

CHAPTER I.

HOUSEHOLD CAPITAL SHARED BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Besides studying the expenditure and consuming patterns of the people in Beserah, their economic conditions can also be gauged by the distribution of their household capital. For this exercise the household capital items are divided into:-

- (a) Personal Effects (eg. shoes and shirts).
- (b) Semi-Durable Goods (eg. bicycles and jewellery).

We shall start our discussion on the distribution of Personal Effects shared by all members of the household.

(a) Personal Effects

Grade I and II Sarungas.

It is however found necessary to divide sarungas into two categories. Those that are worn on special occasions only, are graded as Grade I sarungas and those worn daily, are graded as Grade II sarungas.

In this region both men and women share the sarungas together. The men also wear the Ketek sarungas put on by their womenfolk. Usually in the other parts of Malaya, each member of

PART D.

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF GRADE II BARBERS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Grade II Barbers in Household					Total No. of Grade II Barbers	Average No. of Grade II Barbers Per Household
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20		
Jarvis	8	3	2	3	-	-	67	8.4
Amalgam	16	10	2	2	-	-	83	5.9
Randall	60	17	19	4	-	-	267	6.7
Parish	5	1	3	1	-	-	30	10
Rubber Tappers	4	2	2	-	-	-	26	6
Govt. Employees	2	-	1	-	1	-	27	13.5
Drivers and Conductors	6	2	1	-	1	2	111	18.3
Others	12	7	4	-	1	-	70	5.8
Total	91	62	36	10	3	2	699	7.7

the household has his or her own pieces of sarungs, and no man likes to put on Batak sarungs for fear of being teased. But in this region because most of them, especially the fishermen, draw a very low and inadequate incomes they cannot buy separate number of sarungs for each member of the family.

The Grade I sarungs are brand new or some of them have just been worn on one or two special occasions only. It is the habit of the people here to wear one or two sarungs for their daily purposes. They will be replaced from the new ones when these sarungs get worn out. The Grade I sarungs are kept as reserves for this reason.

The Grade II sarungs are worn by them daily. Almost all the Handliners wear sarungs when they go out fishing. They explained that the sarungs keep them warm in the morning and protect them from the sun in the afternoon.

A glance at Table Ia facing page ¹... shows us that in the houses of those of the higher income groups, namely, the joragan, the perach and the drivers and conductors, there are more than a dozen pieces of Grade I sarungs, whereas in the houses of the mak-mak and the handliners there are only half that amount. This indicates the ability of these high income groups to buy more of such sarungs due to their comparatively steady financial position.

The Grade II sarungs are considered to be of a necessity to all of them irrespective of their occupations or income. All the people in this region that are above the age of seven years

PAGE 11A

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF MATRESSES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Mattresses in Household					Total No. of Mattresses	Average No. of Mattresses Per Household
		0	1	2	3	4 and Above		
Foreign	8	-	3	3	1	1	27	1.8
Bank-Tellr	16	3	7	3	1	-	26	1.1
Lawyers	40	9	23	26	2	-	52	1.3
Physic	9	-	2	3	-	-	8	1.6
Public Teachers	4	1	2	1	-	-	4	1
Govt Employees	2	-	2	1	-	-	3	1.5
Doctors and Consultants	6	-	3	-	1	2	26	2.3
Others	12	2	6	4	-	-	24	1.2
Total	191	15	97	31	5	3	227	1.4

wear sarongs at home. Some of them only wear sarongs when they sleep. Others put them on whenever they are at home, no matter what they do.

Mattresses.

Fifteen households do not have mattresses in them. Table IIa facing ^{this page} page ... shows us this. The people in these houses sleep on straw mats. The mattresses are semi-durable in nature in the sense that the owners have ^{only} to replace the cloth covering the cotton-contents of the mattress. The cotton-contents of the mattress can be used again after ^{the} outer cover have been replaced.

Because of this semi-durable nature of the goods, we find that it will not give the owner a great financial burden to possess them. Moreover when these people get married they were provided by their parents with mattresses. In the houses of some of the older couples the writer could still find the mattresses that they received from their parents on their nuptial day. The only difference from the original is their outer covers which have been changed from time to time but the cotton contents were the same old ones. Some of these mattresses are over twenty years old. That is the reason why, in spite of their lower income, some of the such-such and the Handliners still own a mattress each. Table IIa facing ^{this page} page ... shows this clearly.

PART III.

AVERAGE NO. OF STRAW HATS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Straw hats in Household					Total No. of Straw Hats	Average No. of Straw Hats Per Household
		0	1-3	4-6	7-9	10 & Above		
Jarigon	0	-	1	3	3	1	52	6.5
Man-l-ant	14	2	6	5	1	-	46	3.3
Handlman	40	1	14	18	-	3	296	6.9
Peruch	5	-	2	2	-	1	24	3.8
Indians Peppers	4	-	2	2	-	-	17	4.3
Govt. Employees	2	-	1	1	-	-	6	3.
Barbers and Contractors	6	-	1	5	-	-	39	4.8
Others	12	-	9	3	-	-	35	2.9
Total	92	3	26	38	0	5	405	4.5

Straw Mats.

This item is more commonly owned by the people as compared to the mattresses. The straw mats are quite fairly distributed among the households of the various income groups as shown in Table III^{on the opposite page} facing page This is, because most of the women in this village know how to make them, and moreover the materials used for making them grow within the vicinity of the village. Since both labour and raw materials are free of charge, they can afford to have more of these goods.

The Malays, especially those in the rural areas of Malaya, often entertain their guests on the floor. The straw mats are used to cover the floor on which they sit. Few entertain their guests at tables. In most of the houses there are no table or chairs at all. We shall look into this aspect when we are discussing the distribution of tables and chairs in the second part of this chapter.

Pillows.

It is enough for each member of the household to have a pillow. This is because everyone has to have one in order to sleep comfortably, but members of certain families in this village do have more than one each. They are able to enjoy this extra comfort because heads of their families receive a higher income and are thus able to purchase the extra pillows. These lucky people belong to the families of the joragan, the portech and the drivers

PAGE IV.

ATTACHMENT NO. 2. OF PILLIONS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OR TRADE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Pillions in Household					Total No. of Pillions	Average No. of Pillions Per Household
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 & Above		
Jarogan	8	1	3	-	1	1	93	11.9
Amul-Bank	14	7	7	-	-	-	81	5.8
Handlman	40	17	20	-	-	-	252	6.3
Rubber Tappers	4	-	4	-	-	-	39	9.3
Paroth	5	1	2	1	1	-	48	9.6
Govt. Employees	2	-	1	1	-	-	22	11
Artisans and Handicrafters	6	-	4	2	-	-	98	9.7
Others	12	8	4	-	-	-	99	4.9
Total	91	24	90	4	2	1	652	7.2

and conductors. Table IV facing ^{page} 131 shows this distinctly.

TABLE V.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BLANKETS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Blankets in Household					Total No. of Blankets	Average No. of Blankets Per Household
		0	1	2	3	4 and Above		
Jerogan	8	-	2	1	3	2	27	3.4
Bank-Book	14	1	4	6	2	1	26	1.9
Handliners	40	1	10	15	9	5	88	2.2
Perach	5	-	-	2	1	2	20	4
Rubber Tappers	4	-	-	3	-	1	11	2.8
Govt. Employees	2	-	-	1	-	1	8	4
Drivers & Conductors	6	-	-	2	-	4	24	4
Others	12	1	4	3	3	1	23	1.9
Total	91	3	20	33	18	17	227	2.5

SHEET VIII.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF TABLES DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Tables of Household			Total No. of Tables	Average No. of Tables per Household
		0	1	2 & Above		
Jaragan	8	5	2	1	4	0.5
Hand-luck	24	8	4	2	8	0.6
Handliners	40	39	9	2	13	0.3
Paroch	5	3	1	1	3	0.6
Rubber Tappers	4	2	2	0	2	0.5
Govt. Employees	2	0	1	1	3	1.5
Teachers and Quarters	6	3	1	2	7	1.2
Others	22	7	5	0	5	0.4
Total	92	37	25	9	45	0.5

Blankets.

Here again we find that the higher the income of the head of the household, the more of this item they can own. Table V on page 5 shows us this. It is quite costly to buy a blanket if we take into consideration the low income of the cook-cook, and the hauliners. The minimum cost of buying a blanket is between four to five dollars each. Moreover the people are quite prepared to be without blankets because they already have sarongs to cover their bodies when they sleep.

TABLE VI.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BLANKETS OWNED DISTRIBUTED TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Blankets in Household					Total No. of Blankets	Average No. of Blankets Per Household
		0	1	2	3	4 and Above		
Jeragan	8	-	6	2	-	-	10	1.3
Asak-Asak	14	8	6	-	-	-	6	0.4
Hauliners	40	20	20	-	-	-	20	0.5
Perach	5	-	3	2	-	-	7	1.4
Rubber Tappers	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	1
Govt. Employees	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	0.5
Drivers and Conductors	6	1	2	2	-	1	10	1.7
Others	12	5	7	-	-	-	7	0.6
Total	91	35	49	6	-	1	65	0.7.

TABLE VII.

AVERAGE NO. OF CHAIRS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Chairs in Household			Total No. of Chairs	Average No. of Chairs Per Household
		0	1-3	4-6		
Jerogun	8	6	1	1	8	1
Bank-Bank	14	13	-	1	4	0.3
Bandliners	40	26	3	1	11	0.3
Permeth	5	3	1	1	7	1.4
Rubber Tappers	4	4	-	-	0	0
Govt. Employees	2	-	2	-	4	2
Dealers and Contractors	6	3	-	3	13	2.5
Others	12	10	-	2	10	0.8
Total	91	75	7	9	59	0.6

Mosquito Nets.

This item should be important to the dwellers of this village since they do not have proper sanitation and drainage there, and there are many mosquitoes around and one would think that each house should at least have one mosquito net. But because it is very expensive to make or to buy one mosquito net, we find that twenty houses of the handliners and eight houses of the ~~snak~~ ~~snak~~ do not have a single mosquito-net in them. Their low incomes do not permit them to buy this item because each mosquito net costs fifteen to twenty dollars. If they indulge in such purchases they would be draining their already low income which could otherwise be used for much more needed purposes.

(b) Semi-Durable Goods.

Tables and Chairs.

Out of the ninety-one houses surveyed, fifty-seven households do not have a single table in them, and forty of these houses belong to the three classes of fishermen. A glance at the column showing the average figure for tables in each household in Table VIIa facing page 64 will tell us that only two of the eight groups have a table each in their households. They are the government employees and the drivers and the conductors. This is partly due to their better economic position and it is also partly due to their social intercourse with the outside world.

PARK VILLA.

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDSTEADS IN HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO
CATEGORIES OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Bedsteads in Household			Total No. of Bed- steads	Average No. of Bedsteads Per Household
		0	1	2		
Jourman	8	3	2	1	4	0.5
Articulate	14	9	3	-	5	0.4
Hand-labors	40	27	11	2	15	0.4
Peasants	5	0	4	1	6	1.2
Rubber Tappers	4	1	3	-	3	0.8
Govt. Employees	2	1	1	-	1	0.5
Deacons and Quadrars	6	1	4	1	6	1
Others	12	4	8	-	8	0.7
Total	92	48	38	5	48	0.5

The fishermen, like the other Malays in rural areas of Malaya, can entertain their guests on the straw mats. So it is more of a social practice rather than economic considerations which prevent them from buying tables and chairs. However some of the fishermen do have a knowledge of carpentry and the few tables that we find in some fishermen's houses are made by the owners themselves. They are not so good or well polished as those made by professional carpenters but they do serve their purpose.

Just as tables are not popular to them so the chairs too receive the same treatment. But here again some of the fishermen do make their own chairs. These chairs are not so good as compared to those made in the furniture shops but they do support the people who sit on them. The unpopularity of this item to the people in this village is clearly shown in Table VIIb facing page 7.

Bedsteads and Almsirahs.

These two pieces of furniture goods are quite expensive to buy; a low quality wooden bed will cost between \$30/- to \$40/- and an almsirah of the same quality cost between \$40/- to \$50/- . Because these goods are so expensive we only find them in the houses of parachs and those of the drivers and conductors. These two groups of the village population enjoy a comparatively steady and high income and hence they are able to purchase these goods. Table VIIa facing this page and Table VIIb facing page 9/ ^{respectively} show us clearly this distinction.

TABLE VIII.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ALMSRABS IN HOUSEHOLD BY STRATUM ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Almsrabs in Household						Total No. of Almsrabs	Average No. of Almsrabs Per Household
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Domestics	8	5	2	1	0	0	4	0.5	
Adult-Aux	14	8	6	0	0	0	6	0.4	
Handliners	40	25	14	0	1	0	17	0.4	
Peasants	5	0	4	1	0	0	6	1.2	
Rubber Tappers	4	2	2	0	0	0	2	0.5	
Govt. Employees	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	
Drivers and Conductors	6	1	3	1	0	1	9	1.5	
Others	12	7	3	0	0	0	5	0.4	
Total	91	49	36	4	1	1	51	0.6	

The few among the lower income groups which have these goods are those presented to them on their wedding days, for it is a custom among Malay parents to equip their daughters with all necessary furniture for their new homes.

TABLE VIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SEWING MACHINES DISTRIBUTED TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Sewing Machines in Household		Total No. of Sewing Machines	Average No. of Sewing Per Household
		0	1		
Merchants	8	6	2	2	0.3
Govt. Clerk	14	13	1	1	0.01
Handliners	40	33	7	7	0.2
Teacher	5	2	3	3	0.6
Rubber Tappers	4	4	-	0	0
Govt. Employees	2	-	2	2	1
Drivers and Conductors	6	1	5	5	0.8
Others	12	6	6	6	0.5
Total	91	65	26	26	0.3

TABLE VIIIA.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MICEKES IN HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of head of household	Total No. of Household	No. of Micekes in Household			Total No. of Micekes	Average No. of Micekes Per Household
		0	1	2		
Jeragan	8	4	4	-	4	0.5
Bank-Acut	14	12	2	-	2	0.2
Wanallinere	40	35	5	-	5	0.2
Porrah	8	-	4	1	6	1.2
Rubber Tappers	4	-	2	2	6	1.5
Govt. Employees	2	-	2	-	2	1.0
Partners and Consultants	6	4	2	-	2	0.3
Others	12	8	3	1	5	0.4
Total	91	63	24	4	32	0.4

Sewing Machine.

Sixty-five of the ninety-one houses surveyed do not have a sewing machine each. Five of the six drivers-conductors' houses have a sewing machine each and only ten out of the sixty-two fishermen's houses have a sewing machine each. Table VIIIc on page 9 shows us this.

Most of the sewing machines were bought in installments payable on a monthly basis. The drivers and the conductors, because of their steady and regular income can indulge in this transaction, but the fishermen are not certain of their income. Sometimes they come home hand-handed. It is due to their uncertain and irregular income that the fishermen could not do the same transactions.

The women in this village borrow their neighbour's sewing machines when they want to sew anything. Some of them who can afford to do so will send the materials to the tailors to be sewn. They find that it is easier and much more adaptable to do so than to buy a sewing machine.

Bicycle.

A bicycle is a necessary means of transport in the rural areas where the developed roads have not been extended. But in this region bicycles are not needed by the fishermen. But they are very useful means of transportation to the rubber tappers and the parachs. The rubber tappers need bicycles to convey them to their place of work which are usually situated more than two miles from their homes. The parachs need them in order to carry the fish from the beach to the roadsides

TABLE III.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE LAMPS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION
OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Pressure Lamps in Household			Total No. of Pressure Lamps	Average No. of Pressure Lamps Per Household
		0	1	2		
Journeymen	8	7	1	1	0.1	
Bank Clerk	14	14	-	-	0	
Householders	40	30	2	2	0.1	
Parade	3	2	3	3	0.6	
Rubber Tappers	4	4	-	-	0	
Govt. Employees	2	2	-	-	0	
Physians and Osteopaths	6	2	4	4	0.7	
Others	12	12	-	1	0	
Total	91	81	10	10	0.1	

where the fish are transhipped into buses or vans to be carried to the markets in Kuantan. The persons also use bicycles on the beach in order to be first on the spot when the boats land.

The fishermen themselves do not require bicycles badly, because there is a regular and good bus-service running from the villages to Kuantan. Moreover it is very difficult for the fishermen to save enough money from their low and variable income to buy bicycles for a bicycle usually costs more than seventy dollars. They prefer to travel by bus because the bus charges a reasonably low fare.

TABLE IXA

AVERAGE NUMBER OF LEATHER BAGS IN EACH HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTED

ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of head of household	Total No. of Household	No. of Leather Bags in Household			Total No. of Leather Bags	Average No. of Leather Bags Per Household
		0	1	2		
Seafarers	8	3	1	4	9	1.1
Wood-Work	14	8	4	2	8	0.6
Handicrafts	40	15	17	8	33	0.8
Farmers	5	1	3	1	5	1
Rubber Tappers	4	2	2	0	2	0.5
Govt. Employees	2	2	0	0	0	0
Drivers and Conductors	6	0	3	3	9	1.5
Others	12	6	6	0	6	0.5
Total	91	37	36	18	72	0.8

TABLE IX.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CHIMNEY LAMPS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION
OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Chimney Lamps in Household			Total No. of Chimney Lamps	Average No. of Chimney Lamps Per Household
		0	1	2		
Jocragin	8	-	4	3	13	1.6
Bank-Avank	24	6	8	0	8	0.6
Handlman	40	7	27	5	40	1
Parvak	9	1	2	2	6	1.0
Rubber Papers	4	1	1	2	5	1.3
Govt. Employees	2	-	1	1	3	1.5
Drivers and Conductors	6	-	0	6	12	2
Others	12	3	6	2	13	1.1
Total	91	18	49	23	100	1.1

Source: Census of India, 1951, Part III, Table 10, p. 10.

Leather Bags.

This item too is not popular here because the people do not travel very much. Most of the fishermen do not keep their clothes in bags. Either they keep them in almsirahs, if they have one, or they put them on wooden cases which they make themselves. They only use bags when they travel outside their village. This they seldom do. So there is very little incentive on their part to buy these goods.

Moreover they do not want to tax their already low income to buy these goods which they use only once or twice in their lifetime. Even if they want to travel and they do not have bags, they can easily borrow from their neighbours and the neighbours in keeping with the traditions and practices of the rural society will always oblige to lend their bags to their neighbours who are really in need of them.

The situation and the structure of the society do not encourage them to have bags and that is why there is such an unequal distribution of leather bags in the village as shown in Table IXa on page 11.

Pressure Lamps and Chimney Lamps.

In Beccrah, if a household uses a pressure lamp at night, then the owner of the household is considered by his neighbours as economically well off because the possession of this good shows clearly that, first, he can afford to buy the lamp itself, which cost more than forty dollars, and secondly it shows that he can afford to maintain it, for it consumes more kerosene oil than an ordinary chimney lamp. Such

In the case, we find pressure lamps only in the households of those who earn a high income as compared to the others in the village.

The other household owners whose incomes are not sufficient to carry them that far will be contented to use chimney lamps. Those who still cannot afford to buy chimney lamps will have to resort to cigarette tins to make lamps.

TABLE III

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FACE-MIRRORS TABULATED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Face-Mirror in Household				Total No of Face-Mirrors	Average No. of Face-Mirrors Per Household
		0	1	2	3		
Physic	8	1	6	1	-	8	1
Merchant	14	5	7	2	-	11	0.8
Business	40	8	29	2	1	36	0.9
Teacher	5	1	4	-	-	4	0.8
Other Teachers	4	-	4	-	-	4	1
Gov. Employees	2	1	1	-	-	1	0.5
Wages and Contractors	6	1	4	1	+	6	1
Other	12	4	8	-	-	8	0.7
Total	91	21	63	6	1	78	0.9

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on page 13,

In Table III~~a~~ we find that there are twenty-one homes which do not have a face mirror. This is because in these houses mirrors are attached to their almsirahs. Mirrors are considered as necessary by the villagers, and that is why each household either has one each or it has one attached to the almsirahs.

TABLE XC

AVERAGE NUMBER OF COOKING POTS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING
OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Cooking Pots in Household			Total No. of Cooking Pots	Average No. of Cooking Pots Per Household.
		1-5	6-10	Above 10		
Baragan	8	6	2	-	41	5.1
Arch-Arsk	14	10	4	-	68	4.9
Knacklers	40	18	21	1	223	5.6
Burash	5	3	2	-	27	5.4
Other Tappers	4	2	2	-	20	5
Govt Employees	2	1	1	-	9	4.5
Drivers and Conductors	6	-	5	1	50	8.3
Clerks	12	7	5	-	65	5.4
Total	91	47	42	2	503	5.5

TABLE 22.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PLATES IN EACH HOUSEHOLD, FAMILIAR TO
 ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	Number of Plates in Household					Total No. of Plates	Average No. of Plates Per Household
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 and Above		
Jergan	8	0	4	1	0	3	210	26.3
Amk-Amk	14	3	7	3	0	1	137	9.8
Handlants	40	6	19	6	3	6	531	13.3
Purnab	5	0	0	1	3	1	109	20.6
Rubber Tappers	4	0	2	2	0	0	90	22.5
Govt. Employees	2	0	0	1	0	1	72	36.0
Drivers and Conductors	6	0	1	0	2	3	284	47.3
Others	12	0	10	1	1	0	114	9.5
Total	91	9	43	15	9	13	1425	15.7

Source: Census of India, 1951, Part II, Table 22, Average Number of Plates in Each Household, Familiar to, According to Occupation of Head of Household.

Crockery: (Plates, Cups and Glasses, and Cooking Pots).

Plates are necessary, for everyone ^{uses} them but some people because of their poverty have to share the few plates they have among the members of the household; others, having enough to go round, have lots of plates to spare which are usually kept in glass-cases as decorations. The same can be said about cups and glasses.

In this village, one of the indicators which show that certain family groups are economically better off than the others is the extra number of plates, cups and glasses they have in their houses.

facing page 15
Table Ia and Table Xb facing page 15 and Table Xc on page 14 show us that those houses belonging to the higher income groups namely the jaragans, the peracha, and drivers and conductors have double the amount that are found in the houses of the awak-awak, the handliners and rubber tappers.

Glass Jug.

Very few houses in this region own a glass-jug each. This is because the jug is quite costly to buy. It costs between four to five dollars each and, besides, is easily broken. If an awak-awak buys a jug and, if by accident it is broken, it will be a great blow to him. Firstly he has lost the hard-earned money which he had used to buy the jug; such money could otherwise be used to buy some more useful goods.

TABLE 20.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUPS AND GLASSES FABRICATED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Cups and Glasses in Household						Total No. of Cups & Glasses	Average No. of Cups & Glasses per Household
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 & Above			
Jeragan	8	-	4	1	-	3	162	20.3	
Amek-lant	11	7	3	2	2	-	112	9	
Handlars	40	9	18	5	4	4	405	10.1	
Pemas	5	1	1	-	1	2	61	16.2	
Barber Tappers	4	1	2	1	-	-	30	7.5	
Over. Employees	2	-	-	-	1	1	28	14	
Doctors and Contractors	6	-	2	-	1	3	324	54	
Others	12	1	8	1	-	2	133	11.1	
Total	91	17	38	10	9	15	1205	14.1	

TABLE II.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CLASS JUGS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING
TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Household	No. of Class Jugs in Household			Total No. of Class Jugs	Average No. of Class Jugs in Household
		0	1	2 and above		
Baragan	8	5	2	1	4	0.5
Bank-Awak	14	13	1	-	1	0.1
Boatliners	40	24	15	1	17	0.4
Barach	5	1	4	-	4	0.8
Rubber Tappers	4	2	1	1	3	0.8
Govt. Employees	2	-	2	-	2	1
Drivers and Conductors	6	-	3	3	10	1.7
Others	12	6	5	1	7	0.6
Total	91	51	39	7	48	0.5

Secondly, he will not be able to replace it for his income (normally \$0 to \$60 dollars a month) is too low to allow him to do so.

In this poor circumstances it is to be expected that there is no incentive on the part of those who earn low incomes to own a glass jug. Table XI on page 16 shows the distribution of glass jugs among the various households in this region. If we glance at the column showing the average number of jugs per household we find at least one jug in each household of the drivers and conductors and the government employees. This again is a result of their comparatively high and steady income.

Radios.

Of the ninety-one houses surveyed only seven have radio-sets. These radio sets are battery operated, because electricity has not reached the village yet. The incomes of the people are so low that most of them cannot afford to buy radio sets. In the evening when they have finished their daily routine, the fishermen always gather in front of the village shops or houses where there are radios, to listen to some music or news. Such are the difficulties they face in order to have some comforts in life.

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD.

No. of Male Adults in Household	Total No. of Male Adults in the Region	No. of Households in Households					Total no. of Households	Average No. of Persons Per Household
		0	1	2	3 & Above			
0	0	5	-	1	-	2	-	
1	64	3	45	16	4	92	1.5	
2	341	-	4	7	3	28	1	
3	6	-	-	-	2	6	1	
4	4	-	-	-	1	4	1	
Total	206	8	49	24	10	131	1.3	

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF SONGSTERS ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS OF MALE ADULTS.

Age Groups of Male Adults in Years	Total No. of Male Adults	No. of Songsters per Male Adult				Total No. of Songsters	Average No. of Songsters per Male Adult
		0	1	2	3 and Above		
19 - 40	67	7	90	9	1	71	1.1
41 and Above	79	1	20	12	3	58	1.5
Total	146	8	79	21	4	129	1.4