A Demographic Study of Telugu Speaking Fisher Folk Community of Chunnabhatta Village, South Andaman

MUTHU PANDI
MA Anthropology
E-mail:muthuboss90@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT: - This paper addresses the socio-economic status of the Telugu Speaking Fisher folk Community of Chunnabhatta village of South Andaman. In the sample, majority of the households migrated from Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh fisher folk community. More than 30% per cent of the samples are illiterate. Fishing is the primary occupation of most heads of the sample households. Income from fishing support majority of the sample population. More than 83.92% per cent of the fisherman's have average total income annually in the range below 52000/-. However there is also a need to promote co-operative need to promote not just because of socio-economic convenience but also for the fact they can promote communal bear gaining there is need for small scale community fisheries policy drafters to ensure that policy.

INTRODUCTION

'Demography', says Donald, J. Bogue (1969) "is the mathematical and statistical of the size, composition and spatial distribution of human population and of change in these aspects through the operation of the five processes of fertility, mortality, marriage, migration and social mobility. Although it maintains a continues description and comparative analysis of trends in each of these processes and in their net results, its long run goal is to develop theories to explain the events that it charts and compares".

India is the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.271 billion people (2015), more than a sixth of the world's population. Already containing 17.5% of the world's population, India is projected to be the world's most populous country by 2025,

surpassing China, its population reaching 1.6 billion by 2050.Its population growth rate is 1.2%, ranking 94th in the world in 2013.The Indian population had reached the billion mark by 1998.

India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35. It is expected that, in 2020, the average age of an Indian will be 29 years, compared to 37 for China and 48 for Japan; and, by 2030, India's dependency ratio should be just over 0.4. India has more than two thousand ethnic groups, and every major religion is represented, as are four major families of languages (Indo-European, Dravidian, Austroasiatic and Sino-Tibetan languages) as well as two language isolates (the Nihali languagespoken in parts

PRESENT STUDY: In August 2014, the field work was conducted among Telugu fisherman community in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Study Area and the People

This study is proposed to be conducted at a small village locally known as ChunnaBhatta area of Bamboo flat. This comes under Hope town Gram Panchyat, FerrargunjTehsil of South Andaman district, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The area is

of Maharashtra and the Burushaski language spoken in parts of Jammu and Kashmir). The modern Indian republic is home to 97% of Jains, 90% of Sikhs, 87% of Hindus, 50% of Zoroastrians, 40% of Baha'i, 20% of Shia, 10% of Muslims, 5% of Ahmadiyya, 2% of Buddhists and 1% of Christians worldwide.Further complexity is lent by the great variation that occurs across this population on social parameters such as income and education. Only the continent of Africaexceeds the linguistic, genetic and cultural diversity of the nation of India.

Demography is the mirror to a population. It's the back bone of planning and development for the people. In the world of father of the nation, **Mahatma Gandhi "The soul of India lies in village".**

also often known as Panighat and historically the name derives from the water dam (Panighat dam). The proposed study area is situated at the fringe area of Mount Harriet National Park. The Mount Harriate is the third highest mountain peak of Andaman and Nicobar Island. The area is well communicated with Port Blair (State capital) by two water ways. One is from Chatham Island via Bamboo flat and another is directly from Phonix bay jetty via Panighat. Both the water ways are connected

by regular freight services. On the other hand the area is also communicated by memorable metal road. The study area is predominantly inhabited by Telugu speaking fisher folk communities who have migrated from different coastal areas of Andhra
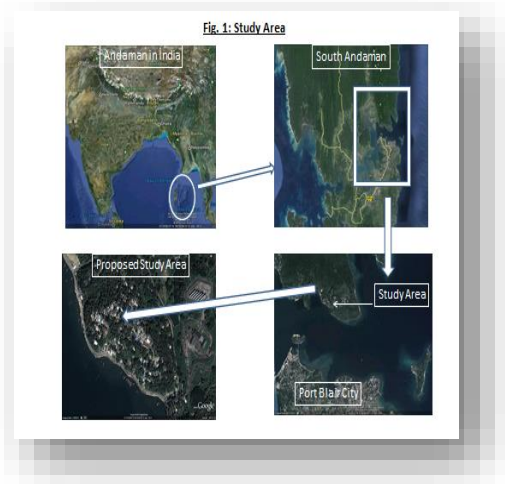
Accessibility

The studied village can be reached by foot or though a vehicle from Port Blair Andaman Trunk Road (ATR). Another way of water transport directorate of shipping service (DSS) from Port Blair to Bamboo flat via Panighat Jetty. A part of this route passes a little through the forest and as the small hamlet of said community.

Village History

The village has a very peculiar historical story behind the term Chunnabhatta it means the area of lime. This name was given by the British people, because the British period the cellur jail was under construction materials of bricks was made in this area. It s beside the Panighat Dam and near Mount Harriet National Park are situated at the fringe village of Chunnanbhatta.

Pradesh. The map of the proposed study area is givenbelow:-

Fig. 1: Study Area

Ethnic Group/Communities

 The fringe village of Chunnabhatta mostly living in Telugu fisherman community about 98.09% and Malayalam community is 1.92%. The majority of the Population belongs to the Telugu community.

Settlement Pattern

Since 1950 the authorities arranged to bring in fisherman from certain coastal areas of mainland's India. In addition some earlier settlers were also engaged in the occupation. Between 1955 to 1957 Lal found people from Andhra Pradesh from. Fishing is the main occupation so they all are living near about the sea shore area.

Objectives

The main objectives of the present research under the broad of "Demography of Telugu fisherman population" were as follows:-

3. To know the educational status.

1. To conduct a household census schedule.

2. To record and analysis the population characteristics.

4. To record and analysis the occupational status.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Various qualitative and quantitative tools and techniques of research methods in Anthropology like observation, schedules, instructed interview, field dairy photography etc. were employed for data collection for this study. The sample population consisted of all 157individual consisting of 88males and 69 females residing in 34 households of the Telugu fisherman community in the studied hamlet. The definition by census of India for various Demographic parameters like broad age groups, sex-ratio, literacy rate, work participation rate, classification of workers, etc. were followed throughout the study digitalization and analysis of data was done using MS Excel-2007.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the study area more than 98.9% of the total sample households are Telugu speaking communities peoples are living in this area. They are migrated to the Andaman mainly from the Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh during 1950 to 1962. In 1970 the Government of India had taken an effort and encouraged the fisherman from Srikakulam district to settle down in Andaman Islands to improve the fisheries of these Islands. More than 56.05% male, 43.95% female Population living in this said fringe village of Chunnabhatta. More than 70% literate people and 30% illiterate Population. More than 96.18% of the total sample households follow Hindu religious practices, and around 3.82% of the sample households are Christians.

The sample households with pucca houses in the sample area of 83.30% and around 14.70% kutcha houses among 44.12% rented house, 55.88% own houses in this study area. The occupation status of study area Population more than 83.92% fishing is a primary occupation in this area. Government servant 8.93% and 7.15% daily rate lab ours. There also the marital status of study area 48.4% married, 49.68% unmarried Population in this said area. The main significant problem is 33% of child marriage in this area. According to the said community family size 1 to 4 members are 50% most of families are nuclear families in this study area. More than 17.65% of the sample households are having average total income annually in the range of below 52000/- only.

TABLE 1: Distribution of study population according to socio-demographic characteristics

Variables/Dimensions	Character	Frequency/No	Percentage (%)
Age (Years)	0-5	08	4.21
	6-10	36	18.95
	11-20	48	25.26
	21-30	35	18.42
	31-40	34	17.89
	41-50	12	6.31
	51-60	11	5.79
	Above 61	06	31.16
	Total	190	100
Sex	Male	105	55.26
	Female	85	44.74
	Total	190	100
Religion	Hindu	180	94.74
	Christianity	10	5.26
	Total	190	100
Community	Telugu	183	96.32
	Malayalam	07	3.68
	Total	190	100
Education	Illiterate	54	28.42
	Literate	136	71.58
	Total	190	100
Educational level	Primary	67	49.26
	Secondary	67	49.26
	Higher	02	1.48
	Total	136	100
Educational Status	Continue Study	79	41.58
	Dropout study	111	58.42
	Total	190	100
Dropout Reason	Family Problem	43	38.74
	Financial Problem	19	17.12
	Got a Government Job	02	1.80
	Not Interest	47	42.34
	Total	111	100
Work Participation	Earner	69	36.32
	Dependent	121	63.68
	Total	190	100
Occupation	Fishing	56	81.16
	Private	06	8.70

	Government	07	10.14
	Total	69	100
Marital Status	Married	94	49.47
	Unmarried	93	48.95
	Widow	03	1.58
	Total	190	100
Age at first marriage	10-17	33	34.02
	18-20	33	34.02
	21-25	22	22.68
	26-30	09	9.28
	Total	97	100
Place of birth	Port Blair	129	67.90
	Andhra Pradesh	57	30
	Orissa	04	2.10
	Total	190	100
Type of house	Own house	22	26.19
	Rent hose	20	23.81
	Single store	42	50
Roof	Tina	37	44.05
	RCC	05	5.95
Wall	Hollow block	30	35.71
	Tina	03	3.57
	Wood	09	10.71
Floor	Cement	39	46.43
	Mud	03	3.57
Family size	1-4 members	21	50
	5-6	17	40.48
	7-8	04	9.52
	Total	42	100
Annual Income	Below-52000	07	16.7
	60000-96000	19	45.24
	180000-144000	08	19.05
	192000-240000	07	16.7
	264000-above	01	2.39
	Total	42	100
Annual Expenditure	48000-96000	31	73.81
	108000-180000	08	19.05
	216000-228000	03	7.14
	Total	42	100

CONCLUSION

However there is a change in the income level of the sample households. There is also a need to promote co-operative fishing in the said area. This co-operative need to be promoted not just because of Socio-economic convenience but also for the fact that they can promote communal bargaining there is need for small scale community fisheries policy drafters to ensure that policy.

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