

Socio-Economic Survey of Fisher Families, 1958-59

By

G. N. DE SILVA

(Statistics Branch, Department of Fisheries, Ceylon)

INTRODUCTION

FISHER families had been investigated by the Department of Commerce and Industries in earlier economic Surveys conducted in 1935, 1938 and 1939 (Das Gupta, 1937 a & b; 1944 a & b.) These surveys were directed at the general economic conditions of the urban and rural sectors of the population and therefore did not provide much information in particular on the life of the fisherman or his environment. The Department of Fisheries in 1954 conducted a rapid enquiry into the living conditions of fishermen to obtain some data on their income, indebtedness and general social conditions, at the request of the Canadian Co-operative Consultant for incorporation in his report on the "Status and Possibilities of Co-operative Development of the Fisheries of Ceylon" (MacDonald, 1954).

The present survey was undertaken to provide more definite socio-economic information on the fishermen of Ceylon, covering such aspects as income, expenditure, indebtedness and living conditions. The survey was started in June, 1958, but was interrupted by the unsettled conditions of the Island at the time, taking therefore a little over a year for completion. Some of the data collected was used as a basis for a report on the living conditions of fishermen, incorporated in the "Guide to the Fisheries of Ceylon", a hand book published by the Department of Fisheries (Anon. 1958). The original data are now presented for publication after some delay due to exigencies of duties.

I am very grateful to the field staff and to the staff of the Statistics Branch of the Department of Fisheries for their willing assistance in the field collection, the editing and the tabulation respectively of the statistical data all of which are difficult, laborious and time-consuming tasks. I have to thank the Statistical Officers of the Kachcheries (Provincial Secretariats) in the coastal belt, the Divisional Revenue Officers and the local authorities of the areas investigated for facilitating the field surveys. Mr. W. S. M. Fernando, Statistician of the Department of Census and Statistics, M/s. D. T. E. A. de Fonseka, former Director of Fisheries, V. L. C. Pietersz, Assistant Director, C. E. St. C. Guna-sekera, Research Chemist, all of the Department of Fisheries, are among those who have given me valuable suggestions, advice and encouragement. I wish to thank Dr. A. C. J. Weerakoon, Assistant Director of Fisheries (Research), for editing this Report, and for the valuable advice and criticism offered during the preparation of the final draft.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Almost all fishery activities in the Island are closely associated with the two monsoons, North-East and South-West. With the onset of the North-East monsoon, which extends roughly from mid-September to the end of March, fishing begins on the Western and Southern coasts reaching a peak of activity towards December. During this period there is a comparative lull on the Eastern and Northern coasts. Fishing on these sectors begins with the South-West monsoon. When fishing operations are difficult between about April and August on the Western and Southern coasts, the more enterprising fishermen of these coasts and those among them who work as fishery labourers for boat owners or rich fish merchants move up to the North-East and East coasts. From the North also there is migration towards the North-East during this time.

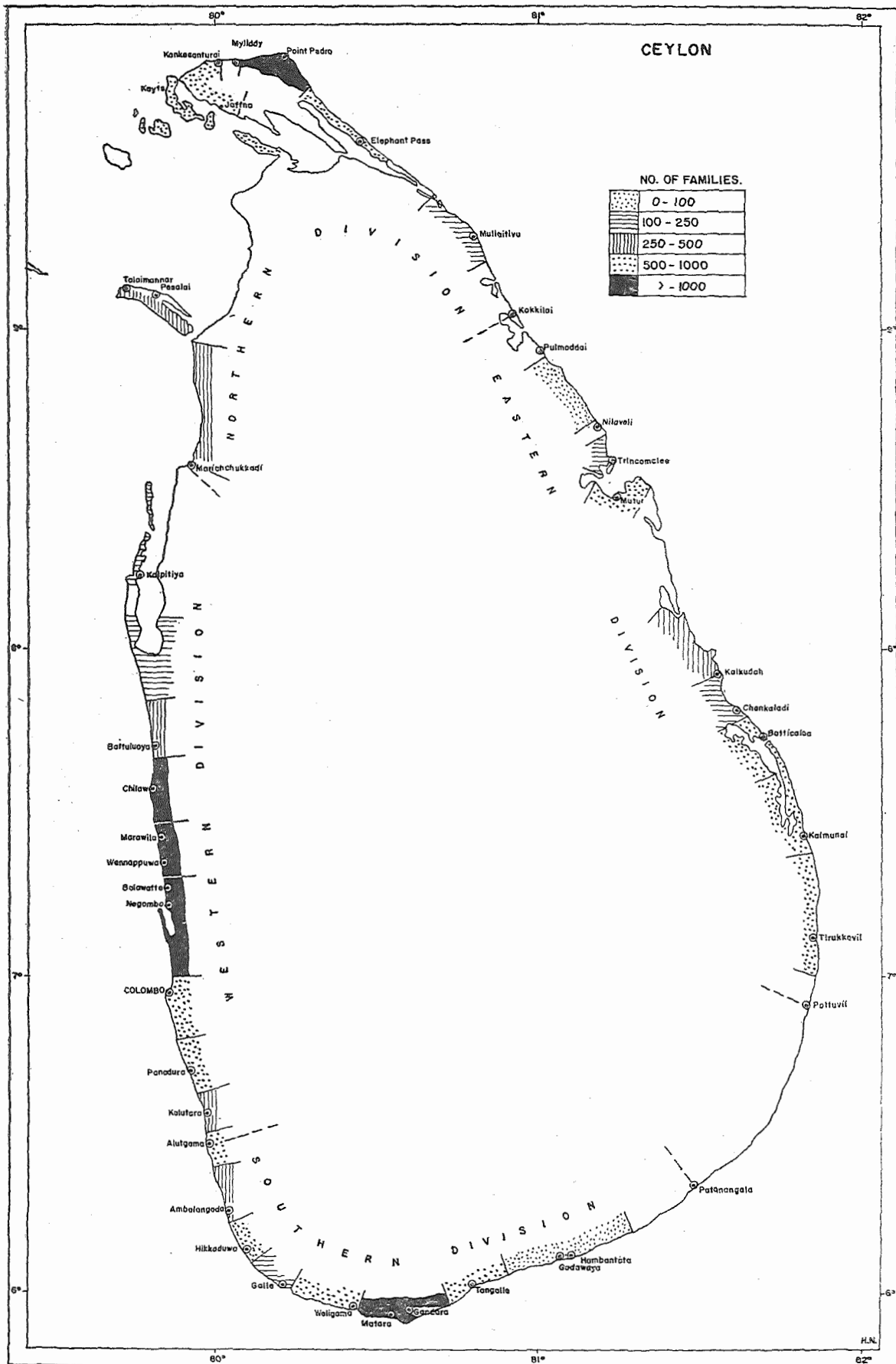


FIG. 1

At present there is a tendency for the fishermen to move with their families during migration time especially from the West to the East for off-shore and shore-seine fishing. From the Western sector fishermen also move up northwards towards Mannar and Pesalai where there is fishing all the year round. In addition to these major migrations, there are also minor ones within each region, e.g., during the North-East monsoon off-shore fishermen from Gandara in the South move up towards Galle, Ambalangoda and Hikkaduwa (Fig. 1). Likewise fishermen from Tangalle move further South-East towards Patanangala and Godawaya for comparatively short periods of fishing. So do the fishermen from Negombo and Chilaw move up to Kalpitiya and those of Myliddy come down to Punakari. They move up either in groups co-operatively or with the assistance of fish dealers to whom they have to give their fish for sustenance already received by them and their families. Except in the Southern and Western fishery divisions of the Island there is fishing by migrant fishermen throughout the year (Table I). In the Northern and Eastern Divisions these migrants are most numerous from April to August; in the North-West during October and November. Periods when there are no migrant fishermen active are April-June in the Southern Division and November-April in the Western. Migration is heaviest into the Northern and North-Western and least with the Western Division.

Fishing being a co-operative enterprise each fishing village tends to be closely knit within itself and homogeneous in regard to race, caste and religion. Whatever occupation, main or subsidiary, that a family engages in is almost invariably connected with fishing, except where a fishery labourer goes out on casual labour. Due to its present economic structure only a fraction of the proceeds of the fishing industry goes to the primary producers. Inadequate marketing facilities make them more and more indebted to fish dealers and expose them to exploitation by fishery middlemen.

Except in the case of shore-seine (Madel or Karavalai) (Pearson, 1923) operations where the hauling of the large nets needs the employment of much labour and where the owners of the craft and the nets do not necessarily take part in the operations physically, fishing operations are joint ventures by small fishing units where the owner generally goes out with the crew, and where remuneration is by a sharing of the proceeds of the catch. The system of sharing of the proceeds shows little variation among the different fishery Divisions except in the size of the boat-owners' and net-owners' shares. Boat hires for non-operators are paid usually in cash. Should any other dues be paid either for the maintenance of the boats or for repairs to nets or for any other expenses connected with the fishing operations, or as tithes to the Church they are deducted first, before the sharing of the proceeds is effected.

The operation of madel or karavalai (large shore-seines) which necessarily needs labour, shows some variation as regards the sharing of the proceeds of the catch. If the boat and net are owned by one man the proceeds of the catch are divided in three, of which two thirds go to the owner and one-third is divided among the labourers, repairs to the boat and nets being borne by the owner. Joint ownership leads to a division of the proceeds into three equal parts, of which one part is shared among the labourers, another amongst the owners and the third is for the boat and nets. Of this last share a portion is spent on the repairs to the boat and gear and the balance goes back to the owners. Further divisions are introduced to meet varying demands of ownership, remuneration or expenses, and between the provinces these systems vary more or less according to custom.

The remuneration for fishery labour shows further variation between different fishery divisions and also according to the degree of specialization. It may even be monthly or weekly wages. Free meals usually and some liquor now and then are provided. The managers of madel groups and those who direct the fishing operations (mandadis) are paid the highest, then come the oarsmen and net-layers and last of all the labourers who haul the nets. Mandadis generally get two shares, an oarsman or a net layer $1\frac{1}{2}$ and a labourer on shore one share. Where wages are paid in money, a manager's pay varies between Rs. 120 and Rs. 150 per month, a mandadi's between Rs. 100 and Rs. 140, an oarsman's or that of a layer of nets between Rs. 60 and Rs. 80, a labourer's between Rs. 45 and Rs. 80.

Wage payments are, however, not found in the Southern Province. It is typical of migrant fishing where fishery workers like mandadis and net men migrate and recruit local labour for working the nets or where local net owners use migrant labour on the nets. The gutting and cleaning of fish for curing is usually done on a piece rate basis. In all cases meals are furnished free, but in certain

fishery districts meals are supplied only on the days of operation of the nets and in some other areas only one free meal is supplied on the days of operation. (All the information given above regarding labour, shares and wages is from Fishery Departmental records.)

SCOPE, DESIGN AND CONDUCT OF THE SURVEY

Fishery work means not only the actual taking of fish from the waters but also work that helps in the taking of fish; for example, gear working, rowing of boats, dragging of nets, etc. In this survey are included all those families that depend on fishery work, in this wide sense, for their livelihood, earning from it the whole or the major part of their income. But those who do not participate in the catch-operations are excluded even though they derive their income from the industry—as for example large-scale fish merchants and fishery middlemen. With this restriction a suitable selection of the fisher families as defined above represents the fisher families in the Island for purposes of this survey.

For the preparation of a frame from which to select a sample of fisher families recourse was had to the latest schedules on rice rationing—these were sufficiently accurate. Several independent enquiries made earlier had indicated that there were about 30,000 fisher families scattered round the Island in varying densities. When the listing of fisher families was over, it was found that the exact number was 28,126. The usual selection for an investigation of this nature is a 1% sample. But in this particular instance it was felt that this sample would appear somewhat small and a 2% sample a little too unwieldy and time-consuming; finally a 1.3% sample was decided on. This sample which worked out at 360 families was of a suitable size in regard to the time, the personnel engaged and the financial provision available for the survey. From the list where a continuous record of all the fisher families was made one random family was selected first and thereafter each family at the end of the constant interval. These selected families were then recorded separately. Two more similar samples were separately selected to provide alternatives in case of vacation of premises, non-co-operation, etc., by families in the first list.

There appeared to be no obvious relation between the sampling fraction and any of the known characteristics of the families that were to be investigated. Table II shows the number of families listed in the different divisions and the respective numbers selected for investigation. Fig. 1 is a map showing the variation in density of fisher families in the different Fishery Inspectors' Ranges.

Several Ranges make up a Fishery Division, the coastal belt being divided for departmental purposes into 7 such divisions. However, to facilitate presentation of information gathered in this survey, these have been amalgamated into just 4 divisions, which are referred to as Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western. The limits of these 4 divisions are as follows:—Northern—Marichchukkaddi to Kokkilai; Eastern—Pulmoddai to Pottuvil; Southern—Patanangala to Alutgama; and Western—Alutgama to Marichchukkaddi. (In the case of Table I this last is represented by 2 divisions called Western and North-Western respectively; the former extending from Alutgama to Negombo, the latter from Negombo to Marichchukkaddi.)

Investigation was by personal interrogation. The survey was to begin in June 1958 when it was the off season on almost the entire western side of the Island and therefore comparatively easier to meet the Heads of the households. Information gathered was recorded on a form, modelled on the one used for the Rural Economic Surveys (Das Gupta, 1937 a & b; 1944 a & b) and suitably amended to contain special fishery information. It was tried out earlier on the East coast by way of experiment and further alterations made before its final use in this survey. The form was an especially detailed and exhaustive one, so that it and the information gathered would be of maximum use in any subsequent survey.

Interrogation was by the Department's Fishery Inspectors—who had the advantage of a close acquaintance, springing from their normal duties, with the island's fishermen and their living conditions—assisted by the Statistical Collectors of the Department. The number of families that each officer handled varied; and they had at least three weeks at their disposal during which time they could locate the families, meet the chief householder or any other responsible member of each family at the latter's leisure and conduct the investigation. In several instances, the time allowed was not sufficient for various reasons. Returning fatigued from the sea, fishermen often resented

any sort of discussion of their income or family expenditure ; Sundays or Poya days they would be busy mending fishing craft or gear or at religious festivities or in liquor booths or even with fishing ; and in any case they often tended to view an investigation of this type with some suspicion. A series of several visits were therefore necessary to investigate each family successfully. The family cards and the necessary instructions were sent to the officers well in advance to permit them to study and become conversant with them, and to obtain clarification from me wherever they felt it necessary.

Work of the Fishery Inspectors was supervised by the Divisional Fishery Inspectors who had to be present during the interrogation of at least 10% of the families being investigated within their divisions ; or, in every case where that was not possible, independently to verify the information recorded by the Fishery Inspectors. In addition, in the course of my general supervision of the survey, I myself conducted several interrogations to check the information gathered by the Inspectors.

RESULTS

Fisher Population

By " family " is meant, in this survey, a group of related persons living together in the same house as a distinct unit for economic purposes, earning together and sharing in the household expenses. Tables II and III give the numbers of families studied and their distribution according to size and division. Tables XXXVIII and IV give the age-distribution of the fisher population and of the fisher workers by sex and division.

Fishery Activity

Tables V, VI, VII and VIII are two-way classifications of the different occupations that members of fisher families are engaged in during the fishing season and in the off season in each division. The numbers within brackets are of those who have already appeared in another category of work in the same season. The types of fishery work vary in the different divisions and are classified as reported by the fishermen.

Days of Operation

The relative numbers of days that fishermen engage themselves in fishery work and other work during the two seasons are given in Table IX.

Ownership of Fishing Craft and Gear

Table X shows by divisions the general ownership of fishing craft and gear among the families surveyed. Fisher families also own other fishery implements like fishing lines, gaffs and fishing traps but gear in this table refers only to nets.

In Tables XI and XII a breakdown is shown of the craft and gear met with in Table X. The types of craft and gear used by fishermen vary with the techniques they adopt for the capture of different types of fish and also with the geographical divisions. Fishing nets show greater variation than craft. Nets that go by the same name show at times great differences in shape and mesh size and the types of fishing for which they are used in the different regions.

Family Incomes

For want of strict specialization within the industry due to its present state where such specialization would not be quite beneficial to the fishermen, the types of fishery work that a fishery worker does to earn an income tend to be mixed within the industry, so that in arriving at the total income of a fisher family it was considered more explanatory to divide the earnings, in the first instance, according to (i) total income in the fishing season, and (ii) total income during the off season as the incomes and the numbers engaged in the different types of work, both fishery and other, change between the two seasons. The total incomes during the fishing season are then separated out into those of

the families doing fishery work and other work and those of the families doing fishery work alone. The income per family doing other work is also shown and this other work is already included in the total income of these families doing fishery work and other work. This is separately shown merely to indicate the magnitude of their other income during the fishing season. For the off-season this division is continued a step further. The family incomes are divided into those of the families doing fishery work and other work, fishery work alone, and other work alone. The "other work" of the family doing fishery work and other work is also separately shown. Table XIII shows this classification according to divisions. Table XIV shows the classification of income according to ownership of craft and gear and by seasons. The numbers within brackets are those on which each average is calculated.

Table XV shows the frequency distribution of the gross and net family incomes from fishery work and other work for the fishing and the off-seasons by divisions. The statistics relevant to the different distributions are given below each distribution.

Table XVI gives a two-way distribution of the families according to family size and size of income for the fishing season gross income (total). There seems to be no relation between the family size and the size of income as far as this classification is concerned.

Table XVII gives the monthly income per family both gross and net according to family size, season and division. In this computation both fishery work and other work are taken together.

To arrive at the net incomes, all the expenses connected with the earning of these incomes were deducted. A breakdown of such expenses is given in Table XVIII. Working expenses connected with earnings from other work like boutique-keeping or paddy-cultivation are separately deducted from the incomes from other work.

Family Expenditure

The estimation of the monthly family expenditure was at least as difficult a task as estimating the monthly income. The amounts quoted by the families were mostly recollections of their expenses except rarely where detailed records of expenditure had been kept. (In this connection see section on Discussion and Evaluation of Data, p. 23.) The present investigation was not intended to be a strict Family Budget Survey.

Even though in the Family Cards the family expenses were recorded in much greater detail, yet here they are broadly summarised for convenience of presentation under the following items:— (i) Food, (ii) Clothing, (iii) Betel, tobacco and smoking, (iv) Liquor, (v) Medical, (vi) Ceremonial, (vii) Education, (viii) Washing, Laundry and Barber, (ix) Rates and Taxes, (x) Travelling (other than on business), gifts, fuel and light, recreation and repayment of debts, etc. (i.e., the miscellaneous item).

Table XIX shows the total expenditure of the families distributed along fifty-rupee intervals for the different divisions and for the whole Island. The relevant statistics for each distribution are shown below it.

Table XX gives the expenditure per family according to family size and division. In Table XXI the amounts shown within the first brackets are the specific amounts spent per family by the families actually consuming that particular article or incurring that particular expenditure—the figure within the second brackets indicates the number of such families. The other figures are averages for all the families in the sample for each respective division. Such specific quantities per consuming family do not appear in the case of Food, Clothing and in the last item. Even in the case of betel chewing and smoking, medical, ceremonial, washing and laundry, rates and taxes, these specific amounts are more or less equal to those for the whole sample as the relevant consumption families are almost the same as those of the sample in the divisions.

Table XXII shows the expenditure on each item as a percentage to the monthly family expenditure for each division. Table XXIII is a two-way distribution of family expenditure and family size.

Income in Relation to Expenditure

A comparison is made in Table XXIV of the income in relation to expenditure at three stages, namely fishing season, off-season, and fishing season and off season (incomes) taken together for the relevant families that are thus differently engaged. It is the net income that is used for the comparison and the expenditure is only that for family upkeep. The percentage of deficit families in almost all cases was above 50.

Indebtedness

Table XXV is a frequency distribution of debts at hundred-rupee intervals according to division. Table XXVI gives the debtor families in relation to net income. Table XXVII shows a two-way classification of the numbers and amounts of debts by source and purpose. Tables XXVIII, XXIX, XXX and XXXI are similar classifications for the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Divisions respectively. There is yet another type of loan that fish sellers generally obtain from others for purchase of fish for sale. This is a very short-term loan, in most cases a day-to-day loan, which is repaid with a very small interest of a few cents in the rupee. This is not treated as a regular debt but treated in Table XVIII as a day-to-day loan.

Ownership of Assets

The ownership of fishing craft and nets is shown in Table X; that of land in Table XXXII. Table XXXIII shows the percentages of families rearing livestock in the different Divisions, cattle meaning both neat cattle and buffaloes.

Investments

Table XXXIV shows the position of their savings held in various forms of investment.

Living Conditions, Housing and Recreation

Table XXXV shows the nature of the houses. Table XXXVI shows whether the houses were ancestral buildings, own constructions or taken on rent. In Table XXXVII showing living conditions the figures within brackets give the percentage of each of the numbers to the total number of families surveyed in each division.

Age-distribution, Sex and Literacy

A complete age-distribution of the investigated fisher-population is given in Table XXXVIII. Table XXXIX gives the population broken up into two main groups for purposes of literacy, with additional information on children's schooling. Literacy here means the ability to read and write one's language.

Fishery Ancestry and Fishery Work

Fishery ancestry in this report means that at least one of the parents of the chief householders was engaged in fishery work. Table XL shows the families classified according to ancestry of parents and by divisions, and Table XLI gives the preference for fishery work according to divisions. In this Table single member families, where the question of child bearing does not arise, two-member families having no children and such other families as have no male children and also families where the female children are not likely to take to any fishery work are left out.

DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION OF DATA

Though every endeavour has been taken to minimise the possible errors and their sources, yet in a survey of this nature, this being one of the first of its kind, errors that were not earlier anticipated could appear. However much the fisher folk trusted the investigating personnel, the natural aversion

to an intimate and exhaustive investigation into their family conditions and the innate tendency among people living in comparatively indigent conditions of life to view such an enquiry with suspicion and the usual inclination to inflate the family expenditure and under-state the family income could not be completely eliminated.

Their earnings being from different types of fishery activity, and varying according to the seasons, and being both in money and kind, the information was of a rather high degree of complexity and could not always reach a uniform degree of accuracy. It was the same with family expenditure and also the expenditure incurred, in certain cases, in earning their incomes. Keeping records is never in their way except by those who engage labour which had to be paid for; and what happened the day before yesterday was rather dim in most cases and they had to be helped on, as it were, to replies. Replies furnished by them were at times vague, and often questions had to be put in several different ways to elicit answers suitable for purposes of statistical recording.

The accuracy of the information on indebtedness could be said to be reasonably good, but the evaluation of their property and family possessions was a matter of considerable difficulty and hence could not be said to have a uniform level of reliability. For instance, the evaluation of an old fishing net was extremely difficult. It was a priceless article though apparently looking valueless and it was not said to be old though seemingly discarded. It was the same net, though nothing of the old net remained in it as it was undergoing continual repair.

Then came the errors of the interviewing officer's "personal equation" which could not be totally avoided in an enquiry of this type. However, though this was the first occasion where the fishery officers participated in a family living investigation, yet they had already had sufficient acquaintance with the fisher families and their living conditions and enough preliminary information had been given them to keep possible errors low.

The size of a fisher family varies from 1—13, the most frequent size being 5; and the mean size 5.65. Of the population 30.3% is below 10 years of age and 53.5 per cent below 20. The percentage between 20 and 60 years is 40.2 and above 60 is 6.2, irrespective of sex.

The age distribution of fisher-workers of both sexes spreads from 14—84 years. The largest number of male workers (25.3 per cent) belong to the 30—40 age group. More than four-fifths of them (82.1 per cent) are between 20 and 60 years of age. The over-sixties account for 11.7 per cent and the under-twenties for just 6.2 per cent of the total number of male workers.

A fisher worker usually takes to several types of fishing instead of confining himself to one. Some income from whatever source is his chief aim. For instance, a gear worker who generally goes off-shore fishing might after a few weeks do a few days of inshore fishing or of lagoon fishing; or again a madel (or karavalai) worker might go off-shore fishing when conditions are not good for shore-seine operations or he might work at something wholly unconnected with fishing. This diversity of occupation is less in the case of fish sellers, but the fishery labourers who help in the operation of madel nets readily switch to casual work when they are not engaged in madel labour. For each season the occupations range from fishery work through non-fishery work to no work, and it will be seen that in each division the total numbers that have no work during the non-fishing season are rather high. Some information was obtained during the present survey on the number of days that fishermen were engaged in the different types of fishing and the numbers of workless days that they had during each season for reasons like bad weather, ill-health and want of bait. Most of them could remember the actual days of no work during the previous fishing season and the off-season, but the reasons for these workless days were, for them hard to recollect. Assuming that the non-fishing season lasts approximately 6 months in the year, there seems to be a fair degree of agreement between the working days and workless days as given in Table IX.

In the Northern Division while 76% of the fishermen who did off-shore fishing in the fishing season took to off-shore fishing again in the off-season, only 3% took to agriculture and 18% had no work; 78% of the total fishing season fisher workers had off-season fishery work and 20% of them had no work during the off season. In the Western Division 31% did off-shore fishing for both seasons, 21% of the fishing season deep-sea workers took to lagoon fishing, 19% went on migrant fishery work and the balance got distributed among other fishery work and other work. Nevertheless 13% had no work during the off-season. Of the fishing season fisher workers 69% had fishing again in the

off-season and 15% had no work. In the Southern Division however, it was 26% that did off-shore fishing for both seasons, 39% of the off-shore men had no work during the off-season, and 22% of all the workers in this division had no work during the off-season. Of the fishing season fisher workers 64% had off-season fishery work, and 26% had no work during the off-season. In the Eastern Division 42% of the fishing season deep sea workers had off-shore fishing for the off season also. Among the fisher workers in this division those that took to agricultural work during the off-season were 8%, which incidentally, was the highest among the different divisions in regard to fisher workers taking to agricultural work; and those who had no work in the off-season amounted to 29%.

It is only a fraction of the total number of effective fishermen that find off-season employment in fishery work as migrants. Off-shore, lagoon and other fishing locally is limited. Many of them are engaged in gear repair during the off-season and a few are engaged in other work like farming or casual labour. Regular female fisher workers were found in the sample only in the Western and Northern Provinces. They were engaged mostly in selling fish and in repairing nets. By way of supplementing the family earnings the adult females engage themselves in such cottage craft as coir spinning, twine manufacture, textile weaving, and also in baking *aappe*; (a food prepared from flour) The absence of fishery activity during the off-season brings in hardship to the fisher families and considerable wastage of man-power. It is here that they run into debt or become obliged to fish traders to give their future catch at an agreed rate for money already obtained.

In arriving at an average income family members had to be led on to recollect their incomes a few seasons backwards. It was a very difficult task indeed; but when they were made to recollect their incomes in relation to their expenditure, to their debts and their creditors and to the approximate number of days they went out to sea each month during the fishing season and the off-season, the difficulties smoothened themselves out somewhat. For all divisions taken together the total fishing season gross income works out to Rs. 210.79 and the net income Rs. 177.66; the total off-season gross income is Rs. 127.77 and the net income Rs. 108.52 per family. The average off-season income is calculated on the number of families that actually did off-season work and the number of such families is given within brackets. In almost all types of fishery work whether it be purely subsistence fishing or joint work in a fishing unit the total income after a fishing operation has to include the value of the fish that each operator customarily gets or takes for his consumption. An attempt was made to evaluate such receipts in kind in arriving at the total income from fishing operations. Receipts from subsidiary sources like the rearing of poultry, the breeding of pigs and goats and the cultivation of paddy are evaluated separately and added on to the family income.

For purposes of comparison, a separation is made between the ownership and non-ownership of fishing craft and gear in regard to family income. The incomes from fishery work and from other work are separately estimated, the latter averaged only in regard to those families that did other work. As might be expected, the difference between the gross and net incomes of the owners of fishing craft and gear is greater than that of the non-owners. This may be partly attributed to the owners of fishing craft receiving shares for the use of their craft and gear. Distributions of the incomes for the separate divisions as well as for all divisions are positively skewed, and the relative degrees of skewness of the distributions could be judged from a comparison of the relevant statistics of each distribution.

To arrive at an average for working expenses was rather a complex and difficult task as the nature of such expenses is varied. It was therefore considered sufficient to present the breakdown of the working expenditure as in Table XIX, where the numbers within brackets show the number of families that incurred the particular amount shown immediately above it. Of this expenditure a reasonably large proportion is claimed by repairs and replacements. Fishery labour especially in the case of shore-seine fishing, and expenses on bait are two items that take a comparatively high place in this scale of fishery expenses.

There seems to be little indication of variation of income with family size.

Some of the difficulties in estimating family expenditure were due to factors like the fisher families' making almost all their purchases as and when they have money, their keeping no records of expenses whatever, their consumption commodities not consisting entirely of purchases and their

frequent confusion between personal expenses and expenditure incurred on earning their incomes. As it was felt that it would be irksome for the fisher families to have to record all their daily expenses during the time they were being investigated, no attempt was made in this direction except in a few instances; instead they were questioned on their actual daily and their normal monthly purchases. In several cases weekly purchases for family consumption were observed for a few weeks. Unpurchased commodities like fish taken from the catch for consumption and such items as are produced or cultivated at home have all been valued and taken into account.

The mean family expenditure varied from Rs. 148.00 to Rs. 191.00 in the different Divisions. Food accounts for the largest portion (nearly 63%) of all expenditure in the budget of a fisher-family; no other item is a tenth as large. Clothing, betel and tobacco, and liquor form a group occupying the next highest positions in the budget, each accounting for 5 to 6 per cent of it. Then come expenses for laundrying, for ceremonies, and for medical attention (3-4% each). Education, not surprisingly since it is free, accounts for about 1-2 per cent; as also do rates and taxes. These averages are much the same for each of the four Divisions, except in the case of Liquor which is especially low in the Southern and Eastern Divisions.

Although the income and the expenditure of families engaged in this type of economic activity are not strictly comparable because the degree of accuracy in measurement varies inevitably, yet it is desirable to compare the two and to discover whether the expenditure exceeds the income especially in view of the popular belief that fisher-families live under very unfavourable economic conditions and that the burden of their debts is heavy. The comparison is further complicated by their being engaged in different types of work in the two seasons. And errors could be introduced in several ways, for example, expenditure might be over-stated, this being as much a natural tendency among them as to understate their incomes.

To meet the deficit between income and expenditure, they borrow money on a mortgage, raise loans or apply to a fish trader for advances "against the next seasons' catch" which is promised to the trader at a price to be determined by the latter alone. The percentage of deficit families (taking both fishing and off-season incomes together) for all Divisions is 76 (with fishing season income alone 54% and off season income alone 82%.)

Compared with the earnings of an average fisher family as recorded in previous surveys which included fisher families, the present earnings have risen considerably. This is due largely to a rise in the general price level. After meeting the increased living expenses fisher families still find themselves indebted to fish merchants, money lenders and boutique keepers.

76% of all families investigated are families whose expenditure was equal to or exceeded their income and 59% of them are indebted. Indebtedness is highest in the Western Division with 62% of the families in debt. In the Eastern Division 58%, in the North and in the South 57% each of the families are indebted. The average debt per debtor family works out to Rs. 841.54. The average size of a debt is Rs. 663.22 and the average debt per investigated family is Rs. 494.20. The time of repayment extends from a few months (i.e., till the "next fishing season") to a few years. The mode of repayment is either in cash or in kind. A reasonably large number of them is by mortgages. Then come the debts to friends and relations included in "other sources" and also those to boutiques. An overwhelmingly large number of these debts is for household expenses.

The distribution of the total debts is highly asymmetrical and has an extremely positive skewness. Of the debtor families 82% are with debts equal to less than one fishing season's net income. Of the debts 65% are for household expenses and 14% for repairs to fishing gear and purchase of minor accessories.

Adult fishery workers do not usually engage in any type of healthy recreation. Either they are busy with fishing or with repair of boats and nets or they are in the nearest tavern. It is their children and others who do not generally take part in active fishery work that indulge in recreation. Going to the cinema has become popular among fisher folk too. Ten families in the North reported on the availability of free library facilities and three families in the East participated in community centre activities.

While the percentage of school-going girls below 18 years amongst all girls of that age group remains more or less stable from Division to Division, that of boys of the same age appears to vary. This situation is to be expected in a fisher population, with the boys tending to go out with their elders to supplement family incomes. The classes in which the children were studying varied between the H. S. C.* and the Kindergarten, a reasonably large number of children being in the S. S. C.* forms. (English and Swabasha).

In view of the large number of educational facilities available at present, parents were questioned to determine how far their children would be educated in relation to their economic position. The answers to these questions were very varied. Some were bent on giving their children a University education, others wanted to make them trained teachers, others wanted to give them "some" education, a few wanted to equip them to become Government Servants, some to send to school only till they were 15 years of age and some "only up to the 7th Standard". The rest were frankly indefinite as to how far they would educate them.

The percentage of literacy among females above 18 years of age seems to vary among the Divisions more than that among males above 18 years; literacy among males however seems to be consistently higher than that among females. The percentage of literacy among persons above 18 years generally, and especially among females, has improved when compared with the findings of earlier surveys for villages where fisher families predominated.

The following figures for the Island from the "Ceylon Year Book—1958" (Anon, 1958) are of interest. For 1901 the percentage of literates among males was 42.0, among females 8.5. For 1921 the percentage of literate males was 56.4 and literate females 21.2. For 1946 the respective figures are 70.1 and 43.8 and for 1953, 75.9 and 53.6 respectively. From the present survey the percentage of literacy for males above 18 years of age was found to be 71.6 and for females above 18 years 55.0.

It was not difficult comparatively to inquire about the savings and investments of the fisher families and get some reliable answers, but there were considerable difficulties in assessing their property which is so highly varied both in nature and in value. Their possessions range from a few fishing lines and a dilapidated chair to a complete fishing unit, including bait-fishing boats with nets and lines, and a few hundred rupees worth of savings certificates and a reasonably good house situated on a half-acre of land cultivated with coconuts.

In the Northern Division 58% of the investigated families owned land, 3 families owned land each of extent 5 acres and over. In the Western Division 27% of the families owned land of whom almost all owned less than 1 acre each. In the South 50% owned land, 29% of the land-owning families owned above 1 acre or below 5 acres per family. In the Eastern Division 64% of the investigated families owned land and only 1 family owned 5 acres and over.

It is only in the Western Division that breeding of pigs is done and there is no poultry keeping in the Southern. In all other Divisions poultry keeping appears to be lucratively engaged in. Cattle rearing is highest in the Northern Division. The Southern Division is comparatively very poor in the rearing of livestock.

The household effects including jewellery of the investigated families were valued at Rs. 60,000 in the Northern Division, Rs. 65,000 in the Western, Rs. 40,000 in the Southern and Rs. 25,000 in the Eastern Division. Of the families investigated 77% possessed Jewellery, a figure which did not vary much between divisions.

In the Northern Division 58% of the families possessed fishing craft; the relevant percentages for the West, South and the East are 47%, 21% and 42%, respectively. The craft owned by them are valued at Rs. 88,000, Rs. 45,000 Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 6,365 respectively. The nets owned by them are valued at Rs. 39,000 in the Northern Division, Rs. 35,000 in the West, Rs. 8,000 in the South and Rs. 17,000 in the East respectively. They were owned by 80% of the families in the North, 46% in the West 24% in the South and 71% in the East.

* Senior School Certificate examination usually taken by children between 14 and 16 years of age. Higher School Certificate examination usually taken up by children between 16 and 18 years of age.

The ownership of other Fishery implements by percentages is as follows :—14% in the Northern, 4% in the Western, 18% in the Southern, and 16% in the Eastern Division. The respective valuations are Rs. 6,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,000.

Four families in the North, four in the West, two in the South and twenty-seven in the East owned implements used in other work than in fishery work. The valuation of land and buildings being very difficult was not attempted. Except in the Southern Division there were no investments on mortgages ; and the most popular and usual place of investment is the Post Office.

A very large percentage of the families live in separate houses however small or ill equipped, this being preferred to sharing with others. (Actually 66% of the houses were mud and thatched constructions ; 60% of them having been constructed by the occupants themselves ; they were generally ill-ventilated, small and one-roomed.) When questioned they invariably replied that that form of living minimized domestic and community troubles. Even those who shared houses with others, generally their relations, even parents, were anxious to move into their own houses and live separately. They also tend to live, for obvious reasons, among other fisher families. Even when these families expand they would rather keep in close touch with and live close to one another though in separate houses, and this contributes to the congestion of fishing villages and a deterioration of sanitation.

34 per cent. of the houses were ancestral buildings and 60 per cent. were constructed by the occupants. In the Northern Division 5 houses were constructed by the families on other's land, one of which was on a land belonging to the Church, and another an allotment alienated under the Land Development Ordinance. In the Western Division 2 houses were on Church land. Six in the South and ten in the East were on others' land, 2 of the latter were on land belonging to the Church, one was on a portion of land specially leased from the Government and 7 on LDO allotments. Proximity to the sea makes most of them quite unmindful of conservancy facilities. 60 per cent. of the families investigated in the North 54 per cent. in the West 68 per cent. in the South and 68 per cent. in the East did not use any type of latrine. The chief source of water supply is wells, but 7 families in the South and 7 in the West used pipe-borne water. There were also two families in the North and 6 in the West buying water. Eight families in the West obtained water for their use from temporary pits dug in the sand ; they termed them " water-holes."

Fisher families are less favoured in their living conditions than those of similar status in agriculture or in the plantation industries. The hazards inherent in their work, such as the uncertainty of the catch and of its disposal due to circumstances beyond their control, make their lives a vicious circle of low incomes, constant indebtedness and physical and economic distress for their families. With increase of literacy among them fisher families tend to discourage their children from taking to fishing as an occupation. The children themselves, after finishing whatever schooling they get, invariably tend to keep out of fishing ; for though fishermen are admired for their daring and enterprise in braving heavy gales and high seas in pursuit of fish, yet fishing does not seem to reach as high in the eyes of many as do occupations like carpentry or farming.

The depressed conditions in which fisher communities find themselves can be ascribed ultimately to the uneconomic techniques they adopt in their occupation, and to their reluctance or inability to change over to new and better methods. This is often due to an attitude of mind which makes them view any innovations in the industry with suspicion and even hostility. They will seldom even consider any deviation from the methods their forefathers had for generations adopted for the capture of fish. The introduction of a more effective type of fishing gear or craft into a particular area is deemed to be destructive tampering with the fishing in that area and the innovators run the risk of bodily harm and damage to the innovation. Children follow the work of their parents with reluctance and with the gradual opening of other avenues of work and greater facilities for education they tend to desert the profession of their forefathers. The replies given by them are set out in Table XLI on what they intend for their children in view of what they feel about their own work. The extreme paucity of the numbers in the last row of Table XL amply signifies that it is seldom that those whose parents are not fishermen take to fishery work.

It would seem that most of the families treat fishery work as a stop-gap. The percentage of those who do not want their children to take to fishery work as a profession is large enough to arrest anyone's attention. About 95 per cent. of the families are those in which at least one member comes of a family of fishermen. For roughly 32 per cent. of such a population to say that their

children will not take to fishing, and for about 40 per cent. to indicate that fishing, for their sons will only be something to fall back on signifies a general depletion of the fisher population. However, at the time of this survey mechanized fishing craft were just being introduced, and this change is bound to alter very profoundly the fisherman, his social and economic life and his attitudes.

SUMMARY

The average fisher family has six members and about one worker per family. Males take to fishery work rather early in life. This early employment leads to early marriage, the lowest ages at marriage recorded in this survey being 22 years for males and 15 for females. Youths within the age group 15-20 years are called on to supplement family earnings by assisting their fathers in fishing or by joining other groups of fishermen. Parents do not intend to let their sons take to fishing, but poverty often compels them to it; and then schooling is interrupted or even completely stopped. Only a bare 19 per cent. of fisher parents wish to have their sons take to fishing as an occupation.

The average total gross income for a fisher family from all sources is Rs. 210.79 per month during the fishing season and Rs. 127.77 per month during the off-season. The corresponding figures in respect of total net income are Rs. 177.66 and Rs. 108.52 per month.

The average family expenditure is Rs. 178.00 per month. Of this the food group swallows up more than 60%. In 76% of the families expenditure was equal to or exceeded income and 69% of them were in debt. This indebtedness is most frequent in the Western Division (62%), but only a little less so in the Eastern (58%), in the Northern and the Southern Divisions (57% each). The average debt per debtor family was Rs. 841.50; per investigated family was Rs. 494.20. Debtor families sometimes had more than one debt; the average size being Rs. 663.22. Of the debts 82% amounted to less than one fishing season's per family net income. Debts are incurred mainly to meet household expenses (65%) and repair of gear (14%).

About 36% of the families owned neither fishing craft nor fishing nets; 42% owned craft, 53% owned gear. Total value of all craft owned by the 361 families investigated was approximately Rs. 160,000; of gear was approximately Rs. 113,000.

Land was owned by 46% of the families, 85% of them owning less than one acre. Land-ownership comes mainly from inheritance or as dowry; acquisition by purchase being very rare—only 12 cases being met with in this survey.

Dwelling houses were mainly of mud with thatched roofs (66%) but a fair number (20%) were of masonry with thatched roofs. Houses built entirely of thatching accounted for 6%, and those built of masonry and tiled for only 2%. Except in the Southern Division where it was slightly better, about 50% of the families investigated lived in overcrowded conditions.

The percentage of school-going children to the total number of children below 18 years of age was 54.4 and the percentage of literacy for persons of 18 years and above was 64.0.

The life of a fisher family resembles that of an urban working class family more than that of a rural or agricultural family with perhaps one difference; the income of a fisher family is subject to wide fluctuations whereas the monthly income of a working class family is fairly steady.

REFERENCES

- ANON., 1958a. A guide to the Fisheries of Ceylon. Bull. Fish. Res. Stan. Ceylon, No. 8.
- 1958b. *Ceylon Year book, 1958*. 217 pp. Colombo: Department of Census and Statistics.
- DAS GUPTA, B.B. 1937a. Report on the Economic Survey of five villages in Kalutara District. *Department of Commerce & Industries, Ceylon Bulletin* No. 6.
- 1937b. Report on the Economic Survey of five villages in Chilaw District. *Department of Commerce & Industries, Ceylon Bulletin* No. 7.
- 1944a. Report on the Economic Survey of nine villages in Galle District. *Department of Commerce & Industries, Ceylon Bulletin* No. 8.
- 1944b. Report on the Economic Survey of six villages in Matara District. *Department of Commerce & Industries, Ceylon Bulletin* No. 12.
- MAC DONALD, A. H., 1954. A Survey of Ceylon Fisheries with special emphasis on Co-operatives and Co-operative Development. (Unpublished Report to Department of Fisheries, Ceylon.)
- PEARSON, J., 1923. Fishing Appliances of Ceylon. *Ceylon J. Sci. Bulletin* No. 3, pp. 65-134.

TABLE I

THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF MIGRANT FISHERMEN BETWEEN 1955 AND 1958 (BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE) BY DIVISIONS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
North	551..	979..	1020..	2442..	2289..	2630..	1944..	2314..	1781..	1455..	868..	251
North-West	690..	826..	830..	802..	1042..	630..	577..	613..	707..	1620..	1281..	885
West	—	—	—	—	143..	200..	228..	258..	173..	174..	—	—
South	555..	470..	491..	30..	—	—	126..	136..	239..	150..	38..	194
East	131..	417..	586..	854..	1051..	992..	888..	906..	757..	578..	97..	80

TABLE II

NO. OF FISHER-FAMILIES LISTED AND NUMBER SELECTED FOR INVESTIGATION BY DIVISIONS

Division	No. of Families listed	No. selected for investigation
Northern ..	6,523	84
Western ..	10,016	128
Southern ..	7,015	90
Eastern ..	4,572	59

TABLE III

THE FISHER-FAMILIES

Distribution According to Size and Division

Size of family	West	South	East	North	Total	Percentage of Total No. of Families
1 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	2 ..	0.5
2 ..	8 ..	11 ..	5 ..	14 ..	38 ..	10.5
3 ..	12 ..	1 ..	7 ..	12 ..	32 ..	8.9
4 ..	12 ..	10 ..	9 ..	15 ..	46 ..	12.7
5 ..	26 ..	12 ..	11 ..	12 ..	61 ..	16.9
6 ..	21 ..	9 ..	10 ..	11 ..	51 ..	14.1
7 ..	20 ..	17 ..	9 ..	11 ..	57 ..	15.8
8 ..	10 ..	13 ..	4 ..	6 ..	33 ..	9.2
9 ..	10 ..	4 ..	3 ..	1 ..	18 ..	5.0
10 ..	7 ..	6 ..	— ..	1 ..	14 ..	3.9
11 ..	1 ..	3 ..	— ..	— ..	4 ..	1.1
12 ..	— ..	4 ..	— ..	— ..	4 ..	1.1
13 ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	0.3
14 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
	128	90	59	84	361	

TABLE IV

FISHER WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX

Age Limits	Northern		Western		Southern		Eastern		All Divisions		Percentage to	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total Males	Total Females
10 and less than 15 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	0·6	—
15 and less than 20 ..	5	—	10	—	7	—	4	—	26	—	5·6	—
20 and less than 30 ..	16	3	24	—	28	—	11	—	79	3	17·2	14·3
30 and less than 40 ..	19	2	49	1	34	—	15	—	117	3	25·3	14·3
40 and less than 50 ..	18	3	44	7	28	—	13	—	103	10	22·3	47·6
50 and less than 60 ..	22	1	24	3	23	—	11	—	80	4	17·3	19·0
60 and less than 70 ..	11	—	13	1	12	—	5	—	41	1	8·9	4·8
70 and less than 75 ..	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	1·5	—
75 and less than 80 ..	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	0·9	—
80 and less than 85 ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	0·4	—
	94	9	172	12	136	—	60	—	462	21		

TABLE V
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO TYPES OF WORK DURING THE TWO SEASONS

Northern Division

<i>Fishing Season</i>	<i>Off Season</i>	<i>Deep sea fishing</i>	<i>Seragu-valai fishing</i>	<i>Trap fishing</i>	<i>Fish curing</i>	<i>Fish selling</i>	<i>Fishery labour</i>	<i>Agricultural work</i>	<i>Casual work</i>	<i>No work</i>	<i>Total</i>
Off shore fishing 50	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. 1	.. 2	.. —	.. 12	.. 66
Seraguvalai fishing —	.. 5	.. 2	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 9
Trap fishing —	.. 1	.. 2	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 5
Fish selling 1	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 7	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 4	.. 12
Fishery labour 2	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 4	.. —	.. —	.. 2	.. 8
Agricultural Work —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 3	.. —	.. 1	.. 4
Casual Work —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. 1
No Work —	.. —	.. 7	.. —	.. —	.. 2	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 9
		53	6	11	2	7	8	5	1	21	114

Fishing season in this division is generally from April to September and the off season from October to March.

Fishery labour means the labour that is involved in dragging the shore seine nets ashore and such other work as does not require much technical skill.

TABLE VI

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO TYPES OF WORK DURING THE TWO SEASONS

Western Division

Fishing Season	Off Season	Deep sea fishing	Katudel fishing	Theppam fishing	Lagoon fishing	Fish curing	Other fishery work	Fish selling	Migrant fishery work	Fishery labour	Carpentry	Van driving	Casual labour	Other work	Agri-cultural work	No work	Total
Off shore fishing 22	.. 2	.. —	.. 17 (1)	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 14	.. 2	.. 2	.. (1)	.. 2	.. 2	.. —	.. 9	.. 72 (2)
Madel fishing —	.. 1	.. —	.. 1	.. 2	.. —	.. —	.. 6	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 3	.. 13
Driftnet fishing —	.. —	.. —	.. 3	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 6	.. 3	.. —	.. 2	.. 14
Katudel fishing 1	.. 4 (1)	.. 1	.. 2	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. 5	.. 15 (1)
Theppam fishing 1	.. 1	.. 11	.. 13	.. —	.. 2	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. —	.. 31
Lagoon fishing —	.. —	.. —	.. 2	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. (1)	.. 1	.. 3 (1)
Kraal fishing —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. 1	.. 2
Fish selling —	.. —	.. —	.. 4	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 6
Fish curing —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. (2)	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. (2)
Other fishery work 1	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 6
Fishery labour 2	.. 2	.. —	.. 3	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 3	.. 2	.. —	.. 1 (1)	.. —	.. —	.. 5	.. 18 (1)
Carpentry —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. (1)	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 3	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 5 (1)
Other Work —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 8 (1)	.. —	.. —	.. 8 (1)
Casual Work —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1 (1)	.. 1	.. —	.. 1	.. 3 (1)
No Work —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. (1)	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. (1)
		27	10 (1)	12	46 (1)	2 (1)	3	1	20	7	7 (2)	(1)	12 (3)	18 (1)	2 (1)	29	196 (11)

Fishing season in this Division is generally from October to March and the off-season from April to September.

Fishery Labour here means the labour that is involved in the dragging ashore of shore seine nets and such other work as does not require much technical skill.

Numbers within brackets are of those that have already appeared in other categories of work for the same season.

TABLE VII

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO TYPES OF WORK DURING THE TWO SEASONS

Southern Division

<i>Fishing Season</i>	<i>Off Season</i>	<i>Off-Shore fishing</i>	<i>Cast-net fishing</i>	<i>River fishing</i>	<i>Migrant fishing</i>	<i>Drift net fishing</i>	<i>Fishery work (Rowing of boats)</i>	<i>Fish selling</i>	<i>Fishery labour</i>	<i>Agricultural work</i>	<i>Salt bag making</i>	<i>Other work</i>	<i>Casual labour</i>	<i>No work</i>	<i>Total</i>
Off shore fishing	..	16	.. 6	.. 2	.. 6	.. 5	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 24	.. 61
Madel fishing	..	6	.. 2	.. 4	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. 2	.. 16
Castnet fishing	..	—	.. 3	.. 1	.. 4	.. 2	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 3	.. 1	.. (1)	.. —	.. 14(1)
Madel and deep sea fishing	..	7	.. —	.. 3	.. 4	.. 3	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 5	.. 23
Fishery work (rowing of boats)	..	2	.. —	.. 2	.. 4	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. 4	.. —	.. 2	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. 17
Kraal fishing	..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 3	.. 1	.. —	.. 1	.. 5
Boat hiring	..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 1
Fish selling	..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 2	.. 3
Fishery labour	..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 2
Agricultural Work	..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1
Salt bag making	..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 1
Other Work	..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 3	.. —	.. —	.. 19(2)	.. —	.. —	.. 22(2)
Casual labour	..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 2(1)	.. —	.. 2(1)
No Work	..	—	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. (1)	.. —	.. —	.. (1)
		31	11	12	18	10	2	1	9	2	9	22(3)	4 (2)	37	168(5)

The fishing season in this division is roughly from October to March and the off season April to September.

Fishery labour here means the labour that is involved in dragging the shore seine nets ashore and such other work as does not require much technical skill.

Numbers within brackets are of those that have already appeared in other categories of work for the same season.

TABLE VIII
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO TYPES OF WORK DURING THE TWO SEASONS
Eastern Division

<i>Fishing Season</i>	<i>Off Season</i>	<i>Off shore fishing</i>	<i>Karavalai fishing</i>	<i>Cast net fishing</i>	<i>Fishing craft hiring</i>	<i>Boat repairing</i>	<i>Fishery labour</i>	<i>Fish selling</i>	<i>Agricultural work</i>	<i>Other work</i>	<i>Casual work</i>	<i>No work</i>	<i>Total</i>
Off shore fishing	..	14 ⁽²⁾ ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	4 ..	— ..	5 ..	10 ..	33 ⁽²⁾
Karavalai fishing	..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1
Trap fishing	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2 ..	2
Line fishing	..	3 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2 ..	5
Cast net fishing	..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	2
Fishing craft hiring	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2
Fish selling	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	6 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	6
Boat repairing	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1
Fishery labour	..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	5 ⁽¹⁾ ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	3 ..	10 ⁽¹⁾
Agricultural Work	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	6 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	6
Casual Work	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	7 ⁽²⁾ ..	2 ..	9 ⁽²⁾
Other Work	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	2 ..	— ..	— ..	3
No Work	..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2
		17 ⁽²⁾	1	2	2	1	6 ⁽¹⁾	6	13	3	12 ⁽²⁾	19	82 ⁽⁵⁾

The fishing season in this division is roughly from April to September and the off season October to March.

Fishery labour here means the dragging of shore seine nets ashore and such other work as does not require much technical skill.

Numbers within brackets are those that have already appeared in other categories of work for the same season.

TABLE IX

NO. OF DAYS WORKED BY FISHERMEN IN THE TWO SEASONS

Northern Division

	Off shore Fishing		Trap Fishing		Seraguvalai Fishing		Fishery Labour		Fishing and Fish curing		Fish Selling		Casual Work	
	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season
(i) Average No. of days per month worked ..	23	16	24	24	24	24	22	19	20	20	20	24	15	15
* (ii) Days of no Work ..	53	59	40	35	31	24	40	24	—	—	46	63	—	90
(iii) Average No. of days of no work per mth..	9	10	7	6	5	4	7	4	—	—	8	11	—	15

Western Division

	Off shore fishing		Lagoon fishing		Katudel fishing		Tank fishing		Fishery labour		River fishing		Fish selling		Theppam fishing	
	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season
(i) Average No. of days per month worked ..	21	16	18	19	18	8	—	21	20	21	23	21	22	18	22	14
* (ii) Days of no work ..	53	72	77	82	57	90	—	—	60	59	23	60	60	72	44	79
(iii) Average No. of days of no work per mth..	9	12	13	14	10	15	—	—	10	10	4	10	10	12	7	13

Southern Division

	Off shore fishing		Madel fishing		Fishery labour		River fishing		Fish selling	
	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season
(i) Average No. of days per month worked ..	22	19	23	—	19	—	—	19	25	10
* (ii) Days of no work ..	60	73	—	63	60	120	—	80	40	95
(iii) Average No. of days of no work per mth	10	12	—	11	10	20	—	13	7	16

Eastern Division

	Off shore fishing		Karavalai fishing		Cast Net fishing		Fishery labour		Fish selling	
	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season	Fishing Season	Off Season
(i) Average No. of days per month worked ..	24	19	25	15	21	15	23	13	26	18
* (ii) Days of no work ..	40	63	—	—	35	72	42	33	30	8
(iii) Average No. of days of no work per mth..	7	11	—	—	6	12	7	6	5	1

* Means the total number of days of no work during the fishing season and off season immediately preceding the survey.

TABLE X
OWNERSHIP OF FISHING CRAFT AND FISHING NETS
No. of fisher families owning

<i>Division</i>	<i>Fishing craft only</i>	<i>Fishing nets only</i>	<i>Craft and nets</i>	<i>Neither craft nor nets</i>	<i>Total No. of craft owned</i>	<i>Total No. of nets owned</i>
Northern ..	7 (1.9)	25 (6.9)	42 (11.6)	10 (2.8)	55	240
Western ..	17 (4.7)	16 (4.4)	43 (11.9)	52 (14.4)	85	180
Southern ..	12 (3.4)	15 (4.2)	7 (1.9)	56 (15.5)	40	35
Eastern ..	7 (1.9)	24 (6.6)	18 (5.1)	10 (2.8)	30	84
	43 (11.9)	80 (22.1)	110 (30.5)	128 (35.5)		

Figures within brackets show the percentage to the total number of families investigated.

TABLE XI
FISHING CRAFT APPEARING IN TABLE X CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE

<i>Division</i>	<i>Orus</i>	<i>Parus</i>	<i>Vallams</i>	<i>Theppams & Katumarams</i>	<i>Katudel Orus</i>	<i>Thonis</i>
Northern ..	—	—	20	35	—	—
Western ..	13	34	5	30	3	—
Southern ..	28	12	—	—	—	—
Eastern ..	25	—	1	—	—	4

TABLE XII
FISHING NETS APPEARING IN TABLE X CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE
Type of Nets

<i>Division</i>	<i>Madel</i>	<i>Barudel</i>	<i>Adassidel</i>	<i>Dragnets</i>	<i>Katudel</i>	<i>Cast nets</i>	<i>Drift nets</i>	<i>Hurul-lan del</i>	<i>Kum-bala del</i>	<i>Vidu-valai</i>	<i>Nets unclassified</i>
Northern ..	—	—	—	3	—	47	—	—	—	8	182
Western ..	3	—	1	—	1	15	1	2	2	—	155
Southern ..	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Eastern ..	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	48

TABLE XIII

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME AND DIVISION

Divisions	Fishing Season			Off Season				
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	
	<i>Income per family doing fishery work and other work</i>	<i>Income from Other work per family already included in col. (i)</i>	<i>Income per family doing fishery work only</i>	<i>Income per family doing fishery work and other work</i>	<i>Income from Other work per family already included in col. (iv)</i>	<i>Income per family doing other work only</i>	<i>Income per family doing fishery work only</i>	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
NORTHERN	Gross ..	.. 176 96 ⁽⁵⁾	.. 61 01 ⁽⁵⁾	.. 255 79 ⁽⁷⁹⁾	.. 307 18 ⁽²⁾	.. 154 50 ⁽²⁾	.. 51 00 ⁽³⁾	.. 137 56 ⁽⁵⁹⁾
	Net ..	.. 145 88	.. 45 41	.. 178 15	.. 212 27	.. 139 50	.. 49 69	.. 112 77
WESTERN	Gross ..	.. 287 06 ⁽¹⁸⁾	.. 84 16 ⁽¹⁸⁾	.. 204 36 ⁽¹¹⁰⁾	.. 189 93 ⁽¹⁵⁾	.. 68 86 ⁽¹⁵⁾	.. 96 23 ⁽¹⁹⁾	.. 145 20 ⁽⁷⁷⁾
	Net ..	.. 262 45	.. 79 66	.. 175 66	.. 170 29	.. 68 86	.. 90 87	.. 108 64
SOUTHERN	Gross ..	.. 199 50 ⁽¹⁸⁾	.. 35 02 ⁽¹⁸⁾	.. 189 36 ⁽⁷²⁾	.. 149 63 ⁽¹⁸⁾	.. 45 20 ⁽¹⁸⁾	.. 112 50 ⁽⁴⁾	.. 177 62 ⁽⁴¹⁾
	Net ..	.. 172 59	.. 35 02	.. 168 39	.. 132 27	.. 41 44	.. 90 37	.. 148 26
EASTERN	Gross ..	.. 266 76 ⁽¹⁸⁾	.. 135 59 ⁽¹⁸⁾	.. 217 88 ⁽⁴¹⁾	.. 217 88 ⁽¹⁷⁾	.. 125 89 ⁽¹⁷⁾	.. 124 10 ⁽¹⁴⁾	.. 172 84 ⁽¹⁹⁾
	Net ..	.. 225 59	.. 111 52	.. 151 13	.. 167 12	.. 99 10	.. 111 29	.. 55 96
ALL DIVISIONS	Gross ..	.. 244 82 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	.. 82 89 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	.. 216 01 ⁽³⁰²⁾	.. 189 63 ⁽⁵²⁾	.. 81 74 ⁽⁵²⁾	.. 104 26 ⁽⁴⁰⁾	.. 152 36 ⁽¹⁹⁶⁾
	Net ..	.. 213 91	.. 72 85	.. 171 25	.. 157 74	.. 71 97	.. 94 88	.. 113 07

In Table XIII the figures in brackets beside the averages give the numbers of families on which each of the averages is computed. Fishing Season and Off season in the different divisions are as described in Tables V, VI, VII and VIII.

TABLE XIV

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME AND OWNERSHIP OF FISHING CRAFT AND GEAR BY DIVISIONS AND ALSO BY SEASONS

	<i>Owners of Fishing Craft and Gear</i>				<i>Non-Owners</i>				
	<i>Fishing Season</i>		<i>Off Season</i>		<i>Fishing Season</i>		<i>Off Season</i>		
	<i>Fishery Work</i>	<i>Other Work</i>	<i>Fishery Work</i>	<i>Other Work</i>	<i>Fishery Work</i>	<i>Other Work</i>	<i>Fishery Work</i>	<i>Other Work</i>	
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
N. D.	Gross income ..	255.99 (74)	168.58 (5)	134.53 (54)	156.77 (6)	128.55 (10)	5.20 (4)	109.66 (6)	5.94 (3)
	Net income ..	173.09	155.32 (5)	107.62 (54)	148.36 (6)	119.70	5.20 (4)	105.25 (6)	5.94 (3)
W. D.	Gross income ..	217.98 (76)	93.93 (10)	126.57 (70)	90.56 (17)	170.88 (52)	139.44 (9)	95.51 (41)	106.46 (16)
	Net income ..	180.13	89.60 (10)	86.79 (70)	89.41 (17)	159.75	129.38 (9)	83.49 (41)	101.74 (16)
S. D.	Gross income ..	211.47 (34)	56.83 (6)	115.29 (23)	42.75 (6)	165.41 (56)	33.15 (13)	97.83 (37)	51.40 (15)
	Net income ..	174.32	56.83 (6)	83.67 (23)	42.75 (6)	152.80	31.23 (13)	88.37 (37)	51.40 (15)
E. D.	Gross income ..	193.54 (49)	118.76 (13)	109.33 (41)	97.26 (23)	152.90 (10)	188.10 (6)	84.38 (9)	177.94 (7)
	Net income ..	138.67	117.59 (13)	48.64 (41)	88.83 (23)	108.46	141.46 (6)	56.57 (9)	130.82 (7)
All D.	Gross income ..	224.96 (233)	109.33 (34)	130.39 (188)	95.74 (52)	163.78 (128)	88.61 (32)	126.04 (93)	91.16 (41)
	Net income ..	175.88	104.19 (34)	86.51 (188)	90.58 (52)	149.57	76.25 (32)	102.29 (93)	81.28 (41)

The figures in brackets show the numbers of families on which each of the averages is computed.
Fishing Season and Off season in the different divisions are as described in Table V, VI, VII and VIII.

TABLE XV

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES BY DIVISIONS AND SEASONS

Income Class Intervals Rs.	NORTHERN DIVISION								WESTERN DIVISION							
	Fishing Season Income				Off Season Income				Fishing Season Income				Off Season Income			
	Total Gross		Total Net		Total Gross		Total Net		Total Gross		Total Net		Total Gross		Total Net	
	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work
0 & <50 ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	3 ..	3 ..	11 ..	2 ..	— ..	6 ..	2 ..	6 ..	10 ..	9 ..	15 ..	11 ..
50 & <100 ..	4 ..	— ..	11 ..	1 ..	21 ..	— ..	19 ..	2 ..	13 ..	6 ..	14 ..	5 ..	25 ..	13 ..	34 ..	12 ..
100 & <150 ..	22 ..	3 ..	24 ..	2 ..	20 ..	1 ..	18 ..	1 ..	26 ..	2 ..	34 ..	4 ..	36 ..	5 ..	30 ..	4 ..
150 & <200 ..	25 ..	— ..	25 ..	— ..	13 ..	1 ..	12 ..	— ..	27 ..	3 ..	30 ..	1 ..	21 ..	4 ..	14 ..	5 ..
200 & <250 ..	15 ..	— ..	10 ..	— ..	4 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	28 ..	1 ..	29 ..	2 ..	11 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
250 & <300 ..	5 ..	— ..	5 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	19 ..	— ..	7 ..	— ..	4 ..	1 ..	5 ..	— ..
300 & <350 ..	4 ..	— ..	3 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	6 ..	— ..	7 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..
350 & <400 ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	3 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..
400 & <450 ..	2 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..
450 & <500 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..
500 & above ..	3 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	4 ..	— ..	3 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..
	84 ..	5 ..	84 ..	5 ..	64 ..	5 ..	64 ..	5 ..	128 ..	18 ..	128 ..	18 ..	111 ..	34 ..	111 ..	34 ..
Mean ..	200 ..		139 ..		120 ..		111 ..		207 ..		185 ..		139 ..		126 ..	
1st Quartile ..	134 ..		117 ..		81 ..		63 ..		137 ..		124 ..		86 ..		69 ..	
Median ..	179 ..		161 ..		121 ..		107 ..		197 ..		174 ..		129 ..		112 ..	
3rd Quartile ..	233 ..		205 ..		165 ..		150 ..		255 ..		228 ..		179 ..		165 ..	
Semi inter Quartile Range	49.5 ..		44.0 ..		42.0 ..		43.5 ..		59.0 ..		52.0 ..		46.5 ..		48.0 ..	

TABLE XV (contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES BY DIVISIONS AND SEASONS

Income Class Intervals Rs.	SOUTHERN DIVISION								EASTERN DIVISION							
	Fishing Season Income				Off Season Income				Fishing Season Income				Off Season Income			
	Total Gross		Total Net		Total Gross		Total Net		Total Gross		Total Net		Total Gross		Total Net	
	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work	Includ- ing other work	Other work
0 & < 50	—	14	1	14	5	9	10	12	—	4	—	5	1	4	3	4
50 & < 100	17	2	22	3	13	5	16	4	8	4	8	4	15	12	19	15
100 & < 150	27	1	25	1	10	3	9	2	11	4	21	5	11	7	12	7
150 & < 200	14	1	16	—	17	1	13	—	17	2	13	1	12	2	9	—
200 & < 250	12	—	9	—	8	—	10	—	10	2	9	1	4	2	4	3
250 & < 300	9	—	8	—	5	—	2	—	5	1	4	2	2	3	1	2
300 & < 350	3	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
350 & < 400	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
400 & < 450	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
450 & < 500	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 & above	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	90	18	90	18	63	18	63	18	59	18	59	18	50	31	50	31
Mean	188		172		166		140		208		173		157		130	
1st Quartile	110		99		91		68		131		116		88		75	
Median	155		145		162		133		182		154		143		115	
3rd Quartile	240		219		213		197		241		213		194		169	
Semi inter Quartile Range	65.0		60.0		61.0		64.5		55.0		48.5		53.0		47.0	

TABLE XV (contd.)

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES BY DIVISIONS AND SEASONS

All Divisions

<i>Income Class Intervals Rs.</i>	<i>Fishing Season Income</i>				<i>Off Season Income</i>				
	<i>Total Gross</i>		<i>Total Net</i>		<i>Total Gross</i>		<i>Total Net</i>		
	<i>Including other work</i>	<i>Other work</i>	<i>Including other work</i>	<i>Other work</i>	<i>Including other work</i>	<i>Other work</i>	<i>Including other work</i>	<i>Other work</i>	
0 & < 50	..	2 ..	26 ..	5 ..	27 ..	19 ..	25 ..	39 ..	29
50 & < 100	..	42 ..	12 ..	55 ..	13 ..	74 ..	30 ..	88 ..	33
100 & < 150	..	86 ..	10 ..	104 ..	12 ..	77 ..	16 ..	69 ..	14
150 & < 200	..	83 ..	6 ..	84 ..	2 ..	63 ..	8 ..	48 ..	5
200 & < 250	..	65 ..	3 ..	57 ..	3 ..	27 ..	4 ..	26 ..	5
250 & < 300	..	38 ..	1 ..	24 ..	2 ..	13 ..	4 ..	9 ..	2
300 & < 350	..	13 ..	— ..	16 ..	— ..	4 ..	— ..	3 ..	—
350 & < 400	..	9 ..	1 ..	5 ..	— ..	3 ..	1 ..	2 ..	—
400 & < 450	..	7 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	5 ..	— ..	3 ..	—
450 & < 500	..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	— ..	—
500 & above	..	15 ..	— ..	9 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	—
		361 ..	59 ..	361 ..	59 ..	288 ..	88 ..	188 ..	88
Mean	..	201 ..	88 ..	177 ..	80 ..	147 ..	98 ..	128 ..	85
1st Quartile	..	127 ..	28 ..	115 ..	27 ..	86 ..	44 ..	69 ..	38
Median	..	181 ..	67 ..	160 ..	62 ..	133 ..	83 ..	113 ..	73
3rd Quartile	..	244 ..	131 ..	220 ..	118 ..	187 ..	134 ..	171 ..	114
Semi inter Quartile Range	..	58.5..	51.5..	52.5..	45.5..	50.5..	45.0..	57.0..	38.0

TABLE XVI

TWO-WAY DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY SIZE AND TOTAL FISHING SEASON INCOME (GROSS)

<i>Income Intervals</i> <i>in Rs.</i>	<i>Family Size</i>																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13															
0 and < Rs. 50	..	1	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2				
50 and < Rs. 100	..	—	..	11	..	7	..	4	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	42
100 and < Rs. 150	..	—	..	13	..	5	..	13	..	15	..	14	..	13	..	9	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	86
150 and < Rs. 200	..	1	..	7	..	13	..	11	..	15	..	8	..	13	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	83
200 and < Rs. 250	..	—	..	1	..	2	..	9	..	20	..	11	..	8	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	—	..	65
250 and < Rs. 300	..	—	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	7	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	38
300 and < Rs. 350	..	—	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	13
350 and < Rs. 400	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	—	..	—	..	9
400 and < Rs. 450	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	2	..	—	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	7
450 and < Rs. 500	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1
500 and over	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	—	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	15
		2		38		32		46		61		51		57		33		18		14		4		4		1		361

TABLE XVII

MONTHLY INCOME PER FAMILY AND FAMILY SIZE

No. in family	No. of families	Northern Division				No. of families	Western Division				No. of families	Southern Division			
		Fishing Season		Off Season			Fishing Season		Off Season			Fishing Season		Off Season	
		Gross Rs. c.	Net Rs. c.	Gross Rs. c.	Net Rs. c.		Gross Rs. c.	Net Rs. c.	Gross Rs. c.	Net Rs. c.		Gross Rs. c.	Net Rs. c.	Gross Rs. c.	Net Rs. c.
1..	1..	30 00..	26 84..	30 00 (1) ..	26 84	1..	193 00..	193 00..	200 00 (1) ..	200 00	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..
2..	14..	125 00..	98 35..	73 06 (11)..	50 05	8..	117 09..	110 25..	90 22 (6) ..	87 12	11..	127 00..	104 65..	77 30 (7) ..	66 45
3..	12..	159 66..	139 49..	100 76 (8) ..	84 69	12..	172 81..	153 59..	114 74 (12)..	98 99	1..	80 00..	80 00..	50 00 (1) ..	50 00
4..	15..	217 65..	188 31..	132 76 (10)..	105 66	12..	211 77..	192 74..	119 05 (11)..	118 50	10..	137 25..	128 84..	63 91 (7) ..	59 76
5..	12..	429 71..	209 95..	123 15 (12)..	107 12	26..	190 84..	172 71..	164 29 (22)..	116 62	12..	156 50..	139 02..	112 53 (10)..	82 35
6..	11..	235 56..	211 35..	82 72 (7) ..	73 46	21..	189 27..	184 70..	124 98 (18)..	116 22	9..	192 05..	176 29..	114 50 (8) ..	105 23
7..	11..	200 08..	184 10..	105 54 (9) ..	91 55	20..	271 00..	237 62..	116 85 (16)..	112 69	17..	214 21..	204 90..	117 28 (7) ..	111 77
8..	6..	279 31..	233 40..	148 98 (5) ..	127 23	10..	288 52..	271 91..	136 00 (9) ..	126 29	13..	298 09..	275 15..	154 74 (8) ..	134 80
9..	1..	1,430 00..	268 83..	— ..	—	10..	232 78..	195 10..	169 33 (10)..	131 65	4..	266 00..	237 62..	123 50 (4) ..	109 87
10..	1..	195 00..	158 82..	195 00 ..	158 82	7..	303 00..	233 59..	101 57 (5) ..	97 99	6..	153 12..	103 91..	189 37 (5) ..	140 17
11..	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—	1..	225 00..	225 00..	140 00 (1) ..	140 00	3..	116 50..	103 50..	139 00 (3) ..	129 00
12..	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—	4..	214 00..	172 80..	98 24 (3) ..	74 12
18..	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
14..	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—	—..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Income per family by divisions	....	240 60..	173 78..	108 03 ..	89 53..	..	216 17..	197 13..	132 67 ..	114 94	..	190 76..	171 23..	115 73 ..	98 56

TABLE XVII (contd.)

MONTHLY INCOME PER FAMILY AND FAMILY SIZE

<i>No. in family</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Eastern Division</i>				<i>All Divisions</i>								
		<i>Fishing Season</i>		<i>Off Season</i>		<i>Fishing Season</i>		<i>Off Season</i>						
		<i>Gross</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Net</i>					
		<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>					
1..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	2..	111 50..	109 92..	115 00 (2) ..	113 42
2..	5	..	131 98..	67 02..	67 75 (3) ..	63 28	38..	124 83..	98 56..	77 38 (27)..	64 01			
3..	7	..	199 00..	155 42..	147 19 (5) ..	91 24	32..	170 71..	146 40..	114 59 (26)..	91 22			
4..	9	..	388 61..	188 94..	242 48 (7) ..	201 40	46..	232 09..	176 66..	136 63 (35)..	119 66			
5..	11	..	204 41..	157 30..	188 05 (11)..	172 73	61..	233 52..	170 62..	150 66 (55)..	119 54			
6..	10	..	130 11..	121 19..	77 00 (8) ..	72 22	51	188 33..	176 51..	106 36 (41)..	98 10			
7..	9	..	215 22..	183 33..	193 32 (9) ..	162 49	57..	231 57..	208 96..	131 23 (41)..	118 82			
8..	4	..	162 82..	143 97..	145 80 (4) ..	88 16	33..	275 62..	250 68..	145 77 (26)..	123 22			
9..	3	..	189 00..	173 77..	80 33 (2) ..	73 50	18..	227 88..	205 09..	146 75 (16)..	118 94			
10..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	14..	231 05..	197 67..	149 97 (11)..	122 69		
11..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	4..	143 62..	133 88..	139 25 (4) ..	131 75		
12..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	4..	214 00..	172 80..	98 24 (3) ..	74 12		
13..	1	..	80 00..	80 00..	60 00 (1) ..	60 00	1..	80 00..	80 00..	60 00 (1) ..	60 00			
14..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	—	..	—	..	—		
Income per family by divisions ..	—	..	209 07..	150 73..	157 30 ..	131 11..	..	210 79..	177 66..	127 77 ..	108 52			

The figures in brackets beside the averages indicate the number of families on which each average is recalculated.

TABLE XVIII

EXPENSES INCURRED IN EARNING THE INCOMES

Division	Total No. of fami- lies inves- tigated	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)	(xiii)	(xiv)	(xv)	(xvi)
		Bait	Boat hire	Net hire	Licence fee	Payment of day to day loans for pur- chase of fish for Sale	Repairs to gear and purchase of minor fishery accessories	Subscrip- tion to co-op. Societies payment of tithes etc.	Ice	Salt	Goraka	Mangrove Bark	Wages for labourers	Cultivation expenses	Travelling on business	Purchase of fish for sale	Other Miscel- laneous
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	R. c.
NORTHERN ..	84..	326 50..	103 0..	20 0..	13 80..	96 50..	1182 67..	234 50..	625 0	112 25..	5 75..	355 67..	2950 0..	240 0..	110 50..	— ..	—
		(22) ..	(6) ..	(1) ..	(52) ..	(5) ..	(72) ..	(31) ..	(6) ..	(11) ..	(3) ..	(38) ..	(4) ..	(5) ..	(13) ..	— ..	—
WESTERN ..	128..	353 50..	72 0..	73 58..	20 29 ..	28 0..	1546 63..	664 95..	— ..	78 27..	70 10..	123 80..	151 26 ..	— ..	51 0..	— ..	421 35
		(9) ..	(5) ..	(5) ..	(52) ..	(2) ..	(75) ..	(64) ..		(7) ..	(7) ..	(29) ..	(4) ..		(8) ..	— ..	(10)
SOUTHERN ..	90..	242 67..	291 01..	33 35..	4 02 ..	— ..	601 75..	3 60..	— ..	23 40..	22 60..	148 17..	104 0..	— ..	95 0..	250 0..	39 50
		(9) ..	(27) ..	(6) ..	(14) ..	— ..	(31) ..	(3) ..	— ..	(3) ..	(2) ..	(6) ..	(3) ..	— ..	(2)	(4) ..	(6)
EASTERN ..	59 ..	266 50..	101 0..	— ..	107 21 ..	60 0..	287 0..	27 85 ..	— ..	— ..	13 50..	1 92 ..	1200 0 ..	305 0..	16 0..	325 0..	969 73
		(11)	(8) ..	— ..	(14) ..	(1) ..	(31) ..	(9) ..	— ..	— ..	(1) ..	(3) ..	(1) ..	(8) ..	(2) ..	(3) ..	(10)

TABLE XIX
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE
(by Divisions)

Expenditure intervals in Rs.	Northern Division	Western Division	Southern Division	Eastern Division	All Divisions
0- 50	1	—	1	—	2
50-100	6	11	28	4	49
100-150	18	29	26	22	95
150-200	28	43	18	16	105
200-250	15	22	8	7	52
250-300	6	11	4	8	29
300-350	6	5	1	2	14
350-400	1	2	3	—	6
400 and over	3	5	1	—	9
	84	128	90	59	361
1st Quartile	139	136	89	125	126
Median	181	179	132	163	167
3rd Quartile	233	230	185	216	219
Semi-Inter Quartile Range	47.0	47.0	48.0	45.5	46.5
Mean	188	191	148	174	178

TABLE XX
AVERAGE MONTHLY FAMILY EXPENDITURE BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND DIVISION

Family Size	Northern Rs. c.	Western Rs. c.	Southern Rs. c.	Eastern Rs. c.	All Divisions Rs. c.
1	24 60	59 30	—	—	41 95
2	123 55	86 74	99 48	142 54	111 14
3	149 06	162 09	62 20	177 26	157 76
4	172 22	180 81	115 12	192 04	163 94
5	222 75	191 70	131 32	185 31	181 31
6	231 41	186 33	158 96	160 24	184 76
7	200 82	222 83	179 02	196 69	201 39
8	313 94	198 08	218 65	128 77	216 20
9	407 11	272 68	246 67	221 71	265 87
10	312 70	275 01	146 50	—	218 92
11	—	119 56	101 18	—	110 37
12	—	—	221 25	—	221 25
13	—	—	—	132 30	132 30
	192 35	195 11	157 39	176 36	182 19

TABLE XXI

BREAKDOWN OF THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE

	<i>Western</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>All Divisions</i>
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>
(i) Total Food	119 61	..119 12	..101 12	..110 12	..113 34
(ii) Clothing	9 12	..10 96	..10 43	.. 9 55	.. 9 94
(iii) Betel chewing and smoking ..	9 71 (9 79) (127)	.. 9 20	..11 10	..11 31	..10 20 (10 23) (360)
(iv) Liquor	17 34 (17 48) (127)	..14 63 (14 99) (82)	.. 1 96 (3 68) (48)	.. 3 87 (3 94) (58)	..10 68 (12 24) (315)
(v) Medical	5 72 (5 77) (127)	.. 5 25 (5 31) (83)	.. 5 09	.. 5 68	.. 5 45 (5 48) (359)
(vi) Ceremonial	7 49 (7 55) (127)	.. 6 88 (6 97) (83)	.. 4 33 (4 38) (89)	.. 7 00 (7 12) (58)	.. 6 48 (6 55) (357)
(vii) Education	1 61 (1 75) (118)	.. 3 54 (3 58) (83)	.. 2 93 (3 34) (79)	.. 1 32 (1 47) (53)	.. 2 39 (2 60) (333)
(viii) Washing, Laundry, Barber ..	7 56	.. 7 73 (7 82) (83)	.. 6 36	.. 8 03	.. 7 38 (7 40) (360)
(ix) Rates and taxes	3 04 (3 06) (127)	.. 2 49 (2 52) (83)	.. 1 25 (1 36) (83)	.. 4 10 (4 17) (58)	.. 2 64 (2 71) (351)
(x) Miscellaneous (Travelling, Fuel and light, repayment of debts, Total gifts, Savings etc.)	13 37	..12 50	..12 80	.. 15 36	.. 13 35
Total per Family	194 57	192 35	157 39	176 36	181 85

TABLE XXII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONSTITUENT AMOUNTS OF THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE

	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>All Divisions</i>
(i) Food	61.94	61.47	64.25	62.45	62.33
(ii) Clothing	5.70	4.63	6.63	5.42	5.47
(iii) Betel, tobacco and smoking	4.79	4.99	7.05	6.41	5.61
(iv) Liquor	7.60	8.91	1.25	2.19	5.87
(v) Medical	2.73	2.94	3.23	3.22	3.00
(vi) Ceremonial	3.58	3.85	2.75	3.97	3.56
(vii) Education	1.84	.84	1.86	.75	1.32
(viii) Washing, Laundry and Barber	4.02	3.88	4.03	4.55	4.06
(ix) Rates and taxes	1.30	1.57	.80	2.32	1.45
(x) Miscellaneous	6.50	6.87	8.13	8.72	7.33
(Gifts, fuel and light, Travelling, Repayment of Debts, Savings, etc.)					

TABLE XXIII

TWO-WAY DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURE AND FAMILY SIZE

<i>Expenditure Intervals in Rs.</i>	<i>Family Size</i>													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
0—50	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
50—100	1	15	6	11	6	5	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	50
100—150	—	15	11	12	19	14	7	13	2	2	2	—	1	98
150—200	—	5	7	15	20	16	20	7	6	5	—	1	—	102
200—250	—	1	4	6	12	5	9	6	3	2	—	2	—	50
250—300	—	—	—	2	7	3	10	2	2	2	—	1	—	29
300—350	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	14
350—400	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	6
400—450	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	5
450—500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
500 and above	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	5
Total	1	37	30	47	66	48	55	35	18	17	2	4	1	361

TABLE XXIV

COMPARISON OF NET INCOME WITH FAMILY EXPENDITURE

	<i>Fishing Season Income</i>					<i>Off Season Income</i>					<i>Means of the Fishing Season and off Season Incomes</i>				
	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>All divisions</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>All divisions</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>All divisions</i>
No. of families whose expenditure exceeded the income (net)	.. 54	.. 69	.. 37	.. 34	.. 194	.. 76	.. 111	.. 65	.. 44	.. 296	.. 71	.. 100	.. 60	.. 43	.. 274
No. of families whose expenditure was equal to or less than the income (net)	.. 34	.. 59	.. 53	.. 25	.. 167	.. 8	.. 17	.. 25	.. 15	.. 65	.. 13	.. 28	.. 30	.. 16	.. 87
Percentage of deficit families	.. 64	.. 54	.. 41	.. 58	.. 54	.. 90	.. 87	.. 72	.. 75	.. 82	.. 85	.. 78	.. 67	.. 73	.. 76

TABLE XXV

DISTRIBUTION OF DEBTS BY DIVISIONS

<i>Size of debt in Rs.</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% to total</i>
Less than 100	6	27	10	12	55	20.4
100 & < 200	5	25	16	9	55	20.4
200-300	7	12	16	7	42	15.6
300-400	9	13	8	4	34	12.6
400-500	3	5	3	2	13	4.9
500-600	4	7	3	2	16	5.9
600-700	2	2	2	—	6	2.2
700-800	1	—	—	—	1	0.4
800-900	2	1	2	—	5	1.9
900-1000	2	3	—	—	5	1.9
1000-1100	1	2	1	2	6	2.2
1100-1200	1	—	—	—	1	0.4
1200-1300	1	—	—	—	1	0.4
1300-1400	—	—	—	—	—	—
1400-1500	—	—	—	—	—	—
1500 and over	19	4	6	—	29	10.8
	63	101	67	38	269	

Median = 259.50.
 1st Quartile = 122.27.
 3rd Quartile = 517.19.

TABLE XXVI

CLASSIFICATION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO DEBTS IN RELATION TO NET INCOME

Divisions	Debt Free Families	Families with Debts						
		of less than 6 months' net Income	of more than 6 months' net Income but less than 12 months' net Income	of 12 months' net Income above but less than 24 months'	of 24 months' net Income and above	of less than one years' net Income of 6 months' fishing and 6 months' off season work	of one year's net Income of 6 months' fishing and 6 months' off season work and less than 2 such years'	of 2 years' net Income of 6 months' fishing and 6 months' off season work and over
Northern	.. 36	.. 27	.. 11	.. 8	.. 2	.. 37	.. 6	.. 5
Western	.. 49	.. 71	.. 4	.. 3	.. 1	.. 72	.. 7	.. 0
Southern	.. 39	.. 43	.. 5	.. 1	.. 2	.. 46	.. 2	.. 3
Eastern	.. 25	.. 33	.. 1	.. 0	.. 0	.. 34	.. 0	.. 0

TABLE XXVII

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBTS (NUMBER AND AMOUNT) ACCORDING TO SOURCE AND PURPOSE—ALL DIVISIONS

	Mortgages		Promissory Notes		Boutique Debts		From Mudalalies		Other Sources		Total	
	No.	Average Amount of Debt	No.	Average Amount of Debt	No.	Average Amount of Debt	No.	Average Amount of Debt	No.	Average Amount of Debt	No.	Average Amount of Debt
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Household expenses (including medical expenses)	51..	357 76..	14..	564 28..	45..	124 29..	17..	281 47..	47..	314 83..	174..	294 94
Purchase of fishery implements and repairs to fishing gear	10..	1,380 50..	7..	650 0..	8..	578 12..	8..	245 38..	4..	510 0..	37..	729 27
Purchase of fish and payment of advances for labour	3..	2,666 67..	1..	8,000 0..	1..	4,000 0..	10..	2,113 30..	2..	2,800 0..	17..	2,678 41
Building and other developmental works	13..	2,878 85..	3..	933 33..	1..	800 0..	1..	125 0..	1..	100 0..	19..	2,171 06
Ceremonial expenses	3..	900 0..	4..	262 50..	—	—	—	—	3..	200 0..	10..	435 0
Litigation	1..	3,000 0..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1..	3,000 0
To pay up debts	2..	1,500 0..	1..	300 0..	1..	500 0..	—	—	1..	200 0..	5..	800 0
Other purposes (including those for cultivation expenses)	1..	1,000 0..	2..	105 0..	—	—	1..	200 0..	2..	280 0..	6..	328 33
	84	1,037 81	32	775 31	56	277 11	37	762 32	60	398 28	269	663 22

TABLE XXVIII

DEBTS, SOURCE AND PURPOSE—NORTHERN DIVISION

	<i>Mortgages</i>		<i>Promissory Notes</i>		<i>Boutique Debts</i>		<i>From Mudalalies</i>		<i>Other Sources</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>
		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>
Household expenses (including medical expenses)	7..	818 60..	3..	980 0..	11..	146 36..	5..	460 0..	8..	556 25..	34..	500 88
Purchase of fishery implements and repairs to fishing gear	3..	2,833 33..	2..	375 0..	— ..	— ..	1..	200 0..	— ..	— ..	6..	1,575 0
Purchase of fish for sale and payment of advance for labour	1..	5,000 0..	1..	8,000 0..	1..	4,000 0..	5..	3,590 0..	2..	2,800 0..	10..	4,055 0
Building and other developmental works	6..	1,383 33..	2..	1,200 0..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	8..	1,337 50
Ceremonial expenses	1..	200 0..	1..	400 0..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2..	300 0
Litigation	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
To pay up debts	2..	1,500 0..	1..	300 0..	1..	500 0..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	4..	950 0
Other purposes (including those for cultivation expenses, &c.)	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
	20	1,536 50	10	1,479 0	13	470 0	11	1,859 09	10	1,005 0	64	1,283 28

TABLE XXIX

DEBTS, SOURCE AND PURPOSE—WESTERN DIVISION

	<i>Mortgages</i>		<i>Promissory Notes</i>		<i>Boutique Debts</i>		<i>From Mudalalies</i>		<i>Other Sources</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>
		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>
Household expenses (including medical expenses)	28..	197 89..	7..	544 30..	22..	89 41..	6..	220 83..	17..	321 18..	80..	225 61
Purchase of fishery implements and repairs to fishing gear	1..	500 0..	4..	875 0..	2..	1,062 50..	3..	254 33..	4..	510 0..	14..	637 71
Purchase of fish for sale and payment of advance for labour	2..	900 0..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	4..	745 75..	— ..	— ..	6..	797 17
Building and other developmental works	3..	700 0..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1..	100 0..	4..	550 0
Ceremonial expenses	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2..	200 0..	2..	200 0
Litigation	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
To pay up debts	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Other purposes (including those for cultivation expenses, &c.)	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
	34	292 38	11	664 54	24	168 25	13	390 0	24	333 33	106	324 15

TABLE XXX

DEBTS SOURCE AND PURPOSE—SOUTHERN DIVISION

	<i>Mortgages</i>		<i>Promissory Notes</i>		<i>Boutique Debts</i>		<i>From Mudalalies</i>		<i>Other Sources</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>
		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>
Household expenses (including medical expenses)	12..	465 42..	2..	350 0..	9..	8.. 213 12..	4..	111 25..	12..	217 50..	38..	290 66
Purchase of fishery implements and repairs to fishing gear	..	955 0..	1..	300 0..	6..	416 67..	2..	350 0..	—	— ..	14..	591 07
Purchase of fish for sale and payment of advance for labour	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..
Building and other developmental works	3..	8,900 0..	—	— ..	1..	800 0..	—	— ..	—	— ..	4..	6,875 0
Ceremonial expenses	1..	2,000 ..0..	3..	216 67..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	4..	662 50
Litigation	1..	3,000 0..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	1..	200 0..	2..	1,600 0
To pay up debts	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..
Other purposes (including those for cultivation expenses, &c.)	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..
	22	1,911 82	6	275 0	15	333 67	6	190 83	13	216 15	62	849 52

TABLE XXXI

DEBTS, SOURCE AND PURPOSE—EASTERN DIVISION

	<i>Mortgages</i>		<i>Promissory Notes</i>		<i>Boutique Debts</i>		<i>From Mudalalies</i>		<i>Other Sources</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Average Amount of Debt</i>
		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>
Household expenses (including medical expenses)	4..	347 50..	2..	225 0..	4..	91 25..	2..	357 50..	10..	277 70..	22..	236 23
Purchase of fishery implements and repairs to fishing gear	1..	30 0..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2..	150 0..	— ..	— ..	3..	110 0
Purchase of fish for sale and payment of advance for labour	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1..	200 0..	— ..	— ..	1..	200 0
Building and other developmental works	1..	325 0..	1..	400 0..	— ..	— ..	1..	125 0..	— ..	— ..	3..	283 33
Ceremonial expenses	1..	500 0..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1..	200 0..	2..	350 0
Litigation	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
To pay up debts	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Other purposes (including those for cultivation expenses, &c.)	1..	1,000 0..	2..	105 0..	— ..	— ..	1..	200 0..	2..	280 0..	6..	328 33
	8	405 63	5	212 0	4	91 25	1	220 0	13	233 62	37	249 92

TABLE XXXII

OWNERSHIP OF LAND BY DIVISIONS

Families Owning Land

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Less than One acre</i>	<i>1 & < 2</i>	<i>2 & < 3</i>	<i>3 & < 4</i>	<i>4 & < 5</i>	<i>5 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% to the No. Investigated</i>
Northern ..	41	5	—	—	—	3	49	58
Western ..	33	—	—	1	—	—	34	27
Southern..	32	7	—	5	1	—	45	50
Eastern ..	35	2	—	—	—	1	38	64

TABLE XXXIII

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES REARING LIVESTOCK

Types of Livestock and Divisions

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Northern ..	26	19	—	44
Western ..	5	9	13	52
Southern ..	2	2	—	—
Eastern ..	5	12	—	53

TABLE XXXIV

SAVINGS AND MODES OF INVESTMENT

	<i>Mortgages</i>	<i>Pawns</i>	<i>Co-operative Societies</i>	<i>Promissory Notes</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Other</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Northern ..	—	200	150	—	250	10,000
Western ..	—	—	26	15,000	2,403	500
Southern ..	5,320	500	150	—	3,135	1,170
Eastern ..	—	500	496	980	12	1,072

TABLE XXXV
HOUSING (CONSTRUCTION)

				<i>Northern</i>		<i>Western</i>		<i>Southern</i>		<i>Eastern</i>
Mud and tiled	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	6	..	1
Mud and thatched	..	..	..	58	..	88	..	41	..	44
Masonry and thatched	..	..	..	15	..	16	..	32	..	7
Masonry and tiled	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	7	..	—
Completely thatched	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	5
Mud and galvanized	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	1
Plank and thatched	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1

TABLE XXXVI
HOUSING (OWNERSHIP)

				<i>North</i>		<i>West</i>		<i>South</i>		<i>East</i>
Ancestral building	..	..	..	31	..	43	..	22	..	21
Constructed by family	..	..	..	44	..	74	..	55	..	37
Rented	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	—
Government Housing Scheme	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	—	..	—
Municipal or other local body	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	1

TABLE XXXVII
LIVING CONDITIONS

<i>Conditions</i>				<i>Northern</i>		<i>Western</i>		<i>Southern</i>		<i>Eastern</i>
Living separately and not sharing house	..	..	..	66 (78.6)	..	108 (84.4)	..	84 (93.3)	..	52 (88.1)
Showing evidence of congestion	..	..	..	42 (50.0)	..	62 (48.4)	..	46 (51.1)	..	21 (35.6)
Living among other fisher families	..	..	..	65 (77.4)	..	108 (84.4)	..	71 (78.9)	..	48 (81.4)
Total number of families surveyed	..	..	..	84	..	128	..	90	..	59

TABLE XXXVIII

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FISHER POPULATION BY SEX AND DIVISION

<i>Age groups</i>	<i>Northern</i>		<i>Western</i>		<i>Southern</i>		<i>Eastern</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 and less than 5 ..	14	29	57	47	46	41	29	27	146 (13.6)	144 (14.9)
5 — 10 ..	22	34	64	55	49	42	24	37	159 (14.9)	168 (17.4)
10 — 15 ..	33	19	47	64	36	35	33	13	149 (13.9)	131 (13.6)
15 — 20 ..	25	15	39	28	30	30	14	12	108 (10.1)	85 (8.8)
20 — 25 ..	17	8	20	17	30	18	11	15	78 (7.3)	58 (6.0)
25 — 30 ..	8	16	19	31	18	18	12	12	57 (5.3)	77 (8.0)
30 — 35 ..	11	7	18	25	14	15	10	12	53 (5.0)	59 (6.1)
35 — 40 ..	9	11	26	32	15	10	12	7	62 (5.8)	60 (6.2)
40 — 45 ..	6	5	25	10	12	15	4	7	47 (4.4)	37 (3.8)
45 — 50 ..	13	10	19	11	10	16	11	5	53 (5.0)	42 (4.4)
50 — 55 ..	13	7	16	8	14	12	8	5	51 (4.8)	32 (3.3)
55 — 60 ..	12	4	8	9	11	3	4	2	35 (3.3)	18 (1.9)
60 — 65 ..	7	5	10	4	8	6	7	3	32 (3.0)	18 (1.9)
65 — 70 ..	2	3	7	7	6	4	2	—	17 (1.6)	14 (1.5)
70 — 75 ..	1	—	6	1	3	4	—	—	10 (0.9)	5 (0.5)
75 — 80 ..	1	1	4	—	1	2	1	—	7 (0.7)	3 (0.3)
80 — 85 ..	—	1	2	1	2	3	—	4	4 (0.4)	9 (0.9)
85 — 90 ..	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2 (0.2)	3 (0.3)
90 — 95 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 — 100 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0.1)	—
100 — 105 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2 (0.2)
	195	176	388	352	305	276	183	161	1071	965

Figures within brackets show the percentage of each number to its total (Male or Female)

TABLE XXXIX

AGE, SEX AND LITERACY

Division	Below 18 Years						18 Years and Above					
	Males		Females		Percentage of School Going		Males		Females		Percentage of Literacy	
	Total	School Going	Total	School Going	Males to total Males	Females to total Females	Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Males	Females
Northern ..	.. 80	.. 66	.. 94	.. 52	.. 82.5	.. 55.3	.. 96	.. 19	.. 49	.. 33	.. 83.5	.. 59.8
Western ..	.. 193	.. 102	.. 182	.. 96	.. 52.8	.. 52.7	.. 146	.. 49	.. 104	.. 66	.. 74.9	.. 61.2
Southern ..	.. 146	.. 81	.. 136	.. 69	.. 55.5	.. 50.7	.. 108	.. 51	.. 87	.. 53	.. 67.9	.. 62.1
Eastern ..	.. 92	.. 39	.. 84	.. 43	.. 42.4	.. 51.2	.. 51	.. 40	.. 18	.. 59	.. 56.0	.. 23.4
All Divisions ..	.. 511	288	496	260	56.4	52.4	401	159	258	211	71.6	55.0

Percentage of school going children to total below 18 years = 54.4
 Percentage of school going boys to total boys = 65.4
 Percentage of school going girls to total girls = 52.4

Percentage of literacy for 18 years and over = 64.0
 Percentage of literacy for males above 18 years = 71.6
 Percentage of literacy for females above 18 years = 55.0

TABLE XL

FISHERY WORK AND FISHERY ANCESTRY BY DIVISION

<i>Ancestry of Parents</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chief householder and spouse from fishery stock	73 (86·9)	94 (73·5)	47 (52·2)	42 (71·2)	256 (70·9)
Either of them from fishery stock	8 (9·5)	30 (23·4)	40 (44·5)	10 (16·9)	88 (24·4)
Neither the chief householder nor spouse from fishery stock	3 (3·6)	4 (3·1)	3 (3·3)	7 (11·9)	17 (4·7)

Figures within brackets are the percentages to the divisional totals.

TABLE XLI

PREFERENCE FOR FISHERY WORK

<i>Preference</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>Total</i>
The children will do fishery work preferably	14	12	7	12	45 (18·8)
The children will do fishery work, but will take to any alternative occupation if better	31	31	11	24	97 (40·4)
The children will not do any fishery work	5	35	30	7	77 (32·0)
Not definite	2	10	4	5	21 (8·8)
Total	52	88	52	48	240

Figures within brackets show the percentages to total families showing preference for fishery work.