dispensary	Allopathic	Municipal	..	..	70	1	..	2
44.	50-3-1	Sri G. D. Narasimhan Dispensary	Do.	Private	..	..	N. A.	1	..	..
45.	52-7-5	P. B. Srinivasa Rao Dispensary	Ayurvedic	Do.	..	..	5	1	..	..
46.	54-1-3	V. Suryanarayana Murthy Dispensary	Do.	Do.	..	..	3	1	..	..
47.	54-6-3A	Mulukulla Achutha Ramaiah Charity Trust Dispensary	Allopathic	Do.	N. A.	N. A.	100	1	1	1
48.	55-5-2	Eswara Ayurvedic Nilayam	Ayurvedic	Do.	..	..	15	1	..	..
49.	57-3-16A	Ramadas Nursing House	Allopathic	Do.	N. A.	N. A.	10	1	1	..

50.	59-20-5	Sri Veerabhadra Rao Dispensary	Do.	Do.	..	..	10	1	..	..
51.	.	Ramadas Clinic	Do.	Do.	N. A.	N. A.	30	1	1	..
52.	.	Dispensary	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	400	2	1	1
53.	.	Municipal Maternity Dispensary	Allopathic	Municipal	N. A.	N. A.	10	1	..	2
54.	..	Rajeswari Nursing Home	Do.	Private	..	2	20	1	..	2
55.	.	P. Ch. Mepl. Ayurvedic Dispensary	Ayurvedic	Municipal	..	..	75	..	..	..
56.	.	Poly Clinic	Allopathic	Private	..	..	20	1	1	..
57.	.	Kotiess Nursing Home	Do.	Do.	..	30	30	2	8	4
58.	.	Govt. General Hospital	Do.	Govt.	700	..	1,351	71	N. A	N. A.
59.	..	Engineering College Dispensary	Do.	Do.	2	..	133	1	2	..
60.	..	Sri Surya Prakash Ashramam	Nuturopathic	Private	15	..	20	2	2	..
61.	..	E. S. I. Hospital	Allopathic	Govt.	2	..	..	3	6	..
		Total			777	118	3,275	137	32	39

APPENDIX No. 17

FREQUENCY OF PASSENGER BUS SERVICE TO OUT-STATIONS FROM KAKINADA

Sl. No.	From	To	No. of trips	Time	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kakinada	Danayyapeta	5	5·35	17.00
2.	,,	Yanam	13	5·30	19.30
3.	,,	Rachapalli	3	8·10	18.10
4.	,,	Narsipatnam	4	6·45	11.20
5.	,,	Ravulapalem	4	5·30	16.20
6.	,,	Annavaram	3	8·20	17.50
7.	,,	Pyna	7	6·15	18.00
8.	,,	Mandapeta	5	5·45	17.30
9.	,,	Rajahmundry	26	5·15	19.30
10.	,,	Kothakota	1	6·20	..
11.	,,	Tuni	24	4·40	18.20
12.	,,	Kottam	5	5·05	18.00
13.	,,	Uppada	10	4·50	14.15
14.	,,	Eleswaram	10	6·00	18.10
15.	,,	Atchuutapuram	2	11·55	19.00
16.	,,	Kapileswarapuram	11	6·45	17.50
17.	,,	Siddantam	3	7·20	13.45
18.	,,	Kothapeta	5	6·10	19.30
19.	,,	Devipatnam	2	7·00	13·00
20.	,,	Gokavaram	9	4·40	16·45
21.	,,	Kotipalli	30	5·55	20·45
22.	,,	Kuyyeru	6	6·30	18.10
23.	,,	Kajuluru	4	6·50	18.30
24.	,,	Sakhinetipalli	4	5·15	15·05
25.	,,	Gogannamatam	1	5 45	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Kakinada	Bendamurlanka	1	7·00	..
27.	„	Sarabhavaram	3	7·40	18·40
28.	„	Y. Rayavaram	6	7·45	17·30
29.	„	Kutravada	2	5·45	14·45
30.	„	Pedasankarlapudi	1	7·30	..
31.	„	Samalkota (via) Pithapuram	6	6·00	18·45
32.	„	Geddanapalli	3	7·25	17·05
33.	„	Kattamuru	6	6·55	21·45
34.	„	Narsapur	2	5·00	13·45
35.	„	Tamarada	3	8·30	20·45
36.	„	Peekeru	2	11·40	18·05
37.	„	Vijayanagaram	2	5·30	13·20
38.	„	Parvatipuram	1	7·45	..
39.	„	Seeleru	1	7·15	..
40.	„	Yellamilli	5	5·30	19·10
41.	„	Hyderabad	½	17·00	*
42.	„	Visakhapatnam	2	4·00	14·40
43.	„	Eluru	2	N.A.	N.A.
44.	„	Amalapuram	6	N.A.	N.A.
45.	„	Vijayawada	2	N.A.	N.A

*Arrives at 10.00 hrs. and leaves at 17.00½hrs.

APPENDIX No. 18

THE POULTRY RESEARCH STATION AT KAKINADA

The poultry research station located on 39 acres was established in the year 1960 by the State Government with the primary object of conducting preliminary research on poultry husbandry and supplying pure-bred stock to the Panchayat Samithis in the two Godavari districts. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research provided funds for 'Aseel Breeding Scheme' in 1961 which aimed at conducting research on 'Aseel' birds, the indigenous breed famous for its stamina and fighting qualities. The results proved that these qualities can well be utilised for producing economical table birds by crossing them with exotic breeds besides confirming their useful trait in yielding quality dressed meat of about 70 to 75 per cent of the live weight containing plenty of delicious breast meat. The taste and flavour of the meat are believed to be better than any of the exotic breeds though they have low fertility, egg production and hatchability.

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University took over the station in the year 1967 with the object of conducting research in the field of poultry to cater to the usefulness of the poultry farmers besides concentrating on scientific study of problems of poultry breeding, nutrition, husbandry and managemental aspects. It has over 3,000 fowls of various age-groups in continuous breeding including 'White Leghorn', 'Rhode Island red' and 'Aseels'. It spends about one lakh of rupees every year in research programmes. Under a long range programme, 'M-line', 'My-chix', and 'American' varieties of White Leghorn are maintained for breeding purposes to evolve a high yielding variety.

The station has undertaken various research programmes to achieve higher levels of production in pure breeds of poultry to obviate the need to import exotic breeds. Last year, the station had undertaken research on the effect of supplementation of 'crude rice bran oil', a cheap by-product locally available, to explore the feasibility of introducing broiler ration for growth and livability response. The results proved to be encouraging. Several research projects had been started besides performing regular [illegible] like custom hatching at nominal cost, training poultry farmers, Gram Sevaks and trainees of the School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta. The station had supplied 2,083 pedigree stock and 1,216 table birds to poultry breeders besides 15,729 table eggs and 1,230 hatching eggs during 1970-71. It has hatching facilities for 3,000 eggs at a time and extends them to small poultry farmers. Hatching of duck eggs during winter

months of the year is a common feature of the station. Last year 2,700 duck eggs belonging to poultry farmers were hatched.

4. Lack of housing facilities has been continuous inconvenience for experimental work. Formation of internal roads and barbed wire fencing all round are some of the needs of the station. During the cyclone of November, 1969, the station sustained heavy loss of Rs. 16,000 worth of live-stock.

5. Thus, the poultry research station at Kakinada has been playing its role in conducting trials on the problems of poultry breeding, nutrition and husbandry. Poultry breeding as an economic activity is gaining popularity in the villages. To the increasing number of poultry breeders, the research station is providing with the latest techniques of poultry breeding besides supplying them with improved high egg-yielding strains.

APPENDIX No. 19

THE CATTLE-CUM-DAIRY FARM, KAKINADA

1. The farm, which has been under the control of the State Animal Husbandry Department, was established in the year 1960 in Kakinada. The three-fold objective of the farm has been to produce pedigree breeding bulls of the Murrah and Ongole variety for supplying to the semen banks and Samithis, to do extension work on improved methods of livestock breeding, feeding and management activities and to supply clean and hygienic milk to the people as well as public institutions like Government General Hospital etc.

2. The farm is located on 790 acres site (it excludes the 158 acres of land transferred to the port Department), of which 10 acres are used for roads and buildings, 70 acres for cultivation, 310 acres for grazing and 400 acres is left fallow. Most of the land depends on rains for growing fodder. The farm has a tractor and a trailer. Only 8 acres of land is being irrigated by the Ramanayyapeta irrigation channel and this can be raised to 70 acres if regular supply of water is ensured. Paragrass which is drought resistant and which gives about 8 cuttings is grown in 8 acres of land and feeds livestock numbering 165 in all. Trials are also being made to compute a cheap ration with the industrial and agricultural by-products like tapioca residue, salt

seed, cake and tamarind seed to reduce the costs of feeding without any deleterious effect on milk yield and general health of the animal.

3. Cross breeding programme between Ongole and Brown Swiss breeds is being undertaken since 1967-68. During 1969-70, four heifers for Ongole-Brown-Swiss cross have calved and milk production of these has been found to be 100 per cent more than their mothers. The average milk yield was recorded as 10 kgs per day. An interesting observation has been made on the seven Ongole heifers which were fed with copper Sulphate, that all of them matured at ages ranging from 1 year 7 months to 2 years. Different breeds of heifers are also kept on a high level of nutrition to study its effect on body weight which is presumed to have direct bearing on early maturity. A detailed experiment has been conducted on Murrah heifers also to induce early maturity by feeding them with copper sulphate.

4. The farm is now engaged in a study of field problems. The big problem faced by the livestock breeders has been the high rate of mortality (70 per cent) in buffalo calves including Murrah breed. The mortality is found to be due to the presence of ringworms in the calves. Experiments are being conducted on six-week and under grown calves by treating them with 'PREPALIN' (Vitamin-A) to study its effect on growth and capacity to develop resistance to diseases. The trial revealed that if the calves are given one injection of Prepalin (3 lakhs) I.U. every month up to the age of nine to ten months, then the calves will have better growth and develop high resistance to disease. Besides if treatment for deworming with antihelminthics at regular intervals for about six months, the mortality is reduced to 10 per cent.

5. Now the cattle are effected by a skin disease called 'Dermatitis'. Most of the cross breed calves are badly afflicted with it. Grafts of the affected part were sent to the various research laboratories for culturing. Meanwhile a trial treatment of the disease is ,being done with the application of a type of leaves known locally as 'Dirisina Aaku' after exhausting allopathic treatment. The results of the treatment for 20 days continuously are quite encouraging.

6. During 1970-71 of the total production of over 71,000 kgs. of milk, over 19,000 kgs. were fed to the calves and about 52,000 kgs. were sold. The expenditure on farm is about Rs. 1.55 lakhs every year.

7. Thus the cattle-cum-dairy Farm at Kakinada has contributed in improving and increasing quality livestock by supplying exotic cross breeds to the breeders. It is also assisting those who are taking up dairy farm as a means to augment their income.

APPENDIX No. 20

REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

1. The people of Indian origin living in Burma since a very long time were repatriated by the Burmese Government and the Indian Government have taken necessary steps to rehabilitate them. The Indian Government have arranged camps for them at different places in India and Kakinada happened to be one of them.

2. Over 250 families (Fig. 30) consisting of about 1,000 persons from Burma have immigrated to Kakinada by batches commencing from the year 1965.

3. The persons with business or trade background are being assisted to set up their own business or trade. And also, members of the family who have plans to set up business, trade profession of their own taste are being financed to the tune of Rs. 5,000.

4. Some families are engaged in trades like kirana, tea stalls, fruits, fancy goods, ready made garments, fish, fuel, cloth, hardware, glass-ware, milk, vegetables, motor parts, cycle repairing and professions like saloons, laundry, tailoring and lime grinding. The advancing of loans were commenced from the year 1965-66 onwards. The amounts advanced year-wise and the number of families covered are as follows:—

Year	No. of trades	No. of families covered	Amount so far paid (Rs.)
1965-66	15	136	50,235
1966-67	16	128	53,060
1967-68	17	40	45,850
1968-69	19	102	50,150
1969-70	15	67	51,800
1970-71	16	78	74,200

5. The above amounts include the renewal of assistance from year to year.

6. The Government have also extended vocational training facilities for the children of the repatriate families.

7. Two boys sponsored by the Government are under-going training as sailors in Merchant Shipping at Visakhapatnam and two have already completed training and are employed. One boy is undergoing tractor and heavy Earth Moving Equipment training in Madhya Pradesh. Four boys were deputed to undergo training in technical trades like fitter, welder etc., in the Industrial Training Institute, Mana, Madhya Pradesh. Six persons were employed in a spinning mill at Rajahmundry.

8. Supply of text books, free of cost and a stipend of Rs. 40 per month to the students of the repatriates and age concession of 3 years for employment are some of the concessions extended to the boys of the Burma Repatriates.

9. All the families are residing in rented houses. The Government have acquired an extent of 6 acres at a cost of Rs. 20,000 for construction of dwellings to the repatriates. The Government is proposing to take up the construction of dwellings to accommodate about 240 families at Rs. 4,600 per dwelling which includes the cost of the land. The scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

APPENDIX No. 21

MASTER PLAN

1. The various problems that are dealt with in the Master Plan report relate to the growth of population and consequent need for providing dwellings, the intermingling of land uses and provision of sufficient infra-structure to sustain the growth of the city by providing varied industrial expansion, public utility and service facilities. Keeping in view the existing facilities, the future requirements were assessed for the projected population of 1981 and 1991. The population of the city in 1981 and 1991 has been arrived at 1.86 lakhs and 2.25 lakhs respectively. The following are Master Plan proposals for the alround development of the city.

2. **Housing**: A reduction in the density in the core area has been proposed to obtain the minimum standard of open spaces and their facilities. Shift of wholesale market, godowns and the transport offices has been proposed, to a new proposed business centre to relieve the congestion in the residential localities. Shift of population to proposed new residential colonies has also been proposed. The net requirement of dwellings by 1981 and 1991 has been assessed at 41,300 and 49,975 respectively. The additional dwellings are required to be built by the State Housing Board, Public Housing Agencies and Private individuals.

3. **Commercial:** The Development in the existing commercial area is haphazard and congested, the redevelopment of the area has been proposed. One vegetable market has been proposed on the East of the Railway line. As the present location of the timber depots is not conducive for the business, shifting of them to the north-western corner of the city on the road leading to Samalkot has been proposed. New shopping centres have been proposed in each of the residential localities. The total commercial workers has been assessed to be 16,386 persons by 1991.

4. **Industries:** The total industrial working force has been assessed at 15,524 by 1991. The area required for service industry, light industry and heavy industry has been assessed at 70 acres, 175 acres and 230 acres respectively. An Integrated Fisheries Development centre for fishing and fish based industries has been proposed by the side of the Boat Building Yard.

5. **Slum clearance and rehabilitation:** As the households in the slum areas belong to weaker section of the society, the slums have to be either improved or rehabilitated according to the principles of environmental sanitation in different areas of the city. The Fisheries Department along with the improvement of fishing industry may consider the provision of housing for fishermen.

6. **Education:** A High School of 1,000 students and 4 or 5 primary schools are proposed for every 15,000 population. A total of 22 new elementary schools, 9 new high schools and one more new college have been proposed to be opened to meet the requirements of the estimated population by 1991 in a phased programme. The location of these institutions has also been suggested.

7. **Hospitals:** As it is necessary to have one dispensary for every 25,000 population, 4 more new dispensaries have been proposed to be opened on a phased programme.

8. **Sanitation:** In addition to the existing facilities, construction of some more public latrines at all important places so as to avoid the nuisance on the road margins, open drains etc. urinals and bath rooms in busy commercial localities and public places have been proposed. Besides the above, the underground drainage scheme has also been proposed to be implemented in a phased programme.

9. **Recreational facilities:** Development of the areas covered by tanks as parks, pieces of lands along the canals as garden strips, one park adjacent to the proposed college have been proposed. A multi-purpose stadium with shops, one reading room for every 15,000 population have also been proposed. Beach road has been suggested to meet the future recreational demands.

10. **Transport:** A functional transport net work has been proposed to give direct access to the regional net work of high way and to segregate the local traffic. A new bus depot has been proposed near to the proposed stadium grounds. As the existing bridge on salt-creek could not meet the traffic demand during peak hours, another bridge has been proposed to enable the direct traffic from Kotipalli or Yanam side to go towards the proposed bus depot. Two over bridges are suggested, one on Pithapuram road and another on Vallabhai street

11. **Water Supply:** The estimated water requirement is 30 gallons per day per head. On this basis, the 1991 estimated population requires 68 lakh gallons of water per day. To meet the present shortage as well as the future needs, a comprehensive water supply scheme has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.

12. **Extension of the City:** For the effective control of land development it has been proposed to extend the Municipal limits from 30.16 Sq. Kms. to 104.5 Sq. Kms. (40.82 Sq. Miles) by including the adjacent villages viz. Vakalapudi and Valasapakalu, Sarpavaram, Ganganapalli, Chidiga, Kovvuru, Parts of Turangi and Pagadalapeta, Nadakuduru, etc.

13. **Finance and Administration:** The Constitution of Town Planning Trust for implementing the plan proposals on a phased programme has been proposed. The loans and grants from Government, contribution by the Municipality and necessary financial assistance by way of loans from the Central Revolving Fund Schemes and loans from Life Insurance Corporation Funds are the expected sources of finance to the proposed 'Town Planning Trust'.

14. Thus the Master Plan for Kakinada city is a broad based one. Land acquisition and development schemes, housing schemes, augmentation of water supply and drainage schemes and provision of other community facilities have been suggested for implementation on a phased programme to meet the estimated population of 2.25 lakhs by 1991.

APPENDIX No. 22

MUNICIPAL RATE SCHEDULE

1. The municipality levies the following taxes, cesses etc. in order to meet the expenditure on different items. From 1-10-'71, property tax is levied for six months under the following on the basis of rental value of the buildings:

1	For General works	6 %
2.	Water and drainage taxes	3⅛%
3.	Scavenging tax	1½%
4.	Lighting tax	2%
	Total	13½%

Prior to 1-10-'71, property tax was 2½%. The increase is on account of lighting tax.

2. Vacant land tax is levied at 1⅜% of the capital value of the land for 6 months. Education cess is levied 13% of property tax for six months. Library cess is levied at 4 paise per rupee of property tax for half year.

CARTS, VEHICLES AND ANIMAL TAXES

Taxes on carts and vehicles are levied at the following rates:

Type of Vehicle	*Rate per year from 1-4-72 onwards*
1	2	3
1. Four wheeled vehicle drawn by one or more animals	Rs. P
(a) Private	30 00
(b) Taxi	50.00

1	2	3
		Rs. P.
2.	Two wheeled vehicle drawn by one or more animals:	
	(a) Private	10·00
	(b) Taxi	15·00
3.	Cycle rickshaw excluding those drawn by owner	10·00
4.	Cycle or Tricycle (Taxi)	6·00
5.	Perambulators or Push carts	
	(a) Private	6·00
	(b) Taxi	8·00

Numbering fees for each 0·50 Paise.

ANIMAL TAXES

Taxes are levied at the following rates for domesticated animals :

1.	Elephant	24·00
2.	Camel	12·00
3.	Ass	1·00
4.	Dog	1·00
5.	Pig	1·00
6.	Goat/Sheep	1·00

PROFESSIONAL TAX :

Professional tax is levied at the following rates on all individuals who carry on business, occupation, employment or profession for not less than 120 days in any year:

No. of Category	*Annual income range*	*Annual Profession tax from 1-4-1968*
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Over and above Rs. 30,000	250
2.	Rs. 26,000 and above but not exceeding Rs. 30,000	220
3.	Rs. 24,000 .. Do. .. Rs. 26,000	200
4.	Rs. 22,000 Do Rs 24,000	170

1	2	3
5.	Rs. 20,000 and above but not exceeding Rs. 22,000	160
6.	Rs. 18,000 Do. Rs. 20,000	150
7.	Rs. 16,000 Do. Rs. 18,000	140
8.	Rs. 14,000 Do. Rs. 16,000	130
9.	Rs. 12,000 Do. Rs. 14,000	100
10.	Rs. 9,600 Do. Rx. 12,000	70
11.	Rs. 7,200 Do. Rs. 9,600	50
12.	Rs. 6,000 Do. Rs. 7,200	30
13.	Rs. 3,600 Dc. Rs. 6,000	16
14.	Rs. 2,400 Do. Rs. 3,600	8
15.	Rs. 1,200 Do. Rs. 2,400	4

Annual licences fees are collected on different types of business as specified below from 1-4-'72 onwards:

Nature of business establishment	*Annual licence fee*
1	2
	Rs. P.
1. (a) Dry cleaning or Petrel washing	40·00
(b) Preparation of boiled rice through machines in factories	200·00
2. Preparation of boiled rice thr ough devices other than mechanical	50·00
3. Boiling of Camphor/fats/sulphur	
Storing or using otherwise of:	
1 Raw manure	75.00
2. Hides	30.00
3. Blood	30·00
4. Skins	50·00
5. Fish	12·00
6. For cleaning and storing fish or other food products from sea	200·00
7. Horns	20·00
8. Tannery of hides and skins	100·00
9. For storing or selling groundnut, etc. oil cakes	100·00

1	2
	Rs. P.
10. Dyeing and washing of yarn	10·00
11. Manufacturing soaps by non-mechanical processes	100·00
12. Manufacturing soaps by machines	100·00
13. Manufacturing soaps by non-mechanical processes	25·00
14. Dyeing by non-mechanical process	25·00
15. Dyeing coir	100·00
16. Boiling of oil in factories	15·00
17. Oil presser in factories for each	25·00
18. Extracting oil through iron presses	15·00
19. Burning bricks of all sizes	60·00
20. Burning tiles of all sizes	40·00
21. Lime kiln	50·00
22. Manufacture, storage and sale of fertilizers, sagu	100·00
23. Manufacture of bidis	50·00
24. Manufacture of Cigars on wholesale basis	75·00
25. Manufacture of Cigars on retail basis with more than 5 workers	30·00
26. Manufacture of Cigars with less than 5 workers	8·00
27. Manufacturing and sale of snuff (Wholesale)	40·00
28. Manufacturing and sale of snuff (Retail)	10·00
29. Manufacture of Crackers and Gun powder	100·00
30. Public halting places like Choultry and rest houses other than Government and local Boards	70·00
31. Lodges earning Rs. 20 and below per month	10·00
,, ,, Rs. 20 and below Rs. 50 per month	15·00
,, ,, Rs. 50 and below Rs. 100 per month	30·00
,, ,, above Rs. 100 per month	50·00
32. Lodges with refreshment and meals facilities :	
Class I	400·00
Class II	300·00
Class III	200·00
33. Lodges with meals or refreshment facilities :	
Class I	300·00
Class II	200·00
Class III	100·00
34. Coffee and Meals hotels :	
Class I	300·00
Class II	200·0 0
Class III	100·00

1	2
35. Coffee or meals hotels :	Rs. P.
Class I	150·00
Class II	100·0
Class III	75·00
36. Small Tea or Coffee hotels including Canteens	50·00
37. Stalls with coffee/tea only	30·00

Classification of refreshment stalls, coffee hotels and meals hotels is done by the Municipal Commissioner or Municipal Health Officer generally depending on the monthly rental value of buildings or number of workers at their discretion.

So far as Kakinada city is concerned a class I hotel is one which pays a monthly rent of Rs. 60 or employs more than 10 workers. A class II hotel is one which pays a monthly rent of Rs. 40 or employs 5 to 10 workers. A class III hotel is one which pays Rs. 40 and below as monthly rent to the building and engages not more than 4 workers.

	Rs. P.
Grinders run on animal power	15·00
Lodging houses accommodating 10 persons and below	50·00
Lodging houses accommodating more than 10 persons and below 30 persons.	100·00
Lodging houses accommodating more than 30 persons	150·00
Student hostels recognised by Government are exempted from paying licence fee	
Sheep-pen for keeping 20 or more sheep	12·00
Pig-sty for keeping 10 or more pigs	12·00
Cattle sheds for keeping 10 or more cattle	12·00
Sweetmeat shops Class I	75·00
Sweetmeat shops Class II	
(Classification is made on the basis of monthly rent paid by the shop owner—paying more than Rs. 30 per month Class I and less than Rs. 30 Class II).	
Bakery (Class I — Rs. 20 and above rent)	75·00
(Class II — Rs. 20 and less)	40·00

	Rs. P.
Punukulu, pesaratlu, etc. preparing and selling in the market (large scale)	10·00
Punukulu and pasarat	2·00
Bengal gram, peas etc., preparing and selling	
Class I	30·00
Class II	20·00
Manufacturing of icecream , ice, ice fruits	75·00
Manufacturing of Soda (with frizideer)	40·00
Manufacturing of Soda (without frizideer)	20·00
Preserving medicines in Frizideer	10·00
Liquor, beer, and other alcoholic drinks	50·00
Beer, Wine, arrack, Brandy, Whisky etc., narcotic drugs — preserving and selling.	500·00
Non-vegetarian hotels with bar	500·00
Bamboos and rafters stocking and sales	50·00
Firewood — retail	25·00
Firewood, charcoal retail sales	40·00
Firewood, charcoal wholesale	100·00
Firewood, wholesale	75·00
Railway coal stocking and wholesale trade	75·00
Railway coal stocking and retail sale	20.00
Charcoal stocking and wholesale trade	60·00
Charcoal stocking and retail sale	20·00
For wholesale stocking and sale of timber	
For turnover above Rs. 12,000	300·00
For turnover Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000	150·00
For turnover upto Rs. 6,000	100·00
ute fibre upto 2 Kandelu (Spindles)	1·00
Jute fibre 2 to 20 Kandelu	4·00
Jute fibre 20 to 100 Kandelu	16·00
Jute fibre 100 and above Kandelu	32·00
Coir fibre below 10 Tons	25·00

	Rs. P.
Coir fibre above 20 Tons	250.00
Coir , ropes etc.	10·00
Stocking and sale of grass–green or dry	20·00
Palmyrah leaf articles	20·00
Stocking and sale of paper above 50 reams (Class I)	30·00
Stocking and sale of paper upto 50 reams (Class II)	15·00
(P) Stocking and wholesale trade of all oils	150·00
Stocking and retail sale of oils with turnover above Rs. 12,000 per year	100·00
Stocking and retail sale of oils with turnover Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000.	50·00
Stocking and retail sale of oils below Rs. 6,000	30·00
(Q) Manufacturing and sale of Gur (jaggery)	20·00
Manufacturing and sale of Gur candy (Patika bellamu)	40·00
Preparation of sharbath (other than household industry and cottage industry scales)	50·00
(R) Stocking and sale of crackers (during October-November for Deepavali festival)	75·00
Petromax and gas lights — hiring upto 10	10·00
Petromax and gas lights — hiring above 10	20·00
(S) Stocking and sale of inflammable articles	
(1) Bengali match boxes	50·00
(2) Match boxes (over and above 2 Grosses)	30·00
Stocking and sale of plastic and celluloid articles	
Wholesale	50·00
Retail	30.00
Stocking of Cinema films upto 20 lbs.	25 00
Stocking and sale of spir	75·00
Husk—burnt or unburnt	30·00
Stocking and sale of Kerosene	
50 litres to 300 litres	20.00
300 litres to 500 litres	50·00
above 500 litres	75·00

		Rs. P.
	Mobile oil, engine oil and other lubricating oils	60·00
	Stocking tobacco	75·00
	Stocking and sale of tar	30·00
	Goods made of petrol and stocking	
	Calgas	75·00
	Carbon dioxide cylinders	50·00
	All kinds of acids	50·00
(T)	Wholesale trade of cotton	75.00
	Retail trade of cotton	20.00
	Raw cotton retail sale	15·00
(U)	Cleansing gold and silver with acids	50.0 0
	Manufacturing, stocking and sale of nut powder	10·00
	Manufacturing lids/corks of bottles	40.00
	Paints, varnishes, turpentines manufacturing and sale	60·00
	Retreading and vulcanizing old tyres	25·00
	Battery charging	25·00
	Welding with gas or arc	25·00
	Manufacturing and stocking phenyl	15·00
(V)	Fuel used for machines and industries other than those notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette.	50·00
(W)	Manufacture of industrial equipment which cause danger to health, property etc.	25·00
	Preparation of sharbath with essence or fruit juice	40·00
	Printing presses, Litho presses and type institutes where 5 to 9 persons work.	10·00
	,, above 9 persons work	20·00
	Stocking and sale of cement	75·00
	Metal works other than gold and silver using electric power	30·00
	Metal works other than gold and silver without using electric power Class I	20·00
	,, Class II	15·00
	Workshops for body building and repairing of lorries and buses	50·00
	Body building and repairing of rickshaws	25·00
	Manufacturing of trunk boxes	50·00

	Rs. P
Manufacturing of iron and steel goods	100·00
Section 260	
Rearing of cattle on commercial scale (for profit) upto 3 Cattle	5·00
above 3 cattle	10·00
Sheep and goats upto 10	10·00
Horses (2 and above)	8·00
Section 275 *A*	
Sale of milk through carriages	50·00
Stocking and sale of butter and ghee on wholesale basis	50·00
Stocking and sale of butter and ghee on retail basis	25·00
Section 288	
Sale of mutton, fish and chicken in municipal market	25·00
Sale of mutton, fish and chicken outside municipal market	50·00
Sale of fish in the market	15·00
Sale of fish outside the market	15·00
Sale of chicken and eggs in the market/outside the market	10·00
Section 289	
Pedlars/Street hawkers	20·00
Hawkers selling ghee or butter or curd	15·00
Selling eatables with tea/coffee	20.00
Selling tea/coffee without eatables	15·00
Selling soda	5·00
Section 264	

SCHEDULE 1

Machines run with electric power :

1. Construction of rectifiers and transformers irrespective of K.V.A. capacity in all places including cinema halls	10·00
2. Constructions upto 1 Horse power	2·00
3. Constructions 1 to 4 H.P.	5·00

		Rs. P
4.	Constructions 5 to 9 H.P.	15·00
5.	„ 10 to 25 H.P	50·00
6.	„ 25 to 50 H.P.	75·00
7.	„ 50 to 100 H.P.	100.00
8.	„ 100 to 200 H.P. Re 1·00 in addition to every H.P. above 100 H.P.	100 00
9.	„ 200 to 500 H.P. 50 paise for every H.P. over 200 H.P.	200·00
10.	„ 500 H.P. and over — for every additional H.P. over 500 H.P. 25 paise upto a maximum of Rs. 450	350.00

SCHEDULE 2

1.	For household construction works upto 1 H.P.	2·00
2.	For other constructions upto 1 H.P.	3·00
3.	Do. 1 to 5 H.P.	10·00
4.	Do. 5 to 10 H.P.	25·00
5.	Do. 10 to 20 H.P.	35·00
6.	Do 20 to 30 H.P.	60·00
7.	Do.. 30 to 40 H.P.	75·00
8.	Do. 40 to 100 H.P.	100·00
9.	Do. 100 to 200 H.P. Re. 1 for every 1 H. P. over 100 H.P.	100·00
10.	Do. 200 to 500 H.P. 50 paise for every 1 H.P. over 100 H.P.	200·00
11.	Over 500 H.P. 25 paise for every 1 H.P. over 500 H.P. upto a maximum of Rs. 450.	350·00

Section 269

Temporary use of electric power for cinema publicity or other entertainments	33·50
For every additional machine, huller, crusher, decorator, oil press, etc used in floor mills not using electric power	10·00
For every additional machine huller, crusher, decorator, oil press, etc. used in mills not using electric power (fees are collected depending on the motor capacity of the petrol pump and air compressor)	20.00

SECTION 289	Rs.	P.
For every individual engaged in slaughtering, sale of fish and chicken.	10	.00
Under prevention of Food Adulteration Act Rule 50 clauses A to Q. for every Kirana shop or shops given below, Rs. is 15.00 collected.	15	.00

(A) Milk of all categories and varieties . . . .
(B) Preparations made of milk . . . . . .
(C) Eatable fats from cattle . . . . . .
(D) Eatable oils from vegetables . . . . . .
(E) Eatable fats . . . . . .
(F) Eatables prepared from flours, Preparations made of flours, starch, condiments, seeds, etc. including those prepared in bakeries. . . . . .
(G) Carbonated water, beverages without liquor . . .
(H) Tea, Coffee and Chikory. . . . . .
(I) Sugar and jaggery of all verieties. . . . . .
(J) Spices and condiments, mustard, asafotida, etc. . .
(K) Sweet smelling articles, etc. . . . . .
(L) Sweet preparations . . . . . .
(M) Sweet and hot preparations . . . . . .
(N) Ice candies . . . . . .
(O) Eatable jilletin articles . . . . . .
(P) Molasses . . . . . .
(Q) Coconuts . . . . . .

APPENDIX No 23

TABLES [1 to 67]

These tables are built up from the 225 household schedules canvassed during the field work conducted in December 1970—January 1971

TABLE NO. 1

HOUSES BY WALL MATERIAL BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Material with which walls are built of					Remarks
		Mud	Bricks	Stones	Stone and bricks	Pucca plastering with any of the material in cols. 3 to 6 inside	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adi-Andhra	7	8	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	1	2	..	..	4	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	3	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	1	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	1	31	1	..	17	..
6.	Chakali	..	1	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	2	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	1	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	4	..	..	1	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	3	..	..	2	..
11.	Kamma	..	1	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	1	12	..	..	6	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	4	..	..	1	..
14.	Naibrahmin	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	Naidu	..	1	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	2	5	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	8	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	1	..	..	..	..
19.	Settibalija	2	8	..	..	3	..
20.	Telaga	1	8	..	..	5	..
21.	Tenukula	..	1	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	1	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	9	..	..	6	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	3	..
25.	Viswabrahmin	1	2	..	..	1	..
26.	Vadabalija	10	4	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	1	6	..	..	2	..
28.	Christian	1	10	..	..	1	..
29.	Muslim	..	4	..	..	2	..
	TOTAL	29	141	1	..	54	..
	PERCENTAGE	12.89	62.67	0.45	..	24.00	..

(Chapter II, Para 54)

TABLE NO. 2

HOUSES BY ROOF MATERIAL BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Thatched roof	Tiled roof	Mangalore railway tiles	R.C.C.	Others	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Adi-Andhra	5	2	3	1	4	..
2.	Adi-velama	..	1	..	6	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	1	1	..	1	..	..
4.	Balija	..	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	..	18	7	23	2	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	1	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	1	..	..	1	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	1	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	2	..	2	1	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	..	2	3	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	1	..	..
12.	Kapu	1	8	6	4	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	5	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	1	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	1	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	1	1	4	1	..	..
17.	Sale	.	1	3	3	1	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	..	1	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	1	2	7	2	1	..
20.	Telaga	1	2	3	8	..	..
21.	Tenuk	.	..	1	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	1	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	8	1	5	1	..
24.	Velama	..	2	..	1	..	..
25.	Viswa-Brahmin	..	..	..	2	2	..
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	2	3	9	..
27.	Yadava	2	4	1	2	..	..
28.	Christian	..	2	1	8	1	..
29.	Muslim	..	3	2	1	..	..
..	TOTAL	12	65	47	78	23	..
..	PERCENTAGE	5.33	28.89	20.88	34.66	10.22	..

(Chapter II, para 54)

TABLE NO. 3

HOUSES BY DOOR MATERIAL BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S. No.	*Caste/Tribe/ Community*	*Wooden*	*Iron*	*Wooden frames with iron fixtures*	*Houses without doors*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adi-Andhra	13	..	..	2	..
2.	Adi-Velama	6	..	1	..	..
3.	Agnikulakshatriya	3	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	38	..	12	..	..
6	Chakali	1	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	2	..	..	..	..
8	Gavara	1	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	5	..	..
10	Kalavantulu	5	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	1	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	15	..	4	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	2	..	3	..	..
14.	Nai-brahmin	1	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	1	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	7	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	8	..	..	..	..
18.	Satanivaishnava	1	..	..	..	..
19.	Settibalija	12	..	..	1	..
20.	Telaga	12	..	2	..	..
21.	Tenukula	1	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	13	..	2	..	..
24.	Velama	2	..	1	..	..
25.	Viswabrahmin	4	..	..	..	..
26.	Vadabalija	14	..	..	..	..
27	Yadava	8	..	1	..	..
28.	Christian	12	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	6	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	191	..	31	3	..
	PERCENTAGE	84.89	..	13.78	1.33	..

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TABLE NO. 4

HOUSE BY WINDOW MATERIAL BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Wooden	Iron	Wooden frames with iron fixtures	Houses without windows	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adi-Andhra	13	..	..	2	..
2.	Adi-Velama	7	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshtriya	3	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	38	..	12	..	..
6.	Chakali	1	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangula	2	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	1	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	5	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	5	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	1	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	18	1	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	2	..	3	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	1	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	7	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	7	1	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	..	..	..	..
19.	Settibalija	12	..	..	1	..
20.	Telaga	14	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	1	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	13	..	2	..	..
24.	Velama	3	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	14	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	9	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	12	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	6	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	203	2	17	3	..
	PERCENTAGE	90.22	0.89	7.56	1.33	..

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TABLE NO. 5

HOUSES BY NUMBER OF ROOMS BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Houses and number of rooms											Remarks
		Single room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms	9 rooms	10 rooms	More than 10 rooms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Adi-Andhra	3	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Adi-Velama	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Balija	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Brahmin	..	4	5	9	3	12	4	2	6	3	2	
6.	Chakali	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Devangulu	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Gowda	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Kalavantulu	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
11.	Kamma	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Kapu	3	3	5	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	
13.	Kshatriya	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
14.	*Nai-Brahmin*	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Naidu	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Reddy	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Sale	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
18.	Satanivaishnava	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Setti Balija	1	4	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
20.	Telaga	..	4	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
23.	Vysya	1	4	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	
24.	Velama	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
25.	Viswa Brahmin	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26.	Vada Balija	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	
27.	Yadava	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
28.	Christian	..	2	..	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	
29.	Muslim	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	14	52	42	33	16	26	8	8	10	8	8	
	PERCENTAGE	6.22	41.78			33.33				18.67			

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TABLE NO. 6

HOUSES BY FLOOR SPACE AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Floor space in Sq. metres													Floor space not specified
		5 metres	5-10 metres	11-15 metres	15-20 metres	20-30 metres	30-50 metres	50-100 metres	100-200 metres	200-300 metres	300-400 metres	400-500 metres	500-1000 metres	1000 and above metres	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	3	1	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	..	1	..	2	6	10	12	6	3	4	..	6	..	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	..	2	..	3	5	4	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	..	2	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	..	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	..	1	2	..	1	1	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	1	2	1	..	2	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
25.	Viswabrahmin	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vadabalija	..	1	1	5	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	..	2	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	..	1	..	..	1	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	20	9	31	30	34	59	18	6	7	3	7	1	..

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TABLE NO. 7

HOUSES BY FLOOR MATERIAL BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Floor Meterial				Remarks
		Simple floor smeared with mud and dung	Cement floor	Shahbad stones or black slab stones	Cuddapah stones	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adi-Andhra	8	6	1	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	..	6	1	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	1	2	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	1	..	..
5.	Brahmin	..	46	2	2	..
6.	Chakali	..	1	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	1	1	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	1	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	5	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	5	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	1	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	1	17	1	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	4	..	1	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	1	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	1	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	1	6	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	6	2	..	..
18.	Satanivaishnava	..	..	1	..	..
19.	Settibalija	3	10	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	..	12	1	1	..
21.	Tenukula	..	1	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	1	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	15	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	3	..	..	..
25.	Viswabrahmin	1	3	..	..	..
26.	Vadabalija	9	5	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	1	7	1	..	..
28.	Christian	1	11	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	..	4	2	..	..
	TOTAL	27	180	14	4	..
	PERCENTAGE	12.00	80.00	6.22	1.78	..

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TABLE NO. 8

HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Having own well	Having own tap	Public tap	Using well jointly with other owners	Using public wells	Using public tanks/ ponds	Other source specify	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Adi-Andhra	1	2	11	1	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	2	36	8	4	..	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantula	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	..	10	6	2	1	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	..	2	10	1	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	1	11	1	1	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	1	8	5	1	..	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	6	105	98	15	1	..	..	..
	PERCENTAGE	2.66	46.66	43.55	6.66	0.44	..	..	..

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TABLE NO. 9

NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	*Caste/Tribe/Community*	*Total households*	*No. of households having the facility*	*Percentage*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adi-Andhra	15	6	40.00
2.	Adi-Velama	7	7	100.00
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	2	66.67
4.	Balija	1	1	100.00
5.	Brahmin	50	48	96.00
6.	Chakali	1	1	100.00
7.	Devangulu	2	1	50.00
8.	Gavara	1	1	100.00
9.	Gowda	5	3	60.00
10.	Kalavantulu	5	5	100.00
11.	Kamma	1	1	100.00
12.	Kapu	19	16	84.21
13.	Kshatriya	5	3	60.00
14.	Nai-Brahmin	1	1	100.00
15.	Naidu	1	1	100.00
16.	Reddy	7	3	42.86
17.	Sale	8	7	87.50
18.	Satani Vishnava	1	1	100.00
19.	Setti Balija	13	8	61,54
20.	Telaga	14	12	85.71
21.	Tenukula	1	1	100.00
22.	Toti	1	1	100.00
23.	Vysya	15	13	86.67
24.	Velama	3	3	100.00
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	3	75.00
26.	Vada Balija	14	6	42.86
27.	Yadava	9	7	77.78
28.	Christian	12	10	83.33
29.	Muslim	6	4	66.67
	TOTAL	225	176	78.22

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TABLE NO. 10

HOUSES BY NATURE OF RIGHT BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	No. of Houses by Nature of right				
		Owned	Rented	Allotted	Others specify	Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adi-Andhra	10	5	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	3	3	1	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	21	29	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	1	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	1	1	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	1	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	1	2	2	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	3	2	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	1	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	7	11	1	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	1	4	..	..	..
14.	Nai Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	1	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	5	2	..	..	..
17.	Sale	6	2	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	9	4	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	9	4	1	..	..
21.	Tenukula	1	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	10	5	..	..	..
24.	Velama	1	2	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	2	2	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	14	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	6	2	1	..	..
28.	Christian	8	4	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	4	2	..	..	..
	TOTAL	130	89	6	..	..
	PERCENTAGE	57.78	39.55	2.67	..	..

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TABLE NO. 11

VICINATION BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY WITH REFERENCE TO HOUSE

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Separate House			Part of		Remarks
		with compound	without compound	House	Flat	Floor	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Adi-Andhra	2	11	..	1	1	..
2.	Adi-Velama	2	2	1	2	..	.
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	3	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	1	..	..	..	.
5.	Brahmin	31	14	..	5	..	..
6.	Chakali	..	1	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	2	..	..	..	..	.
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	1	..	
9.	Gowda	2	2	1	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	3	2	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	1	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	1	16	..	2	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	3	2	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	1	..	..	..	.
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	1	..	..
16.	Reddy	3	3	..	1	..	..
17.	Sale	2	5	..	1	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	2	9	..	2	..	..
20.	Telaga	8	3	..	2	1	..
21.	Tenukula	..	1	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	6	9	..	..	..	..
24.	Velama	1	1	..	..	1	
25.	Viswabrahmin	..	2	..	2	..	..
26.	Vadabalija	3	11	..	1	..	..
27.	Yadava	3	4	1	..	..	..
28.	Christian	6	5	..	..	1	..
29.	Muslim	4	1	..	1	..	..
	TOTAL	87	109	3	22	4	..
	PERCENTAGE	38.67	48.44	1.33	9.78	1.78	..

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TABLE NO. 12

VICINATION BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND POSITION WITH REFERENCE TO FLOOR

S. No.	Caste	No. of buildings	Ground floor	1st floor	2nd floor	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adi-Andhra	15	12	3	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	7	3	4	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	3	..	..	..
4.	Balija	1	1	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	50	25	21	4	..
6.	Chakali	1	1	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	2	2	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	1	1	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	5	3	2	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	5	2	1	2	..
11.	Kamma	1	1	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	19	11	8	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	5	3	1	1	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	1	..	1	..	..
15.	Naidu	1	..	..	1	..
16.	Reddy	7	6	1	..	..
17.	Sale	8	6	2	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	..	1	..	..
19.	Settibalija	13	11	2	..	..
20.	Telaga	14	5	6	3	..
21.	Tenukula	1	1	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	1	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	15	7	7	1	..
24.	Velama	3	2	..	1	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	1	2	1	..
26.	Vadabalija	14	13	1	..	..
27.	Yadava	9	4	5	..	..
28.	Christian	12	6	3	3	..
29.	Muslim	6	4	1	1	..
	TOTAL	225	135	72	18	..
	PERCENTAGE	100.00	60.00	32.00	8.00	..

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TABLE NO. 13

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

*S No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Households having separate			Households having common/jointy			Households having no facility of			Remarks
		Kitchen	Bath room	Lavatory	Kitchen	Bath room	Lavatory	Kitchen	Bath room	Lavatory	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Adi-Andhra	11	4	2	..	..	2	4	11	11	..
2.	Adi-Velama	6	6	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriys	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
4.	Balija	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	48	40	40	2	6	8	..	4	2	..
6.	Chakali	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
8.	Gavara	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	4	1	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..
10.	Kalavantulu	5	4	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	16	12	10	1	2	6	2	5	3	..
13.	Kshatriya	5	2	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
14.	Nai-brahmin	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	6	2	2	..	..	1	1	5	4	..
17.	Sale	8	5	5	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Settibalija	12	8	3	..	1	3	1	4	7	..
20.	Telaga	13	13	12	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
21.	Tenukula	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
23.	Vysya	14	10	10	1	1	3	..	4	2	..
24.	Velama	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswabrahmin	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
26.	Vadabalija	6	3	4	..	..	..	8	11	10	..
27.	Yadava	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	..
28.	Christian	12	10	10	..	1	..	..	1	2	..
29.	Muslim	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	TOTAL	197	141	134	8	19	37	20	65	54	
	PERCENTAGE	87.55	62.66	59.55	3.55	8.44	16.45	8.90	28.89	24.00	

(Chapter II, Para 63, 64 and 65)

TABLE NO. 14

HOUSES BY CONDITION OF VENTILATION BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S. No	Caste/Tribe/Community	Good	Satisfactory	Bad
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adi-Andhra	2	5	8
2.	Adi-Velama	5	2	..
3.	Agnikulakshariya	1	1	1
4.	Balija	..	..	1
5.	Brahmin	21	25	4
6.	Chakali	..	1	..
7.	Devangulu	1	1	..
8.	Gavara	1	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	5	..
10.	Kalavartulu	3	2	..
11.	Kamma	1	..	..
12.	Kapu	7	10	2
13.	Kshatriya	4	1	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	1	..
15.	Naidu	..	1	..
16.	Reddy	1	3	3
17.	Sale	1	6	1
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	1	..
19.	Setti Balija	1	9	2
20.	Telaga	7	7	..
21.	Tenukula	..	1	..
22.	Toti	..	1	..
23.	Vysya	7	7	1
24.	Velama	..	3	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	2	1	1
26.	Voda Balija	4	3	7
27.	Yadava	..	7	2
28.	Christian	4	7	1
29.	Muslim	3	3	..
	TOTAL	76	114	34
	PERCENTAGE	33.78	50.67	15.11

(Chapter II, Para 66

TABLE NO. 15

RENTED HOUSES BY AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	rent Below Rs. 5	Rs. 5-10	Rs. 10-20	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 30-40	Rs. 40-50	Rs. 50-70	Rs. 70-100	Rs. 100-150	Rs. 150-200	Rs. 200-300	Rs. 300-500	Rs. 500-700	Rs. 700-1000	Rs. 1000 above	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Adi-Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Brahmin	..	..	..	2	6	3	13	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Devangulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Gowda	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Kalavantulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Kapu	..	..	1	4	2	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Kshatriya	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Reddy	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Sale	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Setti Balija	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20.	Telaga	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23.	Vysya	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27.	Yadava	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28.	Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29.	Muslim	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	1	6	10	20	12	23	8	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	

(Chapter II, Para 61)

TABLE NO. 16

HOUSE BY COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND PRESENT VALUE

Cost of Construction of houses	*Present value in Rs.*									
	500 below	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10001 20000	20001-50000	50001-100000	100000 & *over*	*Not specified*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
500 & below	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
501 — 1,000	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,001 — 2,000	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	1
2,001 — 5,000	..	..	..	4	5	4	1	..	1	2
5,001 — 10,000	..	..	..	..	5	6	6	..	..	..
10,001 — 20,000	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	..	..	..
20,001 — 50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	1
50,001 — 1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
1,00,000 — Over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified	3	..	1	4	1	2	7	1	..	45
TOTAL	4	3	2	15	12	19	39	9	2	50

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TABLE NO. 17

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT DEPTH (i.e. NUMBER OF WORKERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Sl. No.	Locality	Number of House-holds	Number of Workers						Re-mark
			One mem-ber	Two mem-bers	Three mem-bers	Four mem-bers	Five mem-bers	Six mem-bers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jagannayakpur	41	30	7	3	1	..	..	
2.	Subha's Street	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	
3.	Meraka Veedhi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Suryanarayana-puram.	10	7	2	1	..	..	..	
5.	Budampeta	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Pulvarthi Street	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Kacheripeta	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Gajjaavari Street	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	
9.	Kacheripeta	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Recherlapeta	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	
11.	Engineering Area	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	
12.	Manthripragadavari Street.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Ramakrishnaraopeta	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	
14.	Dammulapeta	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	
15.	Neelapuvari Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Perrajupeta	9	8	..	..	1	..	..	
17.	Santhacheruvu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
18.	Temple Street	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	
19.	Ramaraopeta	21	17	2	1	1	..	..	
20.	Gandhinagar	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	
21.	Jannadavari Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
22.	Venkateswara Official Colony.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
23.	Suryaraopeta	21	18	1	1	1	..	..	
24.	Church Square	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
25.	Venkata Nagar	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
26.	Kommireddivari Street.	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	
27.	Duggiralavari Street.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
28.	Jawahar Street	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
29.	Elvinpeta	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	
30.	Kondaiah Palem	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	
31.	Port Railway Station Road	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	
32.	Sri Rama Nagar	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	
33.	Sri Nagar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
34.	Agraharam	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
35.	Frazerpeta	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
36.	S. Achutapuram	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
37.	Market Tank	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
38.	Ravindra Nagar	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
39.	Salipeta	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	
40.	Reserve Line	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	
41.	Munsivari Junction.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
42.	Nagulakondavari St.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
43.	Dwaraka Nagar	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	
44.	Mandavallivari Street.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
45.	Main Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
46.	Laurin Compound	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
47.	Rajajeeveedhi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
48.	Rangayyanaidu Street.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
49.	Mohiddin Street	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	203	157	31	8	4	1	2	

(Chapter IV, Para 16)

TABLE NO. 18

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY UNEMPLOYMENT DEPTH (NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Sl. No.	*Locality*	*Total No. of Households*	*One Member*	*Two Members*	*Three Members*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jagannayakapur	9	9	..	..	There are no households with more than three unemployed members in the household.
2.	Meraka Veedhi	1	1	..	..	
3.	Suryanarayanapuram	2	2	..	..	
4.	Gajjavari Street	1	..	1	..	
5.	Engineering College Area	1	..	1	..	
6.	Perraju Peta	1	1	..	..	
7.	Santha Cheruvu	1	1	..	..	
8.	Temple Street	1	1	..	..	
9.	Rama Rao Peta	3	3	..	..	
10.	Krishna Murty Street	1	..	..	1	
11.	Gandhinagar	2	2	..	..	
12.	Jannadavari Street	1	1	..	..	
13.	Suryarao Peta	7	3	4	..	
14.	Kommi reddi Vari Street.	1	1	..	..	
15.	Jawahar Street	1	1	..	..	
16.	Kondayah Palem	1	1	..	..	
17.	Sri Nagar	1	1	..	..	
18.	S. Atchutapuram	2	1	1	..	
19.	Market Tank	1	1	..	..	
20.	Sali Peta	3	3	..	..	
21.	Reserve Line	2	1	1	..	
22.	MC Laurin Compound	2	1	..		
	TOTAL	45	35	8	2	

(Chapter IV, Para 19)

TABLE 19

Name of Town :— Kakinada

NUMBER OF WORKERS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY NATURE OF OCCUPATION AND BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PRESENT WORK

N.C.O. Occupation Category (3 digit)	Total Number	Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker			Remarks
		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
1. Peon	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Teacher	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Fishing	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Sanitary Inspector	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Sub-Inspector	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Typist	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Washing	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
8. Tailor	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Clerk	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Cultivator	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Business	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Agricultural Labourer	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Contractor	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Journalist	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Pottery	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Motor Driver	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Rickshaw Puller	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Hair Cutting	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Casual Labour	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Cattle Rearing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. Political Worker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Goldsmith	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Revenuue Inspector	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	

(Chapter IV, Para 17)

TABLE NO. 20

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY ITEM THROUGH KAKINADA PORT DURING THE YEARS 1968-69 to 1970-71

S. No.	Commodity	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		Tonnage (M. Tonnes)	Value in Rs.	Tonnage (M. Tonnes)	Value in Rs.	Tonnage (M. Tonnes)	Value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(A) EXPORTS						
1.	Iron Ore	2,52,120	1,75,14,503	2,90,843	2,00,61,675	2,67,899	1,76,57,169
2.	Pig Iron	1,17,200	3,10,70,466	1,14,476	4,98,95,089	1,23,973	5,56,58,344
3.	Rice Bran	26,009	53,59,280	28,167	59,32,870	42,183	91,06,597
4.	Groundnut extractions	5,148	32,67,357	3,544	21,85,501	8,358	55,21,753
5.	Tobacco	15,480	11,18,57,351	14,062	8,56,40,301	13,218	10,32,05,396
6.	Palmyra Fibre	4,845	94,60,481	5,028	1,03,50,495	5,416	1,22,64,811
7.	Quartz	..	..	..	..	2,746	1,97,676
8.	Crushed bones	2,627	13,62,438	2,219	11,26,483	1,880	8,33,239
9.	Wheat Bran	659	1,98,161	..	..	686	2,89,134
10.	Palmyra Stalks	327	1,66,315	304	1,14,534	362	1,41,556
11.	Karad oil cake extractions	..	..	3,583	9,64,581	400	1,01,172
12.	Horns	437	8,75,984	266	11,35,972	151	8,62,050
13.	Stainles steel Utensils	..	..	43	6,22,977	71	9,66,716
14.	Sun hemp	41	16,193	30	47,975	99	1,37,058
15.	Sea Shells	9	18,718	5	3,612	20	26,082
16.	Annoto Seeds	4	7,296	32	37,796	42	33,674
17.	Coconut Shells	..	..	..	..	10	3,060
18.	Goat skins	..	..	..	..	7	1,31,523
19.	Shark Fins	2	12,006	3	29,060	2	21,853
20.	Others	56	27,902	104	63,655	8	1,042
	TOTAL	4,74,964	18,12,14,451	4,60,709	17,82,12,576	4,67,531	20,71,39,905
	(B) IMPORTS						
1.	Rock Phosphate	22,640	14,58,005	9,110	7,32,053	..	..
2.	Urea	44,859	3,38,95,160	25,631	1,52,01,663	21,008	82,81,148
3.	Muriat of Potash	14,753	46,39,520	10,267	36,90,084	10,100	42,51,828
	TOTAL (B)	82,252	3,99,92,735	45,008	1,96,23,800	31,108	1,25,32,976
	Total Cargo Handled Total (A) + (B)	5,07,216	22,12,07,186	5,05,717	19,78,36,376	4,98,639	21,96,92,881

Source: State Port Office, Kakinada.

(Chapter IV, Paras 104-7)

TABLE NO. 21

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN KAKINADA CITY ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS AS RETURNED IN 1971 CENSUS

Age-group	*Total Population*			*WORKERS*									
				I Cultivators		*II Agricultural Labourers*		*III Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities*		*IV Mining and Quarrying*			
	Persons	*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
Total	164,200	82,607	81,593	39,795	5,938	967	67	797	254	3,281	48	194	60
0-14	63,083	31,993	31,090	1,716	240	15	..	51	6	280	..	4	..
15-19	17,046	8,492	8,554	3,157	325	44	2	80	11	302	2	18	10
20-24	15,699	8,104	7,595	4,713	522	71	4	70	16	327	4	16	2
25-29	13,194	6,362	6,832	5,646	803	79	10	85	34	321	5	40	9
30-39	21,595	10,815	10,780	10,382	1,530	207	20	177	66	688	10	56	21
40-49	15,753	8,258	7,495	7,938	1,253	239	12	160	63	730	9	31	9
50-59	9,646	4,749	4,897	4,096	813	161	12	110	44	408	7	14	5
60+	8,150	3,809	4,341	2,138	451	151	7	64	13	225	11	15	4
Age not Stated	34	25	9	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

(Chapter IV, Para 5 under statement IV-(1))

TABLE NO. 21—*Contd.*

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN KAKINADA CITY ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUP AS RETURNED IN 1971 CENSUS

Age-Group	WORKERS—Contd.													
	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
	(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total	906	181	7,582	568	1,549	410	8,617	1,027	6,121	159	9,781	3,164	42,812	75,655
0-14	51	12	530	11	61	12	422	18	89	2	213	179	30,277	30,850
15-19	96	17	944	36	135	21	757	32	341	9	440	185	5,335	8,229
20-24	118	24	1,102	53	193	31	1,152	40	744	22	920	326	3,391	7,073
25-29	112	28	1,158	80	192	56	1,134	76	1,034	23	1,491	482	716	6,029
30-39	192	41	1,809	153	378	109	2,085	233	1,766	43	3,024	834	433	9,250
40-49	184	24	1,124	121	323	97	1,585	268	1,319	29	2,243	621	320	6,242
50-59	86	23	616	70	189	64	907	215	580	23	1,025	350	653	4,084
60+	67	12	299	44	76	20	574	145	248	8	419	187	1,671	3,89
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	1	80

TABLE 22

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY EARNERS AND DEPENDENTS

S.No.	Religion/Caste	No. of H.H.	Population	Earners			Dependents			Dependants for every 100 earners Col. 8 / Col. 5
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Hindu :									
1.	Adi-Andhra	15	75	19	15	4	56	19	37	295
2.	Adi-Velama	7	36	5	4	1	31	11	20	620
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	22	6	6	..	16	6	10	267
4.	Balija	1	8	2	2	..	6	1	5	300
5.	Brahmin	50	310	55	54	1	255	120	135	464
6.	Chakali	1	5	5	2	3	..	..	..	...
7.	Devangulu	2	11	2	2	..	9	6	3	450
8.	Gavara	1	8	1	1	..	7	2	5	700
9.	Gowda	5	23	5	5	..	18	6	12	360
10.	Kalavanthulu	5	27	5	5	..	22	10	12	440
11.	Kamma	1	4	1	1	..	3	2	1	300
12.	Kapu	19	101	21	21	..	80	36	44	381
13.	Kshatriya	5	25	5	5	..	20	9	11	400
14.	Nai-Brahmin	1	5	1	1	..	4	1	3	400
15.	Naidu	1	4	1	1	..	3	1	2	300
16.	Reddy	7	43	6	6	..	37	16	21	617
17.	Sale	8	52	8	5	3	44	22	22	550
18.	Sathani Vaishnava	1	10	1	1	..	9	3	6	900
19.	Setti Balija	13	79	14	14	..	65	29	36	464
20.	Telaga	14	90	22	21	1	68	31	37	309
21.	Tenukula	1	7	1	1	..	6	4	2	600
22.	Toti	1	6	..	..	..	6	3	3	...
23.	Vysya	15	89	16	16	..	73	33	40	456
24.	Velama	3	13	1	1	..	12	6	6	1200
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	29	6	6	..	23	10	13	383
26.	Vada Balija	14	75	20	20	..	55	14	41	275
27.	Yadava	9	55	10	9	1	45	28	17	450
II.	Christian	12	62	15	11	4	47	23	24	313
III.	Muslim	6	52	9	9	..	43	18	25	478
	Grand total	225	1326	263	245	18	1063	470	593	404

(Chapter IV-Paras 297-8).

TABLE No. 23

HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD MAIN OCCUPATION

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community and Religion	Total	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Live stock, fishing, plantation etc.	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing household Industry	Manufacturing non-household Industry	Construction	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications etc.	Other Services	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	Hindu												
	Adi Andhra	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Non-workers (Rentier 1)
	Adi Velama	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	Pensioner 1
	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	(5 Rentier)
	Brahmin	50	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	93	6 (1 pensioner)
	Balija	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	Chakali	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Devangulu	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	Gavara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Gowda	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1 (Rentier)
	Kalavanthulu	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	
	Kamma	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Kapu	19	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	12	1 (Rentier)
	Kshatriya	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	
	Nai-Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Naidu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Reddy	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	1 (Rentier)

Sale							8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	(Rentier)
Sathani vaishnava							1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Setti Balija							13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	1	(Rentier)
Telaga							14	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	9		
Tenukula							1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
Toti							1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(Rentier)
Vysya							15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	6		
Velama							3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	(Rentier)
Viswa Brahmin							4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	(Rentier)
Vada Balija							14	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	1	2		
Yadava							9	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	7	1	(Pesioner)
II Christian							12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	2	(Pensioner) (Rentier) 1(Pensioner
III Muslim							6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4		
	TOTAL						225	8	1	9	..	8	5	1	29	8	136	20	

TABLE No. 24

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Sl. No.	Age group in years	Total Population			Workers			Non-Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	0-14	411	205	206	5	4	1	406	201	205
2.	15-24	363	225	138	34	31	3	329	194	135
3.	25-59	492	250	242	215	201	14	277	49	228
4.	60 & above	60	35	25	9	9	..	51	26	25
	Total:	1,326	715	611	263	245	18	1,063	470	593

(Chapter IV, Para 11)

TABLE N . 25

WORKERS BY SEX AND BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

S. No.	Occupation	Workers			
		Ma les	Females	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Employee	138	10	148	
2.	Single worker	76	3	79	
3.	Family worker	29	5	34	
4.	Employer	2	..	2	
	TOTAL	245	18	263	

(Chapter IV, Para 12)

TABLE 26

WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY CASTE/TRIBE COMMUNITY

S.No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Employment status					
		Nature of industry	Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	..	8	11	..	..
2.	Adi-Velma	..	..	5	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	1	1	4	..
4	Balija	..	..	2	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	..	2	41	9	3	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	5	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	1	1	..	..
8.	Gavata	..	..	1	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	4	1	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	..	2	3	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	1	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	..	..	13	7	1	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	..	2	3	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	..	..	..	1	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	1	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	..	..	1	3	2	..
17.	Sale	..	..	5	3	..	..
18.	Sathani Vaishnava	..	..	..	1	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	..	..	7	7	..	..
20.	Telaga	..	..	11	4	7	..
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	1	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	..	7	7	2	..
24.	Velama	..	..	1	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	..	..	2	4	..
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	3	13	4	..
27.	Yadava	..	..	7	1	2	..
28.	Christian	..	..	15	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	..	..	9	..	..	..
	Total	..	2	148	79	34	..

(Chapter IV, Para 12)

TABLE No. 27

WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK AND DISTANCE

S.No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Place of work same as place of enumeration	Outside the town/city/within a distance of							Total workers
			1.5 Km (1 Mile)	3 Kms (2 Miles)	4.5 Kms (3 Miles)	6 to 9 Kms. (4-6 Miles)	10 to 15 Kms (7-10 Miles)	15 Kms + (Over 10 Miles)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Adi-Andhra	17	..	..	..	1	..	1		19
2.	Adi-Velama	5	..	..	..	..	..	..		5
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	4	1	..	..	..	..	1		6
4.	Balija	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		2
5.	Brahmin	40	1	..	..	2	2	10		55
6.	Chakali	5	..	..	..	..	..	..		5
7.	Devangulu	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		2
8.	Gavara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
9.	Gowda	3	1	..	..	1	..	..		5
10.	Kalavantulu	4	1	..	..	..	..	..		
11.	Kamma	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
12.	Kapu	18	..	..	..	..	..	3		21
13.	Kshatriya	4	..	..	..	..	..	1		5
14.	Nai Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
15.	Naidu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
16.	Reddy	6	..	..	..	..	..	..		65
17.	Sale	7	1	..	..	..	..	..		8
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
19.	Setti Balija	12	..	..	..	..	..	2		14
20.	Telaga	12	3	..	2	..	2	3		22
21.	Tenukula	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
23.	Vysya	16	..	..	..	..	..	..		16
24.	Velama	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
25.	Viswa Brahmin	5	..	..	..	..	..	1		6
26.	Vada Balija	7	..	9	2	..	..	2		20
27.	Yadava	9	..	..	..	..	..	1		10
28.	Christian	15	..	..	..	..	..	..		15
29.	Muslim	7	1	..	..	..	..	1		9
	Total	207	9	9	4	4	4	26		263

(Chapter IV, Para 13)

TABLE 28

WORKERS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT TO PLACE OF WORK

S.No.	Category	Mode of Transport							
		Walk	Cycle	Motor cycle, scooter etc.	Buses vans of company/ factory	Trains	Buses	Working in the same premises	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cultivator	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	5
2.	Agricultural labourer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3.	Mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Quarrying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Live-stock	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
6.	Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Household Industry	10	1	..	..	..	..	34	45
8.	Manufacturing other than Household Industry	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
9.	Trade and Commerce	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	28
10.	Construction	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
11.	Transport, storage and communication etc.	7	3	..	1	..	3	..	14
12.	Other services	55	68	7	6	2	17	..	155
	Tota	99	83	7	14	2	24	34	263

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TABLE 29

NON-WORKERS BY CATEGORY, AGE GROUP AND SEX

S.No.	Category	AGE-GROUP														
		MALES					FEMALES					PERSONS				
		0-5	6-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-5	6-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-5	6-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1.	Full time student	5	125	158	..	..	6	126	54	..	..	11	251	212	..	..
2.	Household Duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	123	146	8	..	2	123	146	8
3.	Infants	55	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	110		..	..	..
4.	Disabled persons	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..
5.	Dependents	..	11	10	1	5	..	16	23	6	17	..	27	33	7	22
6.	Retired Persons	..	..	..	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17
7.	Rentiers	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..
8.	Persons having independent means	..	3	23	24	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	26	24	3
9.	Beggars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Vagrants	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
11.	Persons seeking employment for first time	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	17	..	..
12.	Unemployed seeking work	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
13.	Other category	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
	Total	60	141	208	35	26	61	144	209	154	25	121	285	417	189	51

(Chapter IV, Para 18)

TABLE 30

UNEMPLOYMENT—REGISTRATION IN THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

S.No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Registration in the Employment Exchange		Remarks
		Past employees seeking employment	Empolyment seeking for the first time	
1		3	4	5
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	2	..
2.	Adi-Velama	..	4	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	1	..
4.	Balija	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	2	16	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	1	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	.	2	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	1	..
14.	Nai Brahmin	..	2	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	2	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	1	..
19.	Setti Balija	1	3	..
20.	Telaga	2	2	..
21.	Tenukula	..	1	..
22.	Toti	..	1	..
23.	Vysya	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	1	..
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	.
27.	Yadava	..	3	.
28.	Christian	2	4	
29.	Muslim	1	1	..
	Total :	8	48	

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TABLE 31

UNEMPLOYMENT—NATURE OF PAST EMPLOYMENT AND REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION

S. No.	*Nature of past employment*	*Reason for discontinuation*			*Remarks*
		Ill health	*for want of vacancy*	*Other reasons*	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	L.D. Clerk	..	2	..	..
2.	Military Driver	1	..	..	..
3.	Teachers	..	2	..	..
4.	Nursing sister in the Indian Army	..	..	1	..
5.	Bus Conductor	..	1	..	..
6.	Clsrk in Textile Mill	..	1	..	..
	Total :	1	6	1	..

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TABLE 32

DURATION OF PAST EMPLOYMENT AMONG UNEMPLOYED

S. No.	Nature of past employment	Duration of past employment												
		Below 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 1 year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20-25 Years	25-30 Years	Above Years 30	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Unskilled labour with regular employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Skilled labour with regular employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	*White collar jobs :*													
	(a) Government Service	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(b) Quasi-Government Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Private Service	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5.	*Teaching:*													
	(a) Elementary School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Middle School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) High School	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(d) Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	*Professional :*													
	(a) Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	(b) Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Legal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 32—(*Contd*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7.	*Technical :*													
	(a) *Typists*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Stenographers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Drivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(e) Others	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8.	Other Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total:	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	8

(Chapter IV, Para 20)

TABLE 33

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME BY AGE AND SEX

S.No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Males				Females				
		Below 18 years	18-25 years	26-30 years	30-59 years	Below 18 years	18-25 years	26-30 years	30-59 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
2.	Adi-Velama	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	..	8	3	1	..	3	1	..	16
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
13.	Kshatriya	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14.	Nai Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17.	Sale	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
19.	Setti Balija	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
20.	Telaga	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
21.	Tenukula	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
22.	Toti	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
23.	Vysya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
28.	Christian	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
29.	Muslim	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	6	28	4	2	..	11	1	1	53

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TABLE 34

UNEMPLOYMENT—PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME BY NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

Educational Qualifications	*Nature of Employment seeking*												
	Regular unskilled employment	*Regular skilled employment*	*Own Cultivation*	*Teaching*				*Professional*				*Clerical and administrative job*	*Total Col. 6 to 14*
				Elementary School	*High School*	*Degree College*	*Professional College*	*Engineering*	*Medical*	*Legal Profession*	*Others*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Primary/Junior Basic Standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
2. Matriculation or equivalent	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	15
3. P.U.C./Intermediate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
4. B.A./B.Sc./B.Com.	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16
5. M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6. B.E./M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
7. Technical Diploma, I.T.I., Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	6
TOTAL	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	7	..	..	13	26	53

(Chapter IV, Paras 22 & 23)

TABLE 35

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

S.No.	Name of the Caste	Total			0-14		15-24		25-59		60 and above	
1	2	T 3	M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9	M 10	F 11	M 12	F 13
1.	Adi Andhra	75	34	41	12	13	6	11	14	17	2	..
2.	Adi Velama	36	15	21	3	8	6	2	4	9	2	2
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	22	12	10	4	5	3	3	4	2	1	..
4.	Balija	8	3	5	1	2	..		2	3	..	..
5.	Brahmin	310	174	136	40	41	71	30	54	57	9	8
6.	Chakali	5	2	3	..		1	2	1	1	..	..
7.	Devangulu	11	8	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	..	..
8.	Gavara	8	3	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	..
9.	Gowda	23	11	12	3	4	4	3	3	5	1	..
10.	Kalavanthulu	27	15	12	2	5	7	2	6	5	..	..
11.	Kamma	4	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	101	57	44	20	14	16	12	19	18	2	..
13.	Kshatriya	25	14	11	3	3	5	4	6	4	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	5	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..
15.	Naidu	4	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	43	22	21	11	7	4	5	6	7	1	2
17.	Sale	52	27	25	9	9	11	3	6	12	1	1
18.	Satani Vaishnava	10	4	6	1	4	2	1	1	1	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	79	43	36	15	15	12	5	16	14	..	2
20.	Telaga	90	52	38	14	14	18	8	18	16	2	..
21.	Tenukula	7	5	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..
22.	Toti	6	3	3	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	
23.	Vysya	89	49	40	11	6	15	15	18	17	5	2
24.	Velama	13	7	6	..	1	5	2	2	3	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	29	16	13	6	6	3	1	6	6	1	..
26.	Vada Balija	75	34	41	12	15	3	9	18	12	1	5
27.	Yada a	55	37	18	14	7	11	1	11	9	1	1
28.	Christian	62	34	28	8	12	10	6	12	8	4	2
29.	Muslim	52	27	25	9	10	5	4	12	11	1	..
	Total	1326	715	611	205	206	225	138	250	242	35	25

(Chapter V, Para 17)

TABLE 36

POPULATION BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Age Group	Ever Married		Never Married		Divorced/separated		Widowed	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Adi-Andhra	0-14	..	..	12	13	..	..	..	..
		15-24	1	2	5	9	..	..	..	..
		25-59	13	14	1	..	..	..	..	3
		60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	0-14	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..
		15-24	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
		25-59	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	4
		60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	0-14	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..
		15-24	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	..
		25-59	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4.	Balija	0-14	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		15-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25-59	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
		60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	0-14	..	..	40	41	..	..	..	..
		15-24	..	5	71	25	..	..	..	..
		25-59	49	46	4	2	..	1	1	8
		60+	5	1	..	..	..	..	4	7
6.	Chakali	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15-24	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		25-59	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7. Devangulu	0.14	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15-24	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	25-59	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Gavara	0-14	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	15-24	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	25-59	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Gowda	0-14	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
	15-24	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
	25-59	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Kalavanthulu	0-14	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..
	15-59	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
	25-59	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Kamma	0-14	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	15-24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25-59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Kapu	0-14	..	..	20	14	..	..	..	..
	15-24	2	6	14	6	..	..	..	..
	25-59	19	17	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
13. Kshatriya	0-14	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	15-24	..	1	5	3	..	..	..	..
	25-59	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 36—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Nai-Brahmin	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15-24	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		25-59	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	0-14	..	..	1	1	..		..	..
		15-24	..	1	..	..	.	.	..	..
		25-59	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
		60+	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
16.	Reddy	0-14	..	..	11	7	.	..	..	..
		15 24	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	..
		25-59	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	1
		60+	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
17.	Sale	0-14	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
		15-24	2	2	9	1	..	..	..	..
		25-59	5	8	..	1	..	..	1	3
		60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
18.	Sathani Vaishnava	0-14	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
		15-24	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		25-59	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	0-14	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..
		15-24	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..
		25-59	13	13	2	..	..	..	1	1
		60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
20.	Telaga	0-14	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..
		15-24	1	2	17	6	..	..	..	..
		25-59	14	13	4	..	..	..	.	3
		60+	1	..		..	..	..		..

21. Tenukula	0-14	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	15-24	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	25-59	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Toti	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	15-24	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
	25-59	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Vysya	0-14	..	..	11	6	..	..	..	..
	15-24	1	2	14	13	..	..	..	..
	25-59	16	17	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
24. Velama	0-14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	15-24	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
	25-59	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Viswa Brahm	0-14	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
	15-24	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	25-59	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	2
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Vada Balija	0-14	..	..	12	15	..	..	..	..
	15-24	1	7	2	2	..	..	..	..
	25-59	16	11	1	..	..	..	1	1
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
27. Yadava	0-14	..	..	14	7	..	..	..	..
	15-24	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	
	25-59	9	9	1	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE 36—(*Contd*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Christian	0-14	..	..	8	12	..	..	..	..
		15-24	1	2	9	4	..	..	..	..
		25-59	8	8	2	..	..	..	2	..
		60+	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
29.	Muslim	0-14	..	..	9	10	..	..	..	..
		15-24	..	2	5	2	..	..	..	..
		25-59	11	10	..	1	..	..	1	..
		60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	TOTAL		253	251	441	307	..	2	21	51

(Chapter V, Para 23)

TABLE 37

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF KAKINADA CITY BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS AS RETURNED DURING 1961 CENSUS.

Age Group	Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		un-specified status	
	Persons	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
1. All Age Groups	1,22,865	62,325	60,540	34,667	25,408	26,072	26,317	1,497	8,301	89	514	..	..
2. 0-9	32,687	16,011	16,676	16,011	16,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. 10-14	13,442	7,286	6,156	7,274	5,659	12	480	..	9	..	8	..	..
4. 15-19	12,961	6,731	6,230	6,393	2,293	336	3,842	2	30	..	65	..	..
5. 20-24	11,874	6,207	5,667	3,620	469	2,542	4,978	30	116	15	104	..	..
6. 25-29	10,532	5,257	5,275	883	113	4,304	4,779	55	256	15	127	..	..
7. 30-34	8,971	4,610	4,361	222	60	4,310	3,765	63	466	15	70	..	..
8. 35-39	6,863	3,403	3,460	84	48	3,247	2,852	58	513	14	47	..	..
9. 40-44	7,083	3,799	3,284	60	29	3,576	2,232	153	986	10	37	..	..
10. 45-49	4,582	2,318	2,264	32	21	2,155	1,367	126	857	5	19	..	..
11. 50-54	5,419	2,625	2,794	28	11	2,335	1,156	257	1,605	5	22	..	..
12. 55-59	2,325	1,194	1,131	9	12	1,053	397	129	714	3	8	..	..
13. 60-64	3,350	1,620	1,730	22	7	1,316	304	278	1,414	4	5	..	..
14. 65-69	895	435	460	10	1	328	60	97	397	..	2	..	..
15. 70+	1,869	819	1,050	13	8	555	104	248	938	3	..	..	..
16. Age not Stated	12	10	2	6	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

(Chapter V, Para 18)

TABLE 38

HOUSEHOLDS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE BY DISTANCE

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	within the taluk					outside the taluk with in the district					
		0-10 Kms	11-25 Kms	26-50 Kms	51-100 Kms	100 above Kms	0-10 Kms	11-25 Kms	26-50 Kms	51-100 Kms	101-150 Kms	151-200 Kms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Adi-Andhra	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	24	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	..	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	13	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	9	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
24.	Velama	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
28.	Christian	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	141	6	1	..	..	..	12	12	14	1	..
	Percentage :	62.67	3·11					17.33				

(Chapter VI, Para 11)

TABLE 38—*Contd.*

Outside the district with in the state					*Outside the state with in the country*							*Foreign countries, give name of the country.*
0-50 *Kms*	51-100 *Kms*	101-200 *Kms*	200-500 *Kms*	501-1000 *Kms*	0-50 *Kms*	51-100 *Kms*	200-500 *Kms*	501-1000 *Kms*	1001-1500 *Kms*	1501-2000 *Kms*	2000 & *above Kms*	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Burma(Rangoon-1)
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	2	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burma (Rangoon-2)
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	5	7	10	8	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3
		13.78						1.78				1.33

TABLE 39

PERSONS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Total persons	Place of last Residence										Remarks
			Within the taluk		Outside the taluk but within the district		Outside the district but within the state		Outside the State but within the country		Foreign Country		
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Adi-Andhra	75	6	37	8	13	..	6	..	5	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	36	..	20	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	310	5	160	27	34	19	58	7	..	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	23	..	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	27	..	17	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	101	1	85	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	43	..	36	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	52	..	35	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	79	3	54	12	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
20.	Telaga	90	8	62	9	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

23. Vysya	89	10	65	4	1	2	..	..	6	..	1	..
24. Velama	13	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
25. Viswa Brahmin	29	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Vada Balija	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Yadava	55	1	33	3	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
28. Christian	62	..	47	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	..	..
29. Muslim	52	..	37	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,326	41	895	95	79	23	163	7	16	..	7	..
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	1	24.69	..	57.23	..	13.86	..	4.22	..	..	..	..
	2	..	77.17	..	6.81	..	14.04	..	1.38	..	0.60	..

(Chapter VI, Para 11)

TABLE 40

POPULATION BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY BY DISTANCE OF PLACE OF BIRTH

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Born in the city	Place of birth and distance					Remarks
			Below 50 K.Ms.	51-100 K.Ms.	101-200 K.Ms.	201-500 K.Ms.	More than 500.K.Ms.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Adi-Andhra	43	17	13	1	..	1	
2.	Adi-Velama	17	1	..	..	10	8	
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	20	2	..	..	..	..	
4.	Balija	4	1	..	1	2	..	
5.	Brahmin	144	100	22	25	7	12	
6.	Chakali	4	1	..	..	..	..	
7.	Devangulu	5	..	5	1	..	..	
8.	Gavara	..	8	..	..	..	..	
9.	Gowda	15	4	4	..	..	..	
10.	Kalavantulu	26	1	..	..	..	..	
11.	Kamma	2	2	..	..	..	..	
12.	Kapu	68	22	..	4	7	..	
13.	Kshatriya	10	9	3	3	..	..	
14.	Nai-Brahmin	5	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Naidu	1	1	..	..	2	..	
16.	Reddy	34	1	1	7	..	..	
17.	Sale	32	18	2	..	..	..	
18.	Satani Vaishnava	10	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Setti Balija	53	19	..	1	..	6	
20.	Telaga	54	27	3	6	..	..	
21.	Tenukula	6	1	..	..	..	..	
22.	Toti	4	..	..	2	..	..	
23.	Vysya	48	26	10	5	..	..	
24.	Velama	4	..	..	9	..	..	
25.	Viswa Brahmin	21	6	1	1	..	..	
26.	Vada Balija	71	1	1	..	1	1	
27.	Yadava	33	18	..	3	1	..	
28.	Christian	42	4	1	9	4	2	
29.	Muslim	36	10	2	4	..	..	
	TOTAL	812	300	68	82	34	30	

[Chapter VI under Statement VI (5)]

TABLE 41

UTILISATION OF MONEY REALISED FROM SALE OF PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF MIGRATION FROM THE EARLIER PLACE

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Purpose for which money was utilised	No. of H.Hs.	Amount in (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	
2.	Adi Velama	..	..	..	
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	
4.	Balija	..	..	..	
5.	Brahmin	1. for education	3	..	
		2. for maintenance of family	5	12,350 ..	
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	
7.	Devangulu	for family expenditure	1 ..	300 ..	
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	
9.	Gowda	..	..	..	
10.	Kalavantulu	..	..	..	
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	
12.	Kapu	..	..	..	
13.	Kshatriya	for business	1	1,000	
14.	Nai Brahmin	..	..	..	
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	
16.	Reddy	..	..	..	
17.	Sale	.	..	..	
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	..	..	
19.	Setti Balija	for family expenditure	1	500	
20.	Telaga	..	..	..	
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	
22.	Toti	..	..	..	
23.	Vysya	for business	1	30,000	
24.	Velama	..	..	..	
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	..	..	
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	..	
27.	Yadava	..	..	..	
28.	Christian	..	..	..	
29.	Muslim	..	..	..	
	Total		12	44,150	

(Chapter VI, Para 17)

TABLE 42

SALE OF PROPERTY BY ITEM AT THE TIME OF MIGRATION TO THIS TOWN BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Households that sold									
		Land		Building		Cattle		Jewellery		Others	
		No. of H.Hs.	Amount Rs.	No. of H.Hs.	Amount Rs.	No. of H.Hs.	Amount Rs.	No. of H.Hs.	Amount Rs.	No. of H.Hs.	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	3	3,000 4,000 1,000	2	1,500 1,500	1	250	..	..	2	900 200
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	1	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	1	1,000		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	..	1	30,000			..	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
28.	Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	6	9,800	3	33,000	1	250	..	..	2	1,100

(Chapter VI, Paras 17 & 18)

TABLE 43

TRAVEL INDEX OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES BY MOTHER-TONGUE

Mother-Tongue	Persons	Males	Females	Travel index			Remarks
				Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Telugu	603	356	247	659.41	636.49	697.97	
2. Tamil	6	4	2	600.00	900.00	..	
3. Urdu	29	16	13	1,034.48	906.25	1,192.31	
TOTAL	638	376	262	680.03	662.97	703.74	

(Chapter VI, Para 25)

TABLE 44

TRAVEL INDEX OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES BY NUMBER OF SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES KNOWN IN ADDITION TO MOTHER TONGUE

Name of Subsidiary languages known	Persons	Males	Females	Travel Index			Remarks
				Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Telugu	12	11	1	1,175.00	1,236.36	500.00	
2. Burmese	2	1	1	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
3. Tamil	2	2	..	1,100.00	1,100.00	..	
4. Sanskrit	3	2	1	733.33	800.00	600.00	
5. Oriya	2	1	1	400.00	2000.00	600.00	
6. English	98	70	28	1,057.02	1,036.69	1,107.86	
7. Hindi	38	27	11	1,156.32	1,034.81	1,454.55	
8. Urdu	1	1	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	
	157	114	43	1,133.94	1,090·42	1,249·30	

(Chapter VI, Para 26)

TABLE 45

TRAVEL INDEX OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES BY CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

Caste or Tribe or Community	Persons	Males	Females	Travel Index			Remarks
				Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Adi Velama	14	6	8	132.86	210.00	75.00	
3. Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Brahmin	208	120	88	584.65	571.66	602.36	
6. Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Devangulu	7	6	1	200.00	200.00	200.00	
8. Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Gowda	7	4	3	971.43	825.00	1,166.67	
10. Kalavantulu	15	10	5	604.00	635.00	542.00	
11. Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Kapu	44	27	17	208.86	223.70	185.23	
13. Kshatriya	20	11	9	637.50	709.09	550.00	
14. Nai Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Naidu	4	2	2	800.00	800.00	800.00	
16. Reddy	7	4	3	445.71	265.00	686.66	
17. Sale	44	25	19	358.64	401.30	296.94	
18. Sathani Varishnava	10	4	6	350.00	500.00	250.00	
19. Setti Balija	45	26	19	1,202.22	1,383.84	953.68	
20. Telaga	38	26	12	940.53	1,131.54	526.67	
21. Tenukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Toti	6	3	3	233.33	133.33	333.33	
23. Vysya	72	41	31	1,232.50	797.80	1,840.00	
24. Velama	21	12	9	261.90	333.33	166.67	
25. Viswa Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26. Vada Balija	6	3	3	1,566.67	1,066.67	2,066.67	
27. Yadava	9	8	1	1,128.89	1,145.00	1,000.00	
28. Christian	32	22	10	329.81	334.27	320.00	
29. Muslim	29	16	13	1,034.48	906.25	1,192.31	
TOTAL	638	376	262	680.03	662.97	703.74	

(Chapter VI, Para 28)

TABLE 46

TRAVEL INDEX BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females	Travel Index			Remarks
				Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Never Married	370	231	139	498.80	470.53	545.76	
2. Married	258	139	119	942.82	97.26	890.92	
3. Widowed	10	1	9	605.80	40.00	668.67	
4. Divorced or Separated	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	638	371	267	680.03	662.97	703.74	

(Chapter VI, Para 29)

TABLE 47

TRAVEL INDEX BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment Status	Persons	Males	Females	Travel Index			Remarks
				Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Employer	1	1	..	3,000.00	3,000.00	..	
2. Employee	64	61	3	1,156.70	1,157.85	1,133.33	
3. Single Worker	23	23	..	892.17	892.17	..	
4. Family Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	88	85	3	1,108.51	1,107.64	1,133.33	

(Chapter VI, Para 30)

TABLE 48

TRAVEL INDEX BY OCCUPATION

Occupation Status Category	Persons	Males	Females	Travel Index			Remarks
				Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Cultivators . .	2	2	..	3,100.00	3,100.00	..	
2. Agricultural Labourers	8	5	3	60.00	600.00	60.00	
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Mining and Quarrying	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. *Manufacturing. Processing, Servicing and Repairs*							
(a) Household Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) Other than Household Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Construction .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Trade and Commerce	22	22	..	787.27	787.27	..	
8. Transport, Storage and Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Other Services	64	61	3	1,156.70	1,157.85	1,133.33	
Total	96	90	6	1,021.14	1,049.43	596.67	

(Chapter VI, Para 31)

TABLE 49

TRAVEL INDEX BY OCCUPATION CATEGORISED ACCORDING TO N.C.O.

	Occupation Category (According to N.C.O.)	Persons	Males	Females	Travel Index			Remarks
					Persons	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assistant Engineer 021	5	5	..	692.00	692.00	..	
2.	Deputy Registrar 211	1	1	..	1,000.00	1,000.00	..	
3.	Teacher 153	10	8	2	1,376.13	1,101.13	1,100.00	
4.	Business 401	22	22	..	1,022.73	1,022.73	..	
5.	Clerk 350	7	7	..	1,685.71	1,685.71	..	
6.	Sub-Registrar 211	1	1	..	5,000.00	5,000.00	..	
7.	Deputy Director 211	1	1	..	1,000.00	1,000.00	..	
8.	Launch Driver 981	1	1	..	1,000.00	1,000.00	..	
9.	Goldsmith 881	1	1	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	
10.	Advocate 140	4	4	..	1,600.00	1,600.00	..	
11.	Coolie 999	1	1	..	600.00	600.00	..	
12.	Tailor 791	1	1	..	600.00	600.00	..	
13.	Draughtsman 030	1	1	..	1,000.00	1,000.00	..	
14.	Peon 359	1	1	..	1,000.00	1,000.00	..	
15.	Principal 150	1	1	..	1,000.00	1,000.00	..	
16.	Cost Accountant 121	1	1	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	
17.	Business Manager 400	1	1	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	
18.	Representative 443	2	2	..	1,500.00	1,500.00	..	
19.	Accountant 120	1	1	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	
20.	Cultivator 610	1	1	..	20.00	20.00	..	
21.	Doctor 070	2	2	..	620.00	620.00	..	
22.	Astrologer 192	1	1		200.00	200.00	..	
23.	Lecturer 150	5	4	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	
24.	Supervisor 301	1	1	..	600.00	600.00	..	
25.	Deputy Jailor 211	1	1	..	600.00	600.00	..	
26.	Asst. Commercial Tax Officer 211	1	1	..	200.00	200.00	..	
27.	Police 571	1	1	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	
28.	Photographer 173	1	1	..	3,000.00	3,000.00	..	
29.	Agricultural Labourer 630	8	5	3	60.00	60.00	60.00	
30.	Sub-Inspector 211	1	1	..	1,000.00	1,000.00	..	
31.	Kalasi 985	2	2	..	800.00	800.00	..	
32.	Mechanic 839	3	3	..	840.00	840.00	..	
33.	Car Driver 986	2	2	..	800.00	800.00	..	
34.	Health Inspector 211	1	1	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	
35.	Steno Typist 320	1	1	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	
36.	Officer 211	1	1	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	
	Total	96	90	6	1,021.14	1,049·43	596.67	

(Chapter VI, para 32)

TABLE 50

FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO RURAL AREAS BY HOUSEHOLDS DURING LAST YEAR

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community (hhs)	Frequency of visit				Remarks
		Nil	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adi-Andhra (15)	4	7	1	3	
2.	Adi-Velama (7)	6	1	..	..	
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya (3)	1	1	1	..	
4.	Balija (1)	1	..	..	..	
5.	Brahmin (50)	18	24	4	4	
6.	Chakali (1)	..	1	..	..	
7.	Devangulu (2)	2	..	..	..	
8.	Gavara (1)	..	1	..	..	
9.	Gowda (5)	4	1	..	..	
10.	Kalavantulu (5)	4	1	..	..	
11.	Kamma (1)	..	1	..	..	
12	Kapu (19)	9	7	1	2	
13.	Kshatriya (5)	3	2	..	..	
14.	Nai Brahmin (1)	1	..	..	..	
15.	Naidu (1)	..	..	..	1	
16.	Reddy (7)	3	1	1	2	
17.	Sale (8)	2	2	1	3	
18.	Satani Vaishnava (1)	1	..	..	..	
19.	Setti Balija (13)	6	3	..	4	
20.	Telaga (14)	7	4	1	2	
21.	Tenukula (1)	..	..	..	1	
22.	Toti (1)	..	1	..	..	
23.	Vysya (15)	5	7	3	..	
24.	Velama (3)	3	..	..	..	
25.	Viswa Brahmin (4)	2	1	1	..	
26.	Vada Balija (14)	8	5	1	..	
27.	Yadava (9)	4	4	1	..	
28.	Christian (12)	10	2	..	..	
29.	Muslim (6)	4	1	1		
	Total (225)	108	78	17	22	
	Percentage:	48.00	34.67	7.55	9.78	

[Chapter VI, para 34-35 under Statement VI-(7)].

TABLE 51

RURAL LINKAGE—FREQUENCY OF VISIT BY PEOPLE FROM RURAL AREAS DURING LAST YEAR

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Frequency of being visited				Remarks
		Nil	1-3 times	4-6 times	More than 6 times	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adi-Andhra (15)	4	7	1	3	..
2.	Adi Velama (7)	4	1	..	2	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya (3)	1	2	..	..	..
4.	Balija (1)	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin (50)	15	25	2	8	..
6.	Chakali (1)	..	..	..	1	..
7.	Devangulu (2)	1	..	1	..	..
8.	Gavara (1)	..	..	..	1	..
9.	Gowda (5)	..	3	..	2	..
10.	Kalavantulu (5)	4	1	..	..	..
11.	Kamma (1)	..	1	..	..	..
12.	Kapu (19)	9	4	3	3	..
13.	Kshatriya (5)	2	3	..	..	..
14.	Nai Brahmin (1)	1	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu (1)	..	1	..	..	..
16.	Reddy (7)	2	2	1	2	..
17.	Sale (8)	1	3	2	2	..
18.	Satani Vaishna (1)	1	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija (13)	5	3	1	4	..
20.	Telaga (14)	6	5	3	..	..
21.	Tenukula (1)	..	..	1	..	..
22.	Toti (1)	1	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya (15)	4	5	2	4	..
24.	Velama (3)	3	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin (4)	1	3	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija (14)	7	1	1	5	..
27.	Yadava (9)	3	6	..	..	..
28.	Christian (12)	9	1	..	2	..
29.	Muslim (6)	3	2	1	..	..
	Total (225)	88	79	19	39	..
	Percentage	39.11	35.11	8.45	17.33	..

(Chapter VI, Para 38)

TABLE 52

RURAL LINKAGE—RURAL AREAS VISITED BY MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE FROM THE CITY

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Rural areas by distance (in miles)											
		Below 1	1-2	2-5	5-10	10-20	20-50	50-100	100-200	200-500	500-1000	Over 1000	Remarks
1.	Adi-Andhra	1	1	2	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	1	1	2	9	11	20	7	1	2	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	..	2	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatirya	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	..	1	..
14.	NaiBrahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	1	..	1	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	..	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	..	2	4	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
27.	Yadava	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4	8	14	29	37	57	19	6	4	1	1	

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TABLE 53

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Total No. of House holds	Number possessed by households													
			Chairs		Tables		Adidary cots		Navar-Cot		Steel Almirah		Wooden Almariah		Others	
			No.	H.Hs	No.	H.Hs.	No.	H. Hs.	No.	H.Hs.	No.	H.Hs.	No.	H.Hs.	No.	HHs
1.	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
1.	Adi-Andhra	15	19	(9)	8	(8)	9	(6)	23	(12)	..	..	..	..	6	(3)
2.	Adi-Velama	7	56	(7)	13	(6)	13	(5)	23	(7)	..	..	..	..	6	(3)
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	4	(2)	2	(2)	2	(2)	4	(2)	..	..	..	..	1	(1)
4.	Balija	1	1	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(1)
5.	Brahmin	50	209	(49)	97	(48)	118	(50)	117	(49)	1	(1)	19	(19)	16	(14)
6.	Chakali	1	1	(1)	..	..	2	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	2	..	..	..	..	3	(2)	3	(2)	..	..	..	..	4	(2)
8.	Gavara	1	8	(1)	3	(1)	4	(1)	3	(1)	1	(1)	..	..	1	(1)
9.	Gowda	5	17	(5)	11	(4)	8	(5)	9	(5)	..	..	3	(3)	6	(3)
10.	Kalavantulu	5	27	(5)	13	(5)	12	(5)	11	(5)	..	..	1	(1)	5	(2)
11.	Kamma	1	2	(1)	1	(1)	..	..	2	(1)	..	..	..	..	2	(1)
12.	Kapu	19	56	(17)	19	(15)	41	(14)	23	(16)	..	..	1	(1)	21	(7)
13.	Kshatriya	5	15	(4)	3	(3)	8	(3)	7	(4)	..	..	6	(2)	5	(3)
14.	Nai-Brahmin	1	5	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	1	(1)	..	..	1	(1)	5	(1)
15.	Naidu	1	2	(1)	1	(1)	..	..	2	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	7	7	(4)	5	(3)	15	(5)	3	(2)	..	..	..	..	1	(1)
17.	Sale	8	22	(7)	12	(6)	16	(6)	19	(6)	..	..	2	(2)	6	(3)
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	..	..	..	..	1	(1)
19.	Setti Balija	13	25	(8)	9	(7)	0	(9)	22	(12)	..	..	1	(1)	4	(2)
20.	Telaga	14	60	(10)	28	(10)	40	(12)	24	(11)	1	(1)	2	(2)	11	(5)
21.	Tenukula	1	1	(1)	1	(1)	..	..	2	(1)	..	..	..	..	2	(1)
22.	Toti	1	2	(1)	2	(1)	1	(1)	4	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	15	70	(13)	23	(12)	47	(13)	24	(14)	3	(3)	11	(4)	23	(5)
24.	Velama	3	12	(3)	8	(3)	8	(2)	9	(3)	..	..	..	..	3	(1)
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	5	(2)	2	(2)	4	(2)	4	(2)	..	..	..	..	3	(1)
26.	Vada Balija	14	31	(4)	19	(5)	20	(8)	18	(8)	..	..	1	(1)	5	(2)
27.	Yadava	9	17	(5)	107	(6)	15	(7)	19	(4)	..	..	3	(2)	2	(1)
28.	Christiau	12	70	(11)	28	(10)	32	(12)	28	(10)	..	..	2	(2)	6	(4)
29.	Muslim	6	29	(6)	12	(5)	16	(5)	14	(6)	..	..	..	..	12	(3)
	TOTAL :	225	775	(180)	331	(168)	460	(179)	410	(187)	6	(6)	53	(41)	158	(72)

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TABLE 54

POSSESSION OF LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Luxury and costly goods															
		Wrist watch		Table Clock		Radio		Transistor		Gramaphone		Fan		Telivision		Others	
		No. of House-Holds having	Number	No. of House-Holds having	Number	No. of House-Holds having	Number	No. of House-Holds having	Number	No. of House-Holds having	Number	No. of House-Holds having	Number	No. of House-Holds having	Number	No. of House-Holds having	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Adi-Andhra	5	5	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	6	11	7	7	6	7	1	1	1	1	4	4	..	..	1	1
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	47	98	39	46	38	39	6	6	..	..	19	26	..	..	4	5
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	3	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	5	11	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	..	..	1	1
11.	Kamma	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	15	24	11	13	10	12	4	4	1	1	5	8	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	5	8	4	4	2	2	3	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	1
14.	Nai Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	6	7	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	8	10	4	4	5	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	6	11	6	6	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	13	23	9	12	11	12	1	1	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	14	37	12	16	9	10	6	8	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	3
24.	Velama	3	6	3	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	3	6	2	2	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	7	13	5	5	4	5	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	11	24	9	12	7	7	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	5	15	3	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	2	2
	Grand Total	170	328	135	157	118	126	32	34	13	13	60	81	..	..	10	13

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TABLE 55

MATERIAL OF COOKING UTENSILS BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLDS

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Total Number of households	Earthen ware	Brassware	Silverware	Aluminium ware	Stainless steel	Bronye	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Adi-Andhra	15	8	1	..	6	..	..	
2.	Adi-Velama	7	..	2	..	5	..	..	
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	
4.	Balija	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
5.	Brahmin	50	..	42	..	8	..	..	
6.	Chakali	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
7.	Devangulu	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	
8.	Gavara	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
9.	Gowda	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	
10.	Kalavantulu	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	
11.	Kamma	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
12.	Kapu	19	1	9	..	9	..	..	
13.	Kshatriya	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	
14.	Nai-Brahmin	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
15.	Naidu	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
16.	Reddy	7	1	1	..	5	..	..	
17.	Sale	8	..	3	..	5	..	..	
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
19.	Setti Balija	13	5	4	..	4	..	..	
20.	Telaga	14	..	7	..	7	..	..	
21.	Tenukula	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
22.	Toti	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
23.	Vysya	15	..	14	..	1	..	..	
24.	Velama	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	
26.	Vada Balija	14	9	2	..	3	..	..	
27.	Yadava	9	..	4	..	5	..	..	
28.	Christian	12	1	7	..	4	..	..	
29.	Muslims	6	1	4	..	1	..	..	
	Total	225	26	119	..	80	..	..	
	Percentage	100.00	11.55	52.89	..	35.56	..	..	

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TABLE 56

HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND FUEL BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of Sample House-Holds	No. of Households Using Fuel							No. of Households having lighting of			
			Fire-wood	coal	Kero-sene	Gas	Fire wood or coal Kerosene	Gas stove or coal kerosene fire wood	combi-nation of diff-erent types of fuels	Kero-sene lamps	oil lamps	elect-ric bulbs	others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Adi-Andhra	15	13	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	6	..
2.	Adi-Velama	7	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
4.	Balija	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
5.	Brahmin	50	11	5	5	17	12	..	..	2	..	48	..
6.	Chakali	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7.	Devangulu	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
8.	Gavara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9.	Gowda	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..
10.	Kalavantulu	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..
11.	Kamma	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12.	Kapu	19	13	2	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	16	..
13.	Kshatriya	5	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
15.	Naidu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
16.	Reddy	7	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	3	..
17.	Sale	8	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	7	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
19.	Setti Balija	13	9	1	1	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	14	7	1	2	1	3	..	..	3	..	11	..

21.	Tenukula	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
22.	Toti	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
23.	Vysya	15	3	1	5	3	..	3	..	1	..	14	..
24.	Velama	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
26.	Vada Baija	14	11	..	1	1	..	1	..	9	..	5	..
27.	Yadava	9	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	7	..
28.	Christian	12	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	10	..
29.	Muslim	6	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	4	..
	Total	225	115	17	23	35	28	6	1	51	1	173	..
	Percentage	100.00	51.11	7.56	10.22	15.56	12.44	2.67	0.44	22.67	0.44	76.89	..

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TABLE 57

POPULATION BY SEX/AVERAGE SIZE OF HH/SEX RATIO BY RELIGION/CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

S.No.	Religion/Caste	No. of H.H.s.	Total persons	Males	Females	Average size of the H.H. Col. 3/ Col. 2	Sex ratio females for 100 males Col (5) / Col. (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HINDUS :							
1.	Adi-Andhra	15	75	34	41	5.0	121
2.	Adi-Velama	7	36	15	21	5.1	140
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	22	12	10	7.4	83
4.	Balija	1	8	3	5	8.0	167
5.	Brahmin	50	310	174	136	6.2	78
6.	Chakali	1	5	2	3	5.0	150
7.	Devangulu	2	11	8	3	5.5	37
8.	Gavara	1	8	3	5	8.0	167
9.	Gowda	5	23	11	12	4.6	109
10.	Kalavantulu	5	27	15	12	5.4	80
11.	Kamma	1	4	3	1	4.0	33
12.	Kapu	19	101	57	44	5.3	77
13.	Kshatriya	5	25	14	11	5.0	79
14.	Nai Brahmin	1	5	2	3	5.0	150
15.	Naidu	1	4	2	2	4.0	100
16.	Reddy	7	43	22	21	6.1	95
17.	Sale	8	52	27	25	6.5	93
18.	Satani Vaishnava	1	10	4	6	10.0	150
19.	Setti Balija	13	79	43	36	6.0	84
20.	Telaga	14	90	52	38	6.4	73
21.	Tenukula	1	7	5	2	7.0	40
22.	Toti	1	6	3	3	6.0	100
23.	Vysya	15	89	49	40	5.9	82
24.	Velama	3	13	7	6	4.3	86
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	29	16	13	7.2	81
26.	Vada Balija	14	75	34	41	5.4	121
27.	Yadava	9	55	37	18	6.1	49
	Total :	207	1,212	654	558	5.8	85
II. CHRISTIANS		12	62	34	28	5.2	82
III. MUSLIM		6	52	27	25	8.6	93
	Grand Total (I+II+II)	225	1,326	715	611	5.9	85

(Chapter VII, Para 77)

TABLE 58

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NATURE OF RELATION OF MEMBERS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND MIGRATION STATUS

Sl. No.	*Nature of relation of members to head of household*	*Total*	*Non-Migrant*	*Migrant*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Self	1	1	..	
2.	Self, Spouse	8	3	5	
3.	Self, Spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	135	54	81	
4.	Self, Spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	15	8	7	
5.	Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters	4	2	2	
6.	Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	..	..	..	
7.	Self (Male), unmarried son or daughter	7	..	7	
8.	Self (Female), unmarried son or daughter	6	..	6	
9.	Self, Spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	4	1	3	
10.	Self, Spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	20	11	9	
11.	Self (Male) unmarried brother/sister	..	..	..	
12.	Others (Specify)				
(a)	Self, Spouse, wife's brother, brother's children	5	1	4	
(b)	Self, Spouse, sister, wife's sister, sister's children		2	4	
(c)	Self (Female), sister-in-law and her children	1	1	..	
(d)	Self, Spouse, unmarried children, father, mother, brother and sister		1	..	
(e)	Self (Female), married daughter and her children	3	2	1	
(f)	Self (Female), married son and his children	2	2	..	
(g)	Self, Spouse, wife's mother, son's wife, son's children.	2	1	1	
(h)	Self, Spouse, and children, and servant	5	..	5	
	TOTAL:	225	90	135	

(Chapter VII, Para 80)

TABLE 59

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION AND TYPE

Sl. No.	Type of Household	Hindu			Christian			Muslim			Remarks
		Total No. of House-holds	*Males*	*Females*	*Total No. of House-holds*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total No. of House-holds*	*Males*	*Females*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Nuclear	117	391	291	6	14	14	3	11	15	
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	30	74	86	3	6	9	..	..	..	
3.	Sub Nuclear	19	50	42	2	10	..	..	..	..	
4.	Single Person	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Supplemented Sub Nuclear	20	57	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Collateral Joint	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	5	4	
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint	1	2	6	..	..	..	1	6	3	
8.	Lineal Joint	15	62	55	..	..	..	1	5	3	
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Lineal Collateral Joint	3	14	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Supplemented Lineal-Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Others (Specify)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL :	207	654	558	12	34	28	6	27	25	

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TABLE 60

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY COUNTRY/STATE/DISTRICT TO WHICH BELONG AND TYPE

Sl. No.	Type of Household	Total No. of Households	Number of Households belonging to same State							No. of Households belonging to other States	
			Visakhapatnam	East Godavari	Srikakulam	West Godavari	Nellore	Hyderabad	Krishna	Guntur	Orissa State	Tamilnadu State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Nuclear	132	6	111	..	8	1	1	1		..	1
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	25	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..
3.	Sub Nuclear	13	..	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4.	Single Person	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	29	1	25	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
6.	Collateral Joint	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Lineal Joint	16	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Lineal Collateral Joint	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Others (Specify)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	TOTAL :	225	7	194	4	8	2	1	2	4	2	1

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TABLE-61

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE OF PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND TYPE

Sl. No.	*Type of Household*	*Total*	*Number of households where place of birth of head of household is*						*Remarks*
			0-10 *Km.*	11-20 *Km.*	21-50 *Km.*	51-100 *Km.*	101-500 Km.	501 + *Km.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nuclear	132	51	17	24	22	12	6	
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	25	8	..	7	6	3	1	
3.	Sub Nuclear	13	5	4	1	..	3	..	
4.	Single Person	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Supplemented Sub Nuclear	29	11	2	4	9	2	1	
6.	Collateral Joint	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
8.	Lineal Joint	16	6	1	2	3	4	..	
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	3	3	..	..	..	.	..	
10.	Lineal Collateral Joint	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	
11.	Supplemented Lineal Collateral Join t.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Others (Specify)	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
	TOTAL :	225		26	38	4	24	9	

(Chapter VII, Para 85)

TABLE 62

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DURATION OF STAY OF ANY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND TYPE

Sl. No.	Type of Household	Total Number	Number of households with duration of stay in the present residence				
			Less than 5 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nuclear	132	37	12	15	68	
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	25	5	2	3	15	
3.	Sub Nuclear	13	3	2	5	3	
4.	Single Person	1	..	..	..	1	
5.	Supplemented Sub Nuclear	29	6	5	2	16	
6.	Collateral Joint	3	1	..	1	1	
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint	1	1	..	..	..	
8.	Lineal Joint	16	3	1	2	10	
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	3	..	..	..	3	
10.	Lineal Collateral Joint	2	..	..	..	2	
11.	Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Others (Specify)	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL :	225	56	22	28	119	

(Chapter VII, Para 86)

TABLE 63

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MOTHER-TONGUE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND TYPE

Sl No.	*Type of Household*	*Total*	*Monther-Tongue of Head of Household*		
			Telugu	*Tamil*	*Urdu*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nuclear	132	128	1	3
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	25	25	..	..
3.	Sub Nuclear	13	13	..	..
4.	Single-person	1	1	..	..
5.	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	29	29	..	..
6.	Collateral Joint	3	1	..	2
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint	1	1	..	..
8.	Lineal Joint	16	14	1	1
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	3	3	..	..
10.	Lineal Collateral Joint	2	2	..	..
11.	Supplemented Lineal-Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..
12.	Others (Specify)	..	..	..	..
	Total :	225	217	2	6

(Chapter VII, Para 87)

TABLE 64

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Sl. No.	Type of Household	Total	Number where the head of Household is					
			Illiterate	Literate without Educational level	Primary	Matric	Degree and above	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nuclear	132	22	10	38	39	23	..
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	25	4	4	8	5	4	..
3.	Subnuclear	13	3	4	1	4	1	..
4.	Single Person	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
5.	Supplemented Subnuclear	29	2	4	11	9	3	..
6.	Collateral Joint	3	..	..	1	2	..	..
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint	1	..	..	1	.	..	..
8.	Lineal Joint	16	6	3	4	3	..	..
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
10.	Lineal Collateral Joint	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
11.	Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	225	37	26	67	64	31	..

(Chapter VII, Para 88)

TABLE 65

PEOPLE BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

Sl. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Languages known to people being Telugu as their mother tongue											Other foreign languages					
		Urdu	Tamil	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi	Gujarathi	Marathi	Bengali	Oria	Arabic	Other Indian languages (Sanskrit)	English	French	Chinese	Burmese	Russian	German
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	1	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	2	9	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	5	68	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
9.	Gowda	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	..
20.	Telaga	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	13	..	..	76	..	..	..	4	1	5	170	..	..	8	..	1

TABLE 65—(*Contd.*)

Sl. No.	Case/Tribe/ Community	Other languages known to people whose mother tongue is other than Telugu								Foreign languages				
		Telugu	Urdu	Tamil	Mala-yalam	Hindi	Mar-athi	Bengali	Other Indian langu-ages	Eng-lish	French	Russ-ian	Chinese	Other foreign languages
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	16	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
	Total	21	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..

(Chapter VII, Paras 104—106)

TABLE 66

POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AS RETURNED IN THE LAST THREE CENSUSES (1951, 1961 & 1971)

Sl. No.	1951			1961			1971		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Population	**99,952**	**49,928**	**50,024**	**1,22,865**	**62,325**	**60,540**	**1,64,200**	**82,607**	**81,593**
I. Indian Languages									
1. Telugu	93,441	46,494	46,947	1,15,458	58,337	57,121	1,53,518	77,121	76,397
2. Urdu	4,247	2,139	2,108	5,115	2,607	2,508	7,450	3,687	3,763
3. Tamil	377	246	131	461	297	164	571	339	232
4. Hindi	231	130	101	379	221	158	548	331	217
5. Oriya	997	494	503	182	105	77	232	134	98
6. Kannada	127	82	45	233	129	104	260	151	109
7. Marathi	44	20	24	73	48	25	71	36	35
8. Hindustani	15	15	..	..	..	..	28	15	13
9. Malayalam	142	101	41	206	162	44	257	149	108
10. Marwari	40	35	5	25	17	8	50	34	16
11. Sindhi	42	28	14	62	31	31	77	45	32
12. Gujarati	47	41	6	28	15	13	45	28	17
13. Bengali	28	23	5	20	19	1	22	16	6
14. Thoti	..	..	..	302	144	158	..	..	..
15. Tulu	..	..	..	4	4	..	17	11	6
16. Punjabi	5	5	..	2	2	..	28	17	11
17. Konkani	2	2	..	3	1	2	17	8	9
18. Paki	..	..	..	4	2	2	114	56	58
19. Yerukala	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
20. Angami	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
21. Hmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
22. Maithik	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
23. Manipuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3
24. Relli	..	..	..	..	..	..	604	288	316
25. Sourashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	2

II. Foreign Languages :

1.	English	142	52	90	213	93	120	226	98	128
2.	Nepali	16	14	2	5	4	1	23	22	1
3.	Persian	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Burmese	1	..	1	..	..	..	20	9	11
5.	Arabic		1	..	..	..	..	6	2	4
6.	Dutch	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Chinese	..	..	..	40	39		..	..	..
8.	French	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1
9.	Japanese	..	..	..	46	16	..	..	..	..

Source : District Census Handbook of East Godavari District (Chapter VII, Para 104)

TABLE 67

HOUSEHOLDS BY MOTHER TONGUE BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Sl. No	Caste/Tribe/Community	Total No. of H. Hs.	Mother Tongue (Indian Languages)									
			Telugu	Urdu	Tamil	Canarese	Bengali	Malayalam	Gujarathi	Marathi	Hindi	Other Indian Languages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Adi-Andhra	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi-Velama	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	50	48	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Devangulu	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalavantulu	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai-Brahmin	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani-Vaishnava	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
23.	Vysya	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Velama	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**225**	**216**	**6**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
	Percentage		**96.00**	**2.67**	**0.89**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**0.45**

(Chapter VII, Para 102 Statement VII—10)

TABLE 67—(Concld.)

S. No.	Caste/Tribe/Community	Mother Tongues (Foreign Languages)						
		English	French	German	Russian	Chinese	Burmese	Other Languages
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Adi Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Agnikula Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Chakali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Devangulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Gowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kalvantulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kapu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nai Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Reddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Satani-Vaishnava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Setti Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Telaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Tenukula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Toti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Velama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Viswa Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Vada Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Yadava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GLOSSARY

A

Abhishekam	Puja to God associated with giving bath.
Ahimsa	Non-Violence.
Ammamma	Mother's Mother.
Andhra Desa	Andhra Country.
Antarveedhi	Interspace
Appadam	Hot snack prepared with black gram powder and pepper added to give taste to food.
Aradhana	Worship.
Arama	Garden.
Archana	Worship.
Ardhanareeswara	Deity having half male and half female body i.e., Lord of Siva the Hindu Trinity.
Ariselu	Sweet snacks prepared with rice flour and jaggery or sugar cooked in sweet oil or ghee.
Ashadham	Month of Ashadha (June-July).
Ashramam	Hermitage.
Ashtadikpalakas	Guards of the eight directions (Eight Divinities).
Ashtottaranama	Worship, chanting the eight names of the deity.
Ashurah	Mourning Day
Asviyuja Suddha Padyami	The first day of the Month Asviyuja (September-October).
Avakaya	Mango pickle.
Ayah	Female who assists midwife.

B

Bakrid	The cow feast is also called Id-e-Qurban (the feast of sacrifice and Id-ul-Kabir or Badi-Id).—the greatest feast celebrated by Muslims as part of the rites of the Mecca Pilgrimage.
Bhadrapada Amavasya	New moon day of the month Bhadrapada (August-September).
Bhagavatha Puranam	One of the Puranas narrating the stories of Lord Vishnu, particularly relating to Avathar Sri Krishna.
Bhajan	Singing in unison in praise of God.
Bhajan Mandir	A place where bhajan is performed.
Bhajagovinda Satakamu	A book of hundred poems in priase of Lord Krishna.
Bhavishyahuranam	Epic dealing with future.
Bhogi Mantalu	Bonfire set in the morning of Bhogi the preceding day of Sankranti festival which falls on 14th January.
Bilwa	A sacred tree (Aeglae marmelos).
Biyyapu nookalu	Broken rice.
Bommala Koluvu	Gallery of dolls arranged for Dasara festival.
Bottu	Vermilion mark on the fore-head.
Brahmasri	Prefix used while addressing respectable elders and learned persons.
Brahmarshi	A sage who attained equality in learning with Brahma (the Creator of the world and one of the Hindu Trinity).
Burelu	A sweet of pearl millet flour and jaggery made into a round cake and cooked in sweet oil or ghee.

Burrakatha · · · A folk performance by 3 persons—one reciting the story to the accompaniment of *thambura* (a musical stringed instrument) holding small cymbals, interspersed by speeches while the other two repeat a part of the recital for the sake of effect. This is the most effective media of instruction to the rural folk.

C

Chaitra Bahula Dasami · The 10th day of the dark fortnight of the month Chaitra (March-April).

Chaitra Suddha Padyami The first day of the bright fortnight of the month Chaitra (March-April): —Also Ugadi, the Telugu New year's Day.

Chapaties · · · Wheat bread.

Chetty · · · Honorific Caste suffix commonly used by Vysyas.

Choudary · · · Honorific caste suffix commonly used for Kammas.

D

Dakshina Kasi · · Varanasi (Banaras) of the South.

Darshan · · · Audience or Holy Vision.

Darshana Mandapam · A small hall with pillars and roof made of stone where the image of the deity is placed for audience.

Dasara · · · Festival celebrated for 10 days from Asvija Suddha Vidiya to Dasami (September-October).

Deepavali · · · Festival of lights elecbrated all over the country on Asvija Amavasya (October-November).

Desava · · Country or local breed.

Devi Navaratrulu · · Festival celebrated for nine nights (usually during Dasara) when Goddess Durga (Devi) is worshipped.

Dhanurmasamu · · The month of Dhanush or Pushya (December-January).

Dharmasala · · Choultry.

Dhoti · · · · The unstitched piece of cloth worn by men for covering the lower portion of the body.

Dhwajarohana · · Flag hoisting.

Diwan Diwan Bahadur · Prime Minister under a Zamindar or Jagirdar or an Estate holder or a King etc.

Dosa · · · · Preparation with soaked black gram dal and rice flour made into a fluid paste and fried on a pan.

E

Ekadasi · · · Eleventh day of the fortnight.

G

Ganapathi Navarathrulu Festival celebrated for nine nights during which Lord Ganapathi (Vinayaka), son of Lord Siva and leader of the Ganas is worshipped so that no obstacles would stand in the way.

Gana Sabha. · · Music Hall: Music concert.

Garelu · · · Usually hot snacks (some times prepared as sweet snacks also) prepared with soaked black gram dal (also green gram dal).

Gavara Komatlu · · A sect among Komatis (Vysyas).

Gobbillu · · · Balls made of cow-dung, decorated with turmeric, vermilion and flowers for Sankranti festival.

Gongura · · · A type of leafy vegetable (Hibiscus cannabinus) used for makin chutney or pickle.

Gopuram · · · Temple tower.

Gotram · · · Clan.

Gruhapravesamu · · House-warming ceremony.

Gupta · · · · *See* Chetty.

Guru · · · · Teacher.

H

Halwa · · · · Sweet preparation with semolina (ravva).

Harijans · · · People belonging to the Scheduled Castes.
This is the name given to them by Mahatma Gandhi.

Harikatha · · · A performance by single man by reciting portions from Hindu epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavatha, etc. interspersed by explanation and the recital accompanied by musical instruments like harmonium and tabla.

Harikathakuralu · · Lady artiste who performs Harikatha.

Hindu Dharma · · Religious canons of Hinduism.

Holi · · · · A colourful festival falling on Ful Moon day in Phalguna (usually Feb.—March) during which people sprinkle coloured water on each other to commemorate the death of the demon Holika and the advent of Spring.

Hundi · · · A receptacle into which the devotee put their offerings of coins or cash, valuables etc.

I

Id · · · · Festival.

Idgah · · · · Open place where a wall is constructed on a raised platform on the western outstkirts of the village or town and prayers are offered by Muslims on important festivals like Ramzan, Bakrid, Moharrum etc.

Idli · · · · Preparation with soaked black gram dal and rice.

Intiperu · · · Surname.

J

Jagarana · · · Keeping awake the whole night.

Jama · · · · Guava.

Jowar · · · · Common millet.

Jilebi · · · · Sweet preparation with *maida* (wheat flour or black gram flour).

K

Kalyanam · · · Marriage.

Kalyana Mandapam · Place where the rituals of marriage are performed (usually in temples).

Kalyanothsavam · · Marriage celebration.

Kameez · · · Shirt worn by Muslim Women.

Karma · · · Action; Fate; obsequies.

Kartikamasam · · The month of Kartika (October-November).

Kazi · · · · Muslim Priest.

Kavadi · · · Sling.

Khutba · · · The first day of Shavval (Secon month of Muslim year) on whic the Ramzan festival concludes wit great pomp and show.

Kesavasahasranama	Reciting thousand names of Kesava or Lord Vishnu (second of Hindu Trinity).
Kirana	Shop selling household provisions.
Koneru	Tank or pond.
Krishna Jayanthi	Birthday celebration of Lord Krishna.
Kum-Kum	Vermilion.

L

Laddu	Sweet preparation.
Lakshapatripuja	Worship with one lakh leaves.
Lalchi	Shirt like garment.
Linga	Phallus (Symbolishing Lord Siva).
Lingadhari Komatlu	Vysyas who worship Lord Siva and wear the Linga (Phallus) around the neck.
Lingayats	Worshippers of Siva who wear Linga around their necks.

M

Madhvas	A sect among Vaishnavites.
Magha Bahula Chaturdasi	The 14th Day of the dark fortnight of the month Magha (January—February).
Magaya	A type of mango pickle.
Magha Suddha Ekadasi	The 11th day of the bright fortnight of the month Magha (January-February).
Magha Suddha Saptami	The 7th day of the bright fortnight of the month Magha (January—February).
Maharajah	Great King.
Mahabharata	One of the five epics of the country narrating the stories of Kaurava-Pandava brothers and Lord Krishna.
Makarasankramanam	*See* Sankranthi.

Mahalaya Amavasya ·	New moon day of the month Asadha (August—September).
Maharaja Rajasri · ·	An honorific prefix used while addressing respectable elders and learned persons in letter writing (treating them notionally as equivalents of Kings).
Maharnavami · ·	The ninth day of Dasara Festival.
Mamidi tandra · ·	Mango jelly.
Mandir · · ·	Prayer Hall.
Mangala Gouri Vratam ·	Worship of the Goddess Gouri by married Hindu Ladies for the longevity of their husbands.
Mangala Sutramu · ·	Marriage locket.
Manubrahma · ·	Blacksmith.
Margasira · · ·	The month of Margasira (November—December).
Masjid · ·	Mosque.
Mattelu · · ·	Toe-rings made of silver worn to the second toe.
Mauzzin · · ·	A Muslim employed in the Mosque on monthly salary basis for announcing the five times daily prayer and also responsible for the cleanliness of the mosque.
Mayabrahma · ·	Carpenter.
Mehr · · · ·	The amount the husband has to pay to the wife as a lumpsum which is fixed before the marriage ceremony takes place and paid either immediately or later in life among Muslims (Usually paid when divorce takes place).
Milad-un-Nabi · ·	Festival celebrated in commemoration of the birthday of prophet Mohammad on the 12th day of the month Ravi ul-Avval.
Mimamsa · · ·	Discussion.

Moharram · · An important Muslim festival, the name of the first month of the Muslim year as also the name given to the first 10 days of the month observed by the Shias in commemoration of the Martyrdom of Hussain, the second son of Fatima, the Prophet's daughter.

Muggu · · · Design drawn on floor for decorative purpose with lime powder.

Mukhamandapa · · Small hall with pillars and roof made of stone at or in front of the main entrance of temple.

N

Nagula Chavithi · · Festival meant for worshipping snakes (celebrated by female folk).

Naidu · · · · Suffix commonly used for Kapus.

Naivedyam · · · Offerings to God in kind i.e., edibles.

Namakaranamu · · Christening or naming ceremony.

Namasankeertanam · Singing in praise of God, reciting His names.

Namaz · · · Prayer.

Namaz-e-Janaza · · Funeral service conducted at the mosque before the dead body is taken to the burial ground.

Nandi · · · · Sacred bull.

Narasimha Satakamu · Hundred Poems in praise of Lord Narasimha (Man-Lion incarnation of Lord Vishnu).

Naraka Chaturdasi · The day before Deepavali festival on which the Demon King Naraka was killed by Lord Krishna and his consort Satyabhama.

Nava · · · · Country boat.

Navagrahas · · · The nine planets.

Nayanamma · · Father's mother.

Nawar · · · Tape used for weaving cots.

Nighantuvu · · · Dictionary.

Nikha · · · · Marriage.

Nimma · · · Lemon.

Niyogam · · · Employment.

Niyogi · · · A sect among Brahmins who left off their traditional occupation of officiating at religious and social functions and joined other occupations.

Nukalamma · · · A village Deity.

P

Pachchadi · · · Chutney.

Padamara Komathi · Vysyas migrated from Western districts of Andhra Pradesh, *viz.*, Nellore, Ongole, etc. districts.

Padamati · · · Western.

Palmgur · · · Jaggery prepared out of palm juice.

Pancharamam · · Five gardens.

Panchanga Sravanam · Listening to the almanac.

Panakam · · · Spiced jaggery water.

Panthulu · · · Suffix commonly used for Brahmins.

Pappu · · · · Dal.

Pathaka Satyagraha Dalamu. Flag Non-Violence Team.

Patta · · · · Certificate conferring title of ownership of land.

Pesarattu · · · Hot preparation with soaked green gram dal fried on a pan.

Peer-e-Dastagir · · Festival celebrated by the Sunni Sect of Muslims in honour of the Saint Abdul Khadar Jeelani on his birthday.

Pindams • • • Morsels of food offered to the departed souls; Rice balls presented at a Sraddha (obsequies) to the departed ancestors.

Pithruloka • • • The other world where one's departed lineal ancestors are supposed to be.

Poornima • • • Full Moon Day.

Prardhana Samajam • Prayer Society.

Prasadam • • • Edibles offered to God and distributed later.

Purdah • • • Veil used by Muslim Women.

Puranas • • • Sacred books (epics) of Hindus.

Purohit • • • Priest.

Pushkaralarevu • • Bank of a river where Pushkaram (fair conducted once in 12 years) takes place.

Pushyam/Pushyamasam • The month of Pushya (December-January).

Q

Quran • • • Sacred Book of Muslims.

R

Ragi • • • • Finger millet.

Rakshasa • • • Demon.

Ramayana • • • One of the five epics of Hindus narrating the stories of Lord Rama.

Ramzan • • • This is an important festival celebrated by Muslims by offering fast throughout the month. It is believed to be the day on which Prophet Mohammad acquired Quran (Religious book of Muslims) sent by Allah through Gabriel.

Rangavalli • • • *See* Muggu.

Rashtriya Parisramika Sammelananni	State Industrial Labour Conference
Rathothsavam · ·	Car festival; Procession of a deity in a chariot.
Rishi · · · ·	Saint.

S

Sagotra Marriage ·	Marriage amongst persons belonging to the same clan or gotra.
Saivites · · ·	People who worship Lord Siva as the Supreme Deity.
Salwar · · ·	Pyjamas worn by Muslim Women.
Sami tree · · ·	Prosopis spicigera tree—held sacred by Hindus.
Samsthanam · ·	Estate.
Sangham · · ·	Society.
Sankranti · · ·	Festival usually celebrated on Januray 14th every year when the Sun enters into the sign Capricorn and also the commencement of the return journey of the Sun towards the northern hemisphere—Throughout the Telugu country it is identified as festival of harvest.
Santha Cheruvu · ·	Market tank—tank near the Market (Santha).
Santhi · · ·	Peace
Saptasagara Yatra ·	Pilgrimage to the mouth of River Godavari where it divides into seven parts before joining the sea.
Saptasagara Sangama Pradesam	Place where the mouth of River Godavari divides into seven parts before joining the sea.
Sapthamathruka · ·	Mother of seven—place where the mouth of River Godavari divides into seven parts before joining the sea.

Sathignabrahma	Goldsmith.
Satsangh Goshti	Conference of the Satsanghs (Members of Good Society).
Satyagraha	Violence.
Satyam	Truth.
Satyanarayana Vratham	Worshipping of Lord Satyanarayana.
Seva Samithi	Service Association.
Shab-e-Barat	Festival celebrated by Muslims in reciting Quran with happy and pleasant mood, illuminations and display of fire-works.
Shia	A sect among Muslims.
Shraddha	Death anniversary.
Shreshti	*See* Chetty
Sitarama Kalyanam	Marriage of Sita and Rama celebrated with pomp on Sri Ramanavami (March-April).
Silpabrahma	Sculptor.
Sivakshetram	Pilgrim centre of Lord Siva.
Sivalayam	Temple of Lord Siva.
Siva Lingam	Phallic emblem of Lord Siva.
Siva puranam	Legend of Lord Siva.
Sloka	(Recitation or utterance of) sacred verse.
Sonthi	Dried ginger.
Spashtabrahma	Silver or Brass-smith.
Sravana	The month of Sravana (July-August).
Sravana Suddha Vidiya	The 2nd day of the bright fortnight of the month Sravana (July-August).
Sri Rama Navami	An all India festival associated with the birth day, marriage day as well as coronation day of Lord Rama.

Subrahmanya Shashti · Birthday of Lord Subrahmanya or Kumaraswami celebrated on the sixth day of the bright fortnight of Margasira (November-December).

Subedar · · · Divisional Commissioner.

Sthalapuranam · · Legend of the place.

Sunni · · · · A sect among Muslims.

Sutra · · · · Principle.

T

Taddinamu · · · That day on which the departed ancestor is commemorated through a feast.

Tali · · · · Marriage locket.

Tarka · · · · Discussion.

Trimurties · · · The three Hindu Gods *viz.*, Brahma (The Creator), Vishnu (The Protector) and Maheswara (The destroyer) of the Hindu Trinity.

Tulasikota · · · The Holy basil (Ocimum sanctum) planted in a small walled enclosure.

Toorpu · · · East.

U

Ugadi Pachchadi · · A special chutney prepared on Ugadi (Telugu New Year Day).

Upanayanamu · · Thread marriage ceremony.

Uppu · · · · Salt.

Upputeru · · · · Salt creek.

Uyyala · · · Swing; Cradle.

Uttarayana · · · Return of the Sun to the northern hemisphere.

V

Vada	*See* Gare.
Vaada or Vandi	The residence/habitat.
Vadapappu	Soaked green gram dal.
Vahanam	Vehicle.
Vaidikis	A sect among Brahmins attending to their traditional occupation of officiating at religious and social functions.
Vaikunta Ekadasi	The Ekadasi in the bright fortnight of the month Dhanus or Pushya (December-January). It is also known as Mukkoti Ekadasi.
Vaisakha Suddha Ekadasi	The 11th day of the bright fortnight of the month Vaisakha (April-May).
Vaisakhamasam	The month of Vaisakha (April-May).
Vaishnavas	People who worship Lord Vishnu as Supreme Deity.
Vanabhojanam	Community feast in a garden.
Vanaprastha	The third or hermit's stage in the life of a Hindu.
Varalakshmi Vratam	Worshipping of the Goddess Lakshmi by Women in married status for prosperity and progeny in the month of Sravana.
Varamu	Boon
Varnasrama Dharma	Rules to be followed by the Hindu Society under different categories of caste groups.
Varshikam	Annual stipend.
Veda Pathasala	School for teaching Vedas.
Vedantha	Philosophy.
Veera Saiva	A revolutionary sect among Saivites (Worshippers of Lord Siva).

Vighnams · · ·	Obstacles.
Vighneswara Navaratrulu	Festival celebrated with pomp for nine nights during which Lord Vighneswara is worshipped.
Vijaya Dasami · ·	The 10th day of the bright fortnight of the month Asviyuja (September-October) which is considered very auspicious by Hindus to commence a new work.
Vishnalayam · ·	Temple of Lord Vishnu.
Vratam · · ·	Vow.
Vyakarana · · ·	Grammar.

Y

Yagna · · · ·	Sacrifice.
Yantra · · ·	A clock-like machine made of stone showing the day and time, found at Annavaram.
Yugadharma . ·	The dharma of the Era.

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