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THE EVOLUTION OF SAMUDRA THEERA MATSYA KARMIKULA UNION - AN OVERVIEW.



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Area & Community Profile :

Andhra Pradesh has three fishery zones and the south zone extends from Pulicat lake (Tamil Nadu border) to the Suryalanka beach in the Bapatla mandal of Guntur District. The South zone comprises of the districts of Nellore, Prakasam and part of Guntur District and has an approximately coastline of 300 kms. This zone is ecologically an extension of the Madras Coast or 'Coromandel Coast' which starts from Calimere in the Tanjavur District of Tamil Nadu. It is essentially an open surf beaten coast with just few river mouths. The open beach is inhospitable to almost all crafts.

While dominant fishing community in the southern zone is the Pattapu caste, who have migrated from Tamil Nadu a few centuries back, they co-exist with the Palle fishermen who have adopted many features of the Pattapu community including their fishing technology.

Problems & Issues :

The marine fisherfolk still happens to be the exploited segments in the area. The irony of the situation is such that the fishermen go into the deep sea to catch fish, risking everything only to dispose the catch to the exploitative middlemen at abysmally low prices, which does not even ensure the fishermen a basic livelihood. The traditional fishermen have been in this line for many generations and are still below the poverty line, while the middlemen in a short span of time are accumulating seriously much more than they deserve. The reason for exploitation is that the middlemen used to advance loan for the purchase of fishing crafts and gears. The crafts and gears are replaced periodically. Hence the fisherfolk are compelled to depend on some financial institutions to avail loans. It is an irony that the banking institutions are not giving loan nowadays as few fisherfolk have availed loan and not repayed the same. The cooperatives are also not having funds as loan repayment is improper.

Due to depletion (as datas show that the fish landing hit a peak in 1975 with 1.16 lakhs tonnes in A.P and then there is sharp decline) in fish resources. Utilisation of hi-tech crafts and gears, seasonal profession and lack of marketing skills, the traditional fishermen fall easy prey to the shrewd money lenders/middlemen. Due to fluctuating income and steady inevitable expenditures, they are compelled to take loans from the money lenders, both for consumption and productive purposes like purchase of nets, catamarans, etc. While paying heavy interest rates on one side they are compelled to sell the catch to these middlemen at low rates.

The motorisation of traditional crafts has brought change in the fish landing but due to lack of technical knowhow and lack of spare parts for the motors, the local mechanics exploit the marginal fishermen. Owing to the high debt burden and low returns the traditional fishermen have fallen into the vicious cycle of debt-dependence-exploitation and poverty, which has brought their development to a stand still. Further adding the magnitude of the problem, the Government is not announcing the daily rates of market valuable fishes. Fishing activity is also seasonal in this area and hence the fisherfolk are compelled to depend on the middlemen for lean season loans.

Eventhough, small quantum of fish is marketed by the women in the local markets, the income is low due to competition among themselves and lack of organised effort. The exclusive dependence of the fishermen on the marine catch (primary produce) and the lack of alternate income among the fishing communities, has increased their vulnerability to the exploitative middlemen.

The perishability of the commodity heightened in the absence of access to appropriate processing and storage techniques and the lack of alternate organised marketing channels has contributed much to their predicament, compelling them to dispose off the catch immediately, diminishing their bargaining power, disproportionately.

Despite the travails of the fishermen in profitable selling their catch there are various other externally imposed problems destroying their livelihood systems. The trawlers of the advantaged businessmen fish near the coast (Potential Zone) frequently, destroying the nets of the traditional fishermen and dragging away even the seedlings, affecting resource renewability adversely while upsetting the marine eco balance. The main reason for trawler invasion in the coastal resource zone is due to the lack of implementation of Marine Regulation Act. The depletion of mangrove forests in the coast due to intensive shrimp culture has affected the regeneration of marine resources. Shrimp farms have also affected the marginal salt farm workers, as many salt farms are converted into shrimp ponds. Lack of environmental knowledge has resulted in the depletion of mangrove resources which has spoiled the spawning of Olive Ridley and various other flora and fauna. The coastal land, sri krishna bhoomi, even in the hands of forest department, is devoid of vegetation, increasing the vulnerability of the coastal hamlets to cyclones, tidal waves, etc. Due to lack of implementation of the CRZ Bill, many shrimp ponds are constructed along the coastal belt which inturn pollutes the marine eco system. Draining of pollutants from industries has affected the regeneration of fish resources. Violations of CRZ has affected the green belt into promotion of shrimp ponds. Eventhough there are certain legislations for the protection of traditional fishermen like Marine Regulation Act and Acqua Culture Bill, the implementation of these Acts is not effective due to lack of People's participation at wider level.

Eventhough there are Government Welfare Measures for the benefit of the Traditional Fishermen, many of them do not have access to them.

The fishermen depend on agriculture during lean seasons and cultivate raggi and ground nut in sandy soil. For the sake of getting more profits, they use inorganic pesticides and fertilisers which has depleted the natural nutrient of the soil. Monoculture is practised which has resulted in the decrease of soil nutrition. There is every possibility of these inorganic compounds to enter the food chain of human beings. Also these compounds enter the sea through canals and streams and inturn affects the micro organisms in the sea. Lack of knowledge on eco friendly measures has lead to destruction of coastal eco system. For the sake of timber, vast land of cassuarina near the coastal area are wiped out which has resulted in soil errosion. Usage of bore wells has resulted in depletion of underground water table and also seepage of saline water to underground water table. Lack of soil and moisture conservation techniques has added magnitude to this problem.

Eventhough the Government comes out with various developmental schemes, there is every possibility of diversion to other areas due to political influences. Hence these villages do lack basic needs which serve as an axe for the development of the community.

The concept of Gender equity is less observed within the fisherfolk community. The women plays a major role in managing the household and the children and participating in cash income generating activities. Women are also involved as labourers in agricultural and salt farm works. Getting drinking water and collectig firewood are crucial activities done by the fisherwomen. Women do not have much role in the village level decision making and politics. Regarding self image, most of the fisher women are not able understand the changes in values, ideas and attitudes on gender roles, division of labour and cultural restrictions regarding mobility.

Activities/Interventions of Samudra Theera Matsya Karmikula Union :

Prakasam and Nellore Districts belongs to the Pattapu and Pallekaru communities. Totally there are approximately 175 fishermen villages and hamlets with a population of about 1.5 lakhs in these two districts. They do have a traditional leadership system called the "Kapu System". Though hereditary in nature, these traditional village leaders play the role of decision makers and lead the community towards betterment. It has been felt to organise the fisherfolk community through the traditional leaders to take on the responsibility to organise themselves at macro level, so that the unionisation can pave way for self reliancy of the fisherfolk community.

In the month of March 1976, the Office bearers of the Youth Sangam from Prakasam District went on one week exposure (11.03.1976 to 15.03.1976) trip to Kerala and Tamil Nadu to study the development interventions of fisherfolk community in these states. The salient features observed in these states are,

- If a fishermen die while fishing in the sea, the Government is providing Rs.1,00,000/- as welfare measure for the family.
- The fishermen who have crossed 60 years, is being paid Rs.120/- as pension amount by the Government.
- The Government is providing Rs.36,000/- for housing programme to the fisherfolk community.
- Under lean season scheme, each active fishermen has to save Rs.45/- per month and they should save the amount for 8 months. The total amount save by each member will be Rs.360/-. For the lean season months (4 months), the State Government will provide a matching amount of Rs.360/- and the Central Government will provide Rs.360/- along with the individual savings of the fishermen. Hence a total Rs.1080/- will be paid as lean season compensation amount.
- In 1980, Marine Regulation Act (MRA) was implemented in Kerala State. In Tamil Nadu MRA was implemented in 1983. A team of Coast Guard will be involved in monitoring the trawling. If the trawlers violates the MRA, then the trawler will be fined Rs.3000/-. If a trawlers is fined 3 times in a season, then the lisenche of the trawlers will be cancelled for fishing for 6 months in the area. The Coast Guards and MRA monitoring is in the control of A.D.Fisheries.
- The Registration fees for traditional craft is Rs.3/- for each year. The Government will provide lisenche along with an identity card. If any damages occurs for the crafts during cyclones, the Government will provide compensation for repairing the same.
- The Government policy is 4000 housing for the fishermen communities for each year.
- Diesel will be provided to the fishermen in a subsidiary rate.
- Open auction will be followed in marketing the fish which inturn minimises middlemen interventions.

After realising the development interventions in other states, the youth members organised a meeting at Kanyakumari and compared the differences in the policies of A.P. Government. They felt the need for collective bargaining power and planned to form a union for the fisherfolk community. To educate the fisherfolk villages in Prakasam District regarding the need for unionisation, the Youth members planned for a cycle rally and to give a wide publicity planned for a press meet in Kanyakumari meeting itself. After returning from the trip, the Youth members organised a press meet on 16.03.1996 and highlighted the difference in policies towards the fisherfolk community development in Andhra Pradesh with that of other states. In the month of April 1996, the youth members started the cycle rally from Gudlur mandal on 3.4.1996 and ended their rally at Chirala on 13.4.1999. In every village the youth members organised mass meetings and expressed the need to organise the community at macro level. They also discussed the matter with the traditional leadership in the villages. As artisanal fishing is dominant in Prakasam and Nellore Districts, the kapus suggested the youth to form a union covering these two states. They also planned to organise a traditional meeting regarding the unionisation process.

In view to this, a convention for the kapus was organised on 24.07.96 more or less to provide a common ground for the kapus of Nellore and Prakasam Districts to meet, discuss and formulate strategies towards their unionisation process. Almost 159 kapus from 2 Districts were enrolled for the meeting. Mr.Siva Sankar convened the programme and self introduction of kapus were made. Then, Mr.Henry Thomas explained that the havoc being created by the trawlers along the coastline in the lives of marginal fisherfolk and the lack of an agency to implement the Fisheries Regulation Act in the A.P. coastline adds magnitude to this trawler issue. He also narrated how the shrimp industry is polluting the coastal land and distrupts the marine eco system.

After highlighting the problems and issues the entire session was handed over to the kapus to discuss about their problems and in planning the strategies for unionisation. The kapus have also discussed the following points.

- * To pressurise the government to stop trawling within the 10 k.m.limit.
- * There should not be any caste discriminations among the fisherfolk and emphasis was on united action.
- * To have access on Sri Krishna lands and not to sell lands for shrimp farms.
- * To acquire the survival rights.
- * To allot schedule tribe status to the fishermen community.

Mr.Vivekanandan, a guest speaker from South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies, Trivandrum highlighted the situation in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. He also explained the achievements of the fisherfolk union in Kerala. They are,

- * Prevention of trawling during the months of June, July and August which are the spawning seasons.
- * Prevention of night time trawling to protect the crafts and gears of artisanal fishermen.
- * Trawling to be carried out beyond 20 k.m.limit.
- * Pension for fisherfolk over the age of 60 years.

He told that in Tamil Nadu, the fisherfolk union exists in respect to their caste system and they have also imposed ban on fishing in coastal reserve zone.

The resolutions of the kapu convention are recorded below.

- * Resolved to have a union for the fish workers.
- * Resolved to pressurise for the implementation of Marine Fisheries Regulation Act.
- * Resolved to control the spreading of shrimp culture.
- * Resolved to seek Schedule Tribe identity for the fisherfolk.
- * Resolved to have control on Sri Krishna land.

It was decided to form a fish workers union for the benefit of the marine fish workers from Prakasam and Nellore Districts and a steering committee was formed for each district with representation from each mandal for promoting the process of formation of union in its initial stages. The convention came to an end after electing the mandal representatives. The details of Mandal Secretaries selected are given in Annexure : 1.

The representatives of Prakasam District took the responsibility to campaign for the formation of a trade union in Nellore District and in also co-ordinating the activities. They also planned to organise a meeting for the Kapus on Nellore District in the month of August 1996.

A convention was organised for the kapus of Nellore District as in Ulavapadu on 21.08.1996. Also the mandal representatives of Prakasam District attended the convention. Almost 142 kapus turned up for the convention and Mr.Ramalingam of Kothapatnam Mandal Secretary welcomed the participants. Then Mr.Madhava Reddy explained the problems and issues faced by the fisherfolk of A.P. and emphasised the need to have a trade union as in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Then, Mr.Sundaraiah of Pullicat Lake Fishermen Welfare Association expressed the need for unionisation to fight for the rights of the fisherfolk in Southern Districts of A.P.

The traditional leaders discussed the following points in the meeting.

- * Right to live with humanitarian values.
- * Revitalising of fishermen co-operatives.
- * Solving the fisherfolk Problems by united action.

The kapus elected 5 representative for five mandals and fixed the dates to elect representatives for the other 5 mandals at a later stage. The kapus fixed a membership fee of Rs.2/- as resource mobilisation for the trade union.

Elected mandal level representatives of Prakasam and Nellore Districts conducted mandalwise elections in the rest of the five mandals in Nellore district in the month of September 1996.

A meeting for the elected Mandal Secretaries was organised on 15.09.1996 at Kavali. This meeting was considered as the crucial one as the mandal representatives from Nellore and Prakasam Districts attended the same. Other than the elected representatives large number of fish workers, gathered and Mr.Babji welcomed the participants and explained the concepts of trade union. Then, the representatives were elected for constituting the Executive Body for their union. They have also elected two members from each districts as convenors to co-ordinate the activities of Trade Union. The elected Executive Body members and District level Convenors are also given in Annexure : 2.

The meeting came to an end after resolving to register the union as a Trade Union at Guntur on 16.10.96 and to have a mass meeting later by inviting eminent trade union leaders from Kerala and Tamil Nadu to share their experiences.

As a result of the meeting of kapus from Prakasam and Nellore Districts, the union byelaws were prepared and Mr.Ramalingam met the Registrar at Guntur. The Registrar delayed the registration process and he asked Mr.Ramalingam that he wants to meet few of the union members. From Kothapatnam 6 members, 2 members from Pinnivariipalem, 2 members from Rajupalem Pedapalem and 2 members from Madanuru Pedapalem along with the President met the Registrar at Guntur. They explained the concepts of the union to the registrar. Hence the 'The Samudratheera Matsya karimukula Union' was registered on 31st March 1997 (C-2017). But in the intervening period the representatives of the Union visited all the villages of Prakasam and Nellore Districts. During the village visit, the role of the union was discussed with the village elders. The villagers were told to collect the membership fee of Rs.2/- and annual subscription of Rs.12 @ Rs.1/- p.m. In 1997 a total sum of Rs.53000/- has been collected and deposited in The Federal Bank A/c No.920 at Ongole.

On 2nd and 3rd of April 1997, a meeting was organised by the Union leaders of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and in their meeting they discussed that a new fisherfolk union was also formed in A.P. and they planned to extend their cooperation to the new union at A.P. In the first week of April 1997, the Trade Union president Mr.Ramalingam attended a conference organised by the NFF at Nagapatnam.

The call to campaign against Industrial shrimp culture was given in this meeting and it was decided to observe April 21st as All India Bandh. Mr. Harekrishna Debnath visited Ongole on the 6th of April and organised a press meet. In the press conference he announced that a nation wide Dharna would be observed by the fisherfolk on April 21st to ban shrimp culture in the Coastal Districts. 1500 posters were printed by well wishers of the union and dispatched to different centres. These posters highlighted the dangers posed by the Aqua Culture Farms.

The union president and others toured Prakasam and Nellore Districts and covered 19 mandals with fisherfolk hamlets and conveyed the message to participate in the Nation wide Bandh.

A mass meeting was organised on the second week of April at the town hall Nellore to acquaint the fisherfolk community leaders for the need to implement the CRZ restrictions imposed by the Supreme Court. In spite of the hectic campaign, almost 450 fisherfolk from Prakasam and Nellore Districts participated in the campaign. They paraded silently through the streets of Nellore holding aloft placards with slogans. They finally met the District Collector and submitted memorandum calling upon the authorities to implement the supreme court decision.

In the second week of May, the union members met at Nellore to plan for the activities to be undertaken. The Executive Body gave main thrust to collect the membership fee. The President informed the Executive Body members about the meeting to be held by the NFF at Delhi on 24th and 25th of May. The President and Secretary of the Union participated in the NFF meeting at Delhi. Mr. Thomas Kocherry informed the participants regarding their decision to form the World Forum of Fish harvesters and fish workers in the month of November 1997. He called upon the various unions to raise contributions from the fisherfolk to meet the expenditures. It was decided that the NFF leaders would visit Ongole in July 1997 to discuss the problems of fisherfolk in Nellore and Prakasam Districts and to work out a collective action plan.

In the month of June 1997, the leaders of the union and other federations of fisherfolk sanghas participated in an exposure visit to Kerala and Tamilnadu. They visited Madras, Kanyakumari, Manakudi, Kovalam, Thutoor, Trivandram etc. They met leaders of the unions and societies. They discussed the development interventions in those states. They later convened a meeting at Nellore so that the executive body could elect 5 representatives to the NFF. The details of elected representative for the NFF are given in Annexure : 3.

On 21.6.97 the Chief Minister of A.P. visited Ongole. Leaders of the Trade Union met him and submitted a memorandum calling upon him to implement CRZ Act, the Marine Regulations Act of A.P and also to include the fisherfolk community in the list of Schedule Tribes.

During the month of June 1997, the leaders of the union visited villages in Ongole, Naguluppapadu, Chinaganjam, Vetapalem, Chirala Mandals and after appointing village secretaries issued receipt book to enroll members in the union.

Since the NFF leaders were planned to visit Ongole in July 1997, the union leaders visited the fisherfolk villages all over the two districts. From village to village they held discussion about the various problems faced by the fisherfolk community. Pamphlets describing the existing conditions all over the world and the need for the World Forum for Fishworkers were discussed in every village. They were asked to donate Rs.100/- per village or whatever they could collect towards fund raising for the WFF. The village secretaries were instructed to bring membership amount collected from the villages to Ongole on the 20.07.1997. Fr.Thomas Kochery, Mr.Pinto, Mr.Patel and Mr.Debnath came to Ongole on the 20.07.1997. Nearly 1000 fisherfolk leaders and members of Mahila Sangams gathered at the I.M.A.Hall, Ongole. They participated enthusiastically in the meeting. They donated Rs.5000/- as their share to meet the expenses of the W.F.F. Many women members joined the union and promised to participate in all the struggles of the union. A press conference was addressed by the NFF & Union Leaders. The call to observe August 15th as a Anti Aqua Day was given by the NFF Leaders. They said that they would resort to direct action of the Government for not implementing the Supreme Courts decision.

In the month of August 1997, the President, General Secretary and others decided to start the Anti Aqua Campaign. Direct action programme by Planting of the National flag around the Acqua farms and destroying the bunds were planned. They decided to implement this action at Pottisubbaiahpaalem in Vetapalem Mandal. The fishermen of Katarivaripalem and a few leaders of other fisherfolk villages marched on the Aqua farms shouting slogans against shrimp culture, planted national flags around the farm and destroyed a few bunds.

In the month of September 1997, one person from the union went to Kerala to observe the working of SIFFS. Training camps were organised by the Union and issues relating to the M.R.ACT, CRZ ACT etc. were dealt for the Mandal level Secretaries.

In the month of October 24th and 25th of 1997, the union organised a training on the problems related to lack of Marine Regulation Action and actions towards implementing the same. Many union leaders from Nellore and Prakasam Districts attended this programme. The Public Prosecutor was involved in the training to explain the legal systems. Detailed classes were conducted to explain the various implications. After elaborate discussion, the union membes decided to prepare separate memorandums to the Chief Minister, Agriculture Minister, MLAs, MPs, and Revenue Department Officials. It was also decided to call for a press conference.

On the 25th of October a press conference was arranged. The President, Vice president, General Secretary and other Executive Body members addressed this conference. They explained about the depletion of Marine Resources, loss of livelihood, displacement of fisherfolk community etc.

The Governments step towards neglecting a sector which brings in many crores of foreign exchange was highlighted. The press was called upon to give wide publicity to these issues. The local "Siti Cable" unit gave a very detailed coverage on the T.V. The memorandums were sent by Registered post to the various Ministers and MPs etc. The union leaders met the local officials and the memorandum were handed the over to them. The Assistant Director of Fisheries promised to forward the memorandum to the Commissioner of Fisheries.

The Andhra Pradesh assembly was scheduled to meet in Hydereabad on the 17th of November for the winter sessions. During the discussion of the union leaders in October it was decided that a group of leaders should go over to Hyderabad, meet the opposition party members and impress upon them the need for immediate implementation of the M.R.ACT. Mr.Ramalingam, Mr.P.Ramulu and Mr.V.Musalaiah were deputed to attend the work. They went to Hyderabad on 12.11.1997. They met many BJP and other opposition party leaders. Mr.Ch.Vidyasagar Rao the floor leader assured the team that they would definitely introduce this during the session. The Kandukur MLA, Mr.Sivaram personally met the Chief Minister and handed over the memorandum to him. The union president Mr.Ramalingam addressed a press conference at Kothapatnam on 13th November 1997. He narrated how the factory trawlers were pushing the ordinary fisherfolk out of the sea, while industrial aqua culture was denying them place on the land. The greed for quick gains was destroying nature. He described how it was necessary for fisherfolk all over the world to unitedly fight this threat.

Mr.Ramalingam who was invited as a delegate to the W.F.F., attended the WFF meeting from 18th to 21st of November. He prepared a detailed report about WFF and it was circulated to all the fisherfolk villages in Prakasam and Nellore Districts.

The annual General Body meeting of the NFF was held in Bombay from 6.12.'97 to 8.12.'97. Mr.Ramalingam and Mr.Musalaiah attended the General Body meeting of NFF on behalf of Prakasam and Nellore District Fisherfolk Union. They presented a report of Samudra Theera Matsya Karmikula Union activities. Later on the NFF has taken the following decisions which were considered as main agenda of the Prakasam and Nellore District Fisherfolk Union.

- Make an election demand demanding a ban on bottom trawl fishing in the territorial water (22 Km) or 50 metres depth whichever is farthest, except in Maharashtra where the existing Marine Regulation should be implemented exempting Sindudurg where upto 20 fathoms will be reserved for artisanal sector.

- Demanding a monsoon trawl ban on bottom trawling extending from Gujarat to Rameshwaram from June 15th to August 15th and from Rameshwaram to West Bengal from September 1st to October 30th. Followup action should be taken to see these demands becoming a central notification prior to the monsoon.
- It was decided to make this an election demand, the need to see that the savings cum relief scheme be reinstated in the National level. It was stated that the withdrawal of subsidies is one of the structural adjustments and should be fought.
- An indefinite dharna will be launched on 01.07.1998 in all state capitals with only one demand : Implement the savings cum relief scheme for all fishermen and women and inland fishworkers in the coastal states.

The Action Committee to Coordinate this campaign comprised of Mr. Harikrishna, Mr. T. Peter, Mr. Peter Das, Mr. P. Ramalingam, Mr. P. V. Kocheri, Ms. A. Alleya, Ms. Purnima Meher, Ms. Sita Kar and Ms. Manali Shah was formed.

In the month of May 1998, the Mechanised Boat Workers Union members decided to demand an increase of payment, and as a part of their strategy they decided to abstain from work until their demands were met. They are being paid 15% of the profit earned by each boat every month. Now they have kept their demand to increase the wage by 18% of the profit from each boat every month.

BACKGROUND :

There are three major ports from where mechanised fishing boats operate in Prakasam and Nellore Districts. They are Nizampatnam in Guntur Dist., Bandar or Machilipatnam in Krishna Dist. and Muthukur in Nellore District. Also in Vodarevu of Chirala, Prakasam District there is one minor port. All the boat operators of these areas have their own associations, and based upon certain agreements employ labour on their boats.

TERMS AND CONDITION OF NIZAMPATNAM BOAT OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

1. The workers are not paid any salary on a regular basis.
2. They will be provided food and water whenever they go to sea, and will be responsible for the boat and catches and have to undertake all necessary action to safe-guard the same.
3. The catches are to be weighed, packed and despatched to the exporters who will note down the purchase price and total weight of the catch (the boats are on an average stay at sea for 4 days a week). At the end of the month, boat owners deduct the expenses incurred and pay the driver 18% of the total profit which is shared among the workers.
4. All the bycatch fish which are dried on the roof of the boats are also sold and the money is added to the earnings. No worker is allowed to take any fish for personal consumption.
5. All live brooder prawns (normally sold at approx. Rs. 8000/-) are sold to hatcheries and the money thus derived is also added to the net earning and paid to the workers.

6. The driver who is the "team leader" deducts part of each workers earning towards repayment of loan taken from the driver.
7. The boat owners have to bear all other costs like diesel, grease, repairs & replacement of nets etc. and cannot demand any payment from the workers to meet these expenses or for damages caused during normal operations.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF MACHILIPATNAM MECHANISED BOATS OPERATORS

1. The workers are not paid any salary on a regular basis.
2. They will be provided food and water whenever they go to sea, and will be responsible for the boat and catches and has to undertake all necessary action to safe guard the same.
3. The catches are to be weighed packed and dispatched to the exporters who will note down the purchase price and total weight of the catch (the boats on an average stay at sea for 4 days a week). At the end of the month, boat owners deduct the expenses incurred and pay the driver 15% of the total profit which is shared among the workers.
4. All fish that are dried during the catch at sea are shared equally by the owners and workers, after the workers are allowed to take a small quantity for personal consumption.
5. Brooder prawns are sold to local hatcheries and 17% of the earnings are given to the workers immediately.
6. The driver who is the "team leader" deducts part of each workers earning towards repayment of the loan taken from the driver.
7. The boat owners have to bear all other costs like diesel, grease, repairs & replacement of nets etc. and cannot demand any payment from the workers to meet these expenses or for damages caused during normal operations.

* Note : Drinking water is purchased at Rs.10 per 100 liter can and nearly 10-20 cans are provided to the workers by the owners at their own (owners) cost.

It was reported here that every boat pays Rs.50/- per trip to the Mechanised Boat Workers Association (on an average each boat pay Rs.200/- p.m. to the association). Unfortunately the Association President who does not belong to the fishermen community is alleged to have collected large amounts earlier towards construction of Association Office buildings etc. and for the welfare of the fisherfolk, has not undertaken any of the promised works.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF MUTHUKOOR BASIN PORT

The Muthukur port follows the Machilipatnam port terms and conditions and implement any changes that are agreed upon by the Machilipatnam Port.

In the case of Kakinada and Vishakapatnam port the terms & conditions, are not studied. Moreover the above details are gleaned from the discussion with different groups of Machilipatnam workers and owners. All the problems appear to stem from the fact that the President of the Machilipatnam Boat Workers Association has motivated the workers to demand for an increased percentage.

The pattapu fishermen who are workers in Machilipatnam have not pressed for increased shares, but the workers of Muthukoor Basin who hail from Thatichetlapalem in Nellore District have taken up this issue.

All the boat owners of Thatichetlapalem of Nellore District earlier worked as drivers in Machilipatnam. They have now purchased a few old mechanised boats and some have constructed new boats. Totally there are 26 mechanised boats in Thatichetlapalem and when their workers demanded more shares, they refused to pay the increased 3% claiming that if they paid more to their workers they would not be allowed as association members in Muthukoor or Machilipatnam.

The workers of the village approached their traditional leaders "The Kapus" and requested them to do justice. The kapus said that no one should go for work, until their demands were met. Some workers employed on the mechanised boats went for fishing for Muthukur based owners and who do not belong to the striking group, were beaten up, and also prevented from going for work.

At this stage the boat owners of Thatichetlapalem approached the villagers of Isukapalli Pattapupalem (a major fisherfolk village in Nellore District) and requested them to arbitrate and also allegedly promised to pay Rs.5000/- per boat (for the 26 boats there) if the ban by the traditional leaders was lifted. The lure of money is reported to have caused the Isukapalli villagers to decide to suppress the demands of the workers by resorting to force. They were aided and abetted by Pathapalem villagers.

Towards the middle of June 1998, a meeting was arranged by the village elders at Thatichetlapalem. Tempers flared and ignited with Isukapalli and Pathapalem villagers who were armed with spears, sickles, knives and iron rods attacked the other villagers. (Totally there are 8 villages in this mandal). They injured many people not even sparing women, children and aged people.

After driving the villagers far from their home a group of 4 attackers stopped at a well to drink water. Another group which was hiding in the bushes nearly stealthily stole the weapons of the attackers and in turn caused them grievous injuries resulting in the death of one person. The police stepped in and arrested more than 50 persons. The prevailing tension caused many people to flee their homes.

Some people who had sought refuge in Thummalapenta village of Kavali mandal approached the "Kapus" of thummalapenta and asked them to mediate, to bring about peace. The Thummalapenta kapu sent messages to the kapus of all pattapu villages of Nellore and Prakasam requesting them to meet on the 25.06.1998 at Chakicherla Pattapalem of Prakasam District. Most of the kapus assembled there to ponder about the issue. At this point another controversy arose.

PAST HISTORY :

(In 1994 there was an issue regarding an M.L.A. (Mr.B.Balaih) whose jetty to pump in sea-water for his shrimp farms was attacked and demolished by fishermen of Prakasam District. These fishermen were supported by the fishermen of Chirala, Vetapalem, Chinnaganjam Mandals under the leadership of Katarivaripalem, which is the largest village of these mandals. Earlier Kataripalem had imposed a ban on trapping of wild shrimp fry as it was depleting marine resources. The M.L.A. and his sons managed to get the "Thalagara Kapu" the traditional leader of 24 villages, over to their side, by plying him with large quantities of liquor and plenty of money. He inturn managed the Chakicherla Kapu. In the community meeting that followed, the MLA agreed to pay some compensation to the villagers who had destroyed his jetty, and agreed to withdraw the police cases. It was decided to lift the ban on trapping of wild shrimp seed and finally it was decided that here-after every village should solve its own problems and not to call for the traditional community get-together. If at all any get together was required it should be at Mandal level or District level only.

The arbitrary manner in which the ban on trapping of wild shrimp hurt the feelings of Katarivaripalem elders. The decisions to solve each villages by itself or at the district level in effect had divided the pattapu community into fragments).

On 25.06.1998, the kapus who convened at Chakicherla raised this issue. They questioned the Thalagara Kapu and the Chakicherla kapu why they at present felt it essential to once again call for a traditional meet after being the agents of destruction. The kapus later all agreed to lay earlier mistakes aside and that the need of the hour was to once again revive the traditional leadership. They decided to meet at Thummalapenta on the 27.06.1998 to hear the problems of the Thatichetlapalem villagers and the Isukapalli Villagers regarding the riot. The members of union attended the meeting.

On June 27th a meeting was organised at Thummalapenta. The kapus of nearly 100 villages attended the meeting, but the kapus of Isukapalli and Pathapalem did not attend. The elders who were assembled there deputed a team to go over to Isukapalli and Patha Palem and to persuade them to attend the meeting.

The offended villagers refused to attend, saying that they could not attend the meeting because their leaders were under arrest. Since the offenders were absent, the assembly of elders discussed about the possibility of forcing the two offending villages to surrender. It was decided that it was essential to capture the trawlers based at Muthukur. It was also decided to capture the "Navas" of Pathapalem, Kataripalem, Madanur, Chakicharla and Thummalapenta were chosen to hold the captured boats. (These boats were fishing using other workers). As a move, 27 boats were captured at Chakicherla. But in a way this did not bear the desired result because of the following reasons.

1. The decision to capture boats being an "open secret" made most of the Muthukur based boats to stay at anchor (This was proven by the fact that only 2 Muthukuru based boats were seized and that too they did not belong to the pattapu owners. Only 1 Nava belonging to Pathapalem was captured).
2. The task of capturing boats became an economic activity for all the villagers, because they were promised 50% of what ever fine was levied on the boat owners. This has led to indiscriminate capture of boats. This is borne out by the fact that most of the boats captured belonged to Madras, Machilipatnam and Nizampatnam and only 2 from Muthukur.

The Chakicharla kapus sent messages to all the other kapus to be present on the 4th of July 1978 to decide the problem. Around 80 kapus were present. They decided the following.

DEMARKING OF SPECIFIC AREA FOR TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN

In recent times it has become customary for trawlers to trawl just 500 mts from the shore line. This in addition to damaging craft and gear of the traditional fishermen also depletes the resources. Though the A.P Govt. has formulated the Marine Regulation Act in 1994 they have yet to implement the law. Mr. Ramalingam, President of Samudra Theera Matsya Karmikula Union read out the salient features of the M.R. Act and also narrated the different regulations of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa etc. Finally the Boat owners agreed to impose a temporary limit of 5 k.m, untill the M.R. Act be imposed by the Govt. The Boat owners agreed to accept any punishment imposed by the fishefolk on anyone breaking this rule. The kapus fined them Rs. 5000/- per captured boats and allowed them to take away their craft. As the villagers had earlier permitted the workers to dispose their catches locally the Boat owners paid their fines and were allowed to go.

In the month of June, the matter of lean season payment was discussed with A.D. Fisheries of Prakasam District. He told that Central Government is not paying the matching amount. Regarding this matter, the union members wrote a letter to NFF to clarify the matter. The NFF took enquired this matter with the Government Sector and Mr. Krishnamurthy, Fisheries Commissioner

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wrote letter to NFF stating that Government is not having restrictions to pay lean season amount to the fisherfolk in Andhra Pradesh. NFF sent a copy of Commissioner letter to the Union on 30.6.1998.

A meeting regarding the dispute of trawling was organised on 10.7.98 Meeting at P.V.N. Puram, the decisions taken are given below.

1. The traditional leaders should strive to prevent any clashes in their villages. If there is any clash no one is permitted to use any lethal weapons (eg. knives spears, from rods etc.). Any village violating this agreement would be fined Rs. 200000/- and they would be liable to pay the cost of any damages to the injured parties.
2. No one should go to a court of law as the traditional set up have provisions to meet out justice at once.

(The kapus of 85 villages have signed this document and as the majority have signed this, it will become the accepted law of the community).

3. Mr.P.Ramalingam, the President of the Union was deputed to go to Machilipatnam to meet the Boat owners and to discuss the following.
 - a. Mechanised boats to operate at least 5.km away from the shore untill the M.R. Act is implemented by Govt.of A.P.
 - b. Discuss with Boat owners and try to secure at least a marginal increase in percentage paid to the Boat workers.

On July 11 of 1998, Mr.P.Ramalingam, President Samudra Theera Matsya Karmikula Union forwarded the agendas of the kapu proceedings to the President of Machilipatnam Boat Owners Association and dispatched them by hand because of the postal strike.

On July 15th of 1998, Mr.Ramalingam, President of the Union reached Machilipatnam. It was learnt that the messenger with his letter had not reached, hence it was not possible to convene a meeting of the boat owners.

But during the discussion with the president of the boat owners association it was decided to

1. Convene a meeting on 25.7.98 at Machilipatnam.
2. Fix a temporary limit for mechanised craft.
3. If the majority of boat owners agreed, a small raise could be worked out.

MEETING WITH BOAT OWNERS OF MACHILIPATNAM

Mr.P.Ramalingam went to Machilipatnam on the 25th of July 1998 and met the boat owners. The boat owners refused to enhance the commission being payed at present. They said the Vishakapatnam port was paying 10% of the catch while Kakinada was paying 12%, whereas the Laskars of Machilipatnam are being paid 15%. This is in addition to the workers being provided with all their requirements from tooth brush & paste onwards to food when they go to sea. The workers are reported to be earning around Rs.4500/- to Rs.5000/- p.m.

In addition to this they get 50% of all the fish dried on the roof and 17% of the price of brooder prawns (which sell around Rs.8000/- per kg). It was reported that some boatowners have borrowed nearly 2 lakh rupees from their workers and will shortly be forced to hand over their trawlers to the workers.

OBSERVATIONS :

As reported earlier the trawler workers have a union which is being headed by a non fisherman. This union has an earning of nearly Rs.90,000/-, because there are 300 trawler each employing 6-8 workers inclusive, of the driver. The worker pay Rs.50/- per trip and in a month they make 6 trips and pay Rs.300/- to their union. The President takes a salary of Rs.5000/- p.m. and three other of his appointees are paid Rs.3500/- each. They also take a substantial amount towards rent of the premises. He is also reported to have paid Rs.1350 in the name of each worker and placed it in an F.D. for a period of 20 years. It was not possible to find out more details like how many fixed deposits were paid, not one of the workers seemed to have any idea.

There is also a local fishermen village nearer to this port. If these workers who are from the pattapu caste and the pallikar villagers were to unite and elect the executive body from among themselves, they could easily have a more powerful bargaining platform. This is borne out by fact that in the past, these villages had tied steel cables across the mouth of the channel and stopped all trawlers from leaving or entering the port until their demands were met. Right now the president of the Trawler Workers Association who is a S.C.Candidate and is supposed to be related to the Local M.P., the migrant fishermen do not want any trouble.

The pattapu kapus of more than 85 villages had requested the trawlers to stay at least 5 km away from the shore line. The trawler operators said that except in Nellore and Prakasam Districts, no where else this problem arose. This was due to the fact that Nellore and Prakasam fishermen are much aware of the Marine Regulation Act.

Hence, they told that the boat owners had decided to stop fishing down south in Nellore & Prakasam. They said that they would take written commitments from their employees which would hold them responsible if they were captured in Nellore or Prakasam and would have to pay what ever damages that were incurred.

Union emphasis that the only solution possible is to bring pressure upon the A.P.Govt to implement the Marine Regulation Act.

On 23rd July of 1998, Mr.K.Ramalingam and the few of the Union mandal Secretaries visited Krishnapatnam, Basinpatnam and Chinna Arakadu. They met the concerned community leaders and the presidents of different fishermen cooperative societies. They gave them the application forms to be submitted to the commissioner of fisheries regarding the subsidy cum savings schemes to be implemented this year onwards.

They arranged for a mandal level meeting to elect village secretaries and the mandal representatives. Totally there are only four fishermen village in this mandal, namely Krishnapatnam, Pedda Arakkadu, Chinna Arakadu and Nelatoor.

The mandal meeting was attended by about 40 persons of whom 34 paid the membership fee of Rs.14/- and hence a total of Rs.476/- was collected. Since the Nelatoor villagers and Basin villagers were unable to come, it was decided to elect the village Secretary Sri.Mekala Poliah as the Village Secretary of Arakkadu Chinnapalem and Sri Thupil Ramanaiah for Arakadu Peddapalem. The villagers have requested the union leaders to make a second visit to enlist more members and to elect the mandal secretary.

Other matters discussed were,

1. Memorandums to Commissioner of Fisheries regarding savings & subsidy scheme.
2. Petition to Dist.Collectors regarding the implementation of Marine Regulation Act.
3. Training Programme on Union Concepts in September.
4. Local issues and action plans to regulate shrimp farms, depletion of drinking water and salinisation of drinking water.

The Union members visited Vaderevu and met Mr.Bondhi Appa Rao, Village Secretary who gathered about 30 persons of their locality. The Union members explained the saving cum subsidy scheme. It appears that there are about 1000 members in the cooperative society and the relevant addresses were given to them. Regarding enlistment of newmembers, the villagers decided to enroll around 40 persons.

The hazards of the Ship Breaking Yard which was planned to be built in Vadarevu was explained to them. They promised to invite the representatives of the other 4 groups and once again explain about the dangers posed by the ship breaking yard. They all said that it was essential to stop the ship breaking at all costs.

On the next day, Mr. Appa Rao one Mr. Babulu and another leader were present and Mr. Babulu said that the ship breaking yard was essential for the development of the people. He said that nearly 30,000 people would gain employment and the township would also be greatly developed. Mr. Appa Rao told that though many people were convinced that the commissioning of the yard should be stopped, they feared to go against the leaders. The Union visited Ootukurisubbaiahpalem and Pottisubbaiahpalem and organised village meeting. The savings subsidy scheme, Union members and the harmful effects of the ship breaking yard was discussed. The elders decided that 20 members would join the union. Regarding the yard, the elders felt that the leadership of Kataripalem was essential as it was the largest village. They requested the union members to visit once again to conduct meetings at Kataripalem, Rudramambapuram and Ramachandrapuram, which also are the big villages.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh formulated the Marine Regulations Act in 1st April 1994. This law has yet to be implemented. The Government claims that there is a shortage of funds of personal and equipment. Whatever the reason the lacuna created is leading to frequent outbreaks of tension between the traditional fisherfolk and trawler operators.

The Bay of Bengal has fewer quantities of commercial fish, but large shoals of shrimp are available near the shore-line which is relatively shallow. The trawlers which are of late increasing in numbers, have started trawling even 100 mts. from the L.T. Mark, especially at night. They literally mop up the whole area. This effectively means that for the next few days not even a single fish is available for the traditional fishermen.

There are three major areas with ports for trawlers in this region. They are 1) Krishnapatnam Basin 2) Nizampatnam 3) Machilipatnam, covering Nellore, Guntur and Krishna Districts. In addition to these there are Kakinada and Vizag ports. Trawlers based in the above mentioned ports as well as Madras are invading the Prakasam and Nellore District Coastal waters. Owned by wealthy owners and manned by poor fishermen who are paid a percentage of all catches, these trawlers are depleting the commercially valuable marine resources. They are also destroying the eggs, fry and fingerlings of fish varieties. There has been a marked decline of fish catches by the traditional small fisherfolk from 1994 onwards.

With the reduced income, these fishermen who were very tolerant have started to react. There are innumerable cases of traditional fishermen's crafts and gears being damaged by the trawlers. These 'accidents' are sometimes deliberate and as most fisherfolk are illiterate they are unable to note down the registration number etc. of the offenders. When the offenses reach a flash point a few fisherfolk villages get together and capture a few boats and make them to pay large amounts as damages. When the Registration No. etc are known, the fisherfolk go in large numbers to the concerned ports and claim damages.

Ultimately one point that clearly emerges is that the marine resources are dwindling rapidly and unless all forms of trawling along the coast line is strictly prohibited, the situation is going to deteriorate rapidly. The M.R.Act of Tamilnadu prevents trawling during the fish spawning season. There is a mass exodus of Tamil nadu boats to the Andhra region. With the entry of the Tamilnadu boats into Andhra, the competition for marine resource increases. This causes them to encroach very closer to the shore line.

In July most of the Aqua farms harvest their crops. Before harvesting they let out the water from the ponds. The nutrient rich water attracts large numbers of fish and prawns. The monsoon flood waters also are an additional reason. The availability of fish and prawn near the shore line attracts trawlers. This leads to confrontation among the two factions.

GIVEN BELOW IS A LIST OF TRAWLERS SIEZED IN THE PAST COUPLE OF MONTHS : (PRAKASAM DIST ALONE).

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AREA</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>NO.OF BOATS</u>
28.06.98	- CHAKICHARLA	MADRAS	4
		NIZAMPATNAM	8
		MUTHUKURU	16
13.07.98	- CHAKICHARLA	MACHILIPATNAM	4
		NIZAMPATNAM	3
		MUTHUKUR	1
20.07.98	- ALAGAYAPALEM	MADRAS	1
		NIZAMPATNAM	1
21.07.98	- ALAGAYAPALEM	MADRAS	3
10.07.98	- BATHISOMAI-PALEM	MADRAS	4
		NIZAMPATNAM	4
20.07.98	- KOTHAPATNAM PALLIPALEM	MACHILIPATNAM	4
		NIZAMPATNAM	2
TOTAL :			55

The union has been working upon this problem. Leaders of the union submitted memorandums to the various M.L.A.'s of the ruling as well as to the opposition parties. Mr.D.Sivaram the leader of the Prakasam Dist. T.D.P.Rights Committee introduced the subject in the assembly and the Chief Minister had promised to look into the matter. Recently the Department of Fisheries has planned convene a meeting some time in August to finalise the formation of the coast guard etc. and to implement the M.R.Act, but the meeting was postponed.

On 1.8.98 at Kataripalem about 50 persons were gathered for a village meeting and the union members expressed the probles of ship breakin yard. There was much discussion and the peöple present said that the yard was to be stopped at all costs. On 5.8.1998, from Vetapalem mandal, the union members drafted a letter to Chief Minister to stop the ship breaking yard project at Voderevu.

In the month of October 1998, emphasis was given for enrolling more members in the fisherfolk union in Nellore District. But the enrollment in Nellore District took some time due to the following reason. There have been a spate of violent clashes between the fisherfolk in various villages. The main cause for these clashes has been the political rivalry between the ruling Telugu Desham Party and the Congress party supporters. In the past, most of the fisherfolk supported any party that the village elders had decided to support. The emergence of a few educated youth in many villages and their revolt against the leaders has resulted in village disputes.

In the previous phase, eventhough the kapus of 95 villages took initiatives to stop violent confrontations, they have not been able to keep the community together. Even in the village of Madanur from where Mr.P.Ramalingam the President of the union belongs to, there have been violent clashes and Mr.Ramalingam was also arrested due to false complaints. He was arrested because he is the head of the Congress faction. It is very difficult to intervene in these clashes because the fisherfolk will not listen to or even allow any out-siders to intervene. Mr.Thomas Kochery of NFF was contacted to release the Union President. After 15 days of custody, he was released later.

The Union members in the month of September 1998 were also involved in data collection of large Aqua farmers who have converted agricultural lands and D.K.T.Patta lands into Aqua Ponds. The main problem of getting relavant data has been the reluctance of many people to reveal the informations. This is because of the beligerent attitude of the Aqua Farmers and in many areas small and marginal farmers and scheduled caste farmers have been reported to be supporting large aqua syndicates. One fact that emerges clearly is that where ever there is a large farm owned by people from outside the district, it has been found that he/they are related to some big bureaucrat or politician.

Two of the union members attended training programme on 8th and 9th at Kanyakumari. The subjects dealt were,

- 1) Marine Fisheries and practices followed on the East and West Coast.
- 2) The Marine Regulations Act in different States.
- 3) CRZ mapping.

Similarly one day training programme on the C.R.Z. Regulation and how to map infringements of the Act was conducted at Ongole on the 18th of October 1998. The survey and mapping of C.R.Z. Violations in Nellore District was completed by the Mandal Secretaries of the union and the informations have been sent to the N.F.F. as per their request.

Totally 85 members have been enrolled in the union and the election of village secretaries have been completed in the month of October. Membership amount of Rs.1190/- was collected in the month of October and deposited in the bank.

In the month of November 1998, the Union members participated in discussions with likeminded Union members for organising Anti Aqua Campaign at New Delhi. The strategies were also planned to highlight the issues.

The programme was organised from 4th to 6th of November 1998 at New Delhi. Almost 40 Youth and 10 mahila members attended the campaign along with the Union representatives.

The highlight of the programme was the Photo Exhibition displayed by the Union on environmental problems caused due to shrimp culture. This exhibition revealed the life in the Coastal District of South India and also other parts of the world. The exhibition was in four segments viz. rural life prior to Aqua Culture, advent of Aqua Culture, Peoples Protest and after effects of Aqua Culture. These photos being very educational were used effectively to educate people who do not know anything about aqua culture. The members attended the rally at National level to highlight the impact of shrimp culture. Also on 5th to 6th, the union members attended the anti aqua campaign organised by NFF at New Delhi.

In the month of November 1998, there were clashes in Nelatoor and Arakkadu fisherfolk villages in Nellore District because of T.D.P. and Congress rivalry. In Nelatoor and Arakadu, the Police opened fire to control the mob. In Mypadu village, the third kapu a traditional leader is bed ridden for life as his Achillies tendons have been severed and two members of the opposite group have been hacked to death. This has delayed membership enrollment in Nellore District.

In the month of December 1998, Mr. Ramalingam, Mr. Ramulu and Mr. Musalaih of the Union attended the General Body meeting of NFF organised at West Bengal. The union members interacted with fisherfolk from Northern states and it was a good exposure for the union leaders. They were able to meet some Andhra fisherfolk who migrated from Srikakulam Area and have settled down in West Bengal.

The main resolution taken in the meeting are,

- 1) In the event of the Central Government refusing to pay its share of the savings cum subsidy scheme it was resolved to stage a one day fisheries strike all over the Country on May 10th 1999.
- 2) Prepare a history of the N.F.F. by the month of July.
- 3) Formation of a committee to look into the problems of women employed in fish processing and exporting companies.
- 4) Celebrations of World Fisheries Day.

Mr. P. Ramalingam of Prakasam and Nellore District fishermen union was elected as a member of the National Executive Body of NFF. After the meeting, Fr. Thomas Kochery of NFF requested Mr. Ramalingam to attend Delhi on the 15th of January 1999 as the N.F.F. has planned to release its findings of CRZ violations report from the entire coastal states.

On December 16th, Mr. Ramalingam along with Fr. Thomas and Mr. R.K. Patel were present at the Press Association Building, where the booklet with all the violations of the CRZ was released to the public. Press coverage was organised on 17th to give emphasis for CRZ implementation. After the Press Conference, the union members went to the residence of Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Hon. Minister of state for Forests and Environment. The minister promised to look into the matter of the CRZ Violations. The Union President also discussed about the Ship Breaking Yard project at Chirala with the Minister. He narrated the socio-economic-environmental adverse effects that may arise to the fisherfolk community.

The Union members procured educational materials from Mr. Nityanand Jayaram of GREENPEACE regarding the hazards posed by the ship breaking industry in January 1998. The information was translated into local language and the material were sent to all the fisherfolk villages to bring awareness on the adverse effects of ship breaking industry.

The union members have also been involved in membership enrollment and have covered Muthukuru, Middhe Revu, Pedha Lingavaram, Chinna Lingavaram, Varagali, Momidi, Kodurupalem, Gummaladibba, Koduru Nadimipalem, Muthyalathope, Venkannapalem and Edurupalem in T.P. Gudur, Indukuripeta, Chillakuru and Muthukuru Mandals.

In the month of January 1999, a meeting was conducted on 8.1.99 for the union members at Kavali. The plans for January and February were worked out along with union representatives. It was planned to complete membership enrollment and to conduct mandal level elections for union representatives.

In the month of February 1999, a training programme on the concept of union was organised for the Youth Leaders of fisherfolk villages in Machilipatnam, Krishna District by the union representatives. A one day training camp was arranged in Nellore town hall by the union members to impart knowledge on mangroves. The training session started at 8.30 a.m. Totally there were 112 participants along with two reporters attended the training. The topics covered in the training programme are,

- 1) Mangroves and their importance to Marine Ecology
- 2) Mangrove Propagation and Regeneration
- 3) Involving Govt in Mangrove Conservation (JFM) Programmes.

The details of mangroves in different states were explained. The types of mangroves, uses of mangroves, flora and fauna, destruction of mangrove habitat, impact on marine eco system, community participation in protection and promotion of mangroves, etc. were also dealt.

On 1st of February, the Deputy Director of Fisheries visited Ongole. The union members submitted representation regarding the tax for traditional crafts, implementation of MRA and CRZ. The Deputy Director told the press that the tax will be reduced and MRA & CRZ will be implemented effectively in the Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh. In the month of February 1999, the Mandal level Federation meeting was conducted on the 6th. The union members met the leaders of the different fisherfolk villages and discussed the union activities with them. The recent attempt by the A.P.Govt to tax all craft and gear was the main issue raised by the leaders. The villagers expressed that registration fee was necessary as it will be a insurance for the crafts, but strongly opposed the attempt to tax the traditional occupation. Under the Government proposal even a motorised Kattumaram will be taxed Rs.250/- p.a. With the declining resources the fisherfolk will be over burdened unjustly. The traditional leaders have agreed to send a signed memorandum to the Chief Minister of A.P.

In the month of March 1999, with a view to conduct fresh elections of the executive body of the union and to collect membership, the union members visited different mandals of Nellore and Prakasam Districts. At T.P.Gudur, the mandal level meeting was organised at Venkatesapalem and representatives from 3 villages attended out of the 7 villages. There are many inter village politics which do not allow the villagers to unite. The Aqua farmers have caused the split among Kothakoduru and Nadimipalem. Many attempts by the union President to bring about a compromise has ended up in futile.

In the case of Indukuripeta also the murder of 5 persons of Mypadu West has soured relations among the people of the same village. In this mandal other than Mypadu, all the remaining 7 fisherfolk villages are too small to dictate terms. The break down in the traditional kapu system has left the fisherfolk community in disarray. Even in the case of kavali mandal the murders which occurred in Bogolu mandal and its repercussions have split the villages of Kavali, with Thummalapenta going one way along with 5 villages and the other 9 pattapuvillages going the other the remaining 4 pallikar villages are unconnected and remain aloof.

A meeting was arranged for mandal secretaries on 30.03.1999 at the Townhall in Nellore District. Representations from many big villages did not attend the meeting. Finally a schedule for mandal level meetings was worked out and the responsibility of conducting the meeting was given to the sub committees.

On 5th April, a team was deputed by the state Government to study the impact of the Ship Breaking Yard and the team visited the area. The Deputy Director of Botanical Survey India, Assistant Technical Examiner of National Geographic Council, Eco and Water Pollution Control Authorities and Ocean Zoology Authority of India members visited the area as a followup of the representation submitted to the Chief Minister by the Union members. The "Press Meet" regarding the All India Fisheries Bandh" was arranged at Nellore on the 30th of April 1999. Unfortunately the press did not highlight the Bandh. Only the local cable T.V. station gave a one minute coverage in Nellore town. The Press failure led to the bandh being a very low keyed affair.

The fisherfolk of Kavali enforced the Bandh in the Kavali Market and the local papers reported it. In all the other villages the fisherfolk abstained from fishing. Totally the Bandh in Nellore and Prakasam did not have the expected impact.

The union members were involved in conducting village level meetings in the Mandals of Chinnaganjam and Vetapalem. The leaders in these villages have raised a problem. They said that they have paid their membership for two years or atleast one year. But some villages have not joined the union inspite of repeated visits for two years. They say that these people must be made to pay their membership otherwise the village kapus (leaders) authority is being undermined. To do this the Thalagara kapus of Prakasam and Nellore along with the vadagara kapu of Thatichetlpalem must call for a meeting of all traditional leaders and in that meeting they must call on all villages to join the union.

The union members attended a meeting of the Forum for the Management of Sustainable Coastal Eco-systems at Machilipatnam. Here there was a great deal of discussion on the subject of Depletion of Mangroves and the various attempts by Government and voluntary agencies to propagate and protect mangroves.

In this connection it was decided to conduct a two day workshop at Hyderabad in the month of September or October 2000, where Government Officials and NGO etc could interact and evolve a programme to take up conservation measures for this it was decided to collect all available data on the Mangroves in Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore Districts. Coastal area maps of Prakasam District was procured from SHADA and the details of mangroves were marked.

In the month of 10.5.1999, a bandh was organised at Nellore to implement CRZ and to reduce tax. The fisherfolk of Prakasam and Nellore districts did not go for fishing on that day.

In June 1999, there was a great tragedy in Konduripalem village, Vakadu Mandal, Nellore District. Few persons of these village were murdered on the 30th of May. This was due to rivalries which arose one year ago and led to the division of the village into two villages. The smaller faction had settled in an open area nearby. In spite of the separation there were many clashes frequently and it culminated in the murders. 20 fishermen who had migrated from Kanyakumari and were residing nearby were accused of the murder. The Union members along with Mr. Sreenivasa Babu went to Konduripalem and prepared report. The innocence of the fisherfolk from Kanyakumari was explained to the Police Officials. The union members conducted a one day training camp for village leaders from Machilipatnam about the union concept. We had a detailed discussion on the role of the union in the fisherfolk context. The outcome was that the participants said that there was need for the union among those who were still engaged in marine fishing. The participants stated there were many fisherfolk villages where the residents were basically belonging to the fisher community but have never fished from at least 2 generations. All of them are engaged in Aqua culture units and agriculture and for them the union had no relevance whereas in few villages fishing are being practiced. The "Code of Conduct for responsible fisheries" was translated into local language by the union members and distributed to the villages in Prakasam and Nellore Districts.

In Gundaipalem, clashes occurred between the shrimp farm owners and the villagers. As the shrimp farms have violated CRZ regulations representations were handed over to the Mandal Revenue Officer and Collector to ban shrimp culture in this area. The Collector promised to visit the villagers that he would personally visit the area and stop all attempts to take up aqua culture in fresh ponds. The R.D.O. (Revenue Divisional Officer) visited the village and stopped the aqua farmer's attempt to start work by dismantling all the pumpsets. He also warned them that he would take severe action against any infringements. He asked the people to prevent all attempts to start the farms. In the meantime the farm owners filed case against the villagers. The Union members approached a local lawyer and filed case against the farm owners under CRZ Violations.

Subsequently we came to know that in addition to the case filed against 9 persons for preventing the aqua culturists police in the area have started taking people into custody based on complaints of gambling and fighting. These complaints had been filled 4-5 months earlier but had been abandoned. We told the people to write complaints against the authorities and post them to the Chief Justice of the High Court and to speak to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on his T.V. Programme every Monday.

In the month of July 1999, it was decided to make a Video Documentary on mangroves. This was with a view to conduct a workshop, in the month of September, at Hyderabad and to lobby towards declaring the mangrove habitats under protected area. Hence a detailed mangrove documentary was filmed in Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore Districts.

In the month of August 1999, a detailed Socio-Economic study of the fisherfolk in Prakasam and Nellore Districts was conducted. The village level problems are also identified for collective action by the union..

In the month of September, October and November 1999, the union members visited the villages of Prakasam and Nellore districts and organised village level meetings by involving the traditional leaders. The union activities for the last few years were explained and future course of action were planned by involving the villagers. The importance of membership enrollment was discussed and the details of members enrolled in given are Annexure : 4.

Village level secretaries are also elected in mass meetings and the role and responsibilities were clearly explained. The details of village level secretaries are given in Annexure : 5.

The village level secretaries were involved in the process of selection of Mandal level Secretaries. The Mandal level secretaries will be involved in the selection of the Executive Body of the Samudra Theera Matsya Karmikula Union. The details of Mandal Level Secretaries are given in Annexure : 6.

Conclusion :

Eventhough the Samudra Theera Matsya Karmikula Union was formed towards the development of fisherfolk community in Prakasam and Nellore districts, the achievements are not much towards the betterment of the community. In the upcoming years, the Union will strive maximum for the development of the fisherfolk community through collectivisation.

Annexure 1

Village Level Secretaries (1997 - 1999)

S.NO.	NAME	MANDAL	VILLAGE
1.	Mr.SUNNAPU VISWANDAM	CHIRALA	DANAIAHPETA
2.	Mr.PRALAYAKAVERI RAMULU	VETAPALEM	UTTUKORU SUBAIAH PALEM
3.	Mr.VATUPALLI MUSALAI AH	CHINAGANJAM	AMEEN NAGAR
4.	Mr.NAIDU VENKAIAH	NAGULUPALA- PADU	KANAPARTHI PALLIPALEM
5.	Mr.NAIDU NAGESWARA RAO	ONGOLE	CHINTAIGARIPALEM
6.	Mr.PONNAPUDI RAMALINGAM	KOTHAPATNAM	MADANURU PEDDA PATAPUPALEM
7.	Mr.KANNA PEDAVENKATESWARLU	SINGARAYA- KONDA	PAKALAPALLIPALEM
8.	Mr.VAYALA TIRUPATHI	ULAVAPADU	ALAGAIPALEM
9.	Mr.KONDURI PEDAPAPAI AH	GUDLUR	AVULAVARIPALEM

Annexure : 2

Trade Union Mandal Secretaries (1997 - 1999)

Prakasam District :

1. SUNNAPU VISWANATHAM
DANAVAIPETA,
VODAREVU PO
CHIRALA MANDAL
PRAKASAM DISTRICT.
2. PRALAYAKAVERI RAMULU
VOOTUKOORI SUBBAIAH PALEM
VETAPALEM PO & MANDAL.
3. VATUPALLI MUSALAI AH
AMEEN NAGAR,
CHINAGANJAM PO & MANDAL
4. NAIDU VENKAIAH
KANAPARTHI PALLIPALEM,
KANAPARTHI PO
NAGULUPPALAPADU MANDAL
5. NAIDU NAGESWARA RAO
CHINTAIGARIPALEM
DEVARAMPADU PO
ONGOLE MANDAL.
6. PONNAPUDI RAMALINGAM
MADANURU PEDAPATAPUPALEM
MADANURU PO
KOTHAPATNAM MANDAL
7. KANNA PEDA VENKATESWARLU
PAKALA PALLIPALEM
PAKALA PO
SINGARAYAKONDA MANDAL
8. VAYALA TIRUPATHI
ALAGAYAPALEM
KAREDU PO
ULAVAPADU MANDAL.
9. KONDURI PEDA PAPAIAH
AVALAVARIPALEM
RAVURU PO
GUDLUR MANDAL.

Nellore District :

1. BUCHAMBARI PAKHEERAI AH
PEDA RAMUDIPALEM
THUMMALAPENTA PO
KAVALI MANDAL
NELLORE DISTRICT.
2. TULASI VEDAGIRI
THATICHTLAPALEM PO,
ALLURU (VIA)
BOGOLLU MANDAL.
3. KONDURI GOVINDU
KOTHA KURRU
ISUKAPALLI PO
ALLURU MANDAL
4. VAYALA CHITTIBABU
RAMACHANDRA PURAM
PONNAPUDI PEDAPALEM PO
VIDAVALURU MANDAL
5. SHERU RAMANAI AH
KUDITHIPALEM PALLIPALEM
RAMUDIPALEM PO
INDUKURIPETA MANDAL
6. MUKANTI ANJAI AH
KODURI PATHA PATTAPU PALEM
NELLIMITTAKANDRIGA PO
T.P.GUDUR MANDAL
7. BHAKTHANI MUTHAI AH
NELATURI PALEM
NELATURU PO
MUTHUKURU MANDAL
8. AKKAI AHGARI SUBBAI AH
KONDURI PALEM
DUGARAJAPATNAM PO
VAKADU MANDAL - 524 402.
9. A.MASTHANAI AH
GUMMALADIBBA KOTHAPALEM
THAMMINIPATNAM PO
GUDUR (VIA)
CHILLAKURU MANDAL
10. A.MANIKAYAM
S/O.PARASURAM SETTY
RAMAPURAM PO
TADA MANDAL.

Executive Body of the Union :

Mr.P.RAMALINGAM	PRESIDENT
Mr.V.CHITTI BABU	VICE PRESIDENT
Mr.PRALAYAKAVERI RAMULU	GENERAL SECRETARY
Mr.SHERU RAMANAIAH	JOINT SECRETARY
Mr.A.MASTANAIAH	TREASURER
Mr.S.VISHWANADHAN	MEMBER
Mr.A.SUBBAIAH	MEMBER

District Level Convenors :

Mr.V.TIRUPATHI	PRAKASAM DISTRICT
Mr.N.NAGESWARA RAO	PRAKASAM DISTRICT
Mr.T.VEDAGIRI	NELLORE DISTRICT
Mr.A.MANIKYAM	NELLORE DISTRICT

Annexure : 3

Elected Representatives for NFF :

- 1/ Mr.P.Ramalingam,
Madanuru Pedapattapupalem
MADANURU PO
KOTHAPATNAM MANDAL
PRAKASAM DIST.
- 2/ Mr.P.Ramulu,
Dotukuri Subbaiahpalem,
VETAPALEM PO & MANDAL
PRAKASAM DIST
- 3/ Mr.V.Chitti Babu,
Ramachandrapuram,
Ponnepudi Peda palem PO
Vidavaluru Mandal,
Nellore Dist.
- 4/ Mr.V.Musalaiah
Ameena Nagar,
Chinnaganjam Po & Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
- 5/ Mr.Sheru Ramanaiah,
Kudithipalem Pallipalem,
Kudithipalem PO
Indukuripeta Mandal
Nellore Dist. A.P.

Annexure : 4

Total Members and Amount Membership Amount Details

District Name	Mandal Name	Name of the Village	New Enrolled Members				Renewals				
			1996 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1997 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1998 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1999 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	
Nellore	Kavali	Nandimmapuram									
		Chenaipalempepatapupalem									
		Chenaipalemchinapatapupalem									
		Chenaipalemvallipalem									
		Kotha Satram			302	4228					
		Indira Nagar									
		Sion Puram									
		Ranapuram			193	2702					
		Peda Ramudupalem			230	3220					
		Ramachandra Puram			80	1120					
		China Ramudupalem			100	1400					
		Srirama Puram									
		Ramudupallipalem									
		Thummalapentapallipalem									
	Thummalapentapattapupalem										
	Chinna Nattu										
	Peda Nattu										
	Vatturu Pallipalem										
	Venkateswarapuram										
	Adinarayanapuram										
Lakshmiapuram											
Egulu		Tenkayachetlapalem									
		Katta kadapalem									
		Pathakadapalem									
		Kothabangarapalem									
		Alichelambangarapalem									
		Pathabangarapalem									
		Thatichetlapalem									
Pathapalem			34	476							
Alluru		Isukapallipattapupalem									
		Chandrababunagar									
		Kothakurru									
		Pathakurru									
Vidavalur		Kothuru				10	140				
		Pathuru				10	140				
		Lakshmiapuram				10	140				
		Busagadipalem				10	140				
		Chandrasekharapuram				10	140				
		Ramachandrapuram	1	14			10	140			
		Ramalingapuram					10	140			
		Srigowripuram					10	140			

District Name	Mandal Name	Name of the Village	New Enrolled Members				Renewals								
			1996 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1997 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1998 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1999 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1997 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1998 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1999 (Mem)
		Anjneyapuram						10	140						
		Utukurupedapalem						10	140						
		Utukurupallipalem						10	140						
		Venkatareddypalem						10	140						
		Prasanthagiri						10	140						
	Indukurupet	Kudithipalempallipalem	1	14				10	140						
		Musalareddypalem													
		Ramudupalempallipalem			42	588									
		Gangapatnapallipalem													
		Mypadwestpallipalem													
		Mypadueastpallipalem						10	140						
		Kolimittapalem													
		Krishnapuram						10	140						
		Koruturu													
	Thotapalli	Venkannapalem													
		Mutyalathpuchinnapalem													
		Mutyalathpupedapalem													
		Venkateswarapuram						50	700						
		Kodurunadimipattapupalem			25	350							10	120	
		Kodurukothapattapupalem			15	210							10	120	
		Rajivee Nagar						16	224						
		Kodururavindrapuram													
		Kodurupathapattapupalem			194	2716							10	120	
		Eedurupalem													
		Ravindrapuram			28	392							10	120	
	Chillakur	Midderevu			52	728			10	140					
		Gummalladibba	18	252	136	1904			10	140					
		Lakshnipuram							10	140					
		Pegadalingavaram			23	322			10	140					
		Chinalingavaram							8	112					
		Sivalingavaram			24	336			5	70					
		Varagalipattapupalem							10	140					
		Monidipattapupalem							10	140					
		Kothuru							10	140					
	Muthukur	Nelaturupattapupalem	1	14											
		Chinaarkatipalem							10	140					
		Ramalingapuram							10	140					
		Basinpattapupalem							12	168					
		Muthukurpattapupalem							10	140					
		Eepurupattapupalem							10	140					
		Pedaarkatipattapupalem			34	476			10	140					
		Mittapalem							10	140					
	Kota	Govindapallipattapupalem			122	1708			10	140					

District Name	Mandal Name	Name of the Village	New Enrolled Members				Renewals								
			1996 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1997 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1998 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1999 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)					
Vakadu		Thupilipalem													
		Kondurupalem			130	1820									
		Srinivasapuram													
		Vadapalem													
		Monapalem													
		Whitehouse kuppam			74	1036									
		Pundiraya Doruvu													
Tada		Beemunivaripalem			162	2268									
		Pudikuppam			144	2016									
Prakasam	Chirala	Sujathanagar													
		Rajeevnagar													
		Paka			100	1400									
		Dhanavaipeta			167	2338									
Vetapalem		Kataripalem	4	56	488	6832					15	180	30	360	
		Potisubaiahpalem						22	308						
		VutukuriSubaiahPalem			11	154					15	180	12	144	
		VenkatasubaiahPalem											10	120	
		Tenkaichetlapalem			7	98	11	154					10	120	
		Ramachandrapuram			131	1834									
		Ranapuram													
C.Ganjam		Sitharamapuram					31	434					10	120	
		Jeedichetlapalem					14	196					10	120	
		Rudramambapuram							32	448					
		Nirixinagiri			24	336							10	120	
		Estimoga			26	364							25	300	
		P.Ganjampallipalem							12	168					
		Bapaiahnagar							10	140					
		Eastpallipalem			32	448							10	120	
		Westpallipalem											15	210	
		Kunkuduchetlapalem													
		Ameenagar							44	616					
		Chin.Ganjam pedapallipalem							88	1232					
		Ramachandranagar							23	322					
		Katamvaripalem													
Kondurivaripalem															
Bagyanagar								119	1666						
Koduripalem												10	120		
N.P.Padu		Chinnangaripalem											10	120	
		Kanaparthipallipalem												13	156
		Mekalasmaiahpalem			14	196									
		Govindranagar							10	140					
		Vinodarayunipalempallipalem													

District Name	Mandal Name	Name of the Village	New Enrolled Members				Renewals				
			1996 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1997 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1998 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	1999 (Mem)	Amount (Rs)	
	Ongole	Gundaipalempallipalem Devarampadupallipalem Chintaigaripalempallipalem									
	Kothapatnam	Vazzireddypalempatapuralem	1	14							
		Kothapatnampallipalem					27	378			
		Kothapatnampatapuralem									
		Kothuru									
		Pinnivaripalem	4	56							
		Gundamalapallipalem									
		Madanurupedapatapuralem	11	154							
		Madanuruchinapatapuralem	2	28							
		Eethamukalapallipalem									
		Eethamukalacherchupapaipalem									
		Krupanagar									
		Rajupalempedapatapuralem	3	42							
		Rajupalemchinapatapuralem			1	14					
	S.konda	Pakalapallipalem					24	336			
		Kranthinagar									
		Pothaigaripatapuralem					7	84			
		Chellangaripatapuralem					6	24			
		Basinapallipalem					5	70			
		Bavivodhapallipalem									
		Devalampallipalem					5	80			
	Ulavapadu	Binginapallipalem									
		Alagayapalem	2	28	151	2114					
		Battisomaipalem									
		Tenkaichetlapalem									
		Kothapallipalem									
		Pathapallipalem									
		Chaitanyanagar	2	28							
		Tiyaguankanapalem									
		Chakicherlapedapatapuralem			34	476					
		Chakicherlachinapatapuralem	2	28	40	560					
		Srinapatapuralem	3	42	37	518					
		Chakicherlapallipalem									
		Ramayapatnampallipalem									
		Bangarupalem									
	Gudlur	Karlapalem	1	14	213	2982					
		Avulavaripalem	1	14	51	714					
		Mondivaripalem	2	28	71	994					

ANNEXURE - 5

List of village Secretaries - Prakasam District (1999)

Sl.No.	Name of the Village Secretary & Address	Village Name	Mandal Name
1.	Bondi Apparao Sujathanagar Vodarevu P.O. Chirala Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Sujathanagar	Chirala
2.	Pamanji Srinivasa Rao Rajeevnagar Vodarevu P.O Chirala Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Rajeevnagar	Chirala
3.	Para Simhachalam Vodarevu Paka Vodarevu P.O Chirala Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Vodarevu Paka	Chirala
4.	Sunnapu Somaiah Kataripalem Vetapalem P.O Vetapalem Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Kataripalem	Vetapalem
5.	Vayala Jalaiah Pottisubaiahpalem Vetapalem P.O Vetapalem Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Pottisubaiahpalem	Vetapalem
6.	Pralayakaveri Ramulu Vutukurisubaiahpalem Vetapalem P.O Vetapalem Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Vutukurisubaiahpalem	Vetapalem
7.	Koduri Anjaiah Venkatasubaiahpalem Vetapalem P.O Vetapalem Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Venkatasubaiahpalem	Vetapalem
8.	Koduri Srinu Tenkaichetlapalem Vetapalem P.O Vetapalem Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Tenkaichetlapalem	Vetapalem

9. Konduri Jalaiah
Ramachandrapuram
Vetapalem P.O
Vetapalem Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Ramachandrapuram Vetapalem
10. Ramapuram
Vetapalem P.O
Vetapalem Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Ramapuram Vetapalem
11. Karri Nagaiah
Sitaramapuram
Pandilapalli P.O
Chinnaganjam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Sitaramapuram Chinnaganjam
12. Patha Venkata Rao
Jeedichetlapalem
Pandilapalli P.O
Chinnaganjam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Jeedichetlapalem Chinnaganjam
13. Basavangari Srinu
Rudramambapuram
Pandilapalli P.O
Chinnaganjam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Rudramambapuram Chinnaganjam
14. Vayala Yesurathnam
Nirixinagiri
Pandilapalli P.O
Chinnaganjam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Nirixinagiri Chinnaganjam
15. Pralayakaveri Thirupathi Eatimoga
Eatimoga
Peddaganjam P.O
Chinnaganjam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Chinnaganjam
16. Dandubrolu Ramachandra Rao
Pedaganjampallipalem
Pedaganjam P.O
Chinnaganjam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Pedaganjampallipalem Chinnaganjam
17. Revu Somulu
Bapaiahnagar
Chinnaganjam P.O
Chinnaganjam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Bapaiahnagar Chinnaganjam

18.	Danduborlu Subbarao Eastpallipalem Chinaganjam P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Eastpallipalem	Chinnaganjam
19.	Meka Yedukondalu Westpallipalem Chinaganjam P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Westpallipalem	Chinnaganjam
20.	Karani Yedukondalu Kunkuduchetlapalem Motupalli P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Kunkuduchetlapalem	Chinnaganjam
21.	Vattupalli Musalaiah Ameen Nagar Chinaganjam P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Ameen Nagar	Chinnaganjam
22.	Mopidevi Venkateswarlu C.Peda.Pallipalem Chinaganjam P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Chinaganjam Peda Pallipalem	Chinnaganjam
23.	Revu Nageswara Rao Ramchandranagar Chinaganjam P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Ramchandranagar	Chinnaganjam
24.	Katam Ramulu Katamvaripalem Pedaganjam P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Katamvaripalem	Chinnaganjam
25.	Konduri Srinivasarao Kondurivaripalem Pedaganjam P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Kondurivaripalem	Chinnaganjam
26.	Dandubrolu Govindaraju Bagyanagar Chinaganjam P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Bagyanagar	Chinnaganjam

27.	Prasanthinagar Chinnaganjam P.O Chinnaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Prasanthinagar	Chinnaganjam
28.	Chinamgari Ramulu Chinnamgaripalem Pedaganjam P.O Nagulappalapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Chinnamgaripalem	Nagulappalapadu
29.	Kokiligada Yedukondalu Kanaparthipallipalem Kanaparthi P.O Nagulappalapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Kanaparthipallipalem	Nagulappalapadu
30.	Katamgari Sivaiah Mekalasomaiahpalem Kanaparthi P.O Nagulappalapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Mekalasomaiahpalem	Nagulappalapadu
31.	Konduri Balaraju Govindraonagar Kanaparthi P.O Nagulappalapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Govindaraonagar	Nagulappalapadu
32.	Vinodharayunipalem Vinodharayanipalem P.O Nagulappalapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Vinodhanarayunipalem	Nagulappalapadu
33.	Vatupallli Rosaiah Gundaipalem Gundaipalem P.O Ongole Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Gundaipalem	Ongole
34.	Dandubrolu Venkataswamy Devarampadupallipalem Devarampadu P.O Ongole Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Devarampadupallipalem	Ongole
35.	Chapala Somaraju Chintaigaripalem Pedadevarampadu P.O Ongole Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Chintaigaripalem	Ongole

36. Gollapothu Prasad
Gundamalapallipalem
Motumala P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Gundamalapallipalem Kothapatnam
37. Pini Boyeju
Pinnivaripalem
Padarthi P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Pinnivaripalem Kothapatnam
38. Revu Yanadi
Kothuru
Kothapatnam P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Kothuru Kothapatnam
39. Pedasingu Lakshmaiah
Kothapatnampallipalem
Kothapatnam P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Kothapatnampallipalem Kothapatnam
40. Ponnepudi Aggemma
Kothapatnampattapupalem
Kothapatnam P.O Kothapatnampattapupalem Kothapatnam
41. ~~Kothapatnam Mandal~~
Vazzyreddypalem
Rajupalem P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Vazzyreddypalem Kothapatnam
42. Avula Thirupathi
Rajupalempedapatapupalem
Rajupalem P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Rajupalempedapatapu-
Palem Kothapatnam
43. Katamgari Polaiah
Rajupalemchinapatapupalem
Rajupalem P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Rajupalemchinapatapu-
Palem Kothapatnam
44. Basamgari Veerabadraiah
Krupanagar
Eethamukala P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist. Krupanagar Kothapatnam

45. Kunangari Govindu Chenchupapaipalem Kothapatnam
Chenchupapaipalem
Eethamukala P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
46. Basangari Venkateswarlu Madanurchinapatapupalem Kothapatnam
Madanurchinapatapupalem
Madanuru P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
47. Ponnepudi Ramalingam Madanurpedapatapupalem Kothapatnam
Madanurpedapatapupalem
Madanuru P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
48. Vayala Venkatreddy Swarnandhrapatapupalem Kothapatnam
Swarnandhrapatapupalem
Madanuru P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
49. Eethamukalapallipalem Kothapatnam
Madanuru P.O
Kothapatnam Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
50. Naidu Chennaiah Pakalapallipalem Singarayakonda
Pakalapallipalem
Pakala P.O
Singarayakonda Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
51. Vayala Govindu Chellamgaripalem Singarayakonda
Chellamgaripalem
Pakala P.O
Singarayakonda Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
52. Vayala Venkateswarlu Pothaigaripalem Singarayakonda
Pothaigaripalem
Pakala P.O
Singarayakonda Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
53. Naidu Obaiah Bavivodhapalem Singarayakonda
Bavivodhapalem
Ulavapadu P.O
Singarayakonda Mandal
Prakasam Dist.

54. Vayala Anandarao Kranthinagar Singarayakonda
Kranthinagar
Pakala P.O
Singarayakonda Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
55. Singothu Chinanagaraju Basinapallipalem Singarayakonda
Basinapallipalem
Olapalem P.O
Singarayakonda Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
56. Thambu Mastan Devalampallipalem Singarayakonda
Devalampallipalem
Olapalem P.O
Singarayakonda Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
57. Avula Jayaram Chakicherlapedapatapu- Ulavapadu
Chakicherlapedapatapupalem Palem
Chakicherla P.O.
Ulavapadu Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
58. Utukuri Setty Srirampatapupalem Ulavapadu
Srirampatapupalem
Chakicherla P.O.
Ulavapadu Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
59. Pralayakaveri Chakicherlachinapatapu- Ulavapadu
Venkateswarlu
Chakicherlachinapatapupalem
Chakicherla P.O
Ulavapadu Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
60. Singothu Koteswararao Ramayapatnampallipalem Ulavapadu
Ramayapatnampallipalem
Ramayapatnam P.O.
Ulavapadu Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
61. Vayala Thirupathi Alagayapalem Ulavapadu
Alagayapalem
Karedu P.O.
Ulavapadu Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
62. Kumari Govindu Tyaguankammapatapupalem Ulavapadu
Tyaguankammapatapupalem
Karedu P.O.
Ulavapadu Mandal
Prakasam Dist.

63.	Katam Reddiah Battisomaipalem Karedu P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Battisomaipalem	Ulavapadu
64.	Vayala Narasimham Tenkaichetlapalem Karedu P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Tenkaichetlapalem	Ulavapadu
65.	Ponnadi Ramulu Kothapallipalem Karedu P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Kothapallipalem	Ulavapadu
66.	Singothu Subbarao Pathapallipalem Karedu P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Pathapallipalem	Ulavapadu
67.	Palamala Sessaiah Chaitanyanagar Karedu P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Chaitanyanagar	Ulavapadu
68.	Gollapothu Brahmanantham Binginapallipalem Binganapalli P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Binginapallipalem	Ulavapadu
69.	Chakicherlapallipalem Chakicherla P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Chakicherlapallipalem	Ulavapadu
70.	Bangarupalem Karedu P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Bangarupalem	Ulavapadu
71.	Konduri Pedapapaiah Avulavaripalem Ravuru P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Avulavaripalem	Gudlur

72. Avula Venkateswarlu Mondivaripalem Gudlur
Mondivaripalem
Ravuru P.O.
Ulavapadu Mandal
Prakasam Dist.

73. Karlapalem Karlapalem Gudlur
Ravuru P.O.
Ulavapadu Mandal
Prakasam Dist.

List of Village Secretaries - Nellore District (1999)

Sl.No.	Name of the Village Secretary & Address	Village Name	Mandal Name
1.	Pralakaveri Subbaiah Chennaipalempedapatapupalem Chennaipalem P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Chennaipalempedapatapu- Palem	Kavali
2.	Vula Somaiah Nandanapuram Chennaipalem P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Nandanapuram	Kavali
3.	Nellore Subbaiah Chennaipalempallipalem Chennaipalem P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Chennaipalempallipalem	Kavali
4.	Chennaipalemchinapatapupalem Chennaipalem P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Chennaipalemchinapatapu- Palem	Kavali
5.	Yellamgari Lakshmaiah Kotha Sathram Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Kotha Satram	Kavali
6.	Pamanji Polaiiah Indira Nagar Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Indira Nagar	Kavali
7.	Katamgari Pottaiah Sion Puram Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Sion Puram	Kavali
8.	Pralayakaveri Ramulu Ramapuram Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Ramapuram	Kavali

9.	Buchangari Pakiraiah Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Peda Ramudupalem	Kavali
10.	Somaiahgari Penchalaiah Ramachandrapuram Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Ramachandra Puram	Kavali
11.	Koduri Setty Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	China Ramudupalem	Kavali
12.	Koduri Ankaiah Srirama Puram Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Srirama Puram	Kavali
13.	Appadi Thatharao Ramudupallipalem Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Ramudupallipalem	Kavali
14.	Ponnadi Masthan Thummalapentapalipalem Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Thummalapentapalipalem	Kavali
15.	Thumalapentapattapupalem Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Thumalapentapatapupalem	Kavali
16.	Vayala Sunil Kumar China Nattu Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	China Nattu	Kavali
17.	Vayala Srinu Peda Nattu Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Peda Nattu	Kavali

18.	Vatturupallipalem Annagaripalem P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Vatturu Pallipalem	Kavali
19.	Koduri Venkateswarlu Venkateswarapuram Annagaripalem P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Venkateswarapuram	Kavali
20.	Pralayakaveri Muchialu Adinarayanapuram Annagaripalem P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Adinarayanapuram	Kavali
21.	Momidi Veerabadraiah Lakshmipuram Thummalapenta P.O Kavali Mandal Nellore Dist.	Lakshmipuram	Kavali
22.	Tenkayachetlapalem Juvaladhinne P.O Bogolu Mandal Nellore Dist.	Tenkayachetlapalem	Bogolu
23.	Kothakadapalem Juvaladhinne P.O Bogolu Mandal Nellore Dist.	Kotha kadapalem	Bogolu
24.	Pathakadapalem Juvaladhinne P.O Bogolu Mandal Nellore Dist.	Pathakadapalem	Bogolu
25.	Kothabangarapalem Juvaladhinne P.O Bogolu Mandal Nellore Dist.	Kothabangarapalem	Bogolu
26.	Alichelambangarapalem Thatichetlapalem P.O Bogolu Mandal Nellore Dist.	Alichelambangarapalem	Bogolu

27.	Pathabangarapalem Thatichetlapalem P.O Bogolu Mandal Nellore Dist.	Pathabangarapalem	Bogolu
28.	Thatichetlapalem Thatichetlapalem P.O Bogolu Mandal Nellore Dist.	Thatichetlapalem	Bogolu
29.	Pathapalem Thatichetlapalem P.O Bogolu Mandal Nellore Dist.	Pathapalem	Bogolu
30.	Iskapallipattapupalem Iskapalli P.O Alluru Mandal Nellore Dist.	Iskapalipatapupalem	Alluru
31.	Chandrababunagar Iskapalli P.O Alluru Mandal Nellore Dist.	Chandrababunagar	Alluru
32.	Kothakurru Iskapalli P.O Alluru Mandal Nellore Dist.	Kothakurru	Alluru
33.	Pathakurru Iskapalli P.O Alluru Mandal Nellore Dist.	Pathakurru	Alluru
34.	Ponnapudi Jeginarayana Kothuru Ponnapudi P.O Vidavalur Mandal Nellore District.	Kothuru	Vidavalur
35.	Komari Pattabi Pathuru Ponnapudi P.O Vidavalur Mandal Nellore District.	Pathuru	Vidavalur

36. Kumari Prabhakar
Lakshmipuram
Ponnepudi P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District. Lakshmi Puram Vidavalur
37. Kumari Seenaiah
Busagadipalem,
Ramateerdam P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District. Busagadipalem Vidavalur
38. Chinni Krishnamurthi
Chandrasekharapuram
Ponnepudi P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District. Chandrasekharapuram Vidavalur
39. Buchingari Thirupathi
Ramachandra Puram
Ramateerdam P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District. Ramachandrapuram Vidavalur
40. Konduri Kanakaiah
Ramalingapuram
Ramateerdam P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District. Ramalingapuram Vidavalur
41. Kolangari Yohan
Prasanthagiri
Ramateerdam P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District. Prasanthagiri Vidavalur
42. Kangi Govindaiah
Srigowripuram
Ramateerdam P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District. Srigowripuram Vidavalur
43. Meenangari Sivaram
Anjaneyapuram
Ramateerdam P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District. Anjaneyapuram Vidavalur
44. Konduri Murali
Utukurupedapalem
Utukuru P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District. Utukurupedapalem Vidavalur

45. Katangari Dhanaraj Venkatareddypalem Vidavalur
Venkatareddypalem
Utukuru P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District.
46. Veyala Venkataramanaiah Utukuru pallipalem Vidavaluru
Ututkuru Pallipalem
Utukuru P.O
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District.
47. Sheru Ramanaiah Kudithipalempallipalem Indukutupet
Kudithipalempallipalem
Kudithipalem P.O
Indukurpet Mandal
Nellore District.
48. Ramudupalempallipalem Indukurpet
Ramudupalem P.O.
Indukurpet Mandal
Nellore District.
49. Gangapatnampallipalem Indukurpet
Gangapatnam P.O.
Indukurpet Mandal
Nellore District.
50. Mypaduwestpattapupalem Indukurpet
Mypadu P.O.
Indukurpet Mandal
Nellore District.
51. Mypadueastpattapupalem Indukurpet
Mypadu P.O.
Indukurpet Mandal
Nellore District.
52. Kolimittapalem Indukurpet
Mupadu P.O
Indukurpet Mandal
Nellore District.
53. Krishnapuram Indukurpet
Mypadu P.O
Indukurpet Mandal
Nellore District.

54. Koruturu P.O
Kudithipalem P.O
Indukurpet Mandal
Nellore District. Koruturupattapupalem Indukurpet
55. Venkannapalem-
Pattapupalem
Venkannapalem P.O
Thotapalli Gudur Mandal
Nellore District. Venkannapalem-
pattapupalem Thotapalli Gudur
56. Mutyalathopuchinnapalem
Mahalakshnipuram P.O
T.P.Gudur Mandal,
Nellore District. Mutyalathopuchinnapalem Thotapalli Gudur
57. Mutyalathopupedapalem
Mahalakshnipuram P.O
T.P.Gudur Mandal,
Nellore District. Mutyalathopupedapalem Thotapalli Gudur
58. Pamanji Ankaiah
Kottha Kodur P.O
T.P.Gudur Mandal,
Nellore District. Venkateswarapalem Thotapalli Gudur
59. Pamanji Narasimham
KoduruNadimiPattapuPalem
KotthaKodur P.O
T.P.Gudur Mandal,
Nellore District. Kodurunadimipattapupalem Thotapalli Gudur
60. Pamanji Tirupalaiah
KoduruKotthaPattapuPalem
KotthaKodur P.O
T.P.Gudur Mandal,
Nellore District. Kodurukotthapattapupalem Thotapalli Gudur
61. Pamanji Ramanaiah
Rajeev Nagar
KotthaKodur P.O
T.P.Gudur Mandal,
Nellore District. Rajeev Nagar Thotapalli Gudur
62. Vavila Govindaiah
Koduru Ravindra Puram
KotthaKodur P.O
T.P.Gudur Mandal,
Nellore District.62. Koduru Ravindra Puram Thotapalli Gudur

63.	Mukkanti Anjaiah KoduruPathaPattapuPalem Nelimitta Kandriga P.O T.P.Gudur Mandal, Nellore District.	KoduruPathaPattapuPalem	Thotapalli Gudu
64.	Adhavalala Palem Nelimitta Kandriga P.O T.P.Gudur Mandal Nellore District.	Adhavalapalem	Thotapalli Gudu
65.	Nelaturupattapupalem NelaturuP.O Muttukur Mandal Nellore District.	NelaturuPattapuPalem	Muttukur
66.	Katari Ramalingaiah Peda Arkati Palem Krishna Patnam Post Muttukur Mandal Nellore District.	Peda Arkati Palem	Muttukur
67.	Konduru Setty Chinna Arkati Palem Krishna Patnam P.O Muttukur Mandal Nellore District.	China Arkati Palem	Muttukur
68.	Mittinti Yedukondalu Gopala Puram P.O Muttukur Mandal Nellore District.	Ramalinga Puram	Muttukur
69.	Chinni Ankaiah Jatti Pattapu Palem (Basin) Muttukur Mandal Nellore District.	Jetti Pattapupalem	Muttukur
70.	Konduru Pitcheniah Muttukur PattapuPalem Muttukur Mandal Nellore District.	Muthukur Pattapupalem	Muttukur
71.	Valasamgari Polaiah Pantapalem P.O Muttukur Mandal Nellore District.	Eepuru Venkanna Palem	Muttukur
72.	Bhaktani Yedukondalu Panta Palem P.O Muttukur Mandal	Mitta Palem	Muttukur

73.	Nellore District. Buchangari Penchalaiah Middarevu Thaminapatnam P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Middarevu	Chillakur
74.	Vayala Venkateswarlu Gummaladibba Gummaladibba P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Gummaladibba	Chillakur
75.	Kolangari Srinivasulu Lakshmipuram Gummaladibba P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Lakshmipuram	Chillakur
76.	Buchangari Thathaiah Pedalingavarapatapupalem Lingavaram P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Pedalingavarapatapupalem	Chillakur
77.	Pamangi Polaiiah Chinalingavarapatapupalem Lingavaram P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Chinalingavarapatapu- Palem.	Chillakur
78.	Vavilla Subbaraidu Sivalingavarapatapupalem Lingavaram P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Sivalingavaram	Chillakur
79.	Mekala Polaiiah Varagallipattapupalem Varagalli P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Varagallipattapupalem	Chillakur
80.	Katangari Masthanaiah Momidipattapupalem Momidi P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Momidi Pattapupalem	Chillakur
81.	Mamila Chinavenkateswarlu Kothurupattapupalem Kothuru P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Kothurupattapupalem	Chillakur

82.	Konduri Koteswararao Govindapallipattapupalem Govindpalli P.O Kota Mandal Nellore District.	Govindapalipatapupalem	Kota
83.	Kolangari Srinivasulu Lakshmipuram Gummaladibba P.O Chillakur Mandal Nellore District.	Lakshmipuram	Chillakur
84.	Vadamgari Venkataramana Thupilipalem Thupilipalem P.O Vakadu Mandal Nellore District.	Thupilipalem	Vakadu
85.	Akkangari Subbaiah Konduripalem Dugarajapatnam P.O Vakadu Mandal Nellore District.	Konduripalem	Vakadu
86.	Vailamgari Chitraiah Srinivasapuram Dugrajapatnam P.O Vakadu Mandal Nellore District.	Srinivasapuram	Vakadu
87.	Chinni Venkateswarlu Vadapalem Chinnathota P.O Vakadu Mandal Nellore District.	Vadapalem	Vakadu
84.	Kulangari Angaiah Whitehousekuppam Chinnathota P.O Vakadu Mandal Nellore District.	Whitehousekuppam	Vakadu
85.	Monapalem Vakadu Mandal Nellore District.	Monapalem	Vakadu
86.	Pundirayadoruvu Vakadu Mandal Nellore District.	Pundirayadoruvu	Vakadu

Annexure : 6

List of Mandal Secretaries (1999)

Sl.No.	Name of the Mandal Secretary & Address	Village Name	Mandal Name
1.	Bondi Apparao Sujathanagar Vodarevu P.O Chirala Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Sujathanagar	Chirala
2.	Konduri Anjaiah Venkatasubaiahpalem Vetapalem P.O Vetapalem Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Venkatasubaiahpalem	Vetapalem
3.	Vatupalli Musalaiah Ameen Nagar Chinaganjam P.O Chinaganjam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Ameen Nagar	Chinnaganjam
4.	Kokiligada Yedukondalu Kanaparthipallipalem Kanaparthi P.O Nagulappalapadu Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Kanaparthipallipalem	Nagulappalapadu
5.	Chapala Somaraju Chintaigaripalem Devarampadu P.O. Ongole Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Chintaigaripalem	Ongole
6.	Ponnepudi Ramalingam Madanurupedapattapupalem Madanuru P.O Kothapatnam Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Madanuru Pedapattapu Palem	Kothapatnam
7.	Thambu Mastan Devalampallipalem Ollapalem P.O Singarayakonda Mandal Prakasam Dist.	Devalampallipalem	Singarayakonda

8. Avula Jayaram Chakicherla Peda Ulavapadu
Chakicherla Peda Pattapupalem
Chakicherla P.O. Ulavapadu Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
9. Avula Venkateswarlu Mondivaripalem Gudlur
Mondivaripalem Ravuru P.O.
Gudlur Mandal
Prakasam Dist.
10. Koduri Venkateswarlu Venkateswarapuram Kavali
Venkateswarapuram Anangeripalem P.O.
Kavali Mandal
Nellore Dist.
11. Bogolu
12. Alluru
13. Kolamgari Dhanaraj Venkatanarayanapuram Vidavalur
Ponnepudi Peddapalem P.O.
Vidavalur Mandal
Nellore District.
14. Indukurpet
15. Mukkanti Anjaiah Koduru Patha Palem T.P. Gudur
Nelimitta Kandriga P.O.
T.P.Gudur Mandal,
Nellore District.
16. Katari Ramalingaiah Peda Arkati Palem Muttukur
Krishna Patnam P.O.
Muttukur Mandal
Nellore District.
17. Katamgari Masthanaiah Momidi Chillakur
Momidi P.O.
Chillakur Mandal,
Nellore District.

18. Konduri Koteswara Rao
Govindapalli P.O
Kota Mandal,
Nellore District.

Pamanji Palem

Kota

19. Akkamgari Subbaiah
Dugaraja Patnam P.O
Vakadu Mandal,
Nellore District.

Konduru Palem

Vakadu

ICSF
FOR DIGITIZATION
DATE: 23/11/2018

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