The people in the village are mostly men. The average number of women in the village and female heads is approximately two per household. The female heads listed in Table III in Chapter II are a re

The writer finds that the people in the village are mostly men. The average number of women in the village and female heads is approximately two per household. The female heads listed in Table III in Chapter II are a re

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The writer finds that the people in the village are mostly men. The average number of women in the village and female heads is approximately two per household. The female heads listed in Table III in Chapter II are a re
It is found that in this village the women will use only two or three bajus for their everyday purposes. The rest will be kept as reserves or worn when they attend special functions like weddings or when they go to market. When the once worn for daily purposes have been torn they will then be replaced from the reserves and new ones will be bought as soon as possible in order to keep the number of reserved bajus up to date.

When asked about the frequency of buying bajus it is easy to get a straight-forward answer from the wives of the police and those of the government employees and the drivers and conductors. They will straight away say that they buy two or three bajus in every six months. They were able to do this because their husbands' incomes are quite regular and steady. But when it comes to the wives of fishermen it is quite difficult for them to tell us this information. This is because they themselves do not know exactly how often they buy such goods due to the uncertainty of their husbands' incomes. Sometimes for days the fishermen barely earn more than fifty cents a day but there are times when they earn more than ten dollars a day. At this time because of their extra income these fishermen will be able to spend on some extra necessities, like buying shoes, clothings and jewellery goods.
Even though the women in this village enjoy the privilege of being given the first preference of buying their own clothing and other articles, there is still a difference in the number of baju owned by the different classes of women. Those whose husbands earn more will have more baju than the women of the lower income groups. This distinction is clearly shown in the average columns in Table XIIIa facing page 26.

Selendang:

This is the scarf worn by Malay women on their heads. Just as the men wear songhees so the women wear selendangs to protect their heads from the heat of the sun. It is of course not only worn for this purpose. The Malay custom also requires the Malay women to cover their heads whenever they appear in public. It is also a matter of respect and etiquette to wear songhees or selendangs when one is entertaining guests in his or her home.

It is also a habit among the women in the higher income groups in this village to buy more selendangs than they really need. These women buy selendangs because they like the new designs on the material. That is why we find that some of these women own more than ten selendangs in their houses. Table XIIIb facing page 29 shows us this. Economically this is a waste, but these women cannot resist their temptations to buy new selendangs with new designs. They are in a way becoming fashion-conscious.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>15-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above shows the distribution of the head of household age groups by year.
Every woman in this village owns at least one pair of shoes. Some of them who can afford to buy more will have more. They do not wear them when they go about the village itself. They only wear them when they attend functions or when they go to Kiratir. The shoes are mostly of local made and they cost between three to four dollars a pair. Whenever the women go about the village they wear wooden clogs, which costs forty cents a pair. The price is reasonably cheap and it is within everybody's financial reach to own them.

B) Semi-Durable Goods.

Jewelry.

Under this item five types of jewelry goods are found to be predominantly owned by the women in this village. They are the gold rings, the golden ear-rings, the gold necklaces, the gold pendants and gold bangles. Therefore it is in the light of these goods that we are going to discuss this topic.

The jewelry goods are treated by the villagers as a form of savings. They are quite liquid in the sense that they can be turned into cash at the pawnshops. The people in this village will put all their extra incomes in buying jewelry for their wives. They do this for two reasons. Firstly it will please their wives, and secondly these goods can easily be turned into cash quite easily
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household</th>
<th>1-2</th>
<th>3-4</th>
<th>5-6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Occupation**

- Average number of column-family in household according to occupation

**Table XVI**
for whenever they need money they can easily go to the pawnshops
and pawn their jewelry in return for cash.

In answering to the writer's questions regarding their
jewelry most of them admitted that many of the articles in question
are in the pawnshops at that time. They explained that for the
last one and one half years prior to the interview, the fishermen
in this region were experiencing bad catches, hence they were
gaining very little income. Sometimes for days in the same month
the fishermen came home bare-handed. So the only way to get money
to pay for their daily expenses is to pawn all their jewelry goods.
The fishermen were really hard pressed during this one and the
half years and those who have something to do with fishing industry
too were affected by this depression. The porters and the Chinese
indians too were affected but because they had sufficient reserves
to carry them through this depression they were able to survive
without resorting to pawning their jewelry.

There is a period in the year in which the fishermen in
this region cannot go to fish at all. This is during the period
of the North East Monsoon known to the fishermen here as the 'Koila
Kutep Kala'. This period usually takes place between the month
of December to the month of February in the following year. During
these three months the fishermen do not fish at all and they have
to live on their savings. They cannot go into any other occupations
because they lack other skills and they cannot grow vegetables
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<th>Date</th>
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<th>Head's Case of Cold</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>7.0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table II**

To obtain the number of cases accepted by hospital or other institution: 

\[ \text{Number of Cold Cases} = \frac{\text{Total No. of Head's Case of Cold} - \text{Total No. of Head Request}}{\text{Grand Total}} \]
because they do not have the necessary pieces of lands to plant
them on. The lands surrounding their houses are all sandy soils.

It had been a practice in the past for these fishermen
to obtain credits in advance from the Chinese Teoknys during this
'closed season' on the agreement that the fishermen in return will
sell all their fish to the same Teoknys in future. After many of
such transactions have been carried out by the two parties the
fisherman would be at the end heavily indebted to the Teoknys.

But now with the existence of their Co-operative Society in this
village the fishermen who are members of the Society no longer
borrow money from the Teoknys, for they now can obtain credits
from their own Co-operative Society which provides loans in
advance to them. But this does not end their indebtedness. Before
the fishermen were indebted to the Teoknys but now they are being
indebted to their Co-operative Society, for many of them who have
borrowed money from the Society have not settled their accounts
yet. Some of these loans have long been overdue.

Table XXXIII and XXXIV facing page 31. Tables XIV and XVI
facing page 32. On the opposite page

Table XXXV and XXXVI facing page 33. Tables XIV and XVI
facing page 34. Show us the
distribution of the five different kinds of jewelry goods owned
by the women in this village. Here again we find that those of
the higher income groups will have more of each kind of these goods.

In some households of the nuka-nuka and the handliners, the rubber
tappers and the joragans there are only two or three of the five
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>17</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>15</th>
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<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
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<th>2</th>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notation:**
- **Total:** The sum of the values in each row.
- **Average:** The mean of the values in each row.
- **Occupation:** The classification of the values in each row.
items. For example the gold pendants are owned by women of
a certain section only as shown in Table XXVII facing page 34.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>6</th>
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<th>1</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Field Notes:**
- **Fees:**
  - **C.P.:**
  - **D.C.:**
- **Dependents:**
  - **B.**
  - **C.**
- **Income:**
  - **B.**
  - **C.**
- **Household:**
  - **Head of Family**
  - **Head of Household**

**Table Title:**
- **AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILD BEDS ACCORDING TO TABLE XXX**