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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME V-PART VI-NO. 9

GUJARAT

VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPH

9. SUTRAPADA FISHING HAMLET

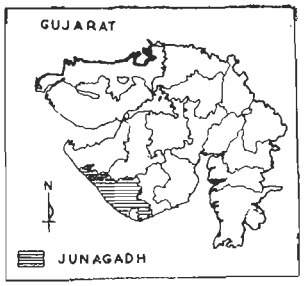
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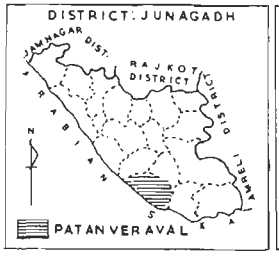
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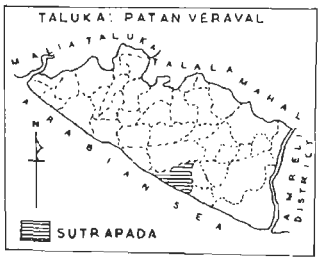
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VILLAGE SURVEY MAP OF SUTRAPADA

TALUKA : PATAN VERAVAL DISTRICT : JUNAGADH







GORAKHMADHI

TO UMBARI

TO VAVDI

TO VAVDI

LIGHT HOUSE

TO PRASHNAVADA

TO VADODRA (TALA)

N

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 MILE

LEGEND

- TANK
- RIVER
- ROAD
- CART TRACK
- TEMPLE
- TREE
- WELL
- FOREST
- VILLAGE SITE
- FISHING HAMLET
- CULTIVATED
- GRAZING LAND
- UNCULTIVATED

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The third group of villages should each be of fair size, of an old and settled character and contain variegated occupations and be, if possible, multi-ethnic in composition. By fair size was meant a population of 500-700 persons or more. The village should mainly depend on agriculture and be sufficiently away from the major sources of modern communication such as the district administrative headquarters and business centres. It

should be roughly a day's journey from the above places. The villages were to be selected with an eye to variation in terms of size, proximity to city and other means of modern communication, nearness to hills, jungles and major rivers. Thus there was to be a regional distribution throughout the State of this category of villages. If, however, a particular district contained significant ecological variations within its area, more than one village in the district might be selected to study the special adjustments to them.

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

It might be of interest to recount briefly the stages by which the Survey enlarged its scope. At the first Census Conference in September 1959 thc Survey set itself the task of what might be called a record *in situ* of material traits, like settlement patterns of the village; house types; diet; dress; ornaments and footwear; furniture and storing vessels; common means of transport of goods and passengers; domestication of animals and birds; markets attended; worship of deities, festivals and fairs. There were to be recordings, of course, of cultural and social traits and occupational mobility. This was followed up in March 1960 by two specimen schedules, one for each household, the other for the village as a whole, which, apart from spelling out the mode of inquiry suggested in the September 1959 conference, introduced groups of questions aimed at sensing changes in at itude and behaviour in such fields as marriage, inheritance, movable and immovable property, industry, indebtedness, education, community life and collective activity, social disabilities forums of appeal over disputes, village leadership, and organisation of cultural life. It was now plainly the intention to provide adequate statistical support to empirical 'feel', to approach qualitative change through statistical quantities. It had been difficult to give thought to the importance of 'just enough statistics to give empirical underpinning to conclusion', at a time when my colleagues were straining themselves to the utmost for the success of the main Census operations, but once the census count itself was left behind in March, 1961, a series of three regional seminars in Trivandrum (May 1961), Darjeeling and Srinagar (June 1961) restored their attention to this field and the importance of tracing social change through a number of well-devised statistical tables was once again recognised. This itself presupposed a fresh survey of villages already done; but it was worth the trouble in view of the possibilities that a close analysis of statistics offered, and also because the 'consanguinity' schedule remained to be canvassed. By November 1961, however, more was expected of these surveys than ever before. There was dissatisfaction on the one hand with too many general statements and a growing desire on the other to draw conclusions from statistics, to regard social and economic data as interrelated processes, and finally to examine the social and economic processes set in motion through land reforms and other laws, legislative and administrative measures, technological and cultural changes. Finally, a study camp was organised in the last week of December 1961 when the whole field was carefully gone through over again and a programme worked out closely knitting the various aims of the Survey together. The Social Studies Section of the Census Commission rendered assistance to State Superintendents by way of scrutiny and technical comment on the frame of Survey and presentation of results.

This gradual unfolding of the aims of the Survey prevented my colleagues from adopting as many villages as they had originally intended to. But I believe that what may have been

lost in quantity has been more than made up for in quality. This is, perhaps, for the first time that such a Survey has been conducted in any country, and that purely as a labour of love. It has succeeded in attaining what it set out to achieve; to construct a map of village India's social structure. One hopes that the volumes of this Survey will help to retain for the Indian Census its title to 'the most fruitful single source of information about the country'. Apart from other features, it will perhaps be conceded that the Survey has set up a new Census standard in pictorial and graphic documentation. The schedules finally adopted for this monograph have been printed in Appendices I and II to the Monograph on village Pachhatardi, mahal Bhanvad, district Jamnagar.

NEW DELHI,
July 30, 1964.

ASOK MITRA,
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

Village Survey Monograph on the fishing hamlet of Sutrapada is the ninth in the series of Socio-economic Survey of selected villages.

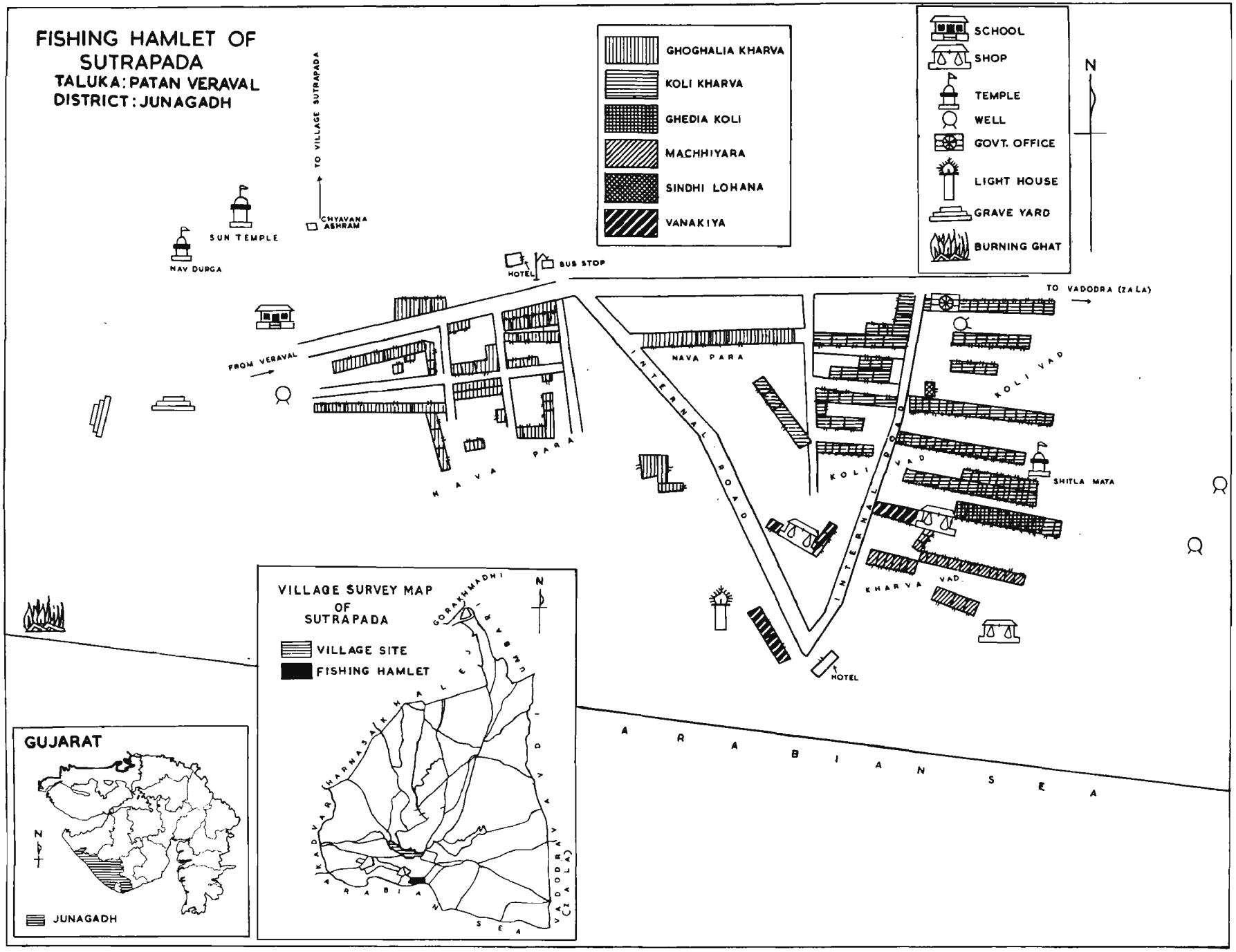
Gujarat has vast fishery resources because of its extensive coast line extending over 1,000 miles, the longest among the maritime States in India. Situated on prime fishing grounds abounding in pomfrets, jew fish, perches, etc., Sutrapada is mainly inhabited by the fishermen community of Ghoghalia Kharva, Vanakiya Kharva and Koli Kharva, who have settled there after their migration from the former Portuguese enclave of Diu. This monograph differs from others in that it attempts to study a novel subject, viz., economy of fishing and its development in recent times.

The purpose of the survey and the stages by which it has progressed have been elucidated by the Registrar General, India, in his Foreword. The Village and the Household Schedules which were canvassed respectively for the village as a whole and for each individual household have been printed in the Village Survey Monograph on Pachhatardi along with a special questionnaire on fishing.

Before I conclude, I wish to record my thanks to Dr. Roy Burman, Officer on Special Duty, in charge of Special Studies in the Office of the Registrar General, India, for going through this monograph before print.

R. K. TRIVEDI,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Gujarat.

AHMEDABAD,
September 29, 1967.



Village site map



A general view of the fishing hamlet Sutrapada

CHAPTER I

THE VILLAGE

I.1 Introductory

Gujarat has a vast coast line extending over a distance of over 1,000 miles which is more than one-third the length of the total coast line of India. The two most prominent gulfs of India, viz., the Gulf of Kutch and the Gulf of Cambay are situated in Gujarat. The State also commands a span of 26,000 sq. miles of ocean area available for fishing. The infant State of Gujarat, therefore, possesses great potentialities for the development of fishing industry. In these days of scarcity of foodgrains it is imperative to tap all alternative resources to overcome the deficit. Fish is a promising substitute. With a view to study the life of the people engaged in fishing, the hamlet of Sutrapada situated at a distance of 12 miles from the port of Veraval on the south coast of Peninsular Gujarat was selected for socio-economic survey of the fishermen community residing there.

The life of fishermen is not only enterprising but interesting. They are a simple sea-faring community, earning their livelihood by hard labour. There are immense possibilities for the development of fishing in Gujarat. The monograph is an attempt to study the life of fishermen, their social customs, literacy and education, economic condition and also the possibility of developing fishing industry.

I.2 Location

The fishing hamlet of Sutrapada is situated at a distance of 12 miles south-east of Veraval, on 20° 50′ North latitude and 70° 30′ East longitude. The hamlet is surrounded by villages of Vadodara (Zala) and Dhamlej in the east and Kadvar on the west. On its north there is the main village of Sutrapada and on its south, there is the Arabian Sea. It is situated on a sandy beach, assigned to Forest Department for afforestation. The area occupied by the hamlet is only 11 acres and 23 gunthas. The nearest marketing centre is the port of Veraval, which is also the headquarters of the taluka and the subdivision. There is a Police Station at Sutrapada within the main village, from which the hamlet is detached by a distance of about a mile. Buses regularly ply between Veraval and Sutrapada.

I.3 History

Although the fishing hamlet has been recently established mainly by Kharva migrants from former Portuguese enclave of Diu, the main village of Sutrapada is a historical place of ancient origin. It is about 7 miles south-east of the sacred *jyotirling* of Somnath Patan. The legend[1] goes that the sage Bhrugu Rishi resided at Sutrapada with his beautiful wife Puloma. Once the *rishi* had gone out for a bath in the sacred Prachi reservoir, entrusting his wife to the care of Agni. The *rakshas* who was after her forcibly carried away Puloma and Agni could not prevent him. She prayed for the help of Vishnu, who appeared on the spot and killed the *rakshas*. Puloma was carrying at the time she was kidnapped. Due to terror of *rakshas* she gave birth to a child prematurely. The said child was, therefore, named Chyavan. When Chyavan grew up he observed penance at this place. He was so much engrossed in meditation that white ants built a hill around his body and completely covered it. Once Raja Sharyati, son of Vaivasvat Manu, happened to be there with his wife, daughter Sukanya and all his retinue on a mission for hunting. While taking a stroll on the sea side, his daughter saw the ant-hill and saw something shining inside. She pushed a stalk of grass towards that shining substance. When the grass was pulled out, it was stained with blood. She was alarmed and asked her

1. Colonel Watson, J. W., *Statistical Account of Junagadh*, pp. 144-146, 1884

friends to pull down the hill. As soon as the ant-hill was removed, the *rishi* was discovered, but his body was much attenuated by his penance and he had lost both his eyes by the pushing in of the grass stalk. Pleading her ignorance, Sukanya asked for apology. She also offered to marry the *rishi* and to take care of him. The *rishi* replied that he was old and withered and advised her to marry some young handsome prince. But Sukanya refused to do so. In the meantime, as a result of the sin committed by her, the king and his wife and all their attendants fell sick. Sukanya was informed by a messenger that her parents were on death bed and she should at once go there for their last *darshan*. She refused to leave the *rishi* alone. As a result of this, the *rishi* was pleased and her parents and the whole party were at once cured. She was then married to the *rishi* and the king purchased the site of Sutrapada then called Suryapur and gave it to Chyavan Rishi in dowry.

While Chyavan Rishi and Sukanya were residing there, the twin Ashvanikumar (the celestial physicians of Indra's heaven) visited Sutrapada on a pilgrimage and became the guests of the *rishi*. They complained to him that Indra had prevented them from taking their share of the sacrifices. The *rishi* promised to help them in restoration of their rights provided they in turn helped him to restore his eye sight and youthfulness. They agreed and advised the *rishi* to construct a reservoir now known as the Chyavan Kund. He did so and took his bath there and was restored to youth and regained his eye sight. The *rishi* then performed a sacrifice and invited all the gods including Indra. Then he begged Indra to restore the rights of the twin Ashvanikumar and eventually Indra agreed. Thus, this place is considered to be sacred and the reservoir called Chyavan Kund is situated here.

There are very few sun temples in the whole of Gujarat. One of them is situated at Sutrapada. It was originally constructed in 1301 A.D. by Vejal Deva Buta, who was probably one of the Vajas of Somnath Patan.

The fishing hamlet forms part of this ancien *t* village of Sutrapada.

I.4 Climate and Temperature

(a) *Temperature*

Situated on the seashore, the climate of this village is salubrious. The temperature ranges from 17.8° C. in January to 38.9° C. in May. These are the minimum and maximum thermometrical readings recorded at Veraval the headquarters station of the taluka. The following statement gives maximum, minimum and average temperature for the years 1959 and 1960.

STATEMENT I

Temperature recorded at Veraval, 1959 and 1960

(in Centigrade)

Month	1959			1960		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	31.1	17.8	24.4	31.1	17.8	24.4
February	33.9	21.1	27.5	33.9	21.1	27.5
March	34.4	21.7	28.0	34.4	25.0	29.7
April	38.1	22.2	30.5	32.2	21.7	26.9
May	42.2	27.2	34.5	38.9	29.4	34.1
June	36.1	27.8	31.9	36.1	27.8	31.9
July	32.2	26.1	29.1	35.0	26.7	30.8
August	32.2	26.7	29.4	32.8	26.7	29.7
September	33.3	26.7	30.0	35.0	26.7	30.8
October	36.7	24.4	30.5	35.6	24.4	30.0
November	35.0	32·8	33.9	35.0	21.1	28.0
December	30.0	22.2	26.1	32.8	20.6	26.7

Variation in temperature is not considerable except in the months of March, April, July and November. The highest temperature was recorded in the month of May in both the years, viz., 1959 and 1960, while the lowest temperature was reached during the month of January.

(b) *Rainfall*

The village is situated in the highest rainfall region of the district. According to the monthly averages for the last 50 years from 1901 to 1950, the rainfall varies from 220 mm. in July to 61.2 mm. in September. The monsoon starts from the month of June and lasts up to September. The average annual rainfall is 526.2 mm. The following table gives rainfall variations of the region for the four years 1957–60.

STATEMENT II

Average rainfall, 1957–60

Year	No. of rainy days	Rainfall in mm.
1	2	3
1957	35	823.2
1958	42	1,271.3
1959	57	983.3
1960	34	842.0

The highest rainfall was recorded in the year 1958, while the highest number of rainy days occurred in 1959. The rainfall in this region is not only sufficient but also assured.

I.5 FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora

No tree or other vegetation is found in the fishing hamlet. However, plantation of *vilayati baval* (*Parkinsonia aculsata*) and *saru* (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) are seen at a distance eastwards along the coast, planted by the Agriculture Department for the prevention of desert. The approach road of the hamlet is studded with the shrubs of *akda* (*Calotropis gigantea*) and *awal* (*Cassia auriculata*). In the main village there is a thick grove of *rayan* (*Manilkana hexandra*) trees in the sim land, besides, banyan, pippal (*Ficus religiosa*), *khijado* (*Acacia leucophlaea*), *karanj* (*Pongamia glabra*), *bili* (*Aegle marmelos*), *saragavo* (*Moringa ptemygosperma*), *limdo* (*Azadirachta indica*), *bordi* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) and *baval* (*Acacia arabica*).

Fauna

The domestic animals of the region are the cows, buffaloes, bullocks, goats, sheep and dogs, while the wild animals are rabbit, fox (*lonkdi*), jackal (*shiyal*), porcupine and deer. The birds in the region are crows, parrots, sparrows, cranes, partridges and peacocks.

I.6 POPULATION

There were 154 households having population of 954 persons—484 males and 470 females —in the hamlet in 1961. The major population of the hamlet comprise of Hindu fishermen, namely, Vanakiya, Koli, Ghedia and Ghoghalia. There are only 7 Muslim households in the hamlet. Muslim fishermen are called Machhiyara. Among Hindus there are 2 Sindhi Lohana households and among Muslims there is a household of Hajam. Muslim Machhiyaras have settled in the hamlet for the last 5 generations, while Hindu Kharvas have migrated to this place very recently.

I.7 RESIDENTIAL PATTERN

The hamlet is spread over a narrow strip running from east to west. Having been sandwitched between the main village and sea it can neither expand in the north nor in the south. It is divided into three main parts—Navapara, Kolivad and Kharvavad by the V-shaped internal roads and lanes littered with fish shells and other rubbish. Though the different localities of the hamlet cannot be said to be exclusively inhabited by one or the other caste, they can be generally identified to be inhabited by one or the other major castes. Residential area for Ghoghalia Kharvas is Navapara and that of Koli Kharvas and Ghedia is Kolivad, while Vanakiya Kharvas along with Machhiyaras stay in Kharvavad. The mixed locality of Hindus and Muslims indicates existence of cordial relation between the two. Sindhi Lohanas have shop-*cum*-dwellings as also the Muslim Hajam in Navapara. The houses are all built in straight rows on either side of the main road, the lanes and by-lanes criss-crossing between houses on either side forming irregular clusters.

I.8 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The nearest railway station for the hamlet is Veraval which is about 12 miles away. It is connected with Veraval by a regular bus service plying six times a day. The road between Veraval and Sutrapada is partly cement concrete for 4 miles and partly *kutcha* for 8 miles. The nearest post office is in the main village while the telegraph facilities are available at Veraval only. From Veraval, State Highway runs up to Rajkot.

I.9 PUBLIC PLACES AND AMENITIES

Sutrapada village panchayat which has its jurisdiction over the whole of this hamlet has been functioning since 1957 and its office is located at the main village. There are 15 seats in the panchayat, but nobody has been elected

as a member from the hamlet. The primary school managed by the District School Board, Junagadh provides instructions up to the fourth vernacular standard and is located within the hamlet. The number of students on the roll is 74. For further studies the students have to go to the main village, where full-fledged primary schools—separate for boys and girls—and a middle school are available. The nearest secondary school and the college are at Veraval. The allopathic dispensary at the village and the first-aid box kept at the village panchayat office are the medical facilities available at home, whereas the nearest Government hospital is situated at Veraval.

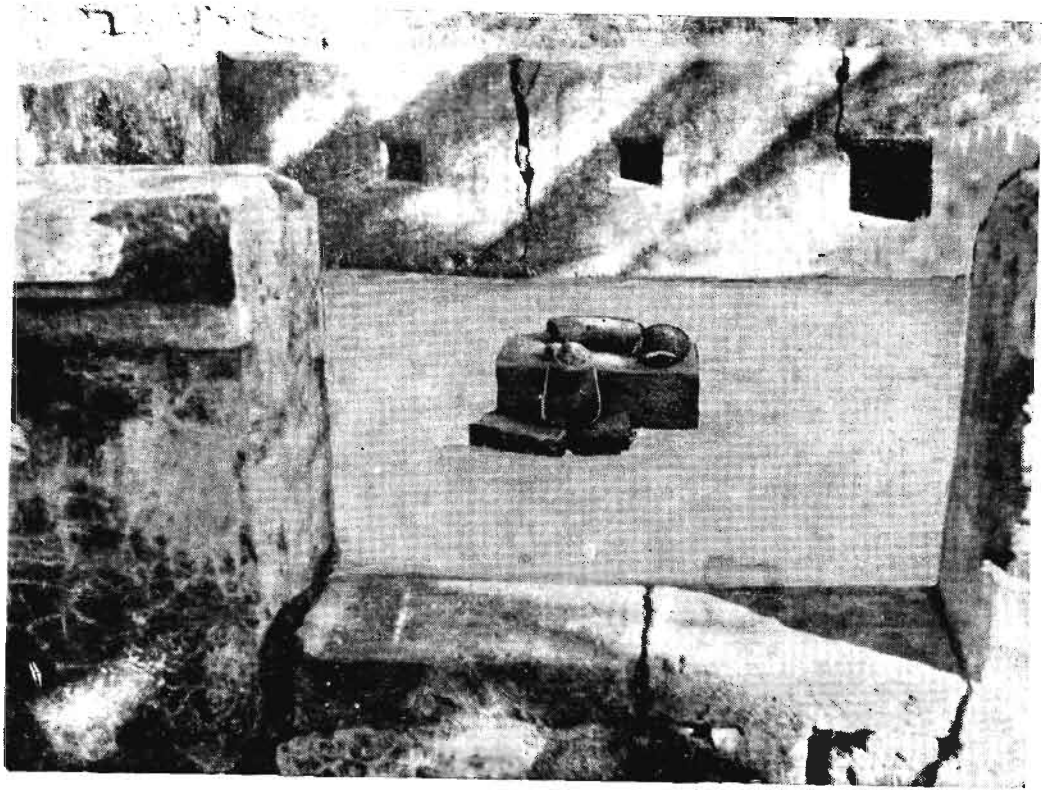
The other public places of interest are the two temples—one of Navdurga and the other of Shitla Mata located at the north of the hamlet. The place where Chyavan Rishi, an old hermit of Hindu mythology, resided is a little north to the hamlet. Mention may here be made of the famous Sun temple which is just beside the temple of Navdurga and said to date back to 1301 A.D.

I.10 Sources of Drinking Water

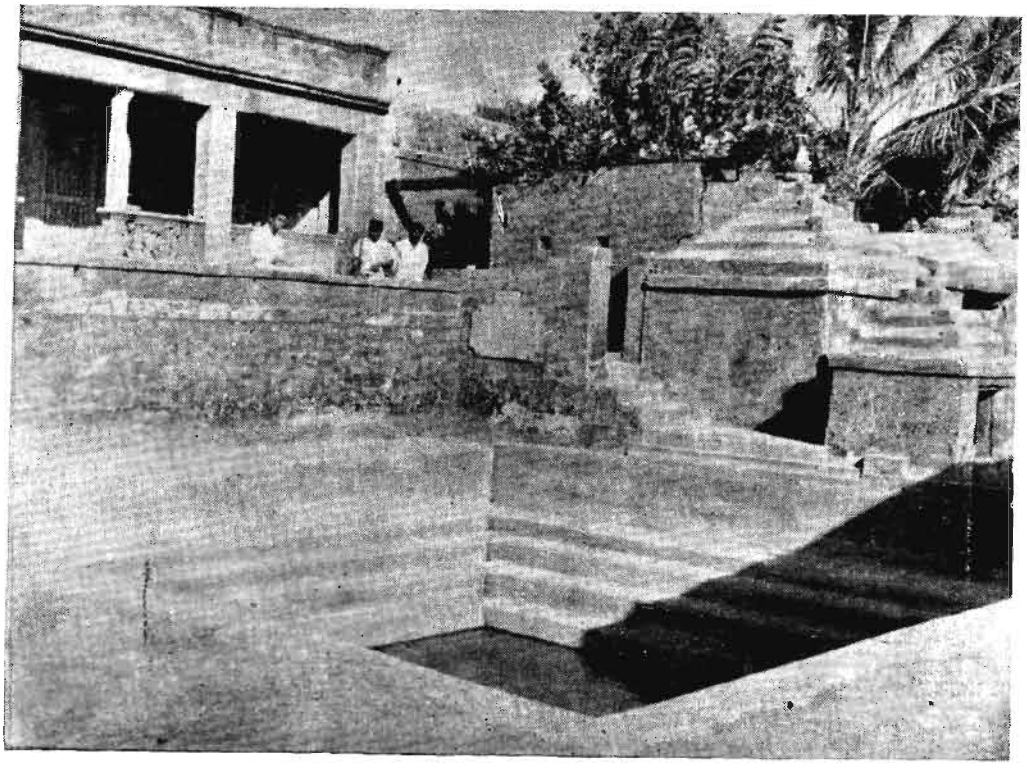
As the hamlet is on the seashore, it experiences great difficulty for potable water. One *kutcha* well situated within the hamlet is the only source of drinking water. In addition to this there are two other wells within the hamlet. The water of these wells is not potable and hence used for other purposes only. There are no other water resources in the vicinity of the hamlet.

I.11 Market

There are three retail shops in the hamlet, from which the villagers buy articles of their daily necessities; and their other requirements are purchased from the bazar at the main village. As regards their fish catches, the same are collected directly by Messrs. Husen Rahim and Company and Messrs. Alibhai Abdur Rehman and Company which are private companies and also by the Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association. After collecting the fish, the private companies and the Cooperative Association export them to various other centres. Sutrapada Matsya Udyog Cooperative Society established in October 1957 supplies the fishing implements to the local fishermen.



Samadhi of Chyavan Rishi



Chyavan Kund

CHAPTER II

THE PEOPLE

A—Ethnic Composition

II.1 Castes

There are seven communities residing in the hamlet. Their distribution according to religion shows that Hindus are divided into four castes, viz., (1) Ghoghalia Kharva, (2) Koli Kharva, (3) Vanakiya Kharva and (4) Ghedia Koli, besides Sindhi refugees belonging to Lohana caste. Muslims are divided into (1) Machhiyara and (2) Hajam. The subjoined statement brings out the preponderance of Ghoghalia and Koli Kharvas.

STATEMENT III

Households by caste

Caste	No. of house-holds	Population			Per-centage to total
		Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**154**	**954**	**484**	**470**	**100.00**
Ghoghalia Kharva	63	399	208	191	41.82
Koli Kharva	59	366	178	188	38.68
Ghedia Koli	12	56	26	30	5.56
Vanakiya Kharva (Moila)	11	82	47	35	8.60
Sindhi	2	7	4	3	0.73
Machhiyara	6	40	19	21	4.19
Muslim Hajam	1	4	2	2	0.42

These seven communities have between themselves a total number of 154 households among whom Ghoghalias with 63 households and Koli Kharvas with 59 predominate. Their respective population of 399 (41.82 per cent) and 366 (38.68 per cent) bring their total strength to 80.50 per cent. The number of households of Ghedia Kolis is greater than those of Vanakiya Kharvas. But in population Vanakiya Kharvas outnumber Ghedias as their percentage is 8.60 of the total as against 5.56 per cent in case of the latter. Machhiyaras are only 40 and form 4.19 per cent of the total population.

II.2 Hindu Kharvas

Kharva fishermen claim their descent from *dhimar*, the term with which mythological legend of rescuing 7 sages from the great destruction of the universe, i.e., *maha pralaya* is associated. The whole universe was inundated by sea-water and only 7 sages were saved by God in the form of fish—that is Matsya Avatar. The fish was expected to return to the Almighty after successfully accomplishing the task of rescuing the sages. The fish, however, failed to return to the Almighty. Being annoyed at the disobedience of the fish, the Almighty created a man to control the movement of fish. That man was called *dhimar*. Kharva fishermen believe themselves to be the descendants of *dhimar* created by the Almighty.

There is another legend, that the Kharvas are the descendants of Rajput crusaders, who fought Mahomed of Gaznavi at Prabhas Patan and fled to the sea when defeated. They remained fugitive for a number of years and pursued the occupation of fishing for their food. Afterwards they settled at different places like Diu, Veraval, Porbandar and other places on the coast of Kutch and followed the occupation of sea-faring and fishing. Hindu Kharvas claim themselves to be the descendants of these Rajputs. All the 3 types of Kharvas, namely, Ghoghalia, Koli and Vanakiya have migrated to this hamlet from the territory of Diu.

II.3 Ghoghalias

Ghoghalia Kharvas have migrated to Sutrapada from Gogolo, a village in the former Portuguese enclave of Diu about 15 years ago. As they originally belonged to Gogola, they are known as Ghoghalia Kharvas. As Sutrapada is only 45 miles away from their native place, and situated on the seacoast, they have preferred to settle here as it is convenient for them to follow the occupation of fishing at Sutrapada.

II.4 Koli Kharvas

Koli Kharvas are Ghedia Kolis, who have migrated to Sutrapada from Vanakbara, a place

in the territory of Diu. As they started pursuing the occupation of fishermen, they are called Koli Kharvas. Because of the atrocities and terror perpetrated by the former Portuguese regime, they left their native place and settled at this place. As they are better off over here, they are not inclined to return to their native place, which is not very far away.

II.5 Vanakiya Kharvas (Moila)

These Kharvas have migrated from Vanakbara, a place in the territory of Diu. Other people know them as Moila as they are generally believed to be dirty. They are fishermen by profession. Some of them are serving in the Merchant Navy and are also employed in active service on liners visiting foreign countries of Europe and Africa. They do not have any marital relations with Ghoghalias.

II.6 Ghedia Kolis

They also are Kolis originally residing in the Ghed area, which is a water logged area comprising parts of Porbandar, Keshod, Kutiyana and Mangrol in Junagadh district. Though the soil of Ghed area is fertile, water-logging is a handicap in the utilisation of the rich soil for cultivation. They were originally agriculturists from Ghed who have now taken to labour of carrying the baskets of fish, selling them and doing allied work.

II.7 Machhiyara

The word Machhiyara is indicative of occupation. They are Muslims and known as Machhiyara. According to them they originally belong to Sind and Kutch, from where they had first migrated to Prabhas Patan. Their spiritual preceptor from Sind still visits them once a year. From Prabhas Patan they used to migrate to Sutrapada during the fishing season only. Now they have permanently settled at Sutrapada for the last five generations. Their speech is pure Kachchhi and the dress of their women-folk resembles the dress of Miyana and Vagher.

II.8 Hajam

The Muslim Hajam has migrated from the village Kotda near Kodinar a few years ago. Those Muslims who pursue hairdressing are called Muslim Hajam and have formed a caste by themselves intermarrying only among Muslim Hajams.

II.9 Sindhi Refugees

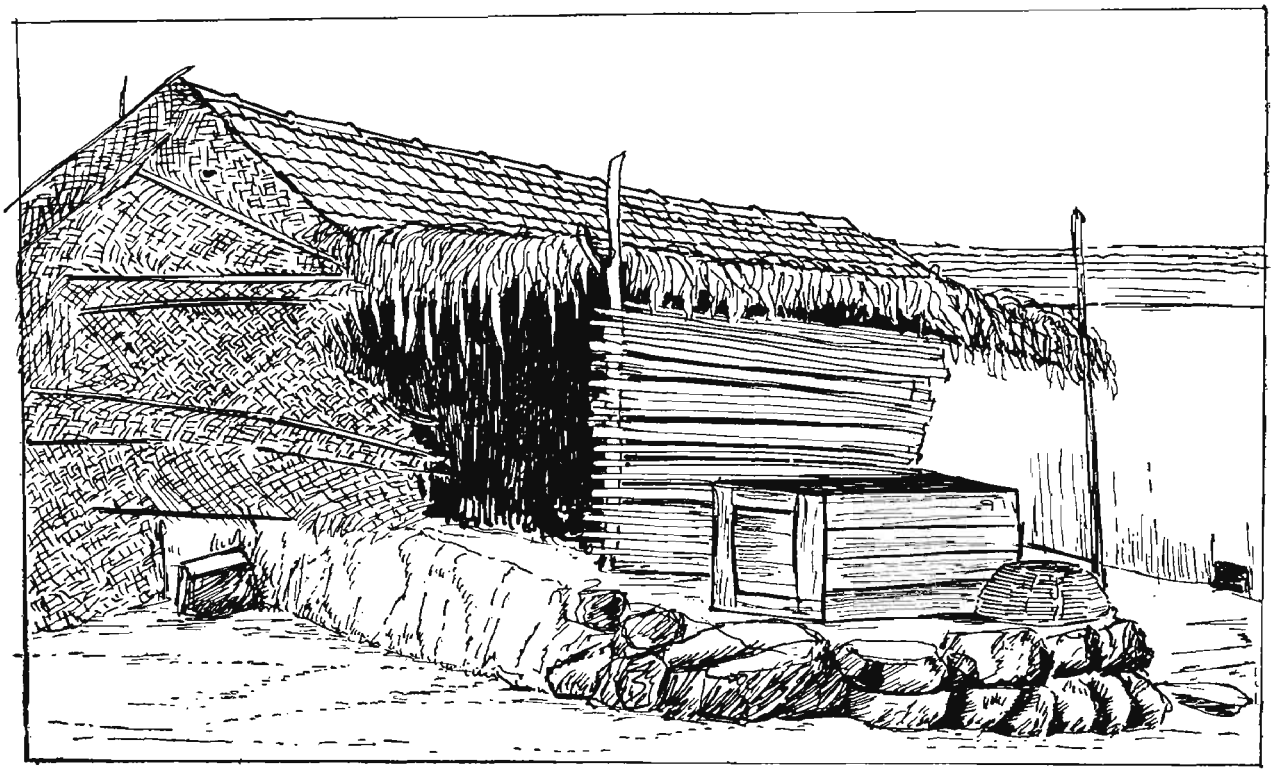
The two Hindu Lohana refugee households are migrants from Sindh. At the time of partition one of the households migrated to Veraval and the other to Keshod from where they have shifted to Sutrapada, where they conduct grocery shops.

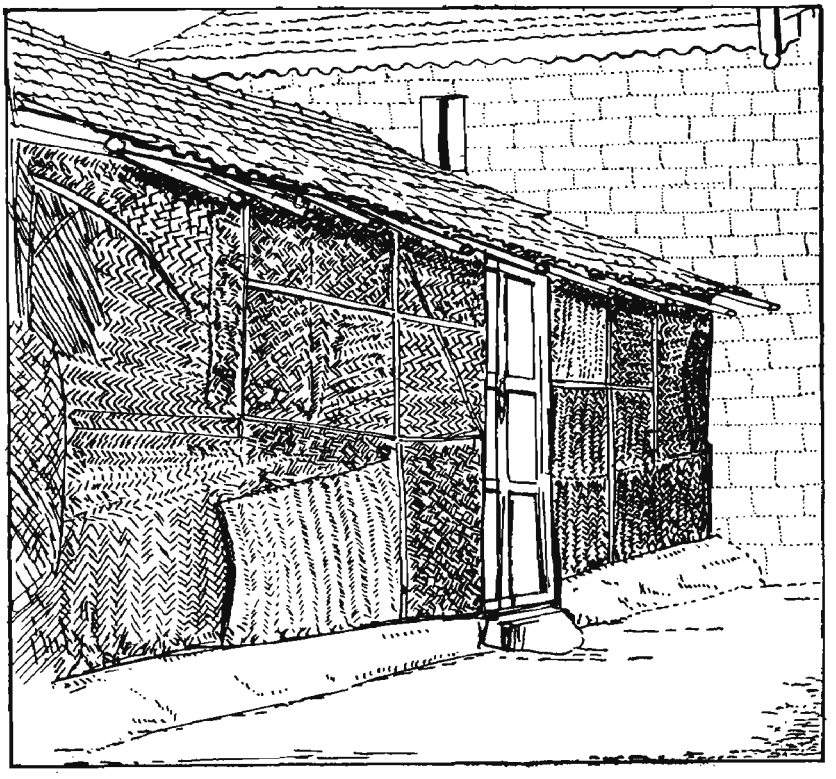
II.10 Food Habits

Food habits largely depend upon environment. The area in which Sutrapada is situated is well-known for growing millets, which is the staple food of the people. Besides, fish always forms part of the daily food of the people residing in the hamlet. As they are engaged in doing hard labour, most of them take meals thrice a day. Breakfast is usually taken between 7 and 8 a.m., lunch at noon between 12 noon and 1 p.m. and evening meals between 7 and 8 p.m. The two households of Ghoghalia and Koli Kharva take only two meals a day, the lunch-*cum*-breakfast at 11 a.m. and supper at 8 p.m. Hindu fishermen abstain from taking non-vegetarian food on *ekadashi* or the 11th day of the month and observe complete fast. They also do not go for fishing on that day. On festive occasions they take a dish of rice with pulses.

II.11 Other Habits

Tea has become a universal drink and people of the hamlet take it frequently. They are also used to chainsmoking. The habit of smoking may be due to their close contact with sea, as it gives them a little stimulation and warmth against cold and relief from the monotony of their work. Some of the Ghoghalia Kharvas who are serving in merchant shipping also use toilet and washing soaps. Except the two households of Ghoghalia and one of Ghedia all the households use soap for bath and washing clothes. They generally put on pressed and tidy garments laundered by washermen. Only 4 households of Ghoghalia, one household of Koli and one of Sindhi do not use clothes washed by washermen.





Fishermen's huts

B—House Type

II.12 Housing Pattern

House type generally depends upon the economic condition of the people. The houses and huts of the people residing in the hamlet are erected on sandy seashore. Ground rent of Re. 1 per every 100 sq. feet of area is charged per annum by the Port Department for erection of houses. The rate for a shop or a commercial establishment is, however, higher, that is Rs. 2.50 per 100 sq. feet. In all, the Port Department collects ground rent for 237 houses. The amount of rent realised by the port authorities is Rs. 1,335 per annum.

The material used and the space occupied in building the houses depend upon the economic condition of the person concerned. While poor Machhiyaras erect huts with thatch without plastering the floor, those of the Koli Kharvas are a little better. Their houses are built on pillars of wood, with walls of bamboo and mud and roofs made up of palm leaves. Ghoghalias, however, who are economically better off, have built *pucca* houses having stone walls and Mangalore tiles on roof. Machhiyaras and Koli Kharvas build houses on land admeasuring approximately 200 to 300 sq. feet. Most of them are having only 2 rooms. The houses of Ghoghalias are generally having better amenities as they occupy more than 300 sq. feet of area and provide 2 to 3 bedrooms, a kitchen, storeroom, bathroom, etc. Mangalore tiles used on the roofs of houses are brought from the southern ports of Calicut and Cochin. If land is made available at reasonable rates, most of them are anxious to build houses with better amenities and comforts.

The following statement gives classification of households according to rooms used.

STATEMENT IV

Households according to rooms used

No. of rooms	No. of households	Percentage to total households	Population			Percentage to total population
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
One room	92	59.74	557	279	278	58.39
Two rooms	29	18.83	164	83	81	17.19
Three rooms	31	20.13	207	108	99	21.70
Four rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
Five rooms	2	1.30	26	14	12	2.72
No regular room	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**154**	**100.00**	**954**	**484**	**470**	**100.00**

Examination of the above statement regarding the number of rooms used by the households in the village reveals that out of a total 154 households, as many as 92 or 59.74 per cent have only one room to live in. It is an all purpose room used for dining, sleeping, bathing and storing of nets and other fishing equipment. The next in order are households having two to three rooms which are almost equal in number, i.e., 31 or 20.13 per cent live in three rooms as against 29 or 18.83 per cent in two rooms. Analysing the households according to persons living in different types of houses with varying number of rooms, it is found that 557 persons or 58.39 per cent occupy only one room, as against 207 or 21.70 per cent of the persons occupying three rooms and 164 or 17.19 per cent only two. The analysis brings out that there is not a single household with no regular room nor are there any household with more than five rooms. Only two households with 26 persons have five rooms each. Almost all houses are ground structures. As regards accessibility of sun-light and ventilation, 72 are having good accessibility to sun-light; while the remaining 82 have poor accessibility. Regular drainage system is not in existence for the disposal of dirty water. Generally houses of Ghoghalia and Vanakiya Kharvas have good ventilation, while the Sindhi households and one household of Muslim Hajam have very poor ventilation. As for other housing amenities, only 2 houses of Ghoghalia enjoy good housing condition. The rest including 41 Ghoghalia and 10 Vanakiya Kharvas, 7 Kolis and one Machhiyara have moderate amenities.

II.13 Building Material

Classification of households by type of building materials used is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT V

Houses by wall material

Stone and mud	Mud and bamboo	Wood	Stone and brickbats	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	150	2	1	154

Bamboo and mud are the common wall materials used in the construction of houses. Only two households have used wooden rafters and painted cardboards and one has stone and brickbats.

II.14 Roof Material

The following statement gives details of the material used in the construction of roofs.

STATEMENT VI

Type of roof

No. of households with roofs of

Thatch	Country tiles	Mangalore tiles	Others
1	2	3	4
49	10	93	2
(31.82)	(6.49)	(60.39)	(1.30)

Out of 154 households, 93 or 60.39 per cent have Mangalore tiles on the roofs of their houses; 10 have country tiles; and 49 or 31.82 per cent have thatched roofs. Thus, nearly two-thirds of the houses are having better type of roof. Generally, cocoanut leaves, bamboo and gunny cloth are used as thatch in the roof of the remaining houses.

II.15 Drainage

There is no drainage for the disposal of waste water in the hamlet. Only one householder of Koli Kharva has prepared a drain for the disposal of waste water from his house to the sea. Ghedia Kolis and Machhiyaras dispose of their waste water away from their residence either by pouring the water over the sand or in the refuge pits, a little distance away. Vanakiya Kharvas and Kolis dispose of their dirty water around their residence. As the whole hamlet is situated on sandy soil, the waste water does not accumulate, but is soaked in the sand.

II.16 Kitchen and Storage Facilities

Households having only 2 rooms use a corner of one of the rooms as kitchen. Others, which have a separate room assigned to the kitchen, have hardly any ventilation for the access of light or air. Only a few households have provided one window in their kitchen. The houses with Mangalore tiles have, however, been provided one or two glass tiles for light in the kitchen. The houses of most of the Vanakiya Kharvas are provided with one or two glass tiles on the roof of the kitchen.

Excepting only one household of Ghoghalia which uses charcoal, all the households use cowdung cakes and firewood as fuel, following the practice prevailing in the villages.

Out of 154 households only 39 are provided with one shelf each and 4 with two shelves each for keeping household articles in kitchen.

Earthen containers and receptacles are generally used as household utensils for storing foodgrains. Earthen spherical container, *goli*, is the most common receptacle used for the storage of grains. Only one Ghoghalia household uses tin containers for the storage of foodgrains. Very poor households of Machhiyaras hardly have any receptacle for storage of foodgrains as they live from hand to mouth. If necessary, they use gunny bags for the storage of foodgrains for a day or two.

II.17 Appearance

Almost all the fishermen are of average build and height and do not differ from the local inhabitants. Though not very stout, they are sturdy. They generally enjoy good health. There is no difference in the appearance of the fishermen of different castes as described above. Generally they remain engrossed in their work of repairing nets, plying boats, mending sails or curing fish. The male members keep an open penknife hanging from a string round their neck, as penknife is often required by them for cutting the twine in repairing damaged nets. Adults and children move about with a *tisri* in hand. *Tisri* is a bamboo pin, with a cleft at the top. It is an instrument used for fabricating nets.

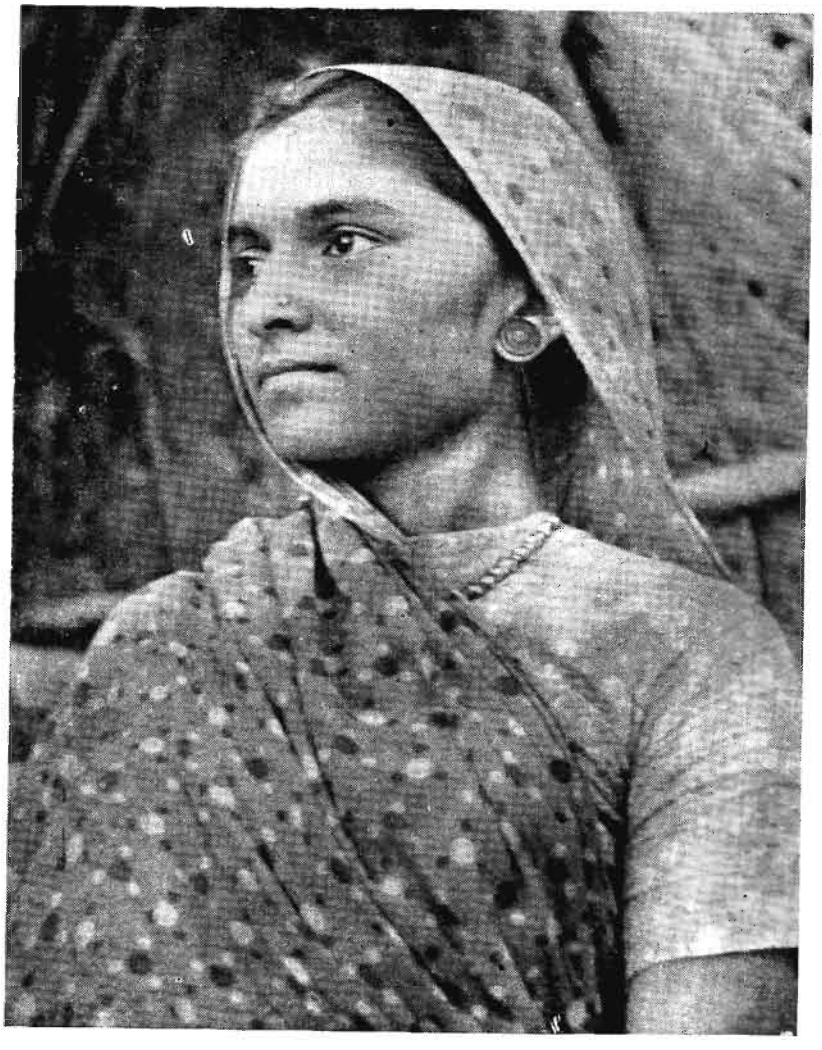
II.18 Dress

The typical dress of Kharvas generally consists of a pyjama, a shirt and a small round cap on the head. The pattern of their pyjama resembles that of a Pathani pyjama. Shirt is prepared from cheap cotton fabric. The cap 2 or 3 inches in height is conspicuous because of its black colour and circular shape. They generally go barefooted. Young males and boys wear half shirt and knickers, but do not put on any headgear or footwear.

Kharva women wear petticoat, blouse and an *odhani* which is smaller in size than a *sari*. Females of Koli Kharvas put on a black *pernun*, that is, a coarse unstitched cotton cloth, wrapped around from waist to feet, a blouse and an *odhani*. The blouse which is called a *kapda* is without buttons but provided with strings at the back.



Fisherwoman carrying spoils of sea



Vanakiya Kharva woman



Household articles

It is made from artificial silk cloth. They also wear an *odhani* dotted with a peculiar design in red. Young girls put on frocks or blouse with skirts and *odhani*.

Machhiyara males put on trousers or pyjama and shirt without any headgear. Their womenfolk, put on *ijar*, *kurta* and *odhani*. The younger generation follows the same pattern without any distinction in the dress of young or old.

II.19 Ornaments

Ornaments reflect the economic condition and taste of the people. Ornaments of gold and silver are put on both by males and females. Males generally put on a ring or *anguthi* made of gold or silver, a *madalia* of gold or silver around the neck, a silver *kandoro* on the waist and *dana*, *mod*, *mala* and chain or collar in rare cases around the neck. *Buti* is also put on the ears. Ghoghalias and Koli Kharvas put on *dana* and *mod*, while Ghedia and Vanakiya do not. *Chhad* is a type of chain by which the silver buttons on the shirt are fixed. *Mala* is put on in rare cases. *Kandoro* is found to be very common in Koli Kharvas.

Women have a varied taste of ornaments. Silver bangles of generally one *tola* each are invariably put on by females of all the castes except Machhiyaras residing in the hamlet. *Nath* mostly made from gold is put on the nose and *kadla* made from silver on the legs. *Lavingias* are invariably worn on the ears by females. *Mala* and/or *har* made of gold or silver is put on the neck. Details of other varieties of ornaments such as *chudi*, *kadu*, *har* or *mala*, *lavingia* or *buti*, and other ornaments put on fingers of hands or legs, are given in Tables I and II in Appendix I.

II.20 Household Articles and Furniture

Charpai or a crude wooden cot (*khatla*) is the main piece of furniture in most of the households, while a radio-set is found only with one household each of a Ghoghalia and a Machhiyara. Chair is another furniture article found in most of the communities except Muslim Hajam, Machhiyara and Sindhi. Hurricane lantern, battery torch and tin lamp are the common household articles found among fishermen. Ghoghalias are comparatively better off economically as they are serving in the Merchant Navy. They keep articles like cot, alarm-clock, easy chairs, wooden benches, hurricane lanterns, kerosene stoves, torches and transistor radios. The details of household and furniture articles of daily use possessed are given in Statement VII prepared castewise.

STATEMENT VII

Household furniture articles by caste

Name of article	Ghoghalia		Koli Kharva		Ghedia Koli		Vanakiya Kharva		Muslim Machhiyara		Muslim Hajam		Sindhi Lohana	
	No. of house-holds	No. of articles	No. of house-holds	No. of articles	No. of house-holds	No. of articles	No. of house-holds	No. of articles	No. of house-holds	No.of arti-cles	No. of house-holds	No.of arti-cles	No. of house-holds	No.of arti-cles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khatla	61	111	59	97	12	20	11	21	2	2	1	1	1	1
Palang	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chair	8	14	10	14	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Easy chair	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Table	6	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirror	5	5	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pat	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wall-clock	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alarm-clock	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bench	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shelf	18	19	18	20	2	2	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hurricane lantern	22	23	14	14	4	5	6	6	3	3	..	..	2	2
Battery torch	12	14	9	9	6	7	5	6	2	2	..	..	..	..
Kerosene stove	28	28	22	22	4	4	6	7	..	..	..	.	2	3
Tin lamp	24	29	22	22	7	9	5	8	4	4	1	1	..	..
Petromax	4	4	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Radio-set	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

C—Beliefs and Practices connected with Birth, Marriage and Death

II.21 Birth

The three communities of Kharvas, namely, Ghoghalias, Kolis and Vanakiya Kharvas, do not observe any restriction nor do they provide separate accommodation to women during confinement. The expectant women are not allowed to do any heavy work. A *dai* usually of Koli community from the main village attends to the delivery, while elderly ladies of the house and neighbourhood remain present at that time. Generally the first delivery takes place at the parent's house. In case of difficulty or complication, a near-by doctor is sent for. At times they also go in for surgical operations for safe delivery. Prior to the first delivery, a ceremony called *simant* is performed, when the expectant woman is given ornaments and new clothes, turmeric powder with oil is applied to her body and a shell with emetic nut is tied to her wrist. A cocoanut, some grains, sweets and one paise coin, are kept in her lap. This ceremony is called *kholo bharvo* or filling the lap.

On the 6th day after the birth of a child, name giving ceremony takes place, where a name is given to the child by the sister of the child's father. The child is bathed and dressed in new clothes. There is no distinction between the birth of a boy or a girl, as a child is considered to be the gift of God. A Brahmin is consulted for giving the name and casting the horoscope. The Brahmin and the *dai* are given alms and cash for the services rendered. The relatives give presents called *kapdu* to the mother and a piece of cloth to the child. The members of the household take sweet rice and *tuver dal* on the occasion.

II.22 Marriage Customs

Although child marriage is a matter of the past, the engagement takes place at the instance of parents usually within the village itself or in near-by villages. Among Koli Kharvas, the age of marriage for a boy is between 20 and 22 and for a girl between 18 and 20 years. A difference of 4 to 5 years between the age of a girl and a boy is generally maintained by all the communities. The social status and economic condition play a vital role in fixing the marriage. Widow remarriages are not only allowed but they are frequent. Though the practice of levirate is prevalent among Kharvas and Kolis, it is found to be absent in the village. Consanguineous marriages are also found to be absent, though they are not prohibited among Muslims. The system of marrying more than one wife was prevalent in the past, but with the implementation of the Special Marriage Act of 1954, the practice has well-nigh vanished. In case of differences between the husband and wife, the caste *panch* headed by elders intervene and the differences are resolved by amicable settlement. Inter-caste marriages are non-existent. Marriage expenses vary from Rs. 800 to 1,000 either for a boy or a girl.

II.23 Betrothal

Among all types of Kharvas and Kolis negotiations for marriage are initiated by the parents of the boy. Sweets are distributed after the betrothal is fixed. Even before marriage, the bride is invited on auspicious occasions to the boy's place and boy is invited to the girl's place.

While Kolis issue invitation cards, Vanakiyas do not do so, but verbally invite their kinsmen to attend the marriage. The day for the celebration of marriage is fixed after consulting a Brahmin priest.

II.24 Marriage

The interval between the betrothal and the actual marriage day is about 15 to 17 days. In the intervening period, the house is whitewashed and ceremonies like worshipping the mother earth, applying of *pithi*, etc., take place.

On the day of marriage the bridegroom puts on new clothes, ornaments and a sword. He also keeps a scented handkerchief, a cocoanut covered with bead work and a lemon and an egg in his pocket. The egg is broken under the foot of a horse while riding in a procession. As fishermen are free during monsoon, marriages usually take place during that season.

A pandal is erected at the bride's place. The ceremony of planting *manek-sthambh* is performed and emetic nut is tied on her wrist. The bridegroom's party is given a separate lodging and the ceremony called *ponkhavun* is performed by the bride's mother at the entrance of the house

on arrival of the bridegroom's procession. The marriage ceremony takes place either at sun-set or at night. Prior to the marriage, a goat is sacrificed. The bride and bridegroom are seated on a low stool called *bajoth* and the marriage takes place amidst beating of drums and playing of pipes. The marriage takes place with the recitation of Vedic hymns from religious scriptures by a Brahmin priest. Sacred fire is lighted and an oblation of barley and gingelly are offered to the fire. The bride and bridegroom move 4 times round the sacred fire at the end of the ceremony. The dinner of sweet rice is served to the guests. When the bridegroom's party returns with the bride, presents of ornaments, utensils and other household articles to the extent of Rs. 800 to 1,000 are given to her. On way home, they visit the temple of Shitla Mata.

The marriage customs among Machhiyaras are exactly the same as those among the Muslim community.

Dowry is non-existent except among few households of Vanakiya Kharvas, who pay dowry to the tune of Rs. 100 to 500. Ghoghalias also give one gold ornament and two suits to the bridegroom as presents.

II.25 Death

The death customs among Ghoghalias bear resemblance to other Hindus. A Brahmin priest is required to read religious scriptures before the dead body and alms are distributed. While adults are cremated, the children and infants are buried. A bath is given to the dead body at the burning place. While cremating, the head of the dead body is kept towards the north. Eldest son or the nearest relative ignites the fire. Brahmins are given uncooked provisions on the 13th day after the death. Kolis and Ghedia Kolis do not perform any ceremony immediately after the death, but funeral rites are performed after 11 to 13 days of the death. Brahmins are not given any dinner. If the death is accidental, a memorial stone is erected after one year at the outskirts of the village.

Among Machhiyaras, the funeral rites are the same as among other Muslims. Quran is read while the person is on the death-bed. The dead body is taken on a bier to a graveyard and buried in a grave. The head of the dead body is invariably kept facing north. The dead person is bathed at the residence and not outside.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

A—Economic Activity

III.1 General

There are no agriculturists in the fishing hamlet of Sutrapada. Only 4 women follow the occupation of agricultural labour. Practically all the workers in the hamlet are engaged in the occupation of fishing or allied activities. The whole economy of the village depends on fishing in the open sea by mechanised and unmechanised boats or service on steamer. Most of the workers are sea-faring. The hamlet was selected mainly for finding out the conditions of fishermen and the potentialities of development of fishing as an industry. Unlike other villages of Gujarat, the economy of the hamlet is not dependent on agriculture or agricultural labour, but on fishing, repairing of nets, labour, transport of fish from one place to another, etc. The details of workers, non-workers, etc., will be examined hereafter.

III.2 Workers

In the total population of 954 persons comprising of 484 males and 470 females, 381 or 40 per cent are workers among whom 266 are males and 115 females. The percentage of workers in the hamlet is noticed to be considerably lower than that in the district of Junagadh or the taluka of Patan Veraval in which it is situated.

STATEMENT VIII

Percentage of workers

	District	Patan Veraval taluka	Hamlet
1	2	3	4
Percentage of workers to total population	47.82	51.90	39.94

This is mainly due to the fact that by the very nature of fishing industry, most of the women in the hamlet are engaged in household duties. If some household industry is introduced, there seems to be some scope for its development. The following table gives distribution of workers according to age.

STATEMENT IX

Age distribution of workers

Age group	Persons			Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–14	455	231	224	32	27	5
15–34	337	173	164	246	163	83
35–59	143	75	68	97	71	26
60+	19	5	14	6	5	1
Total	**954**	**484**	**470**	**381**	**266**	**115**

There are only 32 persons, 27 males and 5 females, aged 14 or below who are engaged as workers. Most of the workers, however, are in the adult age group of 15–34, as 246 or 64.57 per cent out of the total of 381 belong to that age group. Most of them are males (163), who are practically double the number of females (83). The next age group 35–59 has 97 persons engaged as workers, most of whom are also males. The old or age group 60 and over has only 6 persons in the category of workers. Out of a total population of 484 males, more than 50 per cent, that is 266 are workers; while among females, even less than 25 per cent, that is 115, out of 470 are returned as economically active. This shows that there is a scope for the effective employment of womenfolk of the hamlet in some industries which can be plied at home in addition to their household duties.

III.3 Industrial Classification of Workers

The following statement gives classification of workers into 9 industrial categories.

STATEMENT X

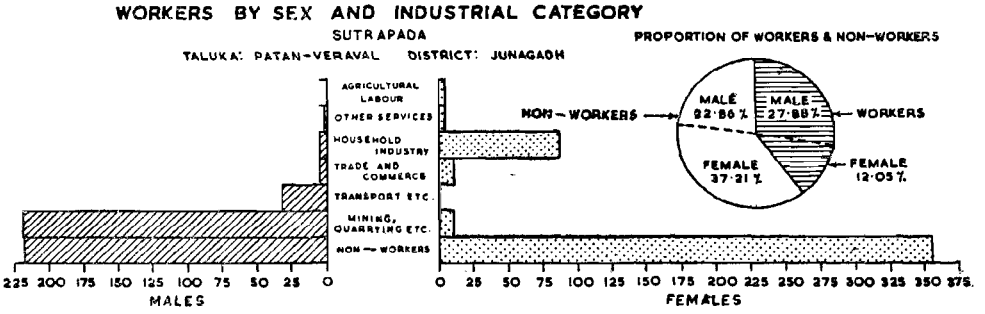
Workers classified by sex, broad age groups and industrial categories

Age group	Population			Total workers			Workers I As Cultivator			Workers II As Agricultural labourer			Workers III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0–14	455	231	224	32	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	24	2
15–34	337	173	164	246	163	83	..	..	..	3	..	3	155	147	8
35–59	143	75	68	97	71	26	..	..	..	1	..	1	47	46	1
60 and over	19	5	14	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Total	**954**	**484**	**470**	**381**	**266**	**115**	..	..	..	**4**	..	**4**	**230**	**219**	**11**

Age group	Workers IV At Household Industry			Workers V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			Workers VI In Construction			Workers VII In Trade and Commerce			Workers VIII In Transport, Storage & Communications			Workers IX In Other Services		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
0–14	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–34	62	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	7	12	12	..	4	1	3
35–59	25	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	18	18	..	2	1	1
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
Total	**92**	**6**	**86**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**16**	**6**	**10**	**33**	**33**	..	**6**	**2**	**4**

It is highly revealing that out of 381 persons returned as workers in the hamlet of Sutrapada, 230 or 60.37 per cent are engaged in fishing which is the principal means of livelihood of the people. Of 266 male workers, 219 or 82.33 per cent follow the occupation of fishing. However, among females, out of 115 workers, only 11 are engaged in the occupation of fishing while 86 are engaged in household industries. The main household industry in the hamlet is preparing and repairing of nets. There are no workers in the industrial categories (i) cultivators, (ii) manufacturing other than household industries and (iii) construction, either among males or among females. This shows that cultivation of land has practically nothing to do with this hamlet. Only 4 women are engaged as agricultural labourers. These females go for agricultural labour to the main village. There are only 16 persons engaged in trade and commerce. Most of them are

migrants from Sind. Only 33 persons, all of whom are males, are engaged in transport, storage and communications, which so far as this hamlet of Sutrapada is concerned, relates to the transport of fish caught in the sea. There are only 6 persons mostly females engaged in other services. The statement amply makes it clear that fishermen residing in the hamlet of Sutrapada are mainly engaged in the industry of fishing or allied activities and a few of them are employed on commercial ships plying between India and Africa and other countries. People of the hamlet, therefore, eke out their living not from land but from sea. This is very rare. It would be, therefore, interesting to examine their mode of life which is dependent on an occupation mainly related to sea.



III.4 Non-workers

Non-workers account for 573 persons or about 60 per cent of the total population of 954 persons living in the hamlet. Among non-workers 218 are males and 355 females. Their distribution according to age groups is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT XI

Non-workers by age group

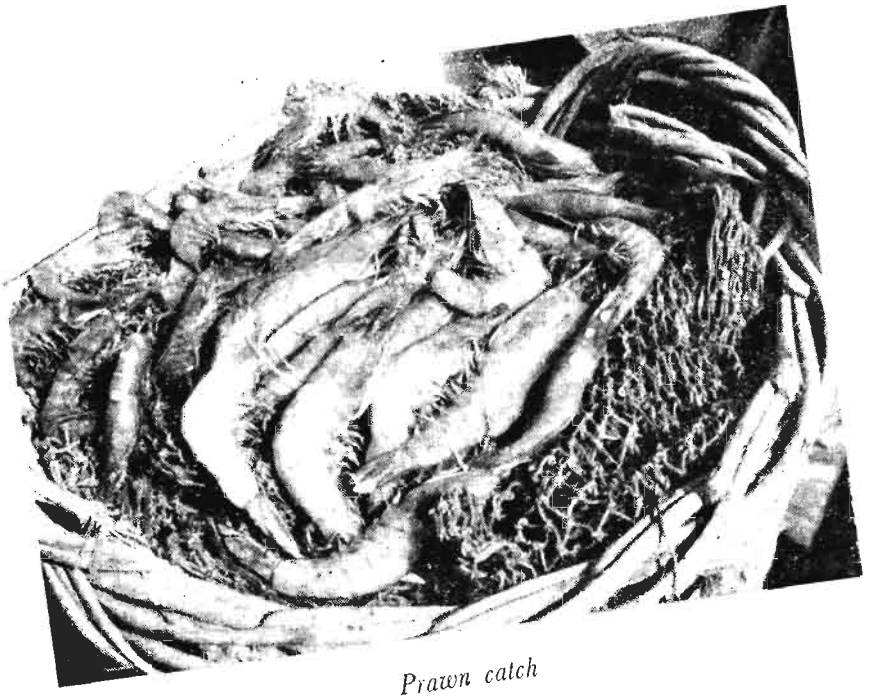
Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0–14	423	204	219
15–34	91	10	81
35–59	46	4	42
60 and over	13	..	13
Total	**573**	**218**	**255**

Out of 573 non-workers as many as 423 or 73.82 per cent are in the age group 0–14, that is of school-going age. Of these 204 are males and 219 are females. They are not expected to do any responsible work. Among persons of working ages there are only 10 males in the age group 15–34 and 4 males in the age group 35–59 who do not work. There is not a single male non-worker aged 60 and over in the whole hamlet. Among females, however, as many as 81 or 89.01 per cent are non-workers in the age group 15–34 and 42 or 91.30 per cent in the succeeding age group 35–59. Only 13 females in the older age group 60 and over fall in the category of non-workers. From the table it transpires that most of the male members in the working age group of 15 and above are effectively employed as workers and those who are non-workers are of the school-going ages. Amongst females, there is some scope, however, for employment in the working age group either at some household industry or in agricultural labour.

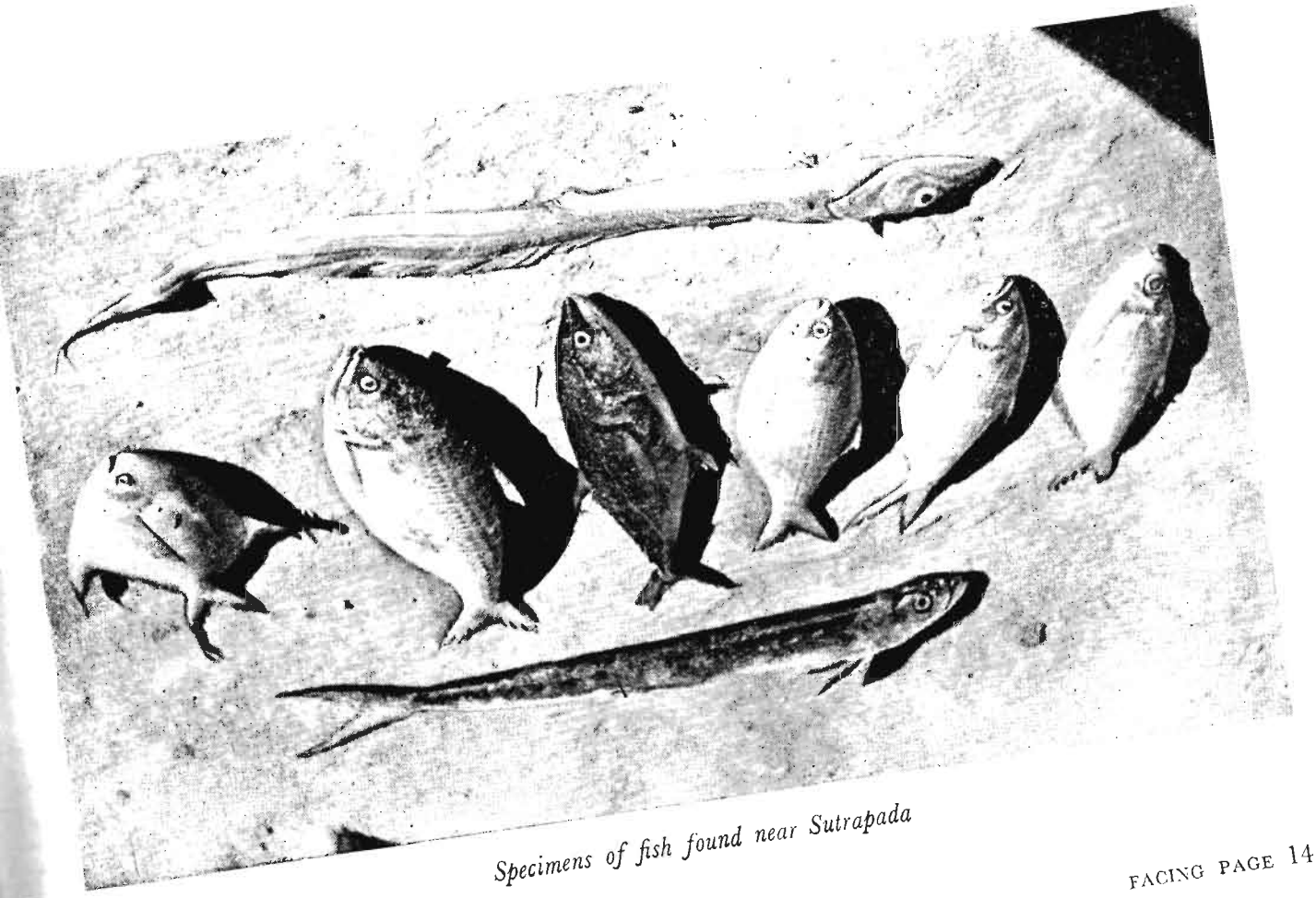
B—Fishing

III.5 Catching Fish

The fishermen of Sutrapada are engaged in deep sea fishing. The fishing season starts in the month of October and ends in April. The boats used for fishing are either mechanised or non-mechanised. Fishing depends upon the season, temperature of water, direction of current, turbidity of water and type of fish to be caught. The fishing zone near Sutrapada is famous for pomfret fish, which is in great demand in Bombay and other parts of India. Other species like silver and black pomfret, hilsa, seerfish, Indian shad, *ghol* (jew fish), which are considered to be prime fish, are available at different depths of water during different seasons. Deep

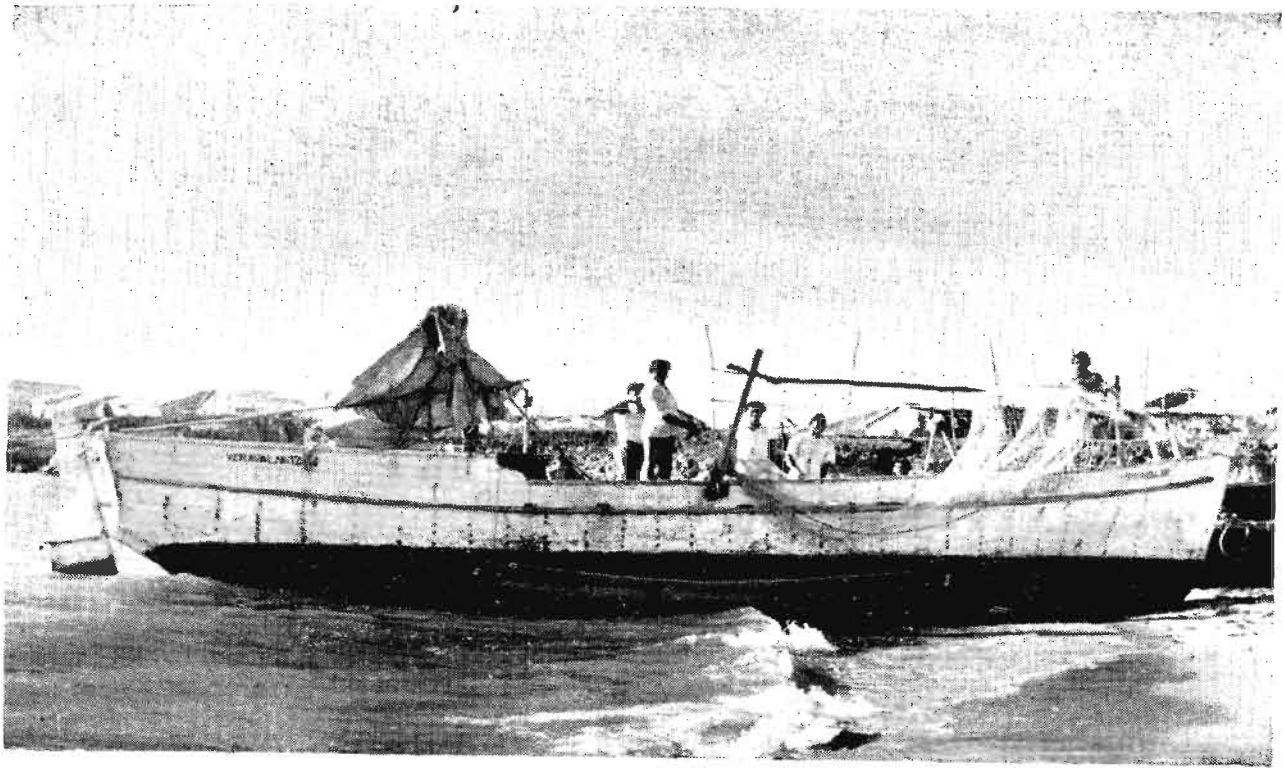


Prawn catch



Specimens of fish found near Sutrapada

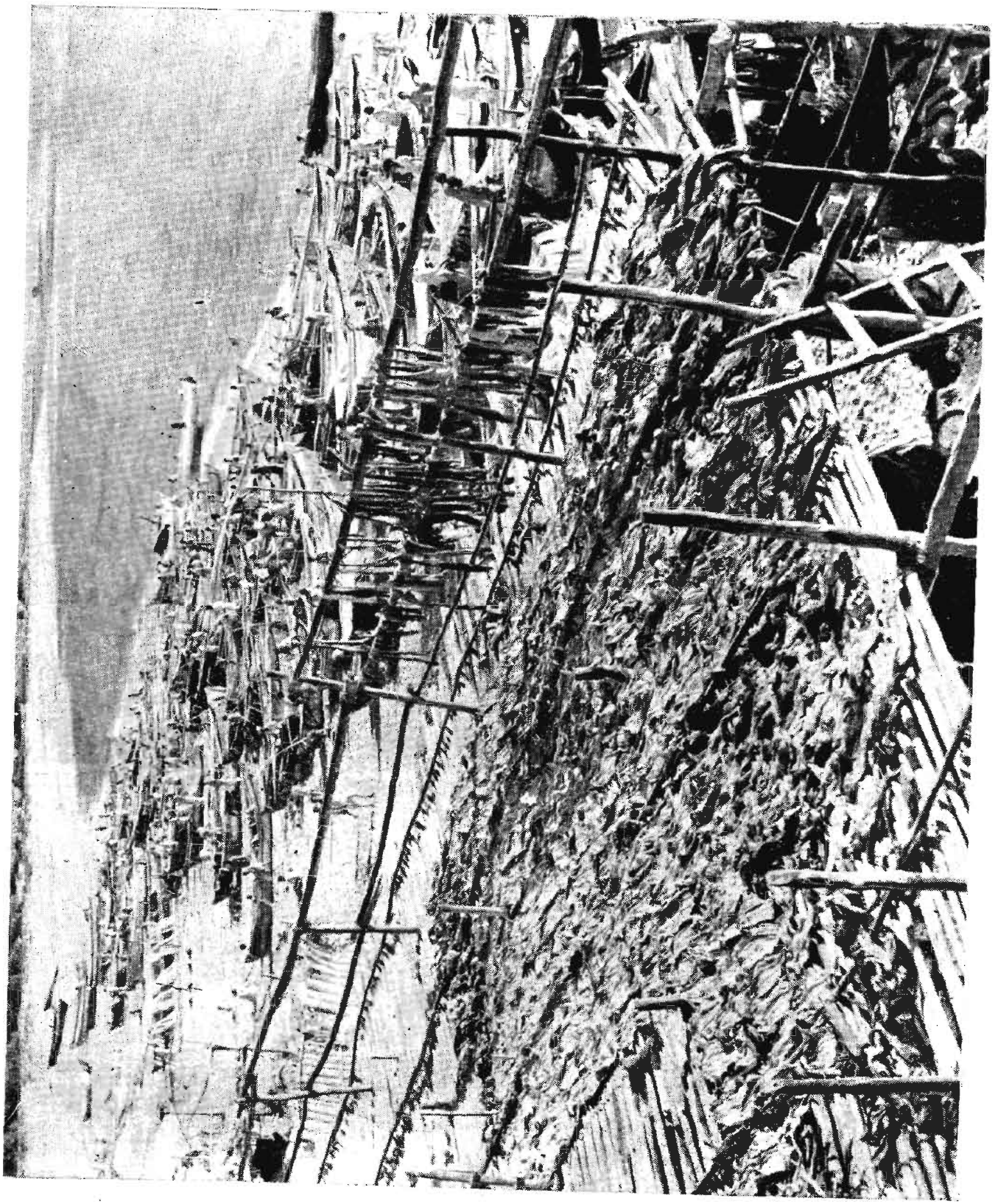
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Back from fishing



Cold-storage at Veraval



Fish drying yard at Sutrapada



Drying of fish

sea fishing is done near Sutrapada within the radius of 5 to 6 miles from the shore.

Different types of nets are used in different seasons and in different types of boats. The movement of fish creates turbidity and gives different colours to waters. Experienced fishermen find out the presence of particular type of fish at particular depths by examining the colour of water in the particular area of the sea. The colours may be either green, black, brown or red. During winter, pomfrets and other prime fish remain at the bottom as the temperature near the surface is low. Between September and November and April to June, when the temperature on the surface of water is high, black pomfrets, *pallas* and *chaksi* are found on the surface. For fishing at the bottom during winter, rectangular bottom set gill nets which are sunk to the bottom by means of round stone-sinkers, are used; while during hot season surface drift nets with smaller mesh are used.

The boats generally used by fishermen of Sutrapada are dugout canoes. 3 to 4 persons go for fishing at a time. They generally start at midnight. They carry with them 25 to 30 nets, 3 to 4 kerosene lamps, a petromax, a drinking water-pot and tiffin. A kerosene stove, *bidis*, match boxes, diesel oil can and other provisions are also kept. Mechanised boats generally have an engine of 4 to 5 H.P. Even the mechanised boats are equipped with mast and oars to fall back upon in times of emergency. When the westerly wind called *ghavar* blows in winter, a bumper catch of silver pomfrets is expected by fishermen. The whole hamlet gets busy with activity at night and the fishermen start with their equipment, tiffin and other provisions for fishing. Non-mechanised boats go up to a distance of 4 to 7 nautical miles while mechanised ones go up to 10 to 15 nautical miles off the shore. While at sea they first decide the velocity of current, by allowing the boat to drift. Then the colour of the water is examined by the help of torch lights. As soon as the appropriate colour is noticed, the boat is stopped and the nets are shot. During tides the nets are shot in the direction opposite to that of the current. For catching fish from the bottom, nylon gill nets having a ply strength of 150′ to 200′ and mesh size of 3″ to 3½″ are used. One net after the other is shot in the sea. A wooden stick is fixed to the first net on which a kerosene lamp is fitted. This serves the purpose of identification mark for themselves and a signal to other fishing boats. A series of head ropes are then tied in a straight line till all the nets are used. Then they rest till morning, unless at times they are required to mend the nets, which might be damaged by creatures of the sea. At sunrise lights are put off and fishermen take tea and relax. Nets are periodically inspected to ensure that they are in proper position and not carried away by big creatures of the sea. By 11 a.m. they take their morning meals and thereafter the nets are pulled out of water one after the other. The load caught in each net is so heavy that more than one man is required to lift the net. The fish in the nets are picked and piled on the floor of the boat near the aft deck. Most of the fish caught in the net die before they are removed. Those which are alive die while in the boat. The nets are then stacked near the foredeck and the fishermen return home. Great care is required to be taken in picking the fish out of webbings of the net, as some species of fish are likely to cut the fingers and in certain cases, such injuries are likely to get septic. Between 12 noon and 1 p.m. they return to the shore and the catch is delivered to the agency or contractor with whom the fishermen may have entered into contract to sell their catch for the year. The womenfolk and children of fishermen throng at the harbour when the boat is at a shouting distance and give welcome shouts to the members of the fishing expedition. The tally clerks of the company concerned take delivery of the catch, post the entries in their log-books, as also in the individual account books of each fisherman. This accounting work is done during the course of the day. The nets are then removed from the boat and washed in well water, to remove the brine of sea-water. All the prime varieties of fish caught are transported in trucks to Veraval, where they are put in ice and sent to Bombay. The inferior varieties like *govara, timri, bangra* (mackerel), *kandar* and *maghra* (sharks) are cut into pieces, salted and dried in open sheds. Most of the curing of the fish is done on strings hung over bamboo poles for drying by sun rays. After a day or two, fish are removed from the string and kept on the floor for a few

days. Thereafter they are packed and sent for marketing.

1. Marketing

III.6 Sharing of Fish

Out of 127 fishing households at Sutrapada, 80 or 63 per cent are having their own fishing crafts. They generally employ their own family members as crew. Those who do not own any fishing boat, serve as *khalasis* with those who require their services. Persons serving as *khalasis* are given an annual advance of Rs. 200 and a contract is entered into for the whole season. A *khalasi* is expected to bring his own fishing nets. Out of the total catch at the end of the day, half the portion goes to the owner of the boat, and the other half to the persons participating in the fishing who divide the catch equally among themselves. Thus, the owner of the boat will get his own share as a fisherman *plus* 50 per cent share as owner of the boat. If the boat is mechanised, an additional share for the machine is also given to the owner as if it is an individual fisherman. The *kotwal* of the lighthouse who performs the duties of lighting the lamp in the lighthouse gets one fish per boat per day. The *kotwal* also acts as a messenger to collect people at a meeting place on particular occasions.

III.7 Marketing Agency

The fishermen at Sutrapada do not take their catch from the boat to their homes but deliver it outright to the agency with which they have entered into contract for the year. They may, however, keep a few fish for their household consumption. At Sutrapada there are two private companies and a branch of Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association, operating for the disposal of fish. The two private companies are (i) Messrs. Hussain Rahim & Co. and (ii) Messrs. Alibhai Abdur Rehman & Co. Both the companies are having their head office at Veraval. Before the season starts, these companies enter into contract with individual fisherman for the disposal of their daily catch at a particular price for each variety of fish for the whole year. The price to be paid by the company is fixed in a negotiation called *mandla* just after Holi. The rates to be paid are fixed after taking into consideration the price prevailing at Bombay as well as at Veraval, both in the beginning and at the end of the previous season. Price is fixed on the basis of 100 pieces. Pomfret is the fish on which the prices of other varieties of fishes depend. At the time of negotiating the agreement leading fishermen, merchants, fisheries officer and the representative of the Association remain present and participate in the discussion regarding fixing of price for the ensuing season. Contracts are entered into by different fishermen with either of the two private companies or the Cooperative Association. As the fishermen generally take advance for their maintenance during off-season from the private companies they are obliged to enter into a contract with them. Messrs. Hussain Rahim & Co. operate with the owners of 28 boats, 21 of which belong to Koli Kharvas and 7 to Vanakiya Kharvas. The company maintains a staff of 10 persons, of whom 8 are labourers and 2 tally clerks. Among labourers 3 are males and 5 females. The labourers carry fish from the boat to the depot and also perform other functions such as pounding of ice for icing, cutting fins of *khag* or shark fish for salting and drying, packing of dried fish in gunny bags and loading fresh fish in trucks for transmission to Veraval. The account clerk maintains the individual accounts. The company maintains two trucks for transport. In the peak season, the company collects and moves about 1,000 pieces of different varieties of fish daily, valued at Rs. 1,000. The fish transported to Veraval is sent to Bombay by launches operated by diesel. The company maintains 3 launches. This company also operates at the ports of Chorvad, Mangrol and Hirakot. Another private contractor, Messrs. Alibhai Abdur Rehman & Co. are having their head office at Veraval. The company holds contract with 55 boats of Ghoghalia Kharvas of Sutrapada. They also export fresh fish to Bombay. Bulk of the fish is sold by the company in Veraval market. If the rates prevailing in Bombay are favourable, they send some quantity to Bombay. Otherwise, they resort to curing them locally. They maintain a staff of 12 labourers. Both the companies maintain their depots at Sutrapada. The porters employed by the company are paid during the season Rs. 1,200 to 1,500 to males and Rs. 750 to 800 to

females. The labourers lodge at the depot only. The average yield is about 2,000 to 5,000 pieces per day of different varieties of fish. The Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association enterd into contract with 49 fishermen owning boats. Their daily collection comes to about 2,500 pieces valued at Rs. 2,500. The staff on their depot comprises two tally clerks, one accountant, 3 boys for pounding ice and 9 female labourers. While private contractors clear the accounts of fish catch every 3 months, the Association clears the same every month. The Association also advances money to the extent of Rs. 1,500 to 2,000 per individual fisherman during off-season. The Association has its head office at Veraval. It is an Association of several primary fishermen's societies, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 980,470 and an authorised share capital of Rs. 150,000. The Association undertakes marketing of fresh fish from the ports of Saurashtra and has about 700 boats under contract for delivery of their catches daily to the Association. It maintains insulated vans and carrier launches for preservation of fish and distribution of fresh fish to centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, etc. It has also an ice factory with a capacity of 12 tons of ice, and cold storage facilities for 150 tons at Veraval. The Association also distributes nylon fishing twine for nets and engines and motors for fishing crafts, among fishermen. The Association has been instrumental in removing the exploitation by private companies which generally offer very low price to the fishermen. The prices paid by the private contractors and those ruling the market are compared in the statement given below.

STATEMENT XII

Price of fish ruling the market and paid by private companies

	Price paid by the private companies	Price ruling in the market as up to June 1966 and paid by the Association
1	2	3
Silver Pomfret–Vichhuda	Rs. 45	Rs. 72
Hilsa–Palva	100	124
Indian Shad–Chaksi	75	91
Black Pomfret–Halva	62	77
Horse mackerel–Chhapri	45	72
Horse mackerel–Chhapra	150	250

The Association offers the price ruling in the local market. It has also set up a canning plant at Veraval with a capacity of 10,000 cans per shift for canning of prawns, pomfrets, etc. It also has a modern boat-building yard at Veraval and a nylon net making plant at Chorvad.

2. Fishing Crafts

III.8 Types of Fishing Boats

The chief equipment required for the fishing industry are a fishing boat and nets. The fishermen of Sutrapada have the following three types of fishing boats namely, (i) *Ek-lakdi-hodi*, (ii) *Lodhiya* and (iii) *Machhva*

(i) *Ek-lakdi-hodi* is built from a single piece of teakwood, brought from the Malabar or Konkan coast. They vary in size from 25 feet to 29 feet in length and have a capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons. They can carry crew up to 3 persons. The boat is a pointed sterned boat.

(ii) *Lodhiya*—It is a multiple plank boat resembling a dug-out canoe admeasuring 25 to 29 feet with a capacity of 5 tons. It can carry 5 persons.

(iii) *Machhva—Machhvas* are the largest fishing boats having a capacity of about 12 tons and an overall length of 36 to 42 feet. As the sea near Sutrapada is shallow, *machhvas* are not very useful for fishing purposes. The dug-out canoes and *lodhiyas* are double enders, pointed sterned; fore and aft decked, while a *machhva* is a square sterned; fore and aft decked. Dug-out canoes cost from Rs. 1,100 to 1,200, *lodhiyas* Rs. 3,000 to 3,500 and *machhvas* Rs. 3,000 to 9,000.

III.9 Mechanisation of Crafts

Mechanisation of crafts was started in 1953 when an outboard motor of 3 H.P. capacity was fixed to a dug-out canoe at Jaleshwar near Veraval. Out of 170 boats, 100 have been mechanised so far. The average speed of a mechanised boat is 4 knots without sails and 6 knots with sails. Machines now in use are Evinrude, Johnson, Buccaneer and British Enzani, having a capacity of 3 to 10 H.P. Their prices vary between Rs. 600 and 1,200 without subsidy. There are, however, two types of engines, namely, (i) inboard and (ii) outboard. The inboard

engines have a higher speed of about 6 to 7 knots without sail. The inboard engines were introduced for the first time at Veraval in 1956. The engines in demand are Sabb, Coventry, Victor, Bukh, Lister and Gardener, having a capacity of 6 to 30 H.P. and their cost ranges from Rs. 3,600 to 12,000 without subsidy. Other makes besides these, which are widely used are the engines manufactured by Kirlosker (India) 10 H.P., Torpedo (Yugoslavia) 20 to 50 H.P., Yanmar (Germany) 20 to 60 H.P. and Ruston (India) 24 to 49 H.P. The average price of different varieties of engines with different capacities is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT XIII

Average cost of motors

Make	H.P.	Average Cost (in Rs.)
1	**2**	**3**
Ruston	24.5	18,000
,,	37	24,000
,,	49	34,000
Torpedo	25	12,745
,,	36.59	22,150
,,	60.64	25,750
Bukh	26.31	17,720
,,	56.64	35,020

The installation of engine requires standardisation of the design of the hull. As there are no facilities for berthing nor a regular quay at Sutrapada, fishermen do not prefer to go in for inboard motor engines which are very costly, as there is a risk of some parts of the engines being stolen from the landed crafts. The progress of mechanisation of crafts will be evident from the following statement.

STATEMENT XIV

Crafts mechanised

	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mechanised	1	7	50	69	84	94	100
Non-mechanised or sailing	27	62	36	40	48	43	70
Per cent mechanised	3.57	10.14	58.14	63.30	63.64	68.61	58.82

It will be seen that a start of mechanisation at Sutrapada was made only in 1956, when one boat was mechanised. The number rose to 7 in 1960; in the following year there was a great leap forward when as many as 50 boats were mechanised in 1961. The figure rose to 69 in 1962 and to 84 in 1963. The total number of mechanised boats in Sutrapada is 100. There is a simultaneous increase in the number of non-mechanised boats as well. From 27 in 1956, their number has risen to 70 in 1965. However, the percentage of mechanised boats to total number of boats had risen from 3.57 in 1956 to 68.61 in 1964. It has slightly fallen down to 58.82 per cent as there has been a sudden increase in the number of non-mechanised boats from 43 in 1964 to 70 in 1965.

3. Fishing Nets

III.10 Types of Nets

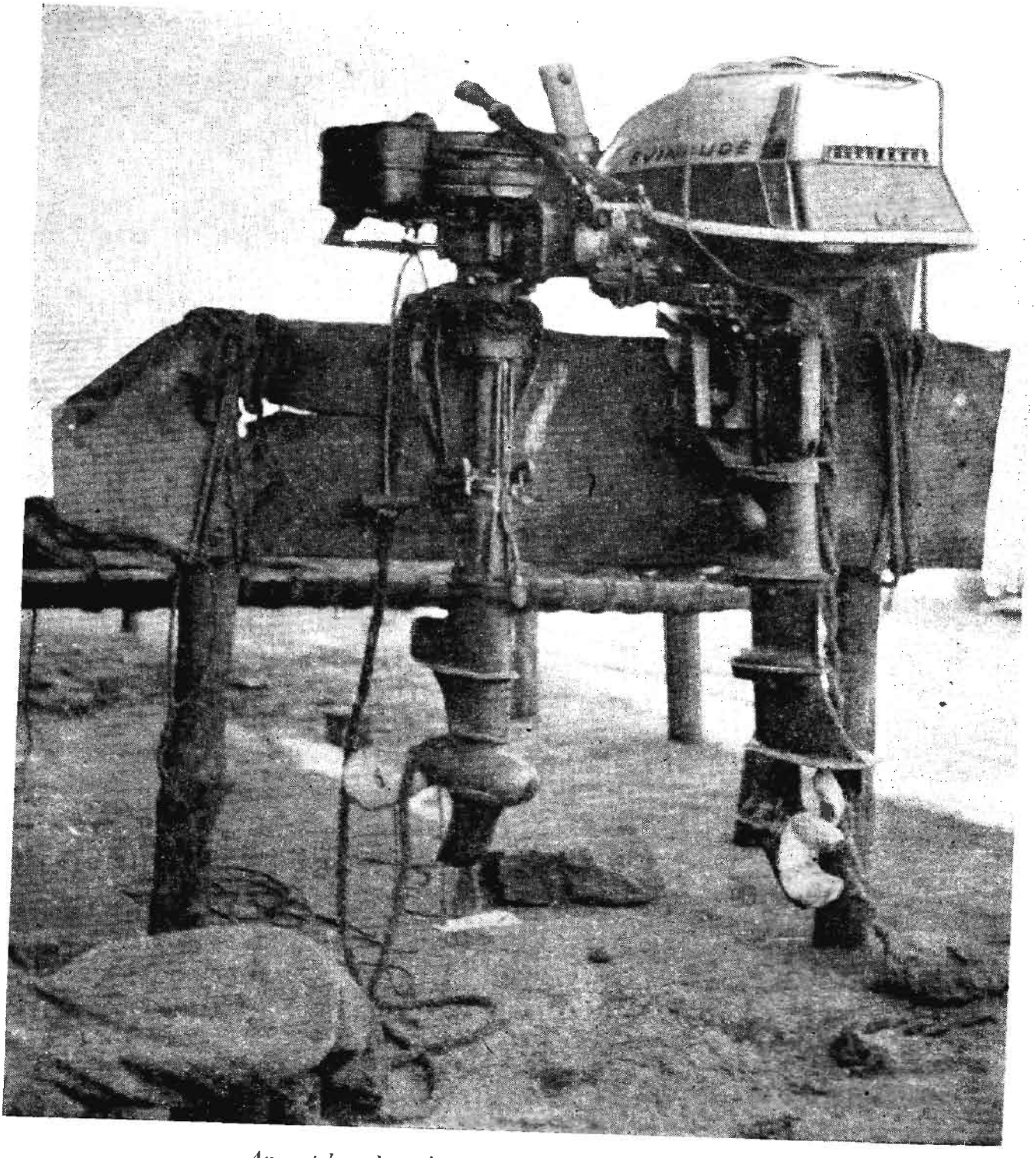
The most popular and important fishing nets used by fishermen of Sutrapada are of two types, namely, (i) the surface drift nets called *vali* or *tarti* and (ii) bottom set gill nets called *dhakar* or *kandar*. These are very efficient fishing gears and are extensively used by fishermen along the whole coast from Dwarka to Madhvad, a minor port in Kodinar taluka in Amreli district.

III.11 The Surface Drift Nets

These are rectangular pieces of nets measuring from 4 to 5 metres in width and 200 to 280 metres in length with mesh of 13 to 14 cms. These nets are tied in a series of 30 to 40 nets and fishing is operated in depths varying from 12 to 28 fathoms. They are set across the current and fishing is done during the night. These nets are mainly for catches like pomfrets, *pallas*, *chaksi* and other surface fishes. The season for the use of these nets is from September to November and from April to June.

III.12 Bottom Set Gill Nets

These nets are also similar to the surface drift nets. But their mesh size varies from 15 to 17 cms. With a view to sink the nets to the bottom, stone-sinkers are tied to the foot rope. Fishing is done in the early hours of the morning and the catches mainly are white pomfrets, perches, clupeoids, cat fishes, sharks, etc. These nets are used during the months of September to March.



An out-board engine which is fitted to the boat



Mending the fishing nets

Formerly nets of hemp and cotton twine were used by the fishermen. These nets were uneconomical in use as they were not as durable as the nets prepared from nylon and other synthetic fibres. The hemp and cotton twine nets had also to be dyed twice a month in the decoction of *sajad* bark for removing the adverse effects of sea-water. This is not necessary in case of nets prepared from nylon and in use at present. The cotton and hemp twine nets were easily susceptible to damage, while modern nets are stronger and can withstand wear and tear. This transformation of the material used in the preparation of nets has been brought about since 1951, when 3,000 lbs. of nylon fibre was received from the U.S.A. under the Technical & Cultural Mission Programme.

4. Development of Fishing

The Government has taken various measures for the development of fishing and amelioration of the condition of fishermen in the State. The most important of them are discussed below.

III.13 Fishermen's Training Centre

A training centre for fisher youths in the principles of seamanship, navigation, maintenance of engines, fabrication and operation of different types of fishing gears and other techniques, has been established by Government at Veraval since 1956. The centre has a mechanised boat equipped with a winch and gurdie for imparting practical training to the fisher youths. The duration of training is 6 months and 20 youths are trained in one batch. A monthly stipend of Rs. 50 and a sea allowance of Rs. 15 are paid to each trainee. Most of the trainees after completion of the training form into groups and operate mechanised boats or work as driver in such boats.

III.14 Service Station

With rapid increase in the number of mechanised boats, it became necessary to set up a service station. Government has established a service station at Veraval for repairing and servicing of engines of mechanised boats. The assistant mechanical engineer appointed by Government assisted by his technical staff attends to the repairing and servicing of inboard and outboard motors belonging to the fishermen. Installation of engines and other accessories for handling of nets are also attended to by the staff of this service station.

III.15 Shark Liver Oil Unit

A good number of sharks are landed in this part of the coast. It is well-known that shark liver oil has medicinal properties and is generally used in curing rickets. Before the establishment of a unit for the extraction of shark liver oil, the local fishermen used to extract oil from the sharks in a very crude manner. They used to put the livers of shark and fat in an iron pan and boil them over fire. When the livers and fat begin to melt and emit oil the pan was removed from fire. The oil thus obtained was called *sifo* in local parlance. Fishermen applied the same to their boats as paint, as it prevented the decay of wood by sea-water. The Fisheries Department, therefore, established a small unit for the extraction of shark liver oil at Veraval in the year 1960. So far 60,000 kg. of livers have been treated and 15 litres of oil has been produced. The establishment of the unit has helped the fishermen earn a better income by selling the livers of sharks caught by them to the department. The unit produces good grade of medicinal and veterinary grade of oils.

III.16 Fishing Harbours

There are no port facilities at Sutrapada except levying of port dues by the clerks of the Port Department. However, Veraval which is only 12 miles from Sutrapada has all the harbour facilities. With the increase in the number and size of fishing boats, the harbour facilities at Veraval are found to be inadequate as there is great congestion in the existing harbour. A separate fishing harbour with facilities for berthing about 1,000 medium size fishing boats and quay for trawlers up to 18 ft. draft was planned at Veraval in the year 1954 and the project taken up in the Second Five Year Plan. The work is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

III.17 Survey and Research Centre

The Government of India has also set up Central Institute of Fisheries Technology

Sub-station at Veraval. The said centre carries on research work pertaining to the processing of fish and operation of boats and fishing gears. Under the said scheme of survey and research, 3 survey vessels are put in the Veraval coast with a view to locate good fishing grounds, and study migratory habits of fish, habitats of various types of fishes and the potentiality of such fishing grounds. During the first two months of operation of these vessels they have located good fishing grounds for species like prawns, perches, jew fishes, eels, ribbon fishes and the results have been found to be very encouraging.

III.18 Government Aid

In addition to the above facilities, Government also extends loans and subsidies to individual fishermen through their cooperative societies for purchasing and acquiring equipment for fishing such as boats, engines, nets, etc.

Subsidies are given for the following purposes to the extent mentioned against each.

STATEMENT XV

Aids and subsidies

	Item	Rate per cent	
		Up to 11-8-60	After 11-8-60
	1	2	3
1	Mechanisation with inboard and outboard engines	50	33⅓
2	Nylon fishing twine, head ropes and foot ropes	33⅓	16⅔
3	Hemp twine, head ropes and foot ropes	33⅓	16⅔
4	Cotton twine	33⅓	16⅔
5	Lines, hooks, flax and chains	25	12½
6	Sails, anchors, masts and tannin and chemical preservatives	25	12⅓
7	Insulated vans	25	25
8	Refrigerating equipment for processing and preservation	33⅓	33⅓
9	Plastic buoys and navigational equipment	25	12½
10	Winchies and gurdies accessories	25	12½
11	Improved designs of boats	25	25
12	Marine diesel oil used by fishermen	32 p. per gallon	

In addition, the Fisheries Department also offers a small subsidy to meet with the managerial cost of new societies for a period of 3 years. Cooperative societies of fishermen are also given financial assistance for establishing processing industries like fish-meal, fish manure, shark liver oil, shell craft, etc. Loans to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost of equipment are also given to the societies. There is also a Fishermen Relief Fund, from which help is given to fishermen losing their equipment and outfit of gears in emergency at sea.

With a view to encourage fishermen to develop merits in modern fishing and better management of catch, 12 fishermen are selected by the Fisheries Department of the State every year from the whole State and given a certificate of merit and sometimes a prize of Rs. 200 in cash and also appreciable quantity of nylon twine for nets. These leading fishermen are taken for visits to important ports in the country on a study tour.

5. Fisheries Cooperative Societies

III.19 Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association

With a view to provide fishermen with credit facilities and production requisites, the Department of Fisheries has been organising primary cooperative units of fishermen for the last several years. This has resulted in raising the production of fish but the intermediary fish merchants are still exploiting the fishermen in several respects. In 1953 the Reserve Bank of India conducted a rural credit survey, which revealed that in order to have a link between credit and marketing, there should be a financially strong central organisation to which all the primary cooperatives should be affiliated. The then Government of Saurashtra, therefore, organised in 1956 the Saurashtra Central Cooperative Fish and Fishery Products Marketing Association Ltd., with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. After bifurcation in 1960, it was considered necessary to have a Central Fisheries Organisation for the entire State of Gujarat. The Association was, therefore, reconstituted into the Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association Ltd., and its scope has been extended to the whole of Gujarat. The authorised share capital has also been raised to Rs. 10 lakhs. There are 39 societies and 999 individuals as members of the Association.

III.20 Aims and Objects

The main aims of the Association are to ameliorate the condition of fishermen, increase their *per capita* income and bring about an improvement in their socio-economic condition. With a view to achieve these aims, the Association has kept the following objectives in view in its day-to-day working.

1 To grant credit to fishermen and supply fisheries requisites at reasonable prices to help them in producing more fish.

2 To act as an intermediary agency between Government and fishermen for the distribution of loans and subsidies.

3 Providing facilities for preservation and processing of fish to the fishermen.

4 Marketing of fresh and processed fish of the fishermen in a most profitable manner so as to ensure the producer equitable returns for his produce.

5 To reduce the gap between the prices paid by the consumer and received by the producer by avoiding a number of intermediaries.

6 To bring to the knowledge of fishermen the day-to-day progress in the fishing industry.

7 To look after the general welfare of the fishermen community.

8 To introduce new fish-based and ancillary industries for the development of fisheries in Gujarat State.

III.21 Activities

1. *Distribution of loans, Subsidies and Fishery Requisites*

The payment of subsidies by Government to fishermen for the purchase of fishery requisites such as nylon twine, hemp twine, plastic floats and anchor stones, inboard and outboard engines, etc., has been channelised through the Association. The contribution of the Association in reducing the prices of fishery requisites in favour of fishermen is significant, as the price of nylon twine formerly sold at Rs. 25 per lb. has been brought down between Rs. 12 and Rs. 14.50 per lb. including the subsidy of 16 per cent. Similarly, engines and motors are also supplied to fishermen at cheaper rates.

2. *Fish Marketing*

Although the State of Gujarat ranks second in marine fish production in the country, the local consumption of fish is very poor. The State is, therefore, required to export fish products to outside markets in India and abroad. Private merchants were exploiting the fishermen to the maximum extent as they were solely in charge of marketing of fish. The Association has entered the market with a view to give better returns to fishermen. The Association has built godowns for the storage of dry fish and also undertakes transport of fresh fish to Bombay market for realization of better prices. With the reduction in the middlemen's profit, the fishermen are realizing better prices.

3. *Other Aspects*

For making available nylon twine for nets at reasonable rates to the fishermen, the Association not only distributes the twine but has also set up a plant at Chorvad for the manufacture of nylon twine-*cum*-net making plant. With the help of the Government of Gujarat, the Association has also constructed a boat building yard at Veraval at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs with a capacity of constructing 30 boats a year.

The Association has also put up 2 quick freezing plants, one at Veraval and the other at Kandla, for the processing of fish products, which can be preserved for consumption during off-season in the country and also exported to foreign countries.

The Association also gives loans to cooperative societies of fishermen for developing fishery industries and utilising the surplus fish in a better manner.

4. *Other Welfare Activities*

Books are distributed to the children of fishermen undertaking higher studies. The Association

also looks to the sanitation, lighting, and fresh water facilities at the seasonal fishing camps and places of habitation of fishermen. They also encourage them to receive training in fishing by contributing towards their travelling allowances.

After the Association undertook marketing of fish, the rates realised by fishermen have improved considerably and the exploitation of the middlemen has been reduced. The middlemen have not been entirely removed from the trade so far, but they are now required to offer competitive rates to the fishermen. The Association has thus served the varied interests of the fishermen, who have been progressively realising better profits for their hard labour by raising their output. This will result in gradually eliminating middlemen from the trade.

III.22 THE MATSYA-UDYOG SAHAYKARI MANDALI

The Matsya-udyog Sahaykari Mandali, Sutrapada, has been organised since 26th October, 1957 for ameliorating the condition of fishermen residing at Sutrapada. The society is meant only for fishermen. Its main function is to distribute nylon fibre to its members. The office of the society is about half a mile from the hamlet. There are 280 members on its roll, of whom 260 are from Sutrapada hamlet, 10 from Mul-Dwarka, 6 from Hirakot and 4 from Dalasa, which are adjacent ports. The persons from Mul-Dwarka, Hirakot and Dalasa are engaged in fishing at the port of Sutrapada. Any person carrying on fishing and willing to pursue the occupation of fishing can become its member. Out of 154 households at Sutrapada, 119 are on its roll. The non-fishing households have not become members of the society. The society distributes nylon fibre and *sajad* bark among its members. The society has by now already distributed nylon fibre worth Rs. 48,263.50 and *sajad* bark worth Rs. 690. Loans have been granted to the extent of Rs. 2,025 to its members. Since it is a very small society, it does not get any aid from Government. No dividends have, therefore, been declared so far.

6. Fish Landing

III.23 COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

As a result of the efforts of the Fisheries Department and the Association of the fishermen in improving their condition and raising the output of fish, significant progress has been achieved in the total landing of fish at Sutrapada as is evident from the following statement.

STATEMENT XVI

Fish catch and fishing crafts, 1961-65

Year	Fish landing in metric tons	Percentage variation	No. of fishing crafts	Percentage variation	Catches per boat in kg.	Percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	931	..	86	..	10,826	..
1962	1,168	+25.48	109	+26.74	10,719	— 0.99
1963	1,598	+36.30	132	+21.10	12,108	+12.96
1964	1,583	— 1.96	137	+ 3.79	11,554	— 4.58
1965	2,442	+54.28	170	+24.09	14,366	+24.34
1961-65	..	+162.31	..	+197.67	..	+32.65

The statement also gives number of fishing crafts, catches per boat, etc. The total landing of fish which was 931 M. tons in 1961 has gone up to 2,442 M. tons in 1965. There is a considerable progress achieved in the landing of fish which has increased to the extent of 162 per cent during the period of 5 years. The number of fishing crafts has increased from 86 in 1961 to 170 in 1965, that is by 198 per cent. This is a formidable achievement and the Government efforts have been properly rewarded. The catches per boat have also been raised to the extent of 33 per cent between 1961 and 1965. These efforts require not only to be continued but stepped up so as to serve the best interests of fishermen and also raise the production of fish which is a substitute for food in acute short supply in the country aiming at self-sufficiency.

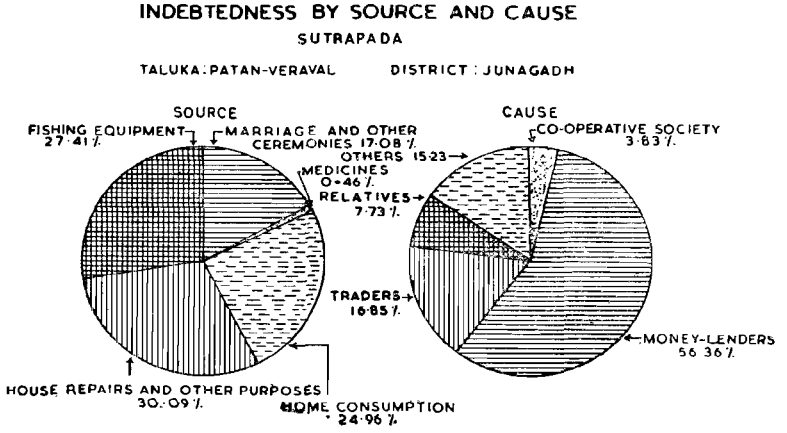
C—Economic Condition

III.24 INDEBTEDNESS

The incidence of indebtedness in the hamlet is high, as out of 154 households 113 or 73.38 per cent are in debt. The total amount of debt is Rs. 65,298. This works out to Rs. 90.44 *per capita* on 722 persons residing in 113 households.

Castewise analysis of *per capita* indebtedness shows that Ghoghalia (Rs. 72.22) and a Muslim Hajam (Rs. 20) have indebtedness lower than the average of the hamlet while the highest average is claimed by Sindhi Lohana households (Rs. 209.43) followed by Machhiyara (Rs. 140.75), Ghedia (Rs. 118.34), Vanakiya (Rs. 102.30) and Koli Kharva (Rs. 95.64). The extent of indebtedness is the highest in case of households having an income above Rs. 1,200 per annum. Of the 113 indebted households, 89 are engaged in the primary sector, i.e., in fishing and allied industries, 3 in secondary or manufacturing industries like household industries and manufacturing other than household, and 21 in tertiary sector or industries such as trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services. Thus primary sector claims about 79 per cent of indebted households which goes to show that the households in that industrial sector are easily susceptible to indebtedness. Looking to the purpose for which debt is incurred, out of the total debt amount of Rs. 65,298, Rs. 47,398 or 72.59 per cent of the amount is for unproductive purposes like marriage and other ceremonies, building houses, medicine and household consumption and more than one-fourth of the amount is for productive purposes like purchasing fishing equipment and gears.

The main source of credit in this hamlet is money-lenders from whom Rs. 36,800 or 56.36 per cent of the total amount of debt has been borrowed. The amount advanced as loans by the cooperative society is only Rs. 2,500 or 3.83 per cent of the total amount of debt, while the traders supplied about one-sixth of the total debt.



III.25 Financial Assets

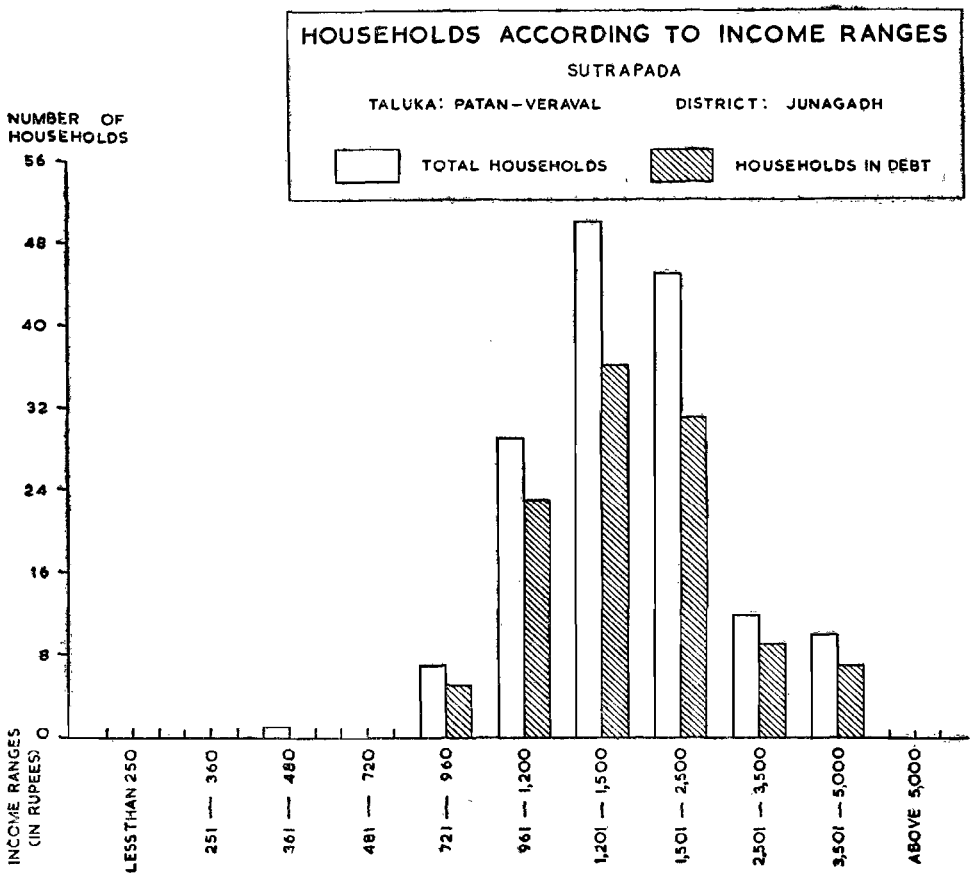
Financial assets of the hamlet comprise boats, fishing equipment like nylon and cotton nets and other gears, houses and valuables like ornaments. There is a total absence of investment in deposits and other securities as they earn very little from their trade and have no saving. The value of nets is not available and the total value of assets exclusive of nets amount to Rs. 317,880, which works out to Rs. 355.60 *per capita* on the basis of 947 persons and Rs. 2,091.32 per household. Of the 154 households, only two households of Sindhi Lohana do not have any assets in the form of boats, houses or valuables. The position of financial assets with each caste is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT XVII

Assets by caste

Caste	No. of households	Types of assets: Boats — No. of households	Boats — Value Rs.	Houses — No. of households	Houses — Value Rs.	Valuables — No. of households	Valuables — Value Rs.	Total value of assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ghoghalia	63	21	31,600	63	56,950	63	34,050	122,600
Vanakiya	11	8	14,200	11	10,500	11	4,500	29,200
Koli	59	34	55,400	59	42,400	58	22,550	120,350
Ghedia	12	9	16,450	12	8,300	11	3,380	28,130
Machhiyara	6	5	10,100	6	4,400	5	2,300	16,800
Muslim Hajam	1	..	..	1	600	1	200	800
Sindhi Lohana	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**154**	**77**	**127,750**	**152**	**123,150**	**149**	**66,980**	**317,880**

The above statement shows that Koli Kharvas predominate in respect of boats and Ghoghalias in respect of houses and valuables.



III.26 Income

Total annual income of the hamlet amounts to Rs. 277,950 which works out to Rs. 1,804.87 per household and Rs. 291.35 *per capita*. The following statement shows households under various income ranges.

STATEMENT XVIII

Households by income ranges

Income range (in Rs.)	No. of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Less than 250	..	..
251- 360	..	..
361- 480	1	0.65
481- 720	..	..
721- 960	7	4.55
961-1,200	29	18.83
1,201-1,500	50	32.47
1,501-2,500	45	29.22
2,501-3,500	12	7.79
3,501-5,000	10	6.49
Above 5,000	..	..
Total	**154**	**100.00**

There are no households having an income less than Rs. 360 and more than Rs. 5,000. Majority of households are in the income range of Rs. 1,201–2,500 as they form about 62 per cent of total households. Analysing households according to the income earned from various occupations, it is seen that the main source of income of 83 per cent of the households is fishing, while service in steamer is the next important occupation. Trade and commerce, making of fishing nets and hair cutting are the occupations pursued by only a few. Income earned from each of the occupations pursued in the hamlet is given in detail in Table X in Appendix I.

Distribution of households by income ranges and various types of economic activities such as primary, sccondary and tertiary, is also given in Table XII in Appendix I.

III.27 Expenditure

The total expenditure of the hamlet adds up to Rs. 302,875 which works out to Rs. 317.48 *per capita* and Rs. 1,966.72 per household. Various heads of expenditure are food, clothing and footwear, fuel and lighting, housing, ceremonies and functions. In a subsistence economy, expenditure on food forms 51.10 per cent of the total amount. Other items in the descending order of preference is 16.35 per cent on miscellaneous items not elsewhere classified, 11.36 per cent on clothing and footwear, 7.46 per cent on fuel and lighting and 4 pet cent each on housing and services. The sizeable expenditure on fuel and lighting is explained by the fact that on seashore there is no vegetation and the people have to spend on purchasing firewood and dung cakes, as also on kerosene used in lighting.

Detailed break-up of each major head of expenditure is available in Table XIV in Appendix I. Of the food bills, cereals share about 21 per cent, sugar, *gur*, etc., 10 per cent, and milk and milk products only 9 per cent. About one-fifth of the expenditure on food bills devoted to milk, sugar, *gur*, etc., brings out the importance of tea in the life of the sea-faring community. Under the head miscellaneous, 7.78 per cent of expenditure is incurred on tobacco, *pan*, drinks, etc., 6.30 per cent on other items, and only 1.08 per cent after travelling. Similarly less than 1 per cent is spent on each of the items like education, medicine and litigation. The expenditure on housing goes mostly after house repairs and that on house rent is only 0.40 per cent. As regards expenditure on services, most of the expenditure is incurred on laundering, barber and very little on acquiring the religious service of a Brahmin.

III.28 Budget

The income and expenditure of a household when commensurate with each other are said to form a balanced budget. When income exceeds the expenditure it is said to be a surplus budget and when the reverse is the case, deficit one. The position of surplus and deficit budgets of the households in the primary, secondary and tertiary types of occupations is shown below.

STATEMENT XIX

Budget

Type of activity	No. of households	
	Surplus budget	Deficit budget
1	2	3
Primary	45	79
Secondary	..	3
Tertiary	8	19
Total	**53**	**101**

There is no household with balanced budget. Of the 154 households, 101 have deficit budgets. In each type of activity the number of households with deficit budget exceeds those with surplus one. The households engaged in primary type of activities with surplus budget utilise the surplus income to repay old debts or provide for difficult times in monsoon when they have no work. The surplus budgets with households in tertiary sector are utilised generally in buying fishing equipments. The deficit is usually made good by incurring new debts. Fortunately they do not sell their assets for payment of debts. An examination of *per capita* figures of income, expenditure and assets as given in the following statement shows that the position is not very happy.

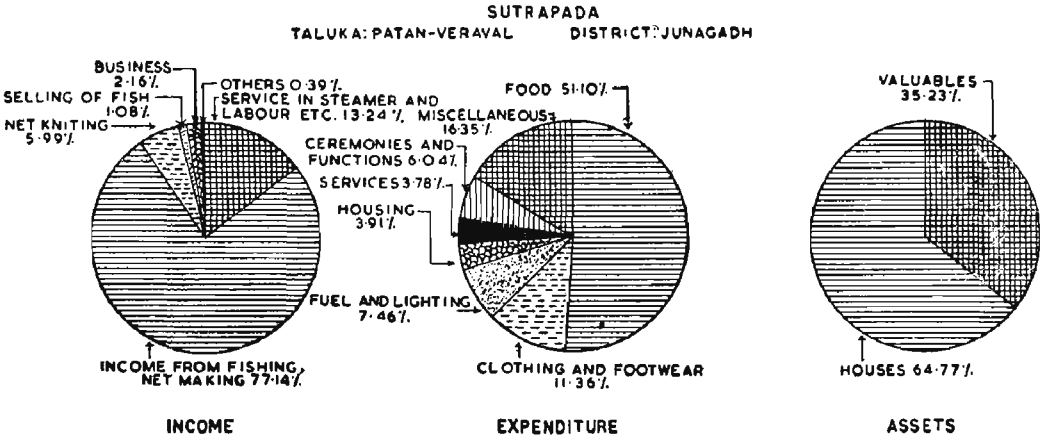
STATEMENT XX

Per capita income, expenditure, indebtedness and assets

(in Rs.)

Income	Expenditure	Indebtedness	Assets
1	2	3	4
291.35	317.48	90.44	335.67

Per capita expenditure exceeds the income by Rs. 26.13 and indebtedness is to the extent of Rs. 90 which is practically one-third of the income. Indebtedness requires to be wiped out by proper education and larger income.



CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

A—Demographic Particulars

IV.1 Variation in Population

Separate population figures for the hamlet are not available from the previous censuses. It is, therefore, not possible to find out the population growth of the hamlet. However, figures of population for 1951 for the whole village of Sutrapada of which the hamlet forms part are available and they are compared with those of 1961 along with the population figures for Patan-Veraval taluka (rural), and Junagadh district (rural), in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXI

Variation in population, 1951-61

Village/Taluka/District	Population		Percentage decade variation
	1951	1961	
1	2	3	4
Sutrapada	4,635	6,576	+41.88
Patan-Veraval taluka (Rural)	61,844	83,181	+34.50
Junagadh district (Rural) .	672,489	893,891	+32.92

It will be seen from the above statement that the increase in population during the decade in the village Sutrapada is 41.88 per cent as compared to 34.50 per cent in the rural areas of Patan-Veraval taluka and 32.92 per cent in the villages of Junagadh district.

The unusual growth or high rate of increase is partly due to natural growth and partly due to migration of fishermen from Diu and other adjoining territories. In 1954, Portuguese atrocities in Diu reached its zenith. For the safety of their women and children and security of life and property as also for preserving their religion, Hindu fishermen migrated with their family members to near-by places like Porbandar, Veraval, Sutrapada, Hirakot, etc., in the Indian Union. They preferred these places which are rich in prime fish like pomfret, jew fish, perches, Indian shad, etc. In the beginning, a batch of about 50 families settled at Sutrapada port and finding it suitable, several others followed them. Formerly at this port there were only 4–5 temporary huts of Muslim Machhiyara fishermen who were permanent residents of Prabhas Patan and used to reside at Sutrapada port only during fishing season from October to April. The settlement of the migrants attracted a grocer and other non-fishermen. The Port Department has good income in the form of royalty and taxes on fishing boats and fish transported outside the hamlet.

IV.2 Age Distribution

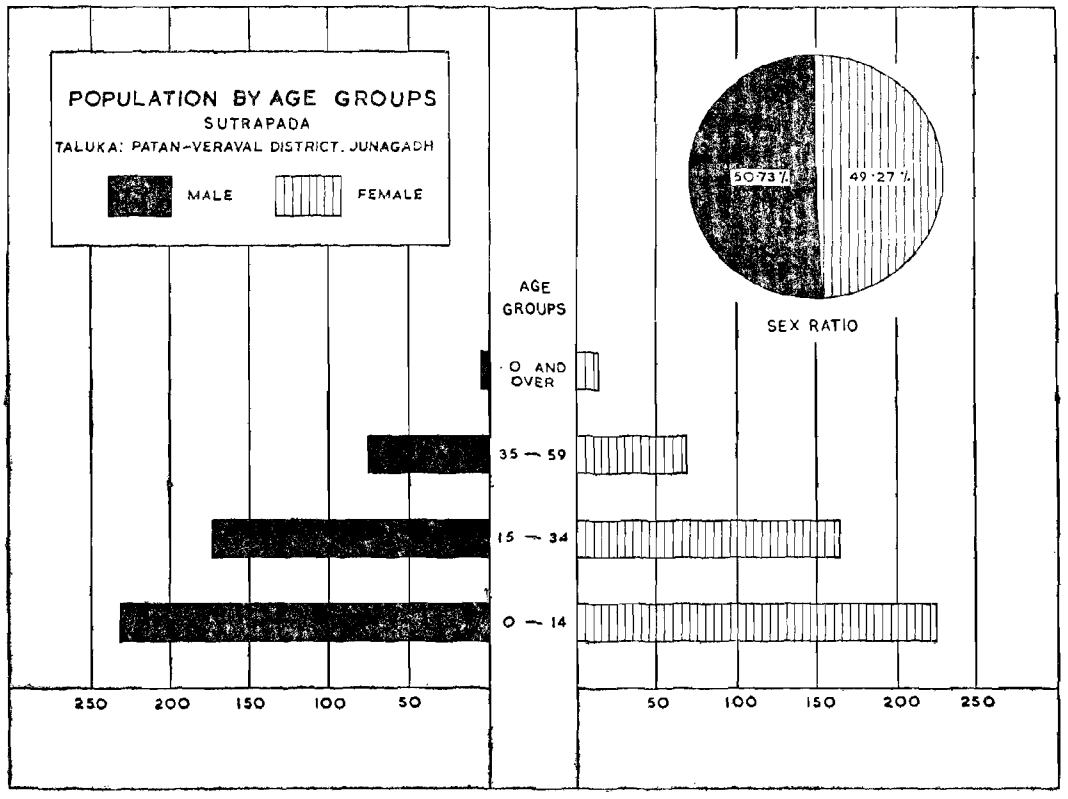
The following table gives distribution of population of the hamlet by age groups.

STATEMENT XXII

Population by age groups

Age group	Total population			Percentage to total population	Sex distribution per 1,000 persons		Sex ratio per 1,000 males
	Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0–14	455	231	224	47.69	50.77	49.23	969.69
15–34	337	173	164	35.33	51.34	48.66	947.98
35–59	143	75	68	14.99	52.45	47.55	906.66
60 and over	19	5	14	1.99	26.32	73.68	2,800.00
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all ages	**954**	**484**	**470**	**100.00**	**50.73**	**49.27**	**971.07**

Compared to the pattern of distribution of population in the State, there is a very high percentage of population in the age group of children, i.e., 0–14, as the percentage of population in the said age group is 47.69, i.e., higher by about 5 per cent over that of Gujarat State, which is 42.87 per cent. The percentage of population in the younger age group of 15–34 is also higher than that in the Gujarat State by over 3 per cent, as there are only 32 per cent of population of the State in the said age group, while the hamlet itself has a population of 35.33 per cent. The population of adults is correspondingly less in the hamlet (14.99 per cent) than in the State (20.14 per cent). The same is the case in the age group of elderly people of 60 and over as the percentage in the State in that age group is 4.95 as against 1.99 for the village. These figures indicate that the growth of population in the lower age group is higher in recent years. The natural growth is thus noticed to be considerable in this hamlet.



IV.3 Sex Ratio

The Statement XXII also gives sex ratio of the people residing in the hamlet. The number of females to 1,000 males is 970 in the age group of 0–14 which goes on declining in the higher age groups, as it is 948 for the age group 15–34 and 907 for ages 35–59. The sex ratio for the elderly age group of 60 and over is unusually high as it is 2,800. The overall sex ratio for the village, which is 971, is higher than that of the State, which is only 940.

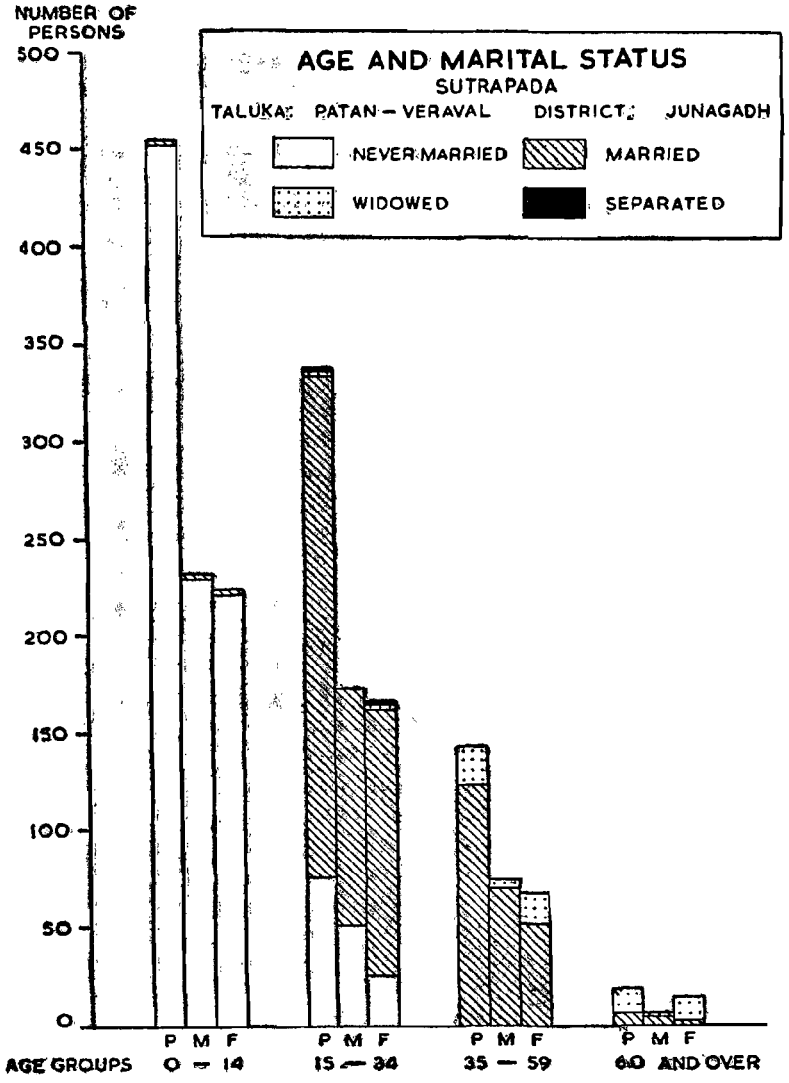
IV.4 Age and Marital Status

The following statement gives classification of population into married, never married, widowed, divorced and separated according to 4 broad age groups.

STATEMENT XXIII

Age and marital status

Age group	Total No. of persons			Married			Never married			Widowed			Divorced			Separated		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0–14	455	231	224	2	1	1	453	230	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–34	337	173	164	259	122	137	76	51	25	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
35–59	143	75	68	123	71	52	..	..	..	20	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	19	5	14	6	4	2	..	..	..	13	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all ages	**954**	**484**	**470**	**390**	**198**	**192**	**529**	**281**	**248**	**34**	**5**	**29**	..	..	..	**1**	..	**1**



Out of 455 persons in the age group of 0–14, only 1 male and 1 female are married. All others are in the category of never married. This shows that child marriages are practically non-existent in the hamlet. In the next age group of 15–34, out of 173 males 122 are married while among females 137 out of 164 are married. The proportion of unmarried is thus higher among males than females. In the higher age group 35–59, out of 143 persons 123 are married while 20 are widowed. This shows that in this age group none is unmarried. The same is the case in the age group 60 and over in which out of 19 persons 6 are married and 13 are widowed. The proportion of females in the category of widowed is much higher than among males. This may be due to the fact that widowed females with children do not prefer to marry again. But the percentage of widowers among males is much lower as males generally prefer to marry again. Age group 15–34 reveals a very happy position in that there is only one female who is widowed and only 1 separated. In the whole hamlet there is no case of divorced either among males or among females. The marital relations between males and females thus appear to be happy as cases of divorce and separation are practically non-existent.

B—Vital Statistics

IV.5 Births, Deaths and Fertility

Recording of births and deaths has been made compulsory. These statistics would offer a useful study of population growth over a particular period by providing one of the determining factors of population growth. But these data cannot be fully relied upon owing to some of the patent defects either in reporting or in the system of registration.

IV.6 Births and Deaths

Separate figures for registered births and deaths for this hamlet are not available. Reliable figures of births and deaths for the main village Sutrapada are also not available.

IV.7 Fertility among Still Married Women

The following statement gives details of still married women, births during last 12 months to still married women and births before last 12 months to such women.

STATEMENT XXIV

Total births

No. of still married women	No. of households with still married women	Births during last twelve months to still married women						Births before last twelve months to all still married women			
		Male child	Female child	Total Cols. 3+4	Alive	Dead	Total Cols. 6+7	Alive	Dead	Total Cols. 9+10	Total Cols. 8+11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
192	147	20	26	46	45	1	46	490	127	617	663

147 households have 192 still married women, who have given birth to 46 children during the last 12 months, out of whom 45 are alive and 1 is dead. The number of male children is 20 while that of female children is 26. The number of children born to still married women during the period prior to the last 12 months is 617, among whom 490 are alive while 127 are dead. The percentage of mortality among children born prior to the last 12 months is thus found to be 20 as against only 2 among children born during the last 12 months. The trend towards reduction in the rate of infant mortality is distinctly noticeable in recent times in the hamlet of Sutrapada.

The following Statement XXV gives details of the number of children according to mother's age at birth.

STATEMENT XXV

Number of children according to mother's age at birth

Birth order	Mother's age: 10 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 27	28 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 and over	Total births	Percentage to total births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
First child	22	64	55	18	4	2	..	..	..	..	165	24.89
Second „	..	35	51	39	11	2	3	..	..	..	141	21.27
Third „	..	3	37	38	20	7	2	2	..	..	109	16.44
Fourth „	..	..	13	34	16	14	7	2	..	..	86	12.97
Fifth „	..	..	1	20	16	12	15	3	1	..	68	10.26
Sixth „	..	..	..	3	10	9	15	5	1	..	43	6.49
Seventh „	..	..	..	1	4	5	11	6	2	..	29	4.37
Eighth „	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	5	..	..	13	1.96
Ninth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	5	0.75
Tenth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	0.45
Eleventh „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.15
Total	**22**	**102**	**157**	**153**	**82**	**53**	**59**	**26**	**8**	**1**	**663**	**100.00**
Percentage to total births	3.22	15.38	23.68	23.08	12.37	7.99	8.90	3.92	1.21	0.15	100.00	..

The maximum number of children are born to women in the age group 18–20, followed by the succeeding age group 21–24. The contribution of these two age groups is 310 out of a total of 663 children born in the hamlet. Thus, nearly 47 per cent of the children are born to women in the age group 18–24. Fertility is seen to be higher in early ages, as 102 children are born to women in the age group 15–17. It declines after the age of 35 as only 26 children are born to women in the age group 36–40 and 8 children to women in the age group 41–45. In the higher age group 46 and above only 1 child has been born. The statement also reveals that 22 children are born to women in the age group 10–14. Whether these cases are real or cases in which correct age has not been given by the respondents is a question. However, all these births relate to the first child. The highest number of first births takes place among women in the age group 18–20. First births are numerically the highest (165) and go on progressively declining for higher birth orders. However, it is significant to note that there are as many as 43 births in the 6th birth order, 29 in the 7th birth order, 13 in the 8th birth order, 5 in the 9th birth order, 3 in the 10th birth order and 1 in the highest and 11th birth order.

C—Literacy, Education and Cultural Activities

IV.8 Literacy

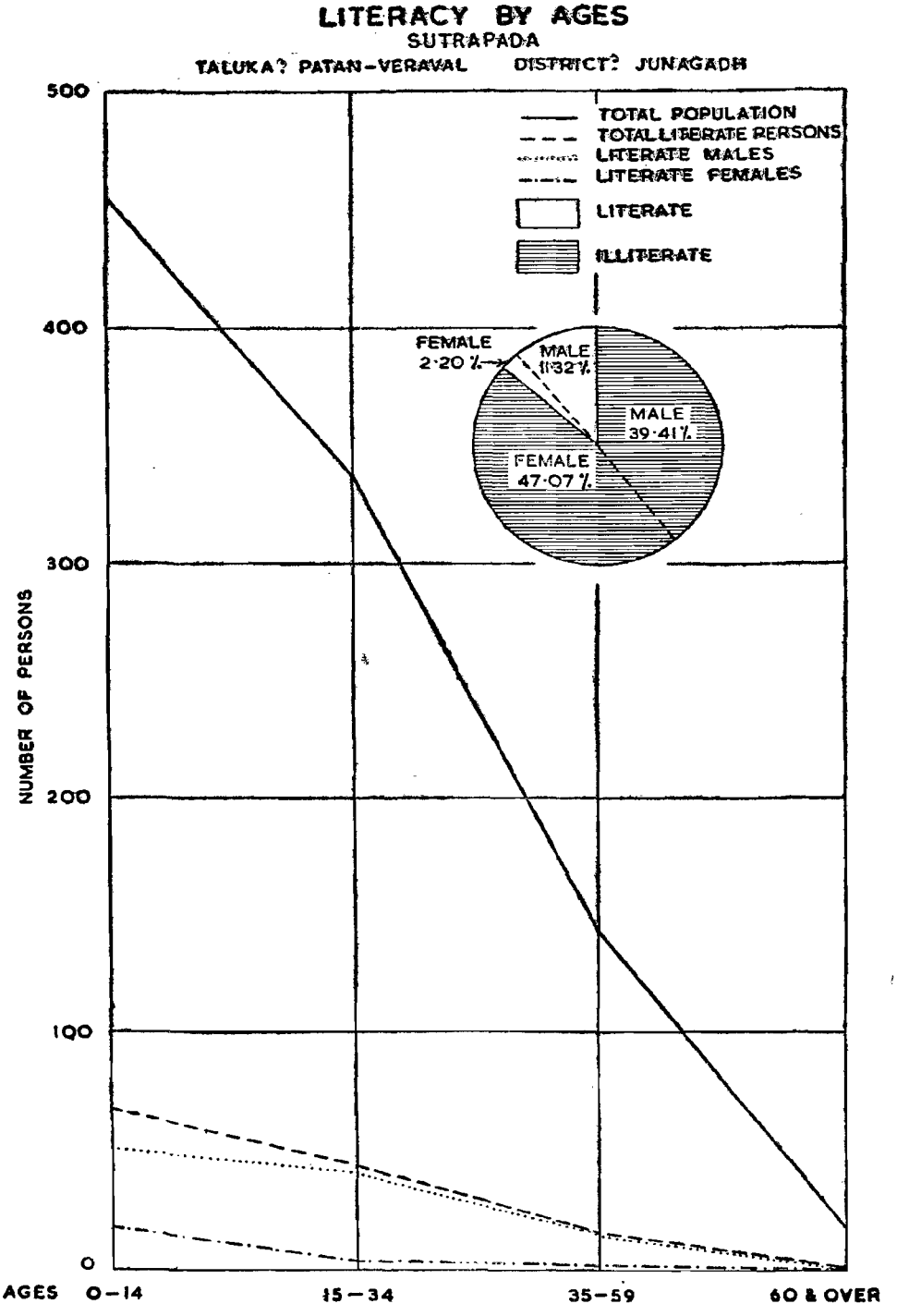
The following statement gives figures of literates and illiterates in the hamlet according to age.

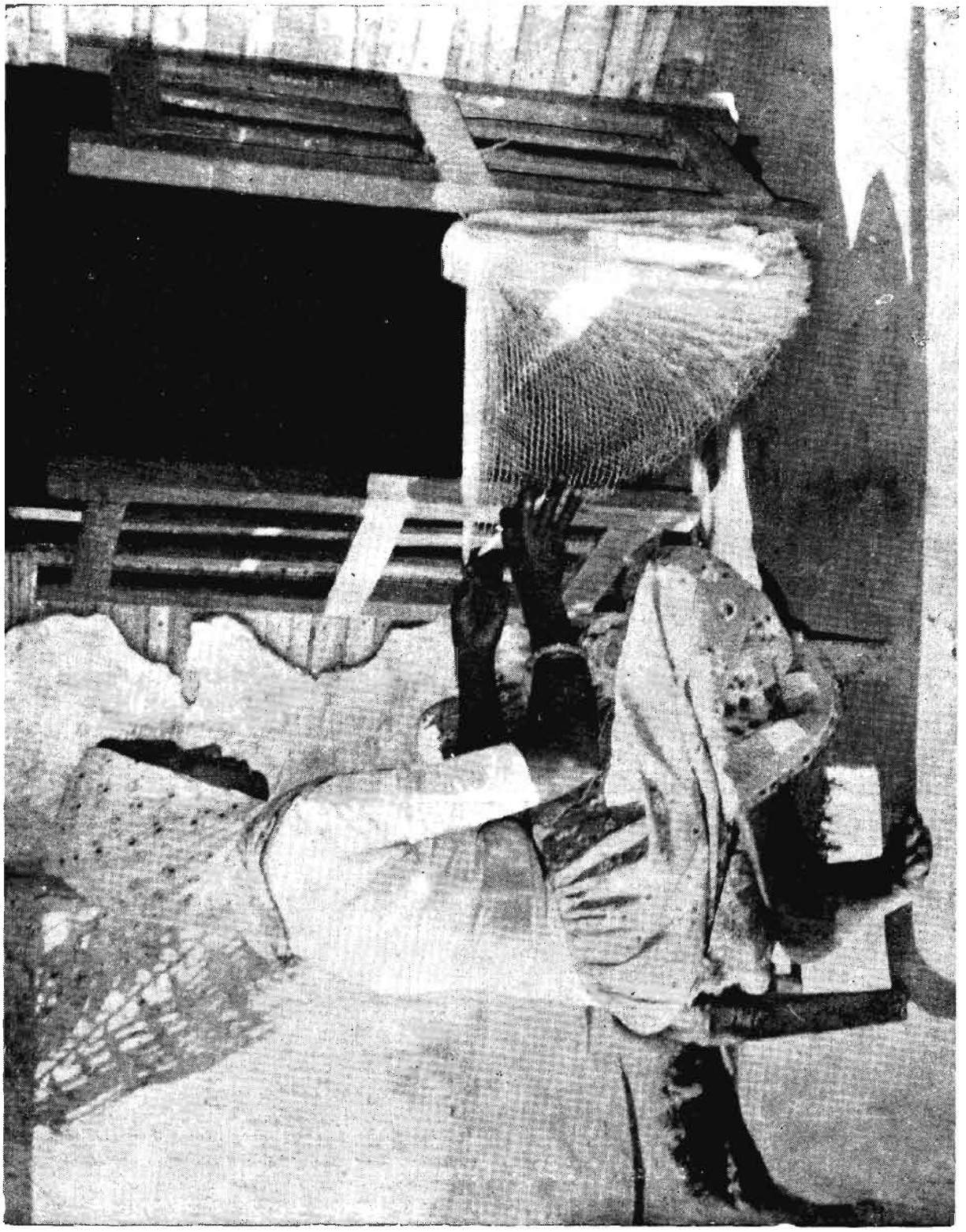
STATEMENT XXVI

Literacy by age groups

Age group	Total population: Persons	Males	Females	Literate: Persons	Males	Females	Illiterate: Persons	Males	Females	Percentage of literate population to total population: Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0–14	455	231	224	68	51	17	387	180	207	14.94	22.08	7.59
15–34	337	173	164	44	41	3	293	132	161	13.06	23.43	1.85
35–59	143	75	68	16	15	1	127	60	67	11.19	21.33	1.39
60 and over	19	5	14	1	1	..	18	4	14	5.26	20.00	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all ages	**954**	**484**	**470**	**129**	**108**	**21**	**825**	**376**	**449**	**13.52**	22.22	**4.49**

Out of the total population of 954 in the hamlet only 129, i.e., 13.52 per cent are literate. While literacy amongst males which is 22.22 per cent is fair that among females which is only 4.49 per cent is very poor. The percentage of literacy in the younger age groups is a little





Making a fishing net

higher than the others. The percentage in the age group 0–14 is 14.94 followed by 13.06 in the age group 15–34 and 11.19 in the age group 35.59. Among old people the literacy is only 5.26 per cent. The percentage of literacy among males as against females shows that males are fairly literate. The percentage of female literates is 7.59 in the age group 0–14, while in the succeeding two age groups it is less than 2 per cent. This shows that among females acquisition of literacy is a recent phenomenon.

IV.9 Education

There is one primary school teaching up to IV standard situated at the hamlet. The school sits in a hut and has 74 pupils on the roll with 2 teachers. Separate facilities for females do not exist. For education above standard IV students are required to go to the main village. Very low literacy reflects the attitude of the people towards education. Modern education has nothing to do with fishermen. All the while they remain devoted to the sea engrossed in their fishing work. Children have no aptitude for education nor are their parents interested in imparting them proper education. Their only ambition is to see their boys becoming accomplished and sturdy fishermen who can help them in their fishing occupation. All the techniques of the trade are practically demonstrated and taught to the children as soon as they start walking. Younger ones help their parents in sorting different varieties of fishes. While the father is away on fishing expedition, the boy goes to the seashore with a line and a hook and tries his hand at a catch. Thus, schooling is generally neglected. However, literacy among the male members of the community is fairly satisfactory when compared to that prevailing in the rural areas of the taluka and the district which is 20.23 and 27.85 respectively. Literacy requires to be stepped up both among males and females particularly the latter.

IV.10 Language

The language of the two main communities, viz., Kharva and Koli is Gujarati with a little variation in the accents of some consonants. Consonant 'n' is generally pronounced as 'L' and the nasal 'n' is never spoken by Kharvas and Kolis. The Machhiyaras speak pure Kachchhi as they originally migrated from Kutch. There is no other difference in speech. The honorific terms like second person plural is totally absent in their language. They generally address others as 'thou' even though he or she may be old and aged or be a high dignitary. In the same way names are generally addressed with diminutive suffixes. To cite an example, the name of a woman Jivibai is addressed as Jivli, Nathubhai as Lathudo and Liru as Lirki, etc. They have no separate script of their own but Gujarati.

IV.11 Art and Craft

No art or craft other than hereditary art of making fishing nets is developed among them. Fishermen and sea-farers as they are, they are adept from the childhood in swimming and making fishing nets. Women on attaining adulthood achieve proficiency in the art of puncturing tattoos.

IV.12 Dancing

Ghoghalias, Vanakiya, and Koli Kharvas perform Satyanarayan Puja on festive and other occasions. On such occasions they dance collectively, though males and females dance in separate groups. On other festive occasions all the females play *ras* or *garba* in circular groups. The musical instruments accompanying the dancing performances are usually drums, the Indian tom-tom and sometimes a *shahnai*, a kind of pipe. They dance in harmony to the tune and beatings of drums, and their claps and steps have a unique rhythm which present a rare spectacle of intense ecstasy and delight. There is nothing special or intricate in the steps they take, nor in the claps and movements of bodies and limbs, but they enjoy it with complete detachment and care-free attitude to life.

IV.13 Folk-songs

Their daily life is interspersed with songs narrating their day-to-day functions and preachings of some celebrated saints like Kabir, Narsi Mehta, Mirabai, Ramdev Pir, Jalaram, etc. Their folk-songs are full of religious fervour and

remarkable zest for life which is reflected in their day-to-day life.

D—Settlement of Households and Migration

IV.14 Settlement of Households

The establishment of this hamlet has taken place very recently. Originally, there were only 4 households of Machhiyara community residing at this place. The rest of the households have settled here during the period of last 12 years. The history of settlement of the hamlet is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXVII

History of households at Sutrapada hamlet

Caste/Tribe/Community	Total No. of households	Number of households settled				
		Before 5 generations	Between 4-5 generations	Between 2-3 generations	One generation ago	Present generation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ghoghalia Kharva	63	..	..	..	..	63
Koli Kharva	59	..	..	..	..	59
Ghedia Koli	12	..	..	..	..	12
Vanakiya Kharva	11	..	..	..	..	11
Muslim Hajam	1	..	..	..	..	1
Muslim Machhiyara	6	3	..	1	..	2
Sindhi Lohana	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total	**154**	**3**	..	**1**	..	**150**

Out of 154 households, only 3 households of Muslim Machhiyaras have settled here for over 5 generations and 1 of the same community for 2 to 3 generations. The remaining 150 households have establishcd themselves at the hamlet during the present generation. Out of 63 households of Ghoghalia Kharvas, 59, who have migrated from Diu and Gogola, have adopted this hamlet as their permanent residence. Out of the remaining 3, 2 are from Kolak in Bulsar district and the other from Vanakbara in the neighbourhood. Out of 59 households of Koli Kharva, 58 are from Gogola and Vanakbara while 1 has come from Bombay. Similarly, all the 12 households of Ghedia Kolis are from Gogola and Vanakbara and 11 Vanakiya Kharva families from Vanakbara. The household of Muslim Hajam has shifted from village Kotda near Kodinar. The two refugee families have migrated from Sind after the partition of the country. The situation of the hamlet is ideal from the view-point of fishing as very rich area of the sea having prime fishes like pomfrets, prawns, etc., can be exploited very conveniently from this place. It is also in the neighbourhood of Diu and Gogola, the original place from which most of the fishermen's families have migrated.

IV.15 Emigration

33 persons in the hamlet have migrated to other places in India and outside. 8 households maintain themselves on the remittances received from outside as their bread-earners have been serving in the steamer or residing in Africa and other countries. Some persons from the hamlet are serving at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Colombo, Japan and U.S.A. as serangs and ratings.

E—Family Structure and Inheritance of Property

IV.16 Size of the Family

The size and composition of households in the hamlet are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXVIII

Size and composition of households

Size of the households	No. of households	Percentage to total No. of households	Total population			Percentage to total population
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Single Member	1	0.65	1	..	1	0.10
2–3 Members	17	11.04	44	23	21	4.61
4–6 Members	73	47.40	357	181	176	37.42
7–9 Members	43	27.92	327	158	169	34.28
10 and over	20	12.99	225	122	103	23.59
Total No. of households	**154**	**100.00**	**954**	**484**	**470**	**100.00**

Of 154 households, only one is a single member household. There are as many as 73 households comprising of 4–6 members, 43 of 7–9 members and 20 have 10 and more members each. Sizeable population is covered by 4–6 member households and 7–9 member households, accounting for 37.42 and 34.28 per cent respectively of the total population of the hamlet. Nearly one-fourth of the population is covered by households having 10 and more members. The average size of a household in the hamlet is 6.19 per cent.

IV.17 Family Structure

According to the composition, families can be classified into three types, namely, simple, intermediate and joint. A husband and wife with unmarried children constitute a simple family, while a married couple with married children and brothers and sisters and/or one of the parents are taken to be intermediate family. A joint family denotes a married couple living with married sons, daughters, brothers or sisters.

The Statement XXIX gives castewise distribution of households according to the type of family.

Out of 154 families, 96 are simple, 18 intermediate and 35 joint families. Examination of the types of families according to caste, shows that Ghoghalia Kharvas have a maximum number of 20 joint families, followed by Kolis, who have 10 such families. Intermediate category of families are few and far between. Only Ghoghalia Kharvas, who have 8 such families and Kolis having 6 are noteworthy. Maximum number of simple type of families is found among Kolis who have 40 such families; followed by Ghoghalia Kharvas having 34 and Ghedia Kolis having 10. The above classification also indicates that people generally prefer simple type of families and go in for the same whenever they afford to do so. There is a sufficient indication to show that the joint family system is being rapidly replaced by simple type of families.

STATEMENT XXIX

Castewise distribution of households according to type of family

Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total No. of house-holds	Type of families living in the household			
		Simple	Inter-mediate	Joint	Oth-ers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ghoghalia Kharva	63	34	8	20	1
Koli	59	40	6	10	3
Ghedia Koli	12	10	1	1	..
Vanakiya Kharva	11	4	3	4	..
Muslim Hajam	1	1	..	..	..
Machhiyara	6	6	..	..	..
Sindhi Lohana	2	1	..	..	1
Total	**154**	**96**	**18**	**35**	**5**

IV.18 Inheritance of Property

The system of inheritance of property followed by fishermen of Sutrapada hamlet is the same as followed by other Hindus of the region. Almost all households divide their property equally among their sons.

F—Leisure and Recreation

IV.19 Recreation

During active season fishermen are having practically no leisure. They enjoy holiday during off-season. In monsoon during the months of June to August when fishing operations are not possible in the sea, the fishermen are required to enjoy holiday compulsorily. Some of the industrious people find themselves busy in mending and making fishing nets and gears, repairing of boats, etc. They also undertake their social obligations such as marriages, *puja*, etc., during the off-season. Many of them gather near tea-shops and enjoy during the off-season. There are no other prescribed activities in which they spend their leisure.

G—Religious Institutions and Festivals

IV.20 Religious Institutions

In the hamlet there is a temple of Shitla Mata believed to be the Goddess of smallpox. There is also a small temple of Hanumanji. In the main village of Sutrapada, the famous Sun temple built in 1301 A.D. is situated. There is also a temple of Navdurga near the hamlet. The details of these temples have already been discussed in para I.9 of Chapter I. There is also a temple of Varah in the adjoining village of Kadvar.

Muslim Machhiyaras have their mosque 6 furlongs away from the hamlet. They go there on Fridays and important Muslim festive occasions such as Id, Moharrum, etc.

IV.21 Festivals and Celebrations

Ghoghalias, Vanakiyas and Koli Kharvas celebrate Hindu festivals of Divali, Holi, Nalieri Purnima, Shitla Satam, Janmashtami and Ramnavmi with full vigour. They play *dandia ras* on festive occasions in separate groups of males and females. On Nalieri Purnima also they put on new clothes and celebrate the day. They take sweet dishes of rice and pulse on such occasions. Muslim Machhiyaras celebrate Muslim festivals of Ramzan Id, Bakri Id, Moharrum, etc. On these occasions, they put on new clothes and enjoy good meals. On Nalieri Purnima the Kharvas sacrifice goat and offer it to Dariya Pir, the god of sea.

IV.22 Deities

Simple and God-fearing as they are, fishermen have great faith in God. The Hindu fishermen worship Shankar, Vishnu, Hanuman, Satyanarayan and Ramdev Pir. Pictures of these deities are kept in the house and lamps of *ghee* or oil are lighted there. Some of the households also keep pictures of Laxmiji, Sudamaji, Parvati, Ram, Ambaji, Ganapati, etc. In 154 households of the hamlet, there are 118 pictures of Shankar, 65 of Vishnu, 61 of Satyanarayan, 54 of Ramdev Pir, 73 of Hanuman, 20 of Krishna, 6 of Rama-Sita, 3 of Ambaji, 5 of Ganapati and others of Sudamaji, Shankar-Parvati, Ram, Laxmiji and Parvati. This shows their bent of mind and faith in the deities.

IV.23 Religious Observance

Almost all adult Hindu fishermen observe fast on Ramnavmi, Gokul Ashtami, Agiyaras, Amas, Death anniversary of Ramdev Pir, Nalieri Purnima, holy month of Shravan, Bhai Bij, Nag Panchami, etc. Muslims observe fast in the month of Ramzan. All these fasts are observed on religious grounds.

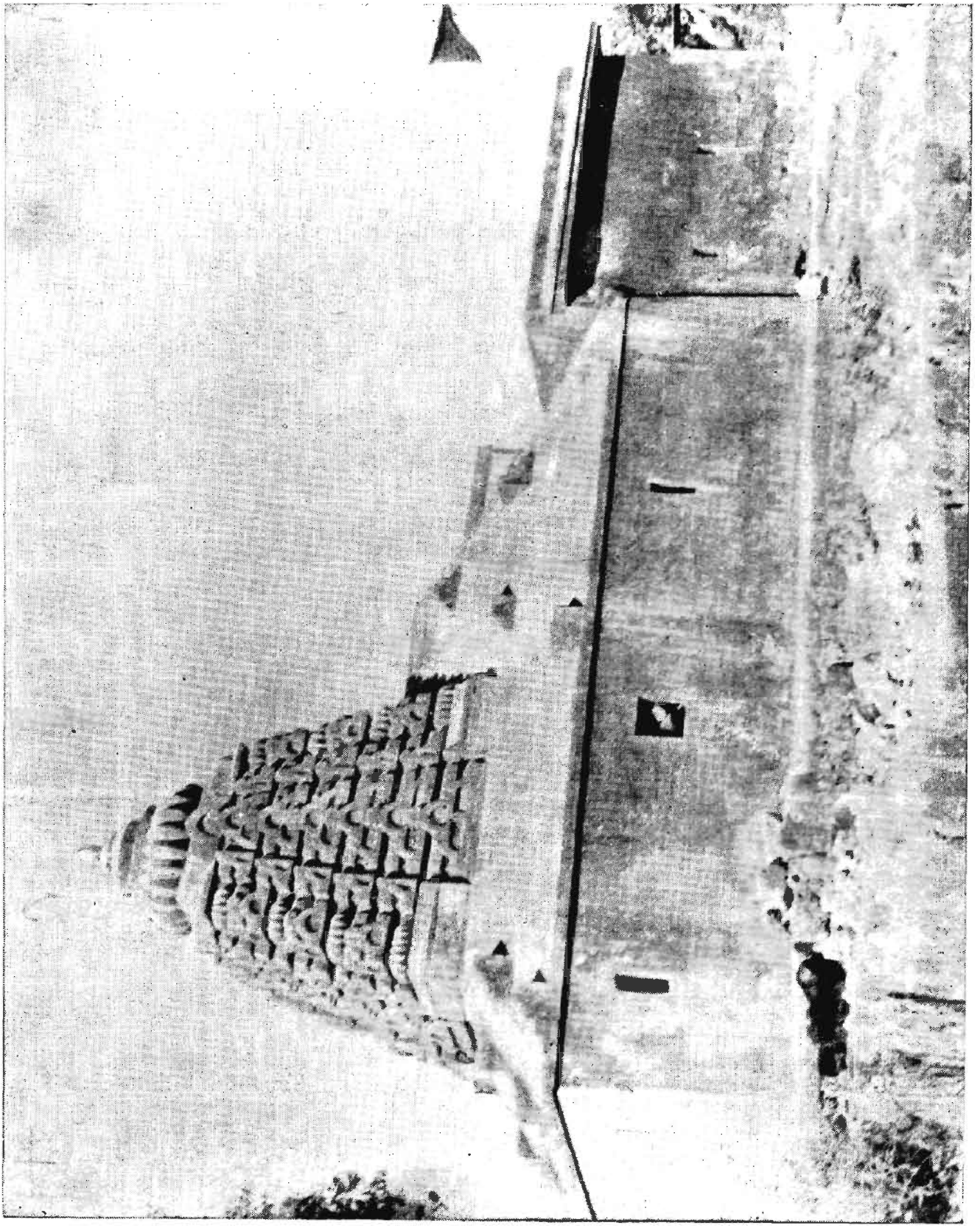
H—Village Organisation

IV.24 Types

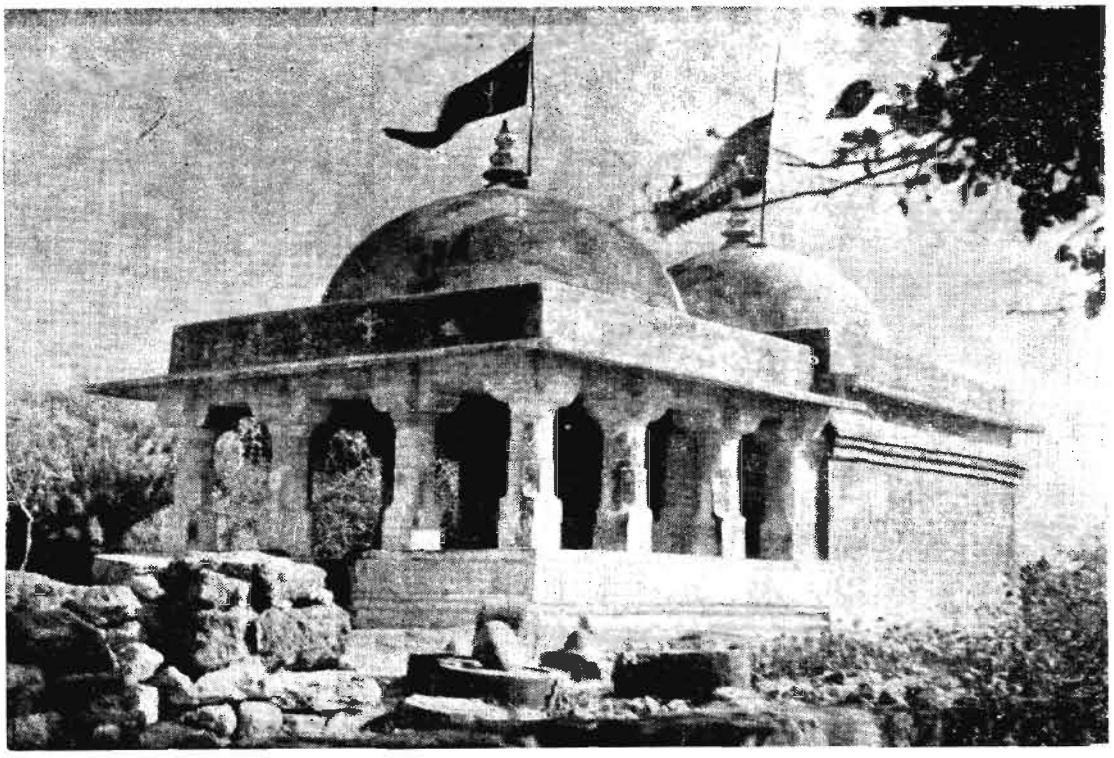
The village organisation can be divided into two broad sectors, namely, (i) Caste *panch* and (ii) Gram Panchayat. The caste *panch* is a community association organised on traditional lines and holds sway in all matters religious as well as social. The Gram Panchayat is an elected body looking after the administrative and civic aspects of the village life.

IV.25 Caste Panch

Different types of Hindu Kharvas are having their separate caste *panch* headed by the elders of the community or head-men selected from among the community on the basis of their high social standing or sound economic status. In selecting the head-man, his experience and intelligence in solving intricate social problems is also taken into consideration. Educational qualifications are not given any weightage in such selection. Nowadays, however, some people do not feel themselves bound by the caste *panch*



The Sun temple at Sutrapada village



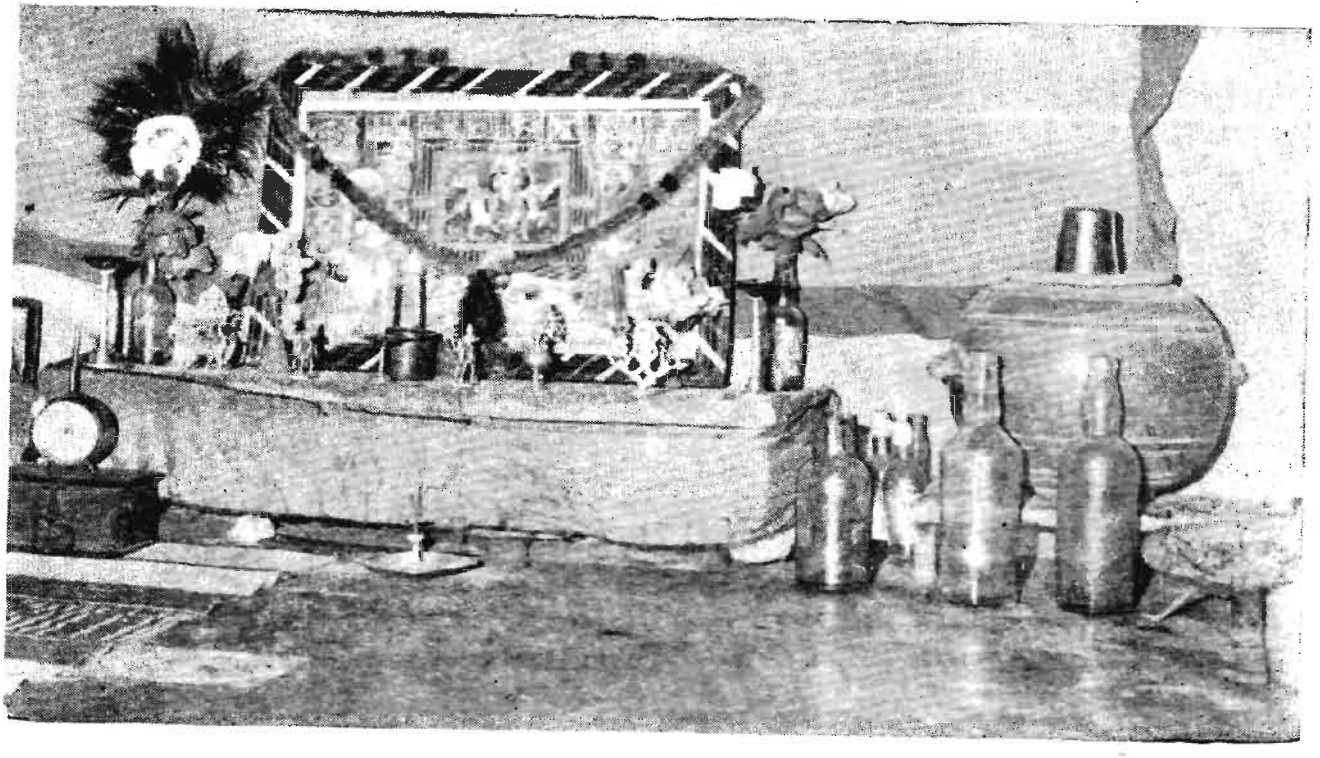
Navdurga temple



Shitla Mata



Deities in the house of a Ghoghalia Kharva



Family Deities

as old people used to do. Among fishermen most of the Koli Kharvas respect the verdict of the caste *panch*, while among Ghoghalias, out of 63 households only 7 do so.

IV.26 PANCHAYAT

In the former Princely State of Junagadh, Sutrapada was the headquarters of a Mahal and there was a Municipality functioning in Sutrapada. As the income of the Municipality was not sufficient, it was converted into a Gram Panchayat, which came into force with effect from 1st April, 1957. There are 15 members in the Village Panchayat of Sutrapada, which includes the fishermen's hamlet under survey. No member, however, represents this hamlet in the Panchayat. The people of the hamlet do not take part in local elections. Although the hamlet forms part of Sutrapada village, Gram Panchayat has practically done nothing for its development or sanitation or other services.

IV.27 VILLAGE LEADERS

School teachers are perhaps the only educated persons who are having considerable influence over the children of fishermen and eventually on the adults of the hamlet. They guide them in matters pertaining to Government and accounts with the money-lenders, cooperative society, etc. One of the teachers has studied up to S.S.C. and the other up to Vernacular Final. Both of them command respect among the simple people residing in the hamlet.

IV.28 PUBLIC PLACES

At the main village of Sutrapada, there is a Police Station, Circle Inspector's Office, Panchayat Office, Customs Outpost, Veterinary Stockman's Centre, Dispensary, Middle School, Girl's School and Bal Mandir. There is also cattle pound, 4 *choras* of different castes, 2 caste *vadis*, 3 *maths*, 5 mosques and 2 *dharmashalas*. There are also 3 temples dedicated to Ramdev Pir, 6 of Shankar, 5 of Hanuman, 8 of Goddesses, a Sun temple and a Vachhada temple, which is believed to be a deity for curing snake bite and anti-rabic treatment.

IV.29 LIGHTHOUSE

There is no lighthouse at the port of Sutrapada. Only one wooden post has been erected on a rock near the seashore, on which a lamp is lighted during the night. The lamp is fitted in a square tin box fitted with glass. The lamp is lighted by a *kotwal*, for which he gets one fish per day per boat towards his remuneration. He also attends to the duty of informing people about the place and time when they have to assemble for their social and religious functions.

IV.30 NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES

People of the hamlet have got social contacts with their caste-fellows residing in Vanakbara, Diu and Gogola as also in the neighbouring port of Hirakot. Neighbouring villages of Lati, Kadvar, Dhamlej and Vadodra are inhabited by Karadiya Rajputs and Kolis. Koli inhabitants of this hamlet are having social contacts with these villages. Those who have migrated from Vanakbara and Gogola generally maintain social contacts with their original places of residence.

I—Health and Sanitation

IV.31 HEALTH AND SANITARY PRACTICES

The sanitation of hamlet is far from satisfactory. People are, however, conscious about the importance of taking medical treatment from allopathic doctors. A few of them do believe in *bhuvas* or quacks. The village has not suffered from any epidemic in recent years. Most of the households go in for vaccination of their children in time, as they are quite conscious of the adverse effects of smallpox epidemic. Most of them take bath regularly. They also use soap for taking bath. Some of them who cannot afford, use soap for bath once a week.

In cases of serious illness people take advantage of the Government Hospital at Veraval.

IV.32 FAMILY PLANNING

In the whole hamlet only 2 households are aware that there is something like family planning and that prevention of conception can be ensured by deliberate means. Some households are against family planning as they believe that their occupation of fishing can get an impetus only if there are more children in the household. The necessity of family planning requires to be explained to people in the hamlet.

J—Other Aspects

IV.33 Crime

Separate statistics of crime committed at the hamlet are not available. The following statement gives the condition of crime obtaining at the village of Sutrapada for the period 1951–61.

STATEMENT XXX
Crimes committed, 1951-60

Year	Reported/ Sent up/ Convicted	Murder	Robbery	H.B. theft	Other theft	Rioting	Gambling	Offence to property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	S	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952	R	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
	S	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	C	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
1953	R	..	..	2	2	1	1	..
	S	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	C	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1954	R	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	S	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1955	R	..	..	1	1	1	..	2
	S	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	C	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1956	R	..	..	2	4	2	..	..
	S	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
1957	R	..	..	1	1	2	1	2
	S	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
	C	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
1958	R	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1959	R	..	..	2	1	2	3	5
	S	..	..	1	..	2	..	5
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1960	R	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	R	..	..	4	..	..	..	2
	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

R=Reported, S=Sent up, C=Convicted
H. B.=House breaking

The above statement reflects the tendency of the people in regard to maintenance of law and order in the village. As very serious offences like murder and robbery have not been committed in the village recently, it is obvious that the people are not very much given to violence. Gambling used to be there up to 1957. 2 cases of gambling reported in 1959 have not resulted in conviction. Occasional offences of rioting have also taken place. There is no apprehension of theft in the village.

IV.34 General Awareness

The general awakening among the people is rather poor, as only 4 households read daily newspapers and 2 only listen to radio broadcasts. Most of them do not know what is a Panchayat much less about the functions of that public body. Only 5 persons are aware of the functions of the Panchayats. They are generally guided by the leaders of their caste *panch* in such matters.

IV.35 Views on Untouchability

The general outlook on untouchability is of tolerance towards Harijans as 78 households out of 154 have no objection to visit the temples which have been visited by Harijans. They are not aware of the legal position obtaining in regard to untouchability. However, almost all the people have no objection if Harijans visit their houses. The visit of Harijans to the hamlet is found to be frequent for buying fish and selling firewood. The people of the hamlet purchase firewood from the Harijans but only after sprinkling some water over it, as by doing so they believe that the firewood gets purified. Although there is no bitterness the general feeling of untouchability still exists in the minds of the people residing in the hamlet.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

V.1 Summing up

The fishing hamlet of Sutrapada which is situated on the southern coast of peninsular Gujarat is most favourably situated from the view-point of potentialities of fishing. There is a great scope for the development of fishing as an industry in the State of Gujarat. The hamlet was selected for the study of socio-economic characteristics of fishermen. The life of a fisherman is full of hazard, enterprising and interesting. People have settled in this hamlet mainly after migration from the former Portuguese enclave of Diu and places like Vanakbara and Gogola in the said enclave. Different types of fishermen, such as Ghedia, Koli, Vanakiya, Ghoghalia and Machhiyara inhabit the hamlet. They lead a simple life. Their huts and houses are built on the seacoast and stand merely on sand. The land required is taken on rental basis from the Port Department. The coast on which they have settled is famous for prime varieties of fish like pomfrets, jew fish, perches, etc. In so far as the latest developments are concerned, the fishermen community in general leads an isolated life, except a few of them who happen to visit foreign countries while serving on steamers plying beyond India.

V.2 Social and Cultural

The caste composition in the hamlet goes with the occupation. The Hindu fishermen's marriage, birth and death customs are generally based on the pattern of caste Hindus. They celebrate the same festivals as Hindus. Monsoon is the off-season, when they perform marriages, *puja* and other religious ceremonies.Their houses are small and the amenities they enjoy are few. There are no playgrounds or places for recreations. Their only recreation is gossiping among themselves or making and repairing nets during spare hours. They have hardly any occasion to come in contact with the outside world. However, a few of them who have visited foreign countries have purchased transistor radios and such other articles as are used by people in the cities. Hardly 2 or 3 persons read newspapers. This shows their isolation which requires to be removed.

V.3 Economy

Unlike other villages their economy does not depend either on land or on livestock but on fishing. Government has organised Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association for the amelioration of fishermen and for the development of the industry of fishing. The primary Cooperative Societies organised by the fishermen have been affiliated to the Association, which is doing very good work in the field. Fishing requires a boat and nets. The old method of fishing in boats with oars is being replaced by the mechanised boats by the installation of engines. The old type of indigenous nets are also being replaced by nets prepared from nylon fibres which are very durable and economical in the end. The private agencies which have been exploiting the fishermen by giving them low rates for their fish catch are also being displaced by the Association entering into market. It also enters into direct contracts with the individual fishermen for the disposal of their catch and helps them realise better prices. The produce of the land can be easily stored and sold later on by the cultivators. However, the fish, which is the product of the sea, would not fetch sufficient price if it is dried and then sold. Good price can be realised if fresh fish is made available in the appropriate markets in the quickest possible time, otherwise it becomes useless for subsequent consumption. Dead

fish cannot be preserved even for a day or so, unless they are kept in ice. For the preservation of fresh fish, the Association has, put up an ice plant at Veraval. A canning plant has also been set up at Veraval. Quickest transport is arranged between Veraval and Bombay for realising better prices for fish caught by fishermen. Indebtedness among fishermen is, therefore, considerably reduced and the exploitation of the intermediaries minimised to a great extent. The Government has also arranged for imparting training to the young boys of the fishermen's community in the technique of fishing and also in the operation of engines. The Association has been helping them by locating appropriate areas having rich fields of fishes in the sea. A separate fishing harbour with facilities for berthing medium size fishing boats and quay for travellers has been built at Veraval. The Government of India has also set up one Survey and Research Centre for giving guidance to the fishermen. There are schemes for the grant of loans and subsidies to fishermen for purchase of engines, fishing twine, etc. The Association also gives loans to fishermen for their maintenance in off-season, for the purchase of fishing gears, boats, engines, etc. Thus, after Independence the occupation of fishing has gained a lot of impetus and encouragement from Government and through the cooperative efforts of the Societies and the Association.

V.4 Economic Pattern

Fishermen generally live on subsistence economy. Out of 154 households inhabiting the hamlet, 113 or 73.38 per cent are in debt. Their total indebtedness amounting to Rs. 65,298 work out to Rs. 90.44 *per capita*. This shows that much still requires to be done to raise the economic condition of the fishermen residing at Sutrapada and create conditions under which gains from fishing are substantially increased. If some alternative occupation is given to womenfolk staying at home and doing only household work, their income will be supplemented to that extent. Some productive work also requires to be given to fishermen during off-season when the fishing operations come to a standstill and all the earning members remain idle for a period of over 2 to 3 months.

Complete modernisation of the occupation of fishing, raising the standard of literacy by introducing compulsory education and offering some alternative occupation to women at home and fishermen in their off-season, will surely pull out the fishermen community from the subsistence economy which is their lot at present.

V.5 General

For want of a built-in quay and berthing facilities at Sutrapada, even small fishing boats are required to be pulled in and out of the sea by manual labour. This has resulted in slowing down the process of mechanisation of bigger crafts like *machhavas* which have higher capacity for fishing. Better results can be realised if a small built-in quay is provided at Sutrapada.

Although there is a fleet of 100 mechanised boats operating at Sutrapada, there are no facilities for servicing or replacement of parts either for inboard or outboard motor engines. Fishermen are required to go to Veraval Service Station for servicing and getting the parts in the engines replaced. This results in the loss of working hours and ultimately reduces the output of fish. If the facilities for servicing and replacement of spare parts are provided on the spot at Sutrapada, it will add to the total catch of fish at Sutrapada.

Making ice available in adequate quantity on the spot for preservation of fresh fish is another important factor which requires consideration. At presentice is supplied to Sutrapada from Veraval. If a small ice plant can be set up at Sutrapada, it will remove a great handicap and result in realisation of better prices for their catch.

During the fishing season, considerable fishing is done at night. An up to date lighthouse is, therefore, a bare necessity at the hamlet of Sutrapada. The temporary pillar at present planted on a mound requires to be replaced as early as possible. An electrically operated revolving light put up in a sufficiently high lighthouse will properly guide the fishing boats operating in the sea at night.

The Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association has been doing very good work for

improving the economic condition of fishermen. Private contractors, however, have still not been completely eliminated from the business, as they advance loans to fishermen even for unproductive purposes. Some alternative cooperative agency, therefore, requires to be set up to meet such of their needs as cannot be satisfied by the Association. Their living conditions also require to be improved by making them sanitary and hygienic and providing better housing.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

TABLE I

Ornaments by caste

(FOR MEN)

Caste	Total No. of households	Number of households possessing											
		Ring	Madaliya	Kandoro	Chhad	Dana	Mod	Mala	Chain	Kolar	Har	Butti	Anguthi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ghoghalia	63	39	10	16	5	23	23	5	1	1	..	1	2
Koli Kharva	59	51	1	51	..	41	4	3	..	..	2	..	..
Ghedia	12	10	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2
Vanakiya	11	8	4	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Machhiyara	6	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hajam	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sindhi Lohana	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE II

Ornaments by caste

(FOR WOMEN)

Caste	Total No. of households	Number of households possessing															
		Bangles	Chudi	Patto	Ring	Kada	Kadu	Chhad	Dano	Kambi	Har	Mala	Collar	Chain	Tanmaniyu	Nath	Vali
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ghoghalia	63	46	4	1	2	2	..	6	1	5	9	23	3	6	..	51	11
Koli Kharva	59	54	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	29	22	..	..	..	54	2
Ghedia	12	4	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	3	8	..	..	1	..	6	6
Vanakiya	11	8	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	9	2
Machhiyara	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2
Hajam	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sindhi Lohana	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Caste	Number of households possessing																
	Chunk	Fuli	Jad	Earring	Pandadi	Butti	Kadli	Bedi	Poncho	Zanzar	Chhada	Dhenchka	Todiyun	Sogan	Katesari	Chapda	Lavingiya
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Ghoghalia	1	..	..	3	1	2	48	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	39
Koli Kharva	..	1	1	..	..	1	54	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	52
Ghedia	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	9
Vanakiya	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8
Machhiyara	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Hajam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sindhi Lohana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE III

Opinion on different aspects of marriage

Caste	No. of households having preference for marriage: In caste: Same	In caste: Upper	In caste: Lower	In village: Same or near-by	In village: Distant	No. of households preferring marriage: Conventional	No. of households preferring marriage: Non-conventional	No. of marriages of unusual type
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ghoghalia	63	..	..	63	59	10	63	..
Koli Kharva	59	..	..	59	59	1	59	..
Ghedia	12	..	..	12	11	10	12	..
Vanakiya	11	..	..	11	11	4	11	..
Machhiyara	6	..	..	6	6	6	6	..
Hajam	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Sindhi Lohana	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Total	**153**	..	..	**153**	**148**	**31**	**153**	..

TABLE IV

Expenses on marriage

No. of households having no marriage	No. of households having marriage of: Self	Son	Daughter	Others	Expenses incurred on different items (in Rs.): Cash payment	Percentage to total	Ornaments	Percentage to total	Clothes	Percentage to total	Miscellaneous	Percentage to total	Total (cols. 6+8+10+12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	101	29	13	4 Brother 1 Sister 1 Nephew 1 Brother-in-law	772 (13 households)	0.81	20,379 (145 households)	21.31	24,825 (146 households)	25.95	49,670 (146 households)	51.93	95,646 (146 households)

TABLE V

Migrant households by caste and place from where migrated

Caste	No. of households	Name of the place from where the head of the household has migrated: Gogola	Kolak	Gogola and Una	Vanankbara	Bombay	Kotda	Kodinar	Kharsana near Karachi	Keshod
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ghoghalia	63	59	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Koli Kharva	59	1	..	..	57	1	..	..	..	..
Ghedia	12	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Vanakiya	11	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Machhiyara	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Hajam	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sindhi Lohana	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	**154**	**67**	**2**	**1**	**74**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**

TABLE VI

Particulars regarding emigration from the village

Caste	No. of families emigrated: Before 30 years	During 20–30 years	During 10–20 years	During last 10 years	Area to where migrated	Purpose of migration	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ghoghalia	..	..	1	..	17 Bombay, U.S.A. 4 Calcutta 2 Madras 2 Foreign	Family occupations provide inadequate income	All persons visit occasionally and have economic interest in village
Koli Kharva	..	..	..	1	1 Colombo 2 Japan 1 Africa		

TABLE VII

Particulars about the cooperative societies

Type of society	Name	Area of operation	Date of registration	General meeting held after registration: Date	No. of members attending	Members: Total	No. from the village	Qualification of membership
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Matsyodyog	Sutrapada Matsyodyog Society, Ltd.	Sutrapada	26–10–57	13–11–58	N.A.	276	247	Person carrying on fishing or willing to carry on fishing as his occupation
				9– 3–58	70			
				14– 4–58	12			
				24– 5–58	55			
				22– 7–58	36			
				1– 9–59	90			
				5– 8–60	114			
				14– 8–60	139			
Multi-purpose cooperative society	Multi-purpose cooperative society	Sutrapada	11– 5–54			324	324	Person residing at Sutrapada and not doing the business which society does can become a member of the society

N.A.=Not available

TABLE VII-*contd.*

Particulars about the cooperative societies-*contd.*

Nature of operation	Aid from Government	Extent of business according to last audit report	Loss or profit according to last audit report	Dividend if any given	General note on its role including whether all section of the population are attracted, what are its problem, etc.	Composition of board of management				Meeting of the board of management held during last year	
							Non-officials				
						Officials	S/T	S/C	Others	Date	No. of members attending
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
To grant loans to the members and supply nylon, sajad bark, useful in dyeing fishing nets	..	During the year under audit the society supplied nylon Rs. 48,263-50 and sajad bark of Rs. 690; Loans given of Rs. 2,025; Total turn over Rs. 97,390	Rs. 2,935-40 Profit	..	Society mainly supplies nylon and sajad bark to its members, who are in great need of these necessities. Society has asked loan of Rs. 14,000 from Gujarat Fisheries Association. The loan has been recommended by the Assistant Registrar C.S. Junagadh. But the society has not received it so far. Fisheries Department is supplying nylon to private fishermen. It will act as an impetus, if nylon is supplied through societies only.	..	..	..	7	13- 7-60 16- 7-60 20- 7-60 15- 8-60 2- 9-60 12- 9-60 13-10-60 28-10-60 4-11-60 20-11-60 2-12-60 2- 1-61 25- 2-61 6- 4-61 15- 5-61 1- 6-61	5 5 5 5 7 6 7 6 6 7 7 7 6 6 6 7
Credit Facilities	Rs. 10,000 share capital contribution to Sutrapada M. P. Society	Credit facilities and distribution of agricultural requirements	Loss of Rs.5,361	..	Person residing at Sutrapada and not doing the business which society does, can be a member of the society.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A

S/T=Scheduled Tribe; S/C=Scheduled Caste; N.A.=Not available

TABLE VIII

Functioning of cooperative fishing society

No. of households who are members of any fishing co-operative society	No. of households who expect to derive benefits from the society	No. of households who have taken loan for fishing purposes	No. of households who have any outstanding loans				Households who have not availed of loans from co-operative society		No. of households having membership of cooperative society using mechanised boats	No. of households who are members of cooperative society		No. of households using mechanised boats of society
			Source	Amount of loan (in Rs.)	Purpose	Month and year	No. of households	Reasons		In the village	Outside the village	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
119	94	27	Money-lender	45,400	For purchasing boat, machine, net, nylon fibres, etc.	From 1949 to 1960	119	Government does not give any loan to cooperative society	1	..	..	..
		33	Relative or friend and money-lender	76,100	Home consumption, housing and fishing purpose	From 1949 to 1960						
		56	Relative or friend and money-lender	67,700	Only home consumption, i.e., on food, housing, marriage, etc.	From 1948 to 1960						

TABLE IX

Indebtedness by income group

Income range (in Rs.)	Total No. of households	No. of households in debt	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage of indebted households to total households		Percentage of households to total indebted households	Average indebtedness per household in debt (in Rs.)	Average indebtedness per household (in Rs.)
				With grand total of col.2	Per income range			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251 to 360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
361 to 480	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
481 to 720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
721 to 960	7	5	616	3.25	71.43	4.43	123	88
961 to 1,200	29	23	7,713	14.94	79.31	20.35	335	266
1,201 to 1,500	50	36	21,330	23.38	72.00	31.86	593	427
1,501 to 2,500	45	31	21,463	20.13	68.89	27.43	692	477
2,501 to 3,500	12	10	7,349	6.49	83.33	8.85	735	612
3,501 to 5,000	10	8	6,827	5.19	80.00	7.08	853	683
Above 5,000								
Total	**154**	**113**	**65,298**	**73.38**	**73.38**	**100.00**	**578**	**424**

TABLE X

Gross and net income from various economic activities

(in Rs.)

Occupation	No. of households	No. of persons	Gross income	Gross income		Net income	Net income	
				Per household	Per capita		Per household	Per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fishing	83	535	186,056	2,241.64	347.77	155,500	1,873.49	290.65
Fishing and net making	28	177	56,462	2,016.50	318.99	47,700	1,703.57	269.49
Fishing and selling of fishs	6	43	12,134	2,022.33	282.19	9,900	1,650.00	230.23
Fishing labour	2	5	1,300	650.00	260.00	1,300	650.00	260.00
Service in steamer, fishing and net making	3	28	8,883	2,961.00	317.25	8,500	2,833.33	303.57
Service in steamer	2	9	2,500	1,250.00	277.78	2,500	1,250.00	277.78
Service in steamer and labour	6	31	10,700	1,783.33	345.16	10,700	1,783.33	345.16
Service in steamer and selling of fishs	1	3	1,100	1,100.00	366.67	1,100	1,100.00	366.67
Service in steamer and rent of boat	2	9	3,665	1,832.50	407.22	3,300	1,650.00	366.67
Service in steamer and net making	5	22	6,300	1,260.00	286.36	6,300	1,260.00	286.36
Service in steamer and fishing	7	56	20,488	2,926.86	365.86	19,200	2,742.86	342.86
Selling of fishs	2	5	2,000	1,000.00	400.00	2,000	1,000.00	400.00
Net making	2	9	1,850	925.00	205.56	1,850	925.00	205.56
Net making and selling of fishs	1	4	1,000	1,000.00	250.00	1,000	1,000.00	250.00
Business, trade, etc.	3	14	6,000	2,000.00	..	6,000	2,000.00	428.57
Barber	1	4	1,100	1,100.00	275.00	1,100	1,100.00	275.00
Total	**154**	**954**	**321,538**	**2,087.91**	**337.04**	**277,950**	**1,804.87**	**291.35**

TABLE XI

Changes in occupational pattern

Total No. of households	No. of households who have changed father's occupation			Reasons for changing father's occupation	No. of persons who have changed own earlier occupations			No. of households showing preference for their sons	
	Voluntarily	Forced	Other		Voluntarily	Forced by circumstances	Other	Father's occupation	Other occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
154	13	..	..	Liking and better income	..	..	..	51	24 Sailor 3 Business 1 Better service 24 Fishery or service 1 Service or business 16 Not decided 10 No son 24 Unspecified

TABLE XII

Households by occupation, income and number of persons

Occupation	No. of households	Number of households in the income range (in Rs.) Less than 250	251 to 360	361 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1,200	1,201 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500	2,501 to 3,500	3,501 to 5,000	Above 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary . .	124	..	..	1	..	5	19	43	38	8	10	..
Secondary . .	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary . .	27	..	..	..	..	1	8	7	7	4	..	..
Total . .	**154**	..	..	**1**	..	**7**	**29**	**50**	**45**	**12**	**10**	..

Occupation	No. of persons: Males above 12 years	Females above 12 years	Males below 12 years	Females below 12 years	No. of equivalent adult males per household	No. of gainfully employed persons per household
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Primary	229	214	181	185	1.86	2.48
Secondary	3	5	2	3	1.00	2.67
Tertiary	38	39	31	24	1.41	2.41
Total	**270**	**258**	**214**	**212**	**1.77**	**2.47**

TABLE XIII

Annual income by occupation

Occupation of households	Total No. of households	Annual income of households in the range (in Rs.) Less than 250	251 to 360	361 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1,200	1,201 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500	2,501 to 3,500	3,501 to 5,000	Above 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary	124	..	..	400	..	4,300	21,500	60,700	77,000	27,100	38,900	..
Secondary	3	..	..	..	..	850	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	27	..	..	..	..	900	8,500	9,800	14,000	12,000	..	..
Total	**154**	..	..	**400**	..	**6,050**	**32,000**	**70,500**	**91,000**	**39,100**	**38,900**	..

TABLE XIV

Expenditure pattern classified by different items of expenditure

Items	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to the total
1	2	3
1 EXPENDITURE ON FOOD		
(a) Cereals	62,570	20.66
(b) Pulses	12,740	4.21
(c) Spices and salt	9,885	3.26
(d) Vegetables	11,095	3.66
(e) Milk and milk products	25,870	8.54
(f) Sugar, gur, etc.	31,030	10.25
(g) Meat, fish, etc.	1,575	0.52
Total Expenditure on Food	*154,765*	*51.10*
2 EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		
Total Expenditure on Clothing and Footwear	*34,420*	*11.36*
3 EXPENDITURE ON FUEL AND LIGHTING		
(a) Fuel	13,555	4.48
(b) Kerosene	9,045	2.98
(c) Electricity	..	..
Total Expenditure on Fuel and Lighting	*22,600*	*7.46*
4 EXPENDITURE ON HOUSING		
(a) House rent	1,205	0.40
(b) House repairing	10,635	3.51
Total Expenditure on Housing	*11,840*	*3.91*
5 EXPENDITURE ON CEREMONIES AND FUNCTIONS		
Total Expenditure on Ceremonies and Functions	*18,279*	*6.04*
6 EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES		
(a) Washerman	3,264	1.08
(b) Barber	2,167	0.72
(c) Brahmin	2,002	0.66
(d) Others	4,003	1.32
Total Expenditure on Services	*11,436*	*3.78*
7 MISCELLANEOUS ANNUAL EXPENDITURE		
(a) Travelling	3,255	1.08
(b) Tobacco, pan, drinks, etc.	23,575	7.78
(c) Medicines	2,156	0.71
(d) Litigation	110	0.04
(e) Education	1,347	0.44
(f) Others	19,092	6.30
Total Miscellaneous Expenditure	*49,535*	*16.35*
Total	**302,875**	**100.00**

TABLE XV

Expenditure pattern

Occupation	No. of households	Total No. of members in the households	Expenditure on food		Expenditure on clothing and footwear		Expenditure on fuel and lighting		Expenditure on housing		Expenditure on cremonies and functions		Expenditure on services	
			Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Primary	124	809	125,655	1,013.35	28,140	226.94	17,810	143.63	8,965	72.30	14,265	115.04	9,421	75.98
Secondary	3	13	2,140	713.33	520	173.33	330	110.00	259	86.33	30	10.00	152	50.67
Tertiary	27	132	26,970	998.89	5,760	213.33	4,460	165.18	2,616	96.89	3,984	147.56	1,863	69.60
Total	**154**	**954**	**154,765**	**1,004.97**	**34,420**	**223.51**	**22,600**	**146.75**	**11,840**	**76.88**	**18,279**	**118.69**	**11,436**	**46.26**

Occupation	Miscellaneous annual expenditure		Total Annual expenditure (in Rs.)	Percentage of expenditure on food to total expenditure	Percentage of expenditure on miscellaneous items to total expenditure (col.16)	Total annual income (in Rs.)	No. of households		If surplus, how it is disposed of	If deficit, ways to meet deficit			
	Expenditure (in. Rs.)	Expenditure per household					With surplus budget	With deficit budget		New debts	Remittance	Sale of assets	Other ways
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Primary	43,954	354.47	248,210	54.66	19.12	229,900	45	79	Repaying old debt, kept for all seasons for purchasing fishing materials	21,600	1,200	..	5,113
Secondary	280	93.33	3,711	57.67	7.55	2,850	..	3	..	2,100	..	..	59
Tertiary	5,301	196.33	50,954	52.93	10.40	45,200	8	19	Investment in fishing material, kept in cash for repaying previous debt	4,700	500	..	2,548
Total	**49,535**	**321.65**	**302,875**	**51.10**	**16.35**	**277,950**	**53**	**101**	..	**28,400**	**1,700**	..	**7,720**

TABLE XVI

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income range

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range: Less than Rs. 250 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 251 to Rs. 360 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 361 to Rs. 480 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 481 to Rs. 720 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Primary	Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	265	265	..	..	..
	Clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	30	..	..	..
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	20	..	..	..
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	10	..	..	..
	Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	20	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	20	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	**366**	**366**	..	..	..
Secondary		..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary		..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..

Income range-*contd.*

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Rs. 721 to Rs. 960 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 961 to Rs. 1,200 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 1,201 to Rs. 1,500 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 1,501 to Rs. 2,500 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Primary	Food	5	2,710	542	19	12,465	656	43	35,065	816	38	39,895	1,050
	Clothing and footwear	5	485	97	19	2,355	124	43	7,110	165	38	9,860	259
	Fuel and lighting	5	450	90	19	1,920	101	43	4,995	116	38	5,540	146
	Housing	5	16	3	19	245	13	43	2,486	58	38	3,673	97
	Ceremonies and functions	5	50	10	19	229	12	42	2,771	64	38	5,310	140
	Services	5	232	46	19	1,026	54	43	2,658	62	38	2,912	76
	Miscellaneous	5	742	149	19	4,298	226	43	12,403	288	38	15,006	395
	Total	**5**	**4,685**	**937**	**19**	**22,538**	**1,186**	**43**	**67,488**	**1,569**	**38**	**82,196**	**2,163**
Secondary	Food	1	650	650	2	1,490	745	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clothing and footwear	1	70	70	2	450	225	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fuel and lighting	1	80	80	2	250	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Housing	1	2	2	2	257	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	1	10	10	2	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Services	1	37	37	2	115	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	1	60	60	2	220	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	**909**	**909**	**2**	**2,802**	**1,401**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	1	570	570	8	5,415	677	7	5,790	827	7	8,580	1,226
	Clothing and footwear	1	60	60	7	895	128	7	1,225	175	7	1,830	262
	Fuel and lighting	1	100	100	8	925	116	7	830	119	7	1,410	201
	Housing	1	6	6	8	524	66	7	483	69	7	639	91
	Ceremonies and functions	1	10	10	7	547	78	6	162	27	7	2,065	295
	Services	1	50	50	8	352	44	7	437	62	7	492	70
	Miscellaneous	1	100	100	8	1,182	148	7	920	131	7	1,660	237
	Total	**1**	**896**	**896**	**8**	**9,840**	**1,230**	**7**	**9,847**	**1,407**	**7**	**16,676**	**2,382**

TABLE XVI-*contd.*

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range-*concld.* Rs. 2,501 to Rs. 3,500 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 3,501 to Rs. 5,000 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Above Rs. 5,000 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Primary	Food	8	12,490	1,561	10	22,765	2,277	..	..	..
	Clothing and footwear	8	3,250	406	10	5,050	505	..	..	..
	Fuel and lighting	8	1,825	228	10	3,060	306	..	..	..
	Housing	8	787	98	10	1,757	176	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	8	785	98	10	5,110	511	..	..	..
	Services	7	988	141	10	1,585	158	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	8	3,815	477	10	7,670	767	..	..	..
	Total	**8**	**23,940**	**2,993**	**10**	**46,997**	**4,700**	..	..	..
Secondary		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	4	6,615	1,654	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clothing and footwear	4	1,750	437	..	..	..	..	.	..
	Fuel and lighting	4	1,195	299	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Housing	4	964	241	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	4	1,200	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Services	4	532	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	4	1,439	360	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**4**	**13,695**	**3,424**	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVII

Indebtedness by cause and source of borrowing

Cause	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	No. of households in debt	Percentage of debt due to this cause to total amount of debt
1	2	3	4
(a) Current farm expenses	..	..	..
(b) Improvement of land	..	..	..
(c) Purchase of tools and implements	..	..	..
(d) Purchase of bullocks	..	..	..
(e) Marriage and other ceremonies	11,150	14	17.08
(f) Medicines	300	1	0.46
(g) Home consumption	16,300	56	24.96
(h) House repairing and other purposes	19,648	51	30.09
(i) Fishing equipment	17,900	59	27.41
Total	**65,298**	**113**	**100.00**

Source	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	No. of households in debt	Percentage of debt due to this source to total amount of debt
1	2	3	4
(a) Government	..	..	..
(b) Cooperative society	2,500	1	3.83
(c) Money-lenders	36,800	63	56.36
(b) Traders	11,000	30	16.85
(e) Relatives	5,050	13	7.73
(f) Others	9,948	48	15.23
Total	**65,298**	**113**	**100.00**

APPENDIX II

EXTRACTS FROM

Somanatha and other Mediaeval Temples in Kathiawad, Archaeological Survey of India

Vol. XLV, Imperial Series, 1931

By

HENRY COUSENS, M.R.A.S.

Late Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle,

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SUTRAPADA

At the village of Sutrapada, situated eight miles from Somanatha-Pattan, along the coast to the south-east, is a temple which is far older than that of Somanatha at Pattan, and probably older than the oldest at Than (Plates XL-XLII). The old shrine at Sutrapada is between the village and the seashore, in a clump of trees in the fields, and is dedicated to Surya. The temples of Sutrapada and Kadvar take us back to the heavy and massive style of the old temples of Aihole, in the Kanarese country. To provide against the cracking of the beams, they were made extra heavy, and this adds greatly to their archaic appearance, which is further emphasised by a marked scarcity of ornamental detail, what little there is being in keeping with the style—large and severe. It will be seen from the Plates XL and XLI that the *sikhara* is later, and is a decided advance upon those at Gop, Visavada, Bilesvara and Kadvar, while it has assumed, to some extent, the smaller features of the still later temples of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Surmounting it we find the flat scolloped cushion or cog-wheel member which, later on, became the usual crowning stone under the pot-finial and known as the *amalsara.*

The present image of Surya, in this temple, is a late one, an inscription on the doorway stating that it was set up in Sam. 1357 (A.D. 1301) by one Thakur Visala Deva, or Vajal Deva as written in the inscription. This would be soon after Alaf Khan's visit to Kathiawad. Lying by the *kunda*, or tank, on the north side, are broken fragments of at least two images of Surya, one of which has been rather a fine one and larger than that in the shrine.

This temple explains the plan of the shrine at Gop, where the outer walls of the *pradakshina* have fallen, and where the slots along the top of the wall of the shrine, show where the lower roof of that passage joined it at the base of the *sikhara*. The pillars, within, are of not quite so simple a type as those in the temple of Varaha at Kadvar. The central bay of the ceiling is closed by three huge flat slabs without ornament; the side ceilings, and the ceiling of the *pradakshina* slope from the centre to the sides, the slabs resting upon heavy beams placed at intervals. The doorways are severely simple, and they each have upon the dedicatory blocks, an image of Ganapati (Plate XLII). The forward part of the *mandapa*, with a flat roof, seems to be an addition or rebuilding of a porch that had fallen. Beside the temple, upon its south side, is a modern one of the *navagraha*, or Nine Planets, but it is of little interest.

APPENDIX III

Fish found around Sutrapada

Sl. No.	Local name	English name	Biological name	Approximate average weight in kg. and grams per specie		Average price in Rs. P. per kg.	When caught (season)	Whether deep sea or coastal	Sold dried or fresh
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9
1	Vichuda	Silver pomfret	Pampus argenteus	500	gms.	1-90	Sept.-May	Coastal	Fresh
2	Halva	Black pomfret	Perastromateus niger	500	,,	0-77	Sept.-May	,,	,,
3	Palla	Hilsa (Male)	Hilsa ilisha	750	,,	0-77	June-Sept.	,,	,,
4	Palli	Anchovy	Engraulis mystax baweriensis	200	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
5	Chaksi	Indian shad (Female)	Hilsa ilisha	750	,,	1-15	,,	,,	,,
6	Chhapada	Sear fish	Scomberomorous guttatus	2	kg.	1-25	Sept.-May	,,	,,
7	Chhapdi	Horse mackerel	Caranx rottleri	250	gms.	1-37	,,	,,	,,
8	Sag	Leather Jacket	Chorinemus lysan	800	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
9	Sagli	Leather Jacket	Chorinemus (Female)	800	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
10	Dai (Dhai)	Silver bar	Chirocentrus dorab	600	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
11	Kanti (Kutti)	Razor edge	Opisthopterus tradoore	300	,,	N.A.	N.A.	,,	,,
12	Vam (Wam)	Eel (Marine eel)	Muraenesox cinereus	5	kg.	N.A.	Sept.-May	Coastal and deep sea waters	,,
13	Ghol	Jew fish	Pseudosciaena diacanthus	3	kg.	N.A.	Feb.-May	Coastal	,,
14	Totra	Perch fish	Lutjanus johnni	600	gms.	N.A.	Sept.-May	,,	,,
15	Bumla	Bombay duck	Harpodon nehereus	250	,,	N.A.	Nov.-May	,,	Dry
16	Babar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Goyani	Perch fish	Lutjanus sp.	400	gms.	N.A.	Sept.-May	Coastal	Fresh
18	Gendra	Tuna	Enthynus sp.	350	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
19	Gendri	Tuna-Female	Enthynus sp.	350	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
20	Ghurka (Groorka)	Red snapper	Lutjanus eherenbergi	600	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
21	Ratad	N.A.	N.A.	450	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
22	Pakhdi (Type of Ratad)	N.A.	N.A.	450	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
23	Sheri	Indian Salmon	Polynemus indicus	4.5	kg.	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
24	Bawa (s)	Catla	Catla, Catla	4.5	,,	N.A.	June-Sept.	,,	,,
25	Jib (Jeeb)	Flat fishes	Pse Hodus erumei	N.A.		N.A.	,,	,,	,,
26	Dataro	Red snapper	Lutjanus sp.	200	gms.	N.A.	Sept.-May	,,	,,
27	Kisi	Sea bream	Argyrope spinifer	200	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
28	Khaga (Chanot)	Cat fish	Callichrous-bimaculatus plotosus angnillasis	250	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
29	Jogido	N.A.	N.A.	100	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,
30	Bangra	Mackerel	..	100	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	,,

N.A.=Not available

NOTE :

Nutritive contents of protein, carbohydrates, etc., of the above species are protein 18.20%, fat 3.5%, ash 1.2%, water 70% and others 3%.

Fish found around Sutrapada-*contd.*

Sl. No.	Local name	English name	Biological name	Approximate average weight in kg. and grams per specie	Average price in Rs. P. per kg.	When caught (season)	Whether deep sea or coastal	Sold dried or fresh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31	Shakaro . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
32	Jira . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
33	Khaga . . .	Cat fish	Mystus aor	250 gms.	N.A.	Sept.–May	Coastal	Fresh
34	Khagi . . .	„	Mius caelatus					
35	Maghra . . .	Shark	Carcharias sp.	5 to 50 kg.	N.A.	„	Deep sea	„
36	Kandar . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Coastal	„
37	Bur . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	„	„
38	Govara . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	„	„
39	Timri . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	„	„
40	Kuth (Koth) .	Rock perch	Otolithoides brunneus	750 kg.	N.A.	Sept.–May	„	„
41	Narola . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	„	„

N.A.=Not available

GLOSSARY

A

Agiyaras . . 11th day of the lunar fortnight
Akda . . *Calotropis gigantea* tree
Anguthi . . A finger ring
Awal . . *Cassia auriculata* tree

B

Bajoth . . Low stool
Bangra . . Mackerel
Bhuvas . . Religious head priests
Bidis . . Country cigarettes
Bili . . *Aegle marmelos* tree
Bordi . . *Zizyphus jujuba* tree
Buti . . . Earring

C

Chaksi . . Indian shad fish
Charpai, Khatla . A crude wooden cot
Chhad . . A chain for fixing buttons on shirt
Chora . . Village *chavdi* or building used as *Talati's* office as well as rest-house in a village
Chudi . . A bangle

D

Dai . . . A mid-wife
Dana . . A neck ornament
Dandia ras . Circular folk-dance with sticks
Dargah . . A tomb of a Muslim saint
Darshan . . Glimpse
Dhakar or Kandar Bottom set gill net
Dharmashala . A caravansary, a traveller's lodge, a public rest-house
Dhimar . . A fisherman

E

Ekadashi . . 11th day of lunar fortnight, Agiyaras
Ek-lakdi-hodi . Single planked dug-out canoe

G

Ghavar . . Westerly wind
Ghee . . Clarified butter
Ghol . . Jew fish
Goli . . Earthen spherical container
Govara . . A specie of fish
Gur . . Jaggery

H

Har . . . A necklace

I

Ijar . . . A pyjama

J

Jyotirling . A self-created light image of Lord Shiva

K

Kada or Kadu . Bracelet
Kadla . . An anklet
Kandar . . A specie of fish
Kandoro . . A girdle
Kapda or Kapdu A buttonless blouse
Karanj . . *Pongamia glabra* tree
Khag . . Cat fish
Khalasi (s) . Sailor (s)
Khijado . . *Acacia leucopholaea* tree
Kotwal . . A watchman
Kurta . . A shirt
Kutcha well . Unbuilt well

L

Lavingia . . An ear ornament
Limdo . . *Azadirachta indica* tree
Lodhiya . . A kind of fore and aft decked fishing boat
Lonkdi . . Fox

M

Machhva . A small boat
Madalia . . Talisman
Maghra . . Sharks
Maha pralaya . Destruction of the whole universe
Mala . . A neck ornament
Mandla . . A meeting held for fixing prices of fish
Manek-sthambh . A bamboo twig installed prior to erecting a pandal
Math . . A monastery
Mod . . A neck ornament

N

Nath . . A nose-ring

O

Odhani . . An upper loose garment worn by girls, a short *sari* of 2½ yards

P

Pallas . . Hilsa fish
Pan . . Betel leaves
Panch . . Assembly of headmen
Pernun . . Unstitched cotton cloth wrapped from waist to foot by women
Pipal . . *Ficus religiosa* tree
Pithi . . A paste of yellow turmeric powder applied to the bodies of the bride and bridegroom in the marriage ceremony
Ponkhavun . To welcome or receive the bride, the bridegroom or both with an auspicious ceremony
Pucca . . Built in
Puja . . Worship
Pujari . . Worshipper

R

Rakshas . . Demon
Ras or garba . A type of Gujarati folk-dance
Rayan . . *Manilkana hexandra* tree
Rishi . . Sage

S

Sajad . . *Terminalia tomentosa* tree
Saragavo . . *Moringa ptemygosperma* tree
Sari . . Hindu woman's chief garment draped round the body
Saru . . *Casuarina equisetifolia* tree
Shahnai . . Musical instrument resembling pipe
Shiyal . . Jackal
Sifo . . Crude shark liver oil
Simant or Kholobharvo . . Ceremony performed in the seventh month of the first pregnancy

T

Timri . . A specie of fish
Tisri . . A bamboo pin used for knitting webbs in a fishing net
Tuver dal . A kind of pulse

V

Vadis . . Communal assembly buildings
Vali or Tarti Surface gill net
Vilayati Baval . *Parkinsonia akulsata* tree

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LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 17-2-1964

AGARTALA—

Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (R)

AGRA—

National Book House, Jeoni Mandi
Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (R)
English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (R)

AHMADNAGAR—

V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama Genera Stores, Navi Path (R)

AHMEDABAD—

Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road
Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road
New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge
Mahajan Bros., Opp., Khadia Police Gate (R)
Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road

AJMER—

Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate
Rajputana Book House, Station Road
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata
Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road (R)
Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road (R)

ALIGARH—

Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market

ALLAHABAD—

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4
Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road
Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road
The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg (R)
Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (R)
Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (R)

AMBALA—

English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (R)

AMRITSAR—

The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh
S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi

ANAND—

Vijaya Stores, Station Road (R)
Charotar Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road (R)

ASANSOL—

D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy Booksellers, Atwal Building (R)

BANGALORE—

The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-operative Society Ltd., Bar Association Building
S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road
The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (R)
International Book House Private Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle (R)

BAREILLY—

Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar

BARODA—

Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura (R)
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent (R)
New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (R)

BEAWAR—

The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (R)

BELGHARIA—

Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road

BHAGALPUR—

Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road

BHOPAL—

Superintendent, State Government Press
Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road
Delite Books, Opp., Bhopal Talkies (R)

BHUBANESWAR—

Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (R)

BIJAPUR—

Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (R)

BIKANER—

Bhandani Bros. (R)

BILASPUR—

Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (R)

BOMBAY—

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, Queens Road
Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St.
Current Technical Literature Co., Private Ltd., India House, 1st Floor
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi
P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road
Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street

BOMBAY-*contd.*

D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row
N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road
P. H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 (R)
C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.
Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (R)
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road (R)
Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road (R)
Dowamadeo & Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (R)
Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505 (R)

CALCUTTA—

Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane
Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street
Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street
M. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street
W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street
Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street
R. Chambray & Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension
S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., I.C. College Square
Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East
Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane
K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 (R)
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street (R)
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (R)
Modern Book Depot, Chowringhee Centre (R)
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (R)
Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (R)
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road (R)
Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah (R)
Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road (R)

CALICUT—

Touring Book Stall (R)

CHANDIGARH—

Superintendent, Government Printing & Stationery, Punjab
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D (R)
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B (R)
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (R)
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B (R)

CHHINDWARA—

The Verma Book Depot (R)

COCHIN—

Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road

CUTTACK—

Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law Times
Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B. 35
D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag (R)
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar (R)

DEHRADUN—

Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318 Chukhuwala
Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (R)

DELHI—

J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road
Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar
Publication Centre, Subzimandi
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak,
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj
All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings Jawahar Nagar (R)
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522 Lajpat Rai Market (R)
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (R)
Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (R)
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (R)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (R)
Rajkamal Prakashan Private Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (R)
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market (R)
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate (R)
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (R)
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate

List of Agents-*contd.*

DELHI-*contd.*
- Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) Private Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar
- Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (R)
- Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (R)
- K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (R)
- Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road (R)

DHANBAD—
- Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines
- New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (R)

DHARWAR—
- The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (R)
- Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (R)
- Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—
- Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (R)
- South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal

FEROZEPUR—
- English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road

GAUHATI—
- Mokshada Pustakalaya

GAYA—
- Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GHAZIABAD—
- Jayana Book Agency (R)

GORAKHPUR—
- Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

GUDUR—
- The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (R)

GUNTUR—
- Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

GWALIOR—
- Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, M.B.
- Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar
- M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (R)

HUBLI—
- Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

HYDERABAD—
- Director, Government Press
- The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul
- Book Lovers Private Ltd. (R)
- Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (R)

IMPHAL—
- Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (R)

INDORE—
- Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road
- Swarup Brother's, Khajuri Bazar (R)
- Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (R)
- Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (R)
- Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar (R)

JABALPUR—
- Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj
- National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R)

JAIPUR—
- Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
- Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp., Prem Prakash Cinema
- Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar
- Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway
- Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (R)
- Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta
- Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (R)
- Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 (R)

JAMNAGAR—
- Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—
- Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78
- Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih
- Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (R)

JAWALAPUR—
- Sahyog Book Depot (R)

JHUNJHUNU—
- Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (R)
- Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg (R)

JODHPUR—
- Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents
- Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate
- Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JULLUNDUR—
- Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (R)
- Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala
- University Publishers, Railway Road (R)

KANPUR—
- Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall
- Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park
- The Universal Book Stall, The Mall
- Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk (R)

KARUR—
- Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (R)

KODARMA—
- The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt.Hazaribagh

KOLHAPUR—
- Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (R)

KOTA—
- Kota Book Depot (R)

KUMTA—
- S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara)

LUCKNOW—
- Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
- Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj
- British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj

LUCKNOW-*contd.*
- Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154
- Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj
- Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road
- Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar (R)
- Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (R)
- Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (R)

LUDHIANA—
- Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar
- Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (R)
- Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (R)
- The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (R)

MADRAS—
- Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
- Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore
- C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane
- K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384
- Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycroft Road, Triplicanes
- P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street
- Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
- NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (R)
- V. Sadanand, The personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Buildings, 111, Mount Road (R)

MADURAI—
- Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street
- Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—
- K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (R)

MANGALORE—
- U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128

MANJESHWAR—
- Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—
- Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (R)

MEERUT—
- Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar
- Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road
- Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank
- Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (R)
- Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (R)

MONGHYR—
- Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

MUSSOORIE—
- Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall (R)
- Hind Traders (R)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
- Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (R)
- B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (R)

MUZAFFARPUR—
- Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate
- Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (R)
- Tirhut Book Depot (R)

MYSORE—
- H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle
- Peoples Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Palace
- Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (R)
- News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (R)
- Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas (R)

NADIAD—
- R. S. Desay Station Road (R)

NAGPUR—
- Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depot
- Western Book Depot, Residency Road
- The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (R)

NAINITAL—
- Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (R)

NANDED—
- Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road (R)
- Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 (R)
- Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (R)

NEW DELHI—
- Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus
- Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place
- Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus
- Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj
- English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328
- Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market
- Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place
- Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House
- Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place
- Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place
- Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus
- United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus
- Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh
- Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar
- Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road
- The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road
- New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place
- Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji
- Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)
- Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)
- People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road
- R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)
- Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
- Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (R)
- Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (R)
- H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (R)
- The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (R)
- Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (R)
- Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (R)
- Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (R)

PANJIM—
- Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (R)
- Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria (R)

PATHANKOT—
- The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (R)

List of Agents-*contd.*

PATIALA—
Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar

PATNA—
Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)
J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (R)

PITHORAGARH—
Maniram Punetha & Sons (R)

PONDICHERRY—
M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R)

POONA—
Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Raka Book Agency, Opp., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI—
Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road (R)

RAJKOT—
Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents

RANCHI—
Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (R)

REWA—
Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—
The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR—
Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—
Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

SILCHAR—
Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

SIMLA—
Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall
The New Book Depot 79, The Mall

SINNAR—
Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (R)

Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp., India Coffee House, New Delhi
Government of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
} For local sales

SHILLONG—
The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government, B. D. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 (R)

SONEPAT—
United Book Agency

SRINAGAR—
The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road

SURAT—
Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road

TIRUCHIRPALLI—
Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road
Palamiappa Bros. (R)

TRIVANDRUM—
International Book Depot, Main Road
Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (R)

TUTICORIN—
Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (R)

UDAIPUR—
Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (R)
Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (R)

UJJAIN—
Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (R)

VARANASI—
Students Friends & Co., Lanka (R)
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8
Glob Book Centre (R)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka
B.H.U. Book Depot (R)

VELLORE—
A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers

VIJAYAWADA—
The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (R)

VISAKHAPATNAM—
Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road
The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (R)

VIZIANAGRAM—
Sarda & Co. (R)

WARDHA—
Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2

Railway Book-stall holders

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad

Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner

Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras

M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)

S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16, (Sweden)

Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenberg-stra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)

Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 N W Y

The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

(On S & R Basis)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar

The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona

Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad

Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jammal Road, Patna-1

Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur

The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay

The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Candbi, Cuttack

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi

The Officer I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

Officer I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)

Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua

Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia

The Officer I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad

The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore