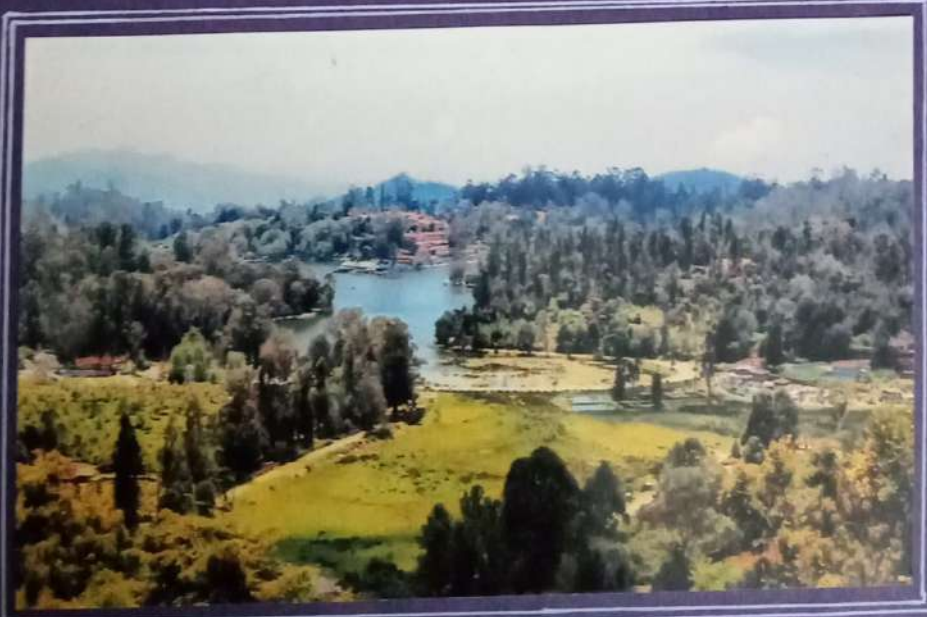


UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA
GEOGRAPHY PRACTICAL NOTE BOOK
B. SC. PART-III (HONS.) EXAM. 2016
(UNDER 1+1+1 2009 REGULATIONS)
ROLL NO. 3044-51-0013
REGN. NO. 044-1221-0135-15

Examined
R. B. Sathya
13/03/18

Jogomaya Deul College
Dept. of Geography
Examined for C. U.

Field Report
Correlation Between Physical
Setting and Economic Environment of
man in KODAIKANAL (Word No. 23)
of Dindigul District
Tamil Nadu.





Ph. Office : 2464-1312
Principal : 2464-4371

Muralidhar Girls' College

P-411/14, GARIAHAT ROAD, BALLYGUNGE, KOLKATA - 700 029
(NAAC ACCREDITED - B+ +)

Ref. No.....

Date...17/02/2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that, Smt. Kuheli Das Roll No. 3044-S1-0013..... an examinee of B.A/B.Sc Part III (1+1+1 pattern) Geography Honours Examination, 2018 of the University of Calcutta. She has visited **Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu** in the month of December (14th to 23rd 2017) for field area study. She has completed the field report within assigned time, under the supervision of Shri. Vinay Limbu and Shri Atanu Sarkar, who have accompanied the 3rd year Geography Honours students of Muralidhar Girls' College.

The field report partly completes the Seventh Paper of the three years Geography Honours Course.

Vinay Limbu
17.02.2018

Head of the Department of Geography

HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
MURALIDHAR GIRLS' COLLEGE

Kinjalkini Biswas
Head of the Institution

DR. KINJALKINI BISWAS
Principal
Muralidhar Girls' College
Kolkata-700029

PREFACE

The field Report is a humble attempt to understand the physical and socio environment of urban setting of Kodaikanal the field report is based on the empirical findings where we have try to relate the different research methodology of geography to understand the problems and prospects of our study area. The field report is divide into 6 chapters where each and every minute details of study area is shown through quantitative data is representated by suitable cartographic techniques where as the qualitative data is collected through personal sower and research articles.

A small ward of Kodaikanal was taken for study purpose. The work exhibits the heterogenous compositions of population with different sorts of economic activities for sustaining urban livelihood. The main motive of our study is to understand the community in relation to their geographical habitat.



Our Group in Kodaikanal Road Station

Acknowledgment

I like to express my deep sense of gratitude to our respected sir Vinay Limbu and sir Atanu Sarkar, of Geography Department for guiding us to prepare our field report. The report would not be completed if we wouldn't get the important documents from the Kodaikanal offices. Therefore, I would like to acknowledge their kind co-operation during our field work. We would like to thank NATMO (National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization) of Kolkata for providing the DMS map of the study area. Lastly our we would also like to thank our Travel agency for taking our care and safety measurements throughout the excursion.

Last but not the least, I acknowledge my parents for their direct and indirect support to carry out my work successfully...

Content

• Chapter-1: Introduction

- Historical Background
- Aims & Objectives
- Location of Kodaikanal
- Route Map
- Methodology

• Chapter-2: Physical Setup of the study area

- Introduction
- Topography: Relative Relief
 - : Drainage Density
 - : Road Density
 - : Impact of Slope on Settlement Communication
- Climatic Condition
- Geomorphology, Geology
- Soil, Drainage
- Landuse map of Kodaikanal
- Vegetation
- Flora, Fauna

• Chapter-3: Demographic Characteristics

- Introduction
- Demographic Characteristics
- Marital Status, Religion, Caste
- Migration, Residence

Content

• Chapter-4: Socio-Economic Condition

- Introduction
- Economic Conditions
- Housing & Living Conditions
- Land and Asset Ownership
- Civic Amenities
- Health Care System
- Problems & Perception of Living Condition
- Educational Attainment

• Chapter-5: Infrastructural Facility

- Traffic Flow
- Market Morphology
- Hotel Survey
- Tourism
- Dumpy Level and Prismatic Compass

• Chapter-6: Problems, Findings, Conclusion

• Bibliography

• Appendix

• Questionnaire

CHAPTER 1

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

According to the "history of Kodaikanal", this hill resort was discovered in the early nineteenth century during the colonial period. It was however during 1840s that the people first started settling in this place. Besides the other early settlers of the place, having loving memories about Kodaikanal were the American, French, Swedish, Irish and German missionaries. The star shaped Kodaikanal lake came into existence in 1863 and it still serves as the water source of the temple city of Palani. It was only during the 1960s, that Kodaikanal started gaining importance as a tourist spot.

Early Tamil poets used kodai-kanal to describe to describe forest that is always green, even in summer. 'Kodi' (-long "o" means "the end"), kodai (-short "o") is a creeper, 'kodai' (-long "o") is "summer", 'kodai' (-short "o") means, "gift".

The first recorded visit of a European to the Palanis was that of Lieutenant Ward, an English officer who was sent by Government in 1821 to survey the "Vuzragherry" Geographical profile mountains. (The Sanskrit name for the Palanis is varahgirij). In 1845 American missionaries from Madurai explored the summit of that part of massif and built two shacks at the edge of a belt of dense shala growing on the eastern slopes of a marshy basin. Thus the settlement of Kodaikanal was born.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aims and objectives of the field study are as follows:

- i) To examine the physical features of the region.
- ii) To understand the socio-economic conditions of the people.
- iii) To analyze the relationship between the different social and cultural factors for maintaining the sustainable livelihood.

STUDY AREA

LATITUDINAL AND LONGITUDINAL EXTENSION

The study area namely kodaikanal region covering the whole of kodaikanal taluk is located between $10^{\circ}7'N$ latitude and $10^{\circ}26'$ and $77^{\circ}15'E$ and $77^{\circ}42'E$ longitude. Kodaikanal taluk falls in the jurisdiction of Dindigul district. The taluks that bound kodaikanal taluk are Palani (North) Dindigul, Nilakottai (East), Periyakulam (south) and Kerala state (west).

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Kodaikanal region covering the kodaikanal taluk comprises of 15 Revenue villages namely Adikkam, Kamanur, Kodaikanal, Kookal, Pannai kadur, a town panchayat and kodaikanal township are the other Administrative units located in the study area.

Vinay Kumar
07.02.18

LOCATION

Our study area Kodaikanal is located in the Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu. In Kodaikanal we study only the word no. 23. The latitude and longitude of the study area $77^{\circ}19'0''E$ and $10^{\circ}25'0''N$. Kodaikanal is one of the popular hill station of south India. A location map has been drawn to understand the actual location of our study area.

LOCATION MAP OF KODAIKANAL

TAMILNADU IN INDIA



SOURCE: OXFORD ATLAS

DINDIGUL IN TAMILNADU



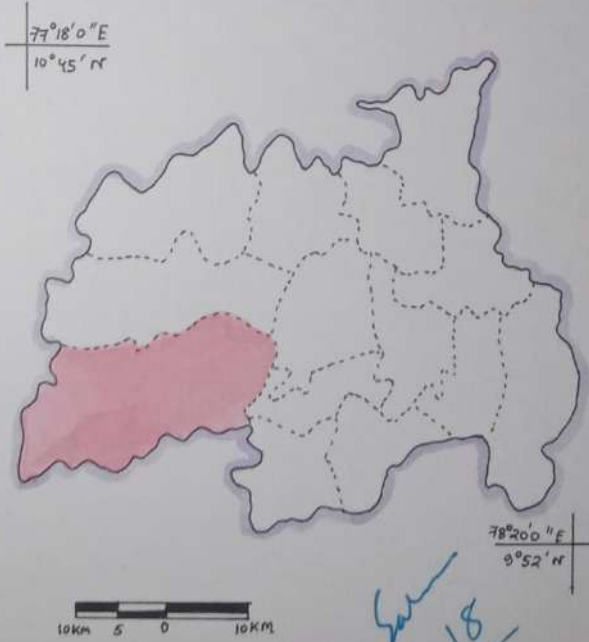
SOURCE: OXFORD ATLAS

STUDY AREA IN KODAIKANAL



SOURCE: NATMO

KODAIKANAL IN DINDIGUL



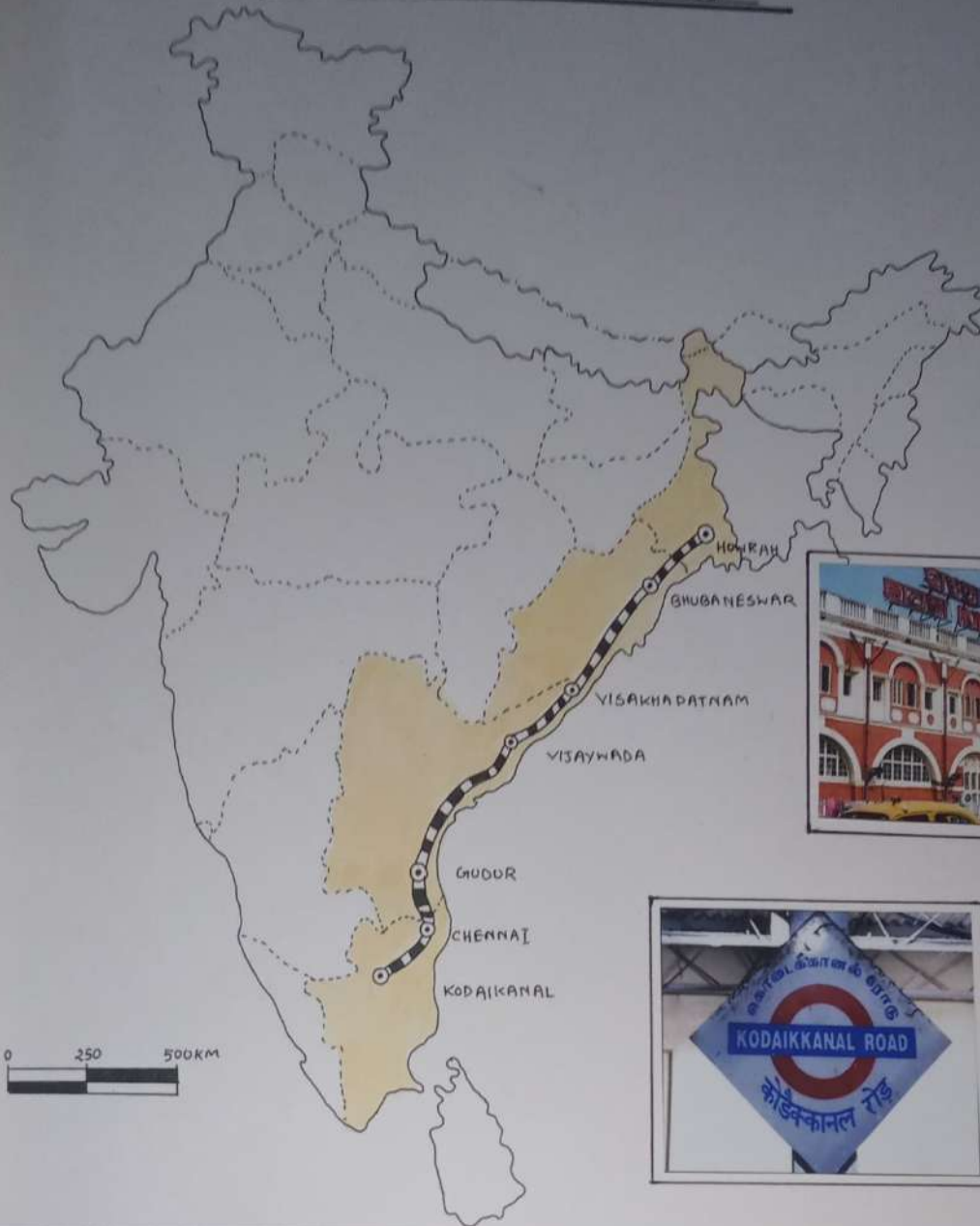
SOURCE: NATMO

Atanu Sam
03/02/2018

ROUTE MAP

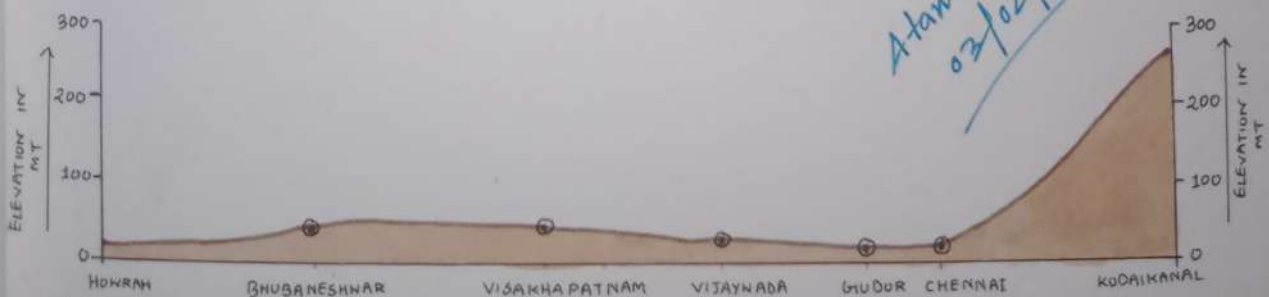
The Kodaikanal Road Junction of the South East Frontier Railway is the route between Houbrah and Chennai. The route map followed to executing this project work has been represented graphically.

ROUTE MAP



LONGITUDINAL PROFILE

HOWRAH TO KODAIKANAL



HORIZONTAL SCALE 1cm = 150 KM
 VERTICAL SCALE 1cm = 100 MT

SOURCE: ATLAS OF INDIA

Methodology

The methodology followed in the study of this region may be divided into 3 parts a) pre-field, b) field and c) Post field.

Pre-field methods included the collection of various references and information regarding Kodaikanal and its ward. The topographical map sheet no. 58 F/8 and the geological map was studied in detail.

During the field work of household survey has been carried out with the help of questionnaire to get an idea of the socio-economic scenario, of the ward no. 23. and also a traffic flow survey has been undergone on the main road.

Post field methods included analysis of the primary data collected from the field. This was supplemented by the government data collected from various government organizations.

Most of the observation in this study was based on intensive field work. However the field report was based on both available data as well as the empirical observation.

CHAPTER 2

INTRODUCTION

The study area Kodaikanal is located within the Palani Hills in Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu, South India. The Palani Hills are an offshoot of the Western Ghats, which are in part comprised of pristine forests and grasslands that are home to endangered flora and fauna. The Pambol shola forest a nature sanctuary protected by the Tamil Nadu State Government, which limits the town of Kodaikanal. Its elevation of 2133m above sea level, giving it a cool climate and spectacular views in the lovely places with lofty mountains is a favorite haunt for tourists from all over. Kodaikanal falls in the Survey of India Toposheet number 58F/8/NE (1:50,000) and falls in between the latitude $10^{\circ}15' N$ and longitude $77^{\circ}28' E$.

TOPOGRAPHY

Kodaikanal sits on a plateau above the Southern escarpment of the upper Palani Hills at 2133m between the Gundar valley and Parappor. These hills form the eastward incise of the Western Ghats on the western side of South India. Meadows and grasslands cover the hillsides on the other hand. Gigantic Eucalyptus trees and shola forests flourish in the valleys. There are many waterfalls and ubiquitous gardens and flower beds in bloom. Anamalai Hill and Indira Gandhi National Park and the main regions of the Western Ghats are in the west.

RELATIVE RELIEF

The nature of relief of the region can be morphologically analysed by applying morphometric techniques e.g. Relative Relief, Average slope.

An assessment of the Relative Relief of the study region has been undertaken by the Smith's method.

Relative Relief = $\frac{\text{Maximum Relief} - \text{Minimum Relief}}{\text{Minimum Relief}}$

It is depicted in metre.

This is the relative elevation of our study area chosen (10cm x 12cm) from map no. 581/p. which extends upto $97^{\circ}23'E$ to $97^{\circ}32'E$ longitude to $10^{\circ}15'N$ to $10^{\circ}18'N$ latitude. There are three isopleths as contours have been chosen (3000 metres, 2000 metres and 1000 metres) to show four zones. The lighter the colour the lower its elevation.

- i) Mountain Zone with the elevation of above 3000 metres.
- ii) Hill is lying with in 2000-3000 mt.
- iii) Plateau with the elevation of 1000-2000 mt.
- iv) Plain usually the zone eroded with peneplain process. below 1000 mt.

From the analysis we can see the part extreme south eastern and southern part of the area have a high relative relief. low relative relief is found only patches in the east.

AVERAGE SLOPE

The slope represents of general gradient of the region - whether it is deep or gentle. As the region covers a hilly region the here is too steep.

The Average Slope can be calculated using the Wentworth's method.

$$\frac{\text{Number of contour crossing/Km} \times \text{contour interval}}{C36.6 \text{ or } 3361}$$

For the purposes of greater analysis a area have been chosen (10cm x 12cm) from map no. 58 F/8 which is extending from $77^{\circ}23'E$ to $77^{\circ}32'E$ longitude to $10^{\circ}15'N$ to $10^{\circ}18'N$ latitude.

The region has been divided into 4 zones -

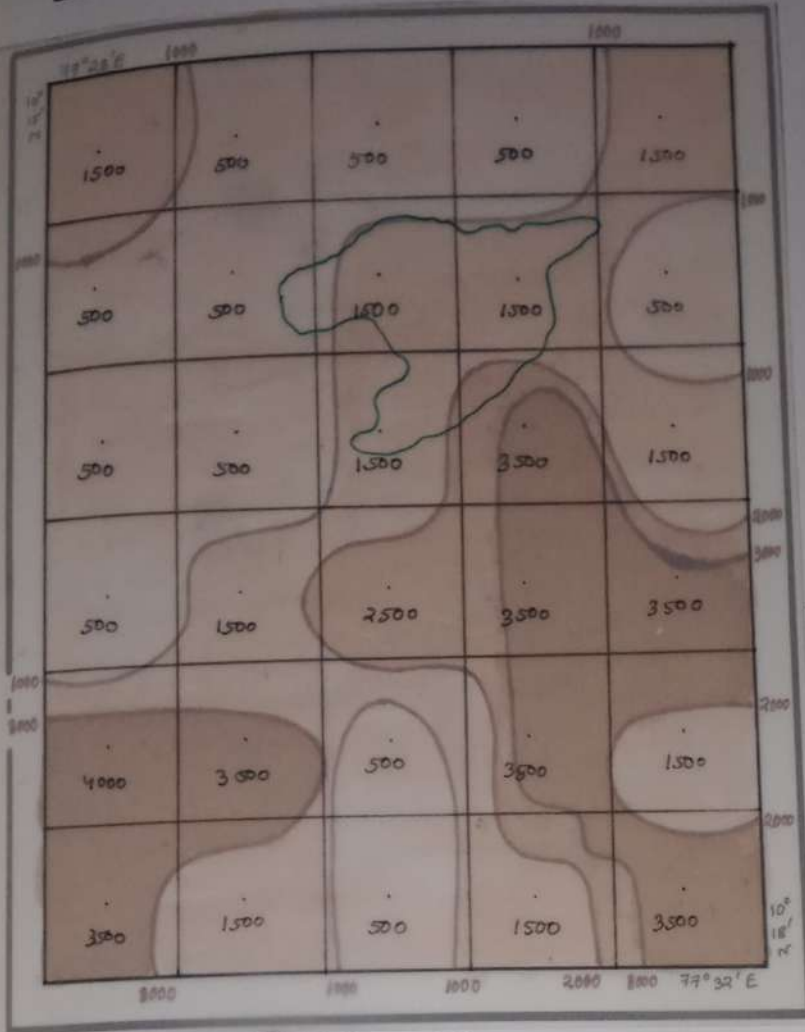
- i) High gradient of above 75°
- ii) $55^{\circ} - 75^{\circ}$
- iii) $35^{\circ} - 55^{\circ}$
- iv) below 35° .

As quoted earlier that this region covers a hilly region most of part from extreme South west to eastern part of the region falls under high gradient zone. The general slope of the region is in north east and for most part it is moderately sloped. And at last the northern central position depicts near plain land or comparatively lower gradient zone.

RELATIVE RELIEF (AFTER SMITH)

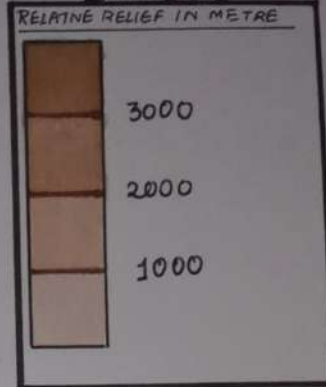
OF KODAIKANAL AND IT'S SURROUNDING AREAS

MAP NO. 58 F/8

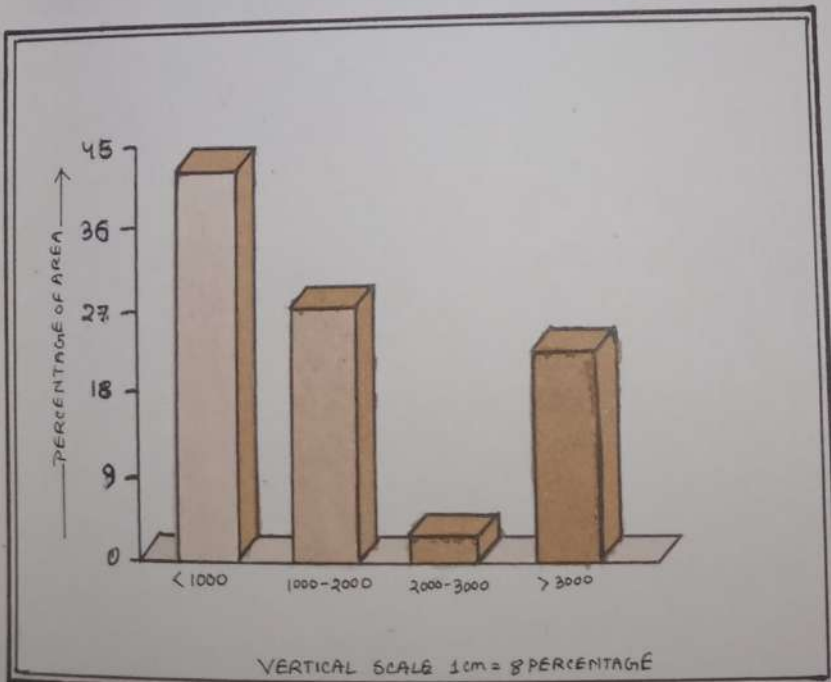
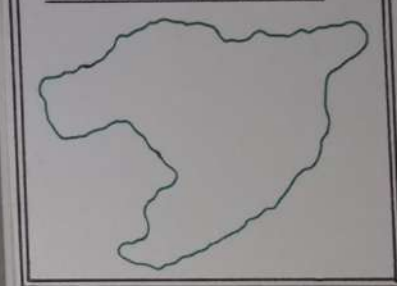


R.F. 1: 50,000

INDEX



STUDY AREA



Atanu Saha
03/02/2018

DRAINAGE DENSITY

Drainage density is the count of drainage length within a given area. Here $2\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm}$ grids have been drawn to show the area i.e. 1sqkm in the chosen area ($10\text{cm} \times 12\text{cm}$) extending from $77^{\circ}23'E$ to $77^{\circ}32'E$ longitude to $10^{\circ}15'N$ to $10^{\circ}18'N$ latitude of the map $58 \frac{F}{8}$. 2, 4, 6 three isopleths have been chosen to show 4 drainage density zones.

which are depicting -

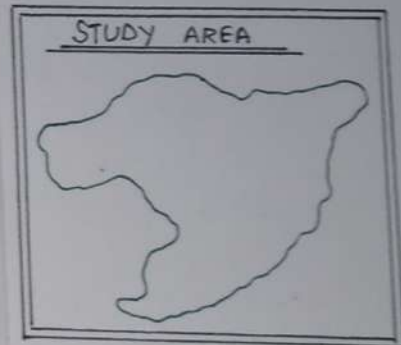
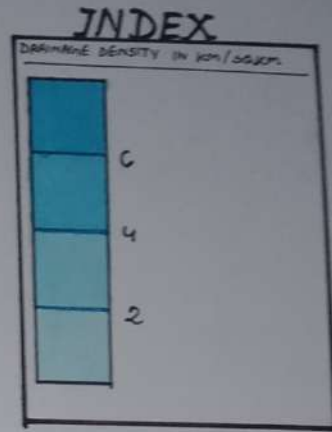
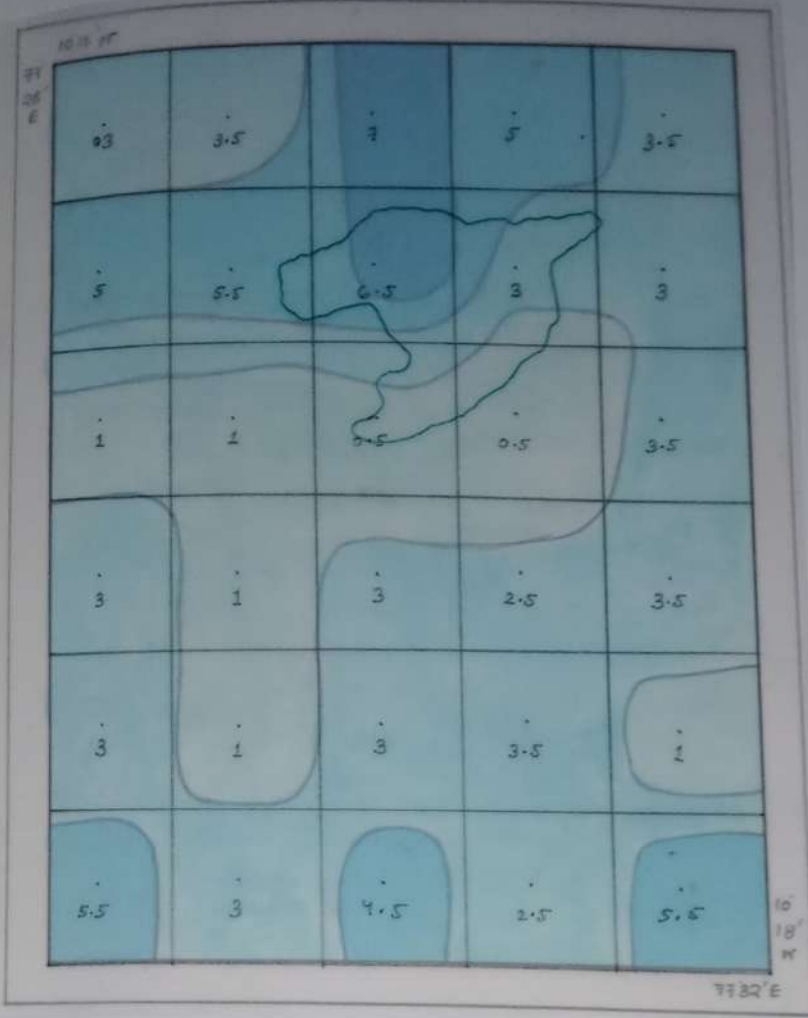
- i) very high drainage density (above 6km/sqkm)
- ii) High drainage density ($4-6\text{km/sqkm}$)
- iii) moderate drainage density ($2-6\text{km/sqkm}$)
- iv) low drainage density (below 2km/sqkm)

In this map the northern areas have high drainage density while the western region have low drainage density. And rest of the area of this map falls under moderate drainage density.

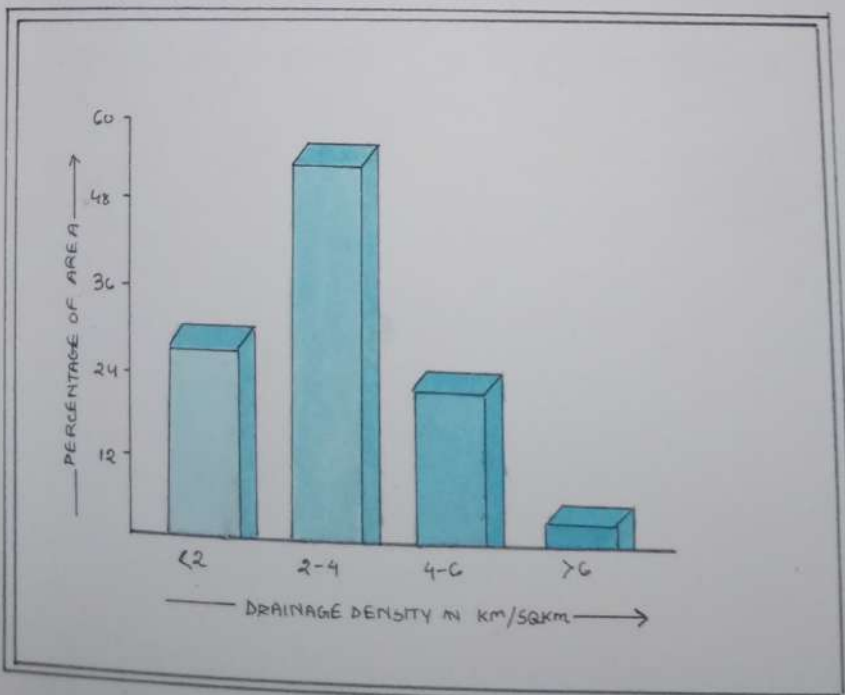
DRAINAGE DENSITY (OF)

KODAIKANAL AND IT'S SURROUNDING AREAS

MAP NO. EB 5/B



R.F. 1:50,000



Atanu Saha
10/12/2018

ROAD DENSITY

As our study area covered includes an undulating hilly region thus the transport and communication system is not well developed.

The density and network of roads can be visualized with the help of a Road density Map. The road density is the extend of roads per sqkm. For greater analysis a $100m \times 120m$ grid has been drawn extending from $77^{\circ}29'E$ to $77^{\circ}32'E$ longitude $10^{\circ}15'N$ to $10^{\circ}18'N$ latitude of the map no. 58F/8. The map has been divided into five classes -

- i) The value with $8-9.99$ km/sqkm to $6-7.99$ km/sqkm depicts very high to high road density.
- ii) The value with $4-5.99$ to $2-3.99$ km/sqkm depicts moderate road density.
- iii) And the value with $0-1.99$ depicts low road density.

The road density in this region is very low, especially in the southern and northern sections. It gradually increases towards west and central region. The highest road density occurs in east and north east region.

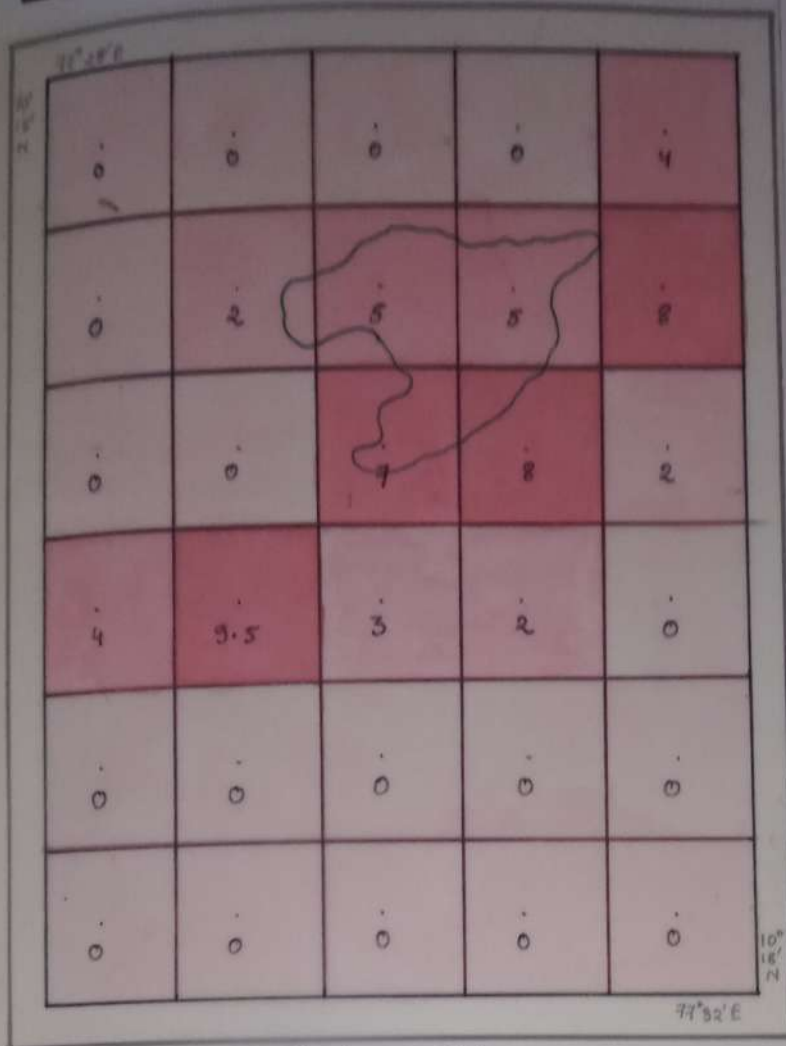
Thus from this it can be concluded that the transport system is not developed in this region.

ROAD DENSITY

OF

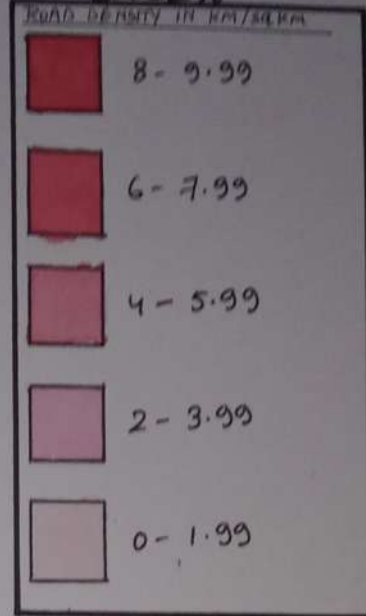
KODAIKANAL AND IT'S SURROUNDING AREAS

MAP No. 58 F/9

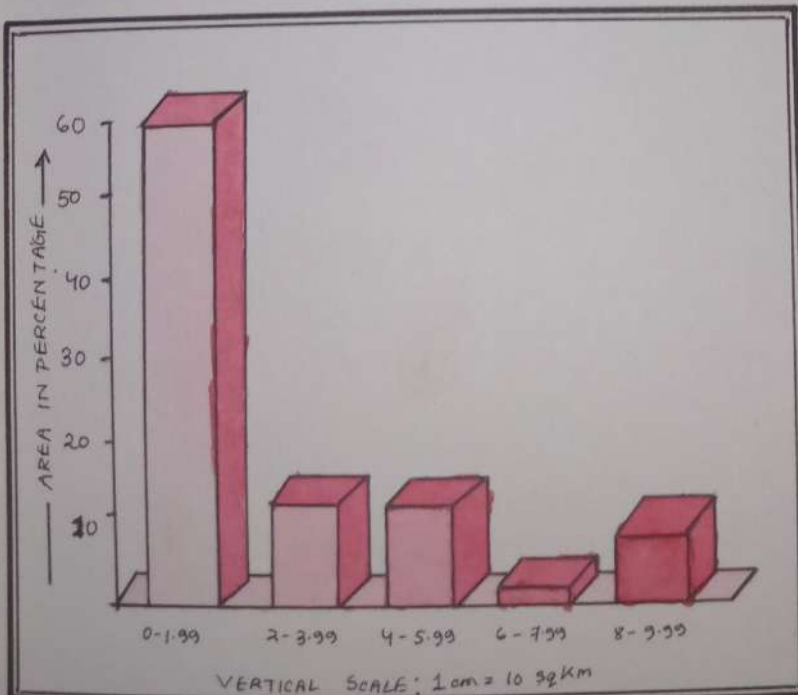
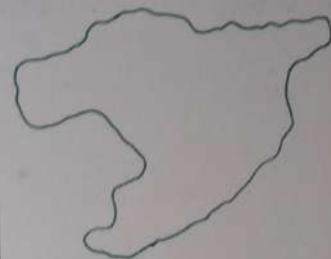


R.F. 1:50,000

INDEX



STUDY AREA



Atanu Saha
02/02/2018

THE IMPACT OF SLOPE ON COMMUNICATION AND SETTLEMENT

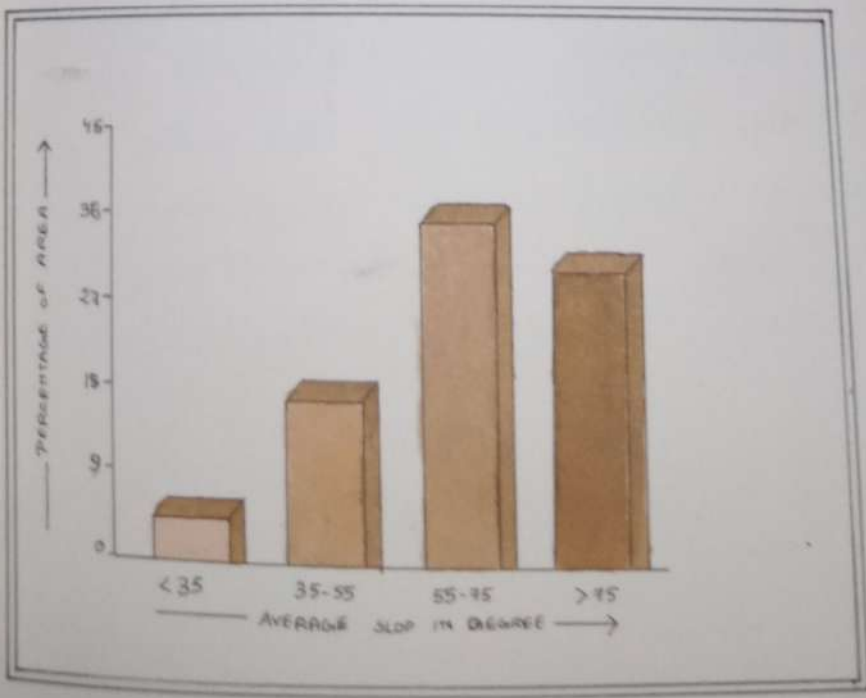
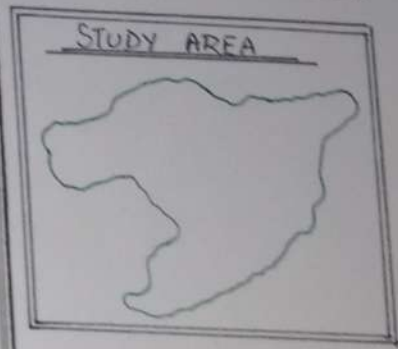
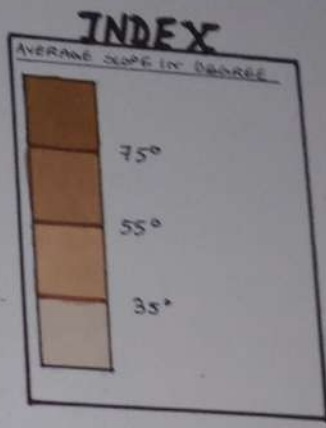
The impact of slope on communication and settlement shows that there is a negative relation between slope and communication and slope and settlement. We see communications system mainly develops in the region where slope is very low and vice-versa. In case of settlement also accessibility plays a vital role and settlement is mainly develops near or beside the roads and in the gentle or low slope.

IMPACT OF SLOPE ON SETTLEMENT AND COMMUNICATION OF KODAIKANAL AND ITS SURROUNDING AREAS

MAP NO. 58/8



R.F. 1:50,000



Atanu Saha
10/02/2018

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

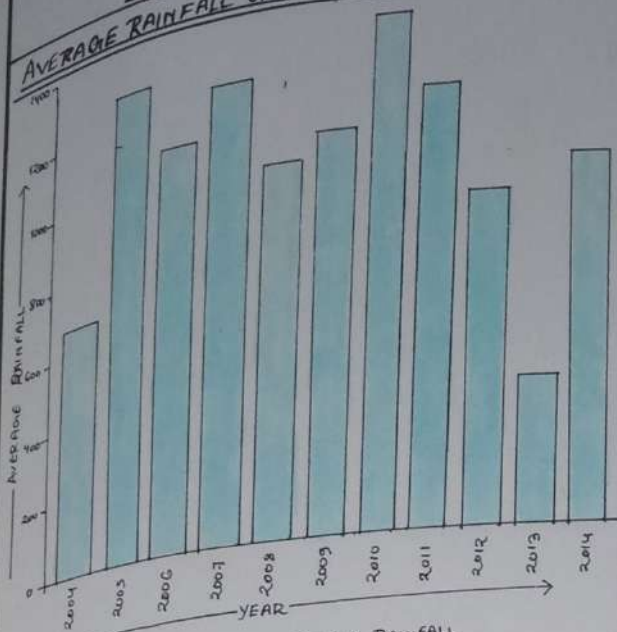
Kodaikanal is popularly known as Kodai and lies in an Altitude of 2133 metres above sea level. It occupies an area of 21.45 km² with the population of 32,931 (2001 census). According to the Koppén climate classification Kodaikanal has a monsoon-influenced subtropical highland climate i.e. (Cfb). The temperatures are cool throughout the year due to the high elevation of the city. These climates are called 'Highlands.' The study area experiences high rainfalls and receives an annual rainfall of 1650mm and the rainfall record shows that high intensity of rainfall occurs in the 7 months of April, October and November. It receives rainfall during both the monsoons while the north-east monsoon brings maximum rainfall. The max temperature ranges from 15.3° to 25.3°C and minimum temperature ranges from 5.2°C to 12.3°C. The average humidity is from 74.58% to 83.41%. Average wind speed is 50 to 60 kmph except for the month of July.

GEOLOGY

The study area forms the crucial point of being the merger of western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. Charnokites and Migmatites are the rocks forming the entire hill. The charnockite rocks in the Kodaikanal hills have been intensely altered resulting in the formation of laterite and lithomargic clays. This is due to the extensive laterisation of the parent rock.

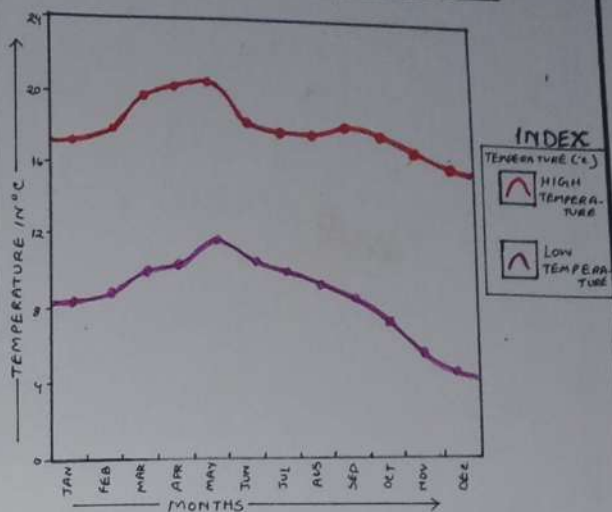
CLIMATIC CONDITION

AVERAGE RAINFALL OF KODAIKANAL (2004-2014)



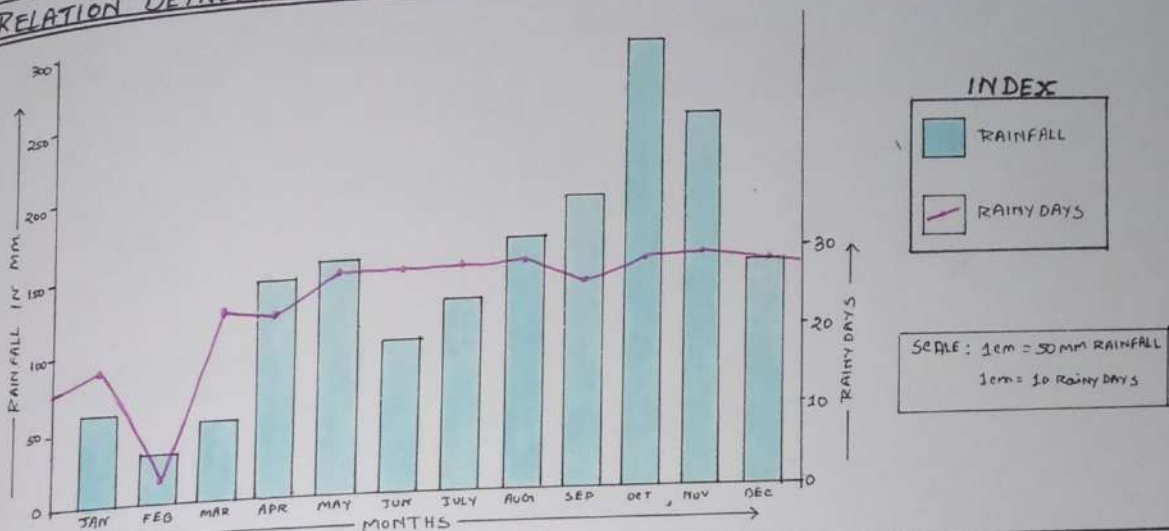
SCALE:- VERTICAL SCALE 1cm = 200mm RAINFALL
HORIZONTAL SCALE 0.5cm = ONE YEAR

AVERAGE HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURE



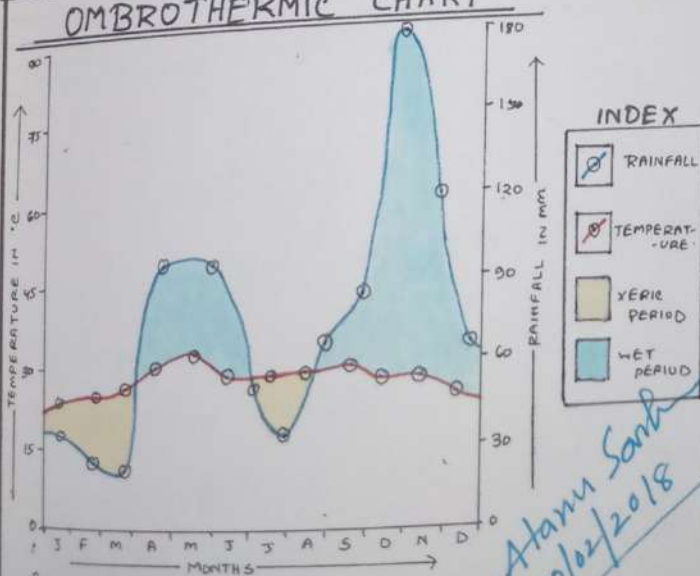
SCALE:- VERTICAL SCALE 1cm = 4°C TEMPERATURE
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1cm = ONE MONTH

RELATION BETWEEN RAINFALL AND NO. OF RAINY DAYS OF KODAIKANAL



SCALE: 1cm = 50mm RAINFALL
1cm = 10 RAINY DAYS

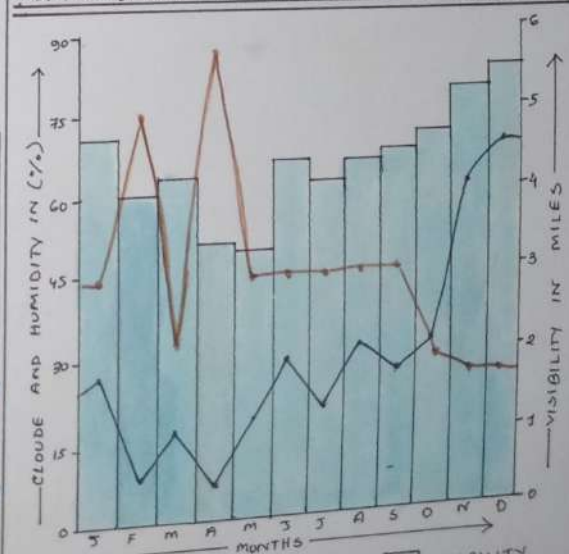
OMBROTHERMIC CHART



SCALE:- VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm = 15°C TEMPERATURE
1cm = 30mm RAINFALL
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 0.5cm = 1 MONTH

*Atanu Santh
10/02/2018*

RELATION BETWEEN HUMIDITY CLOUD & VISIBILITY



SCALE: 1cm = 15% HUMIDITY & CLOUD
1cm = 1 MILES VISIBILITY

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The important landforms identified in the study area include Hill top plains, structural hill, structural valley pediments and valley fill structured hills are the major land forms in the Kodaikanal block. The major part of Kodaikanal and Palani hills occupies structural hills. The blend of alluvial cones and fans formed after composite slope boundary is barada zones.

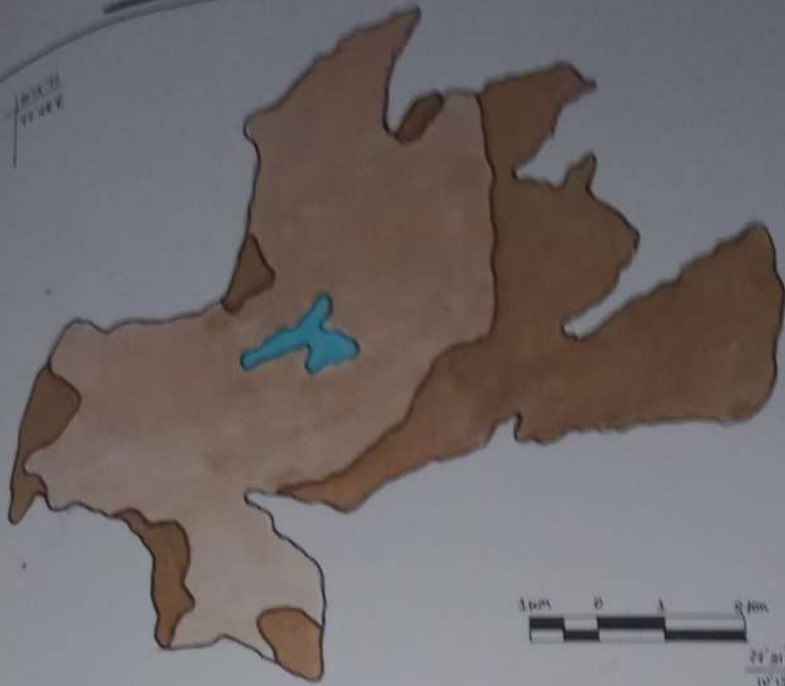
SOILS

In the Kodaikanal hill, it is observed that soil development is excessive in the higher elevations and poor in the low land. According to the soil survey of India nomenclature, the study area is having six types of soil series. Chavadiparaisamayanur, Chavadiparai vylogam, Irugur, Irugur-Palaviduthi, Irugur-Vyogam and Pilamedu-vylogam.

DRAINAGE

Many streams originate from the hill slopes and have formed several rivers in the deep valley portions. The water flowing through these valleys had been well harnessed by construction of number of reservoirs like Shanmugandhi, Nangangiar and Kodavahar. The southern part of the district falls under Vaigai sub basin. The important rivers are Vaigai river, Manjalar and Marudhanadhi. All these rivers receive flow during monsoon period only. The drainage pattern is sub-dendritic and dendritic and these rivers are structurally controlled.

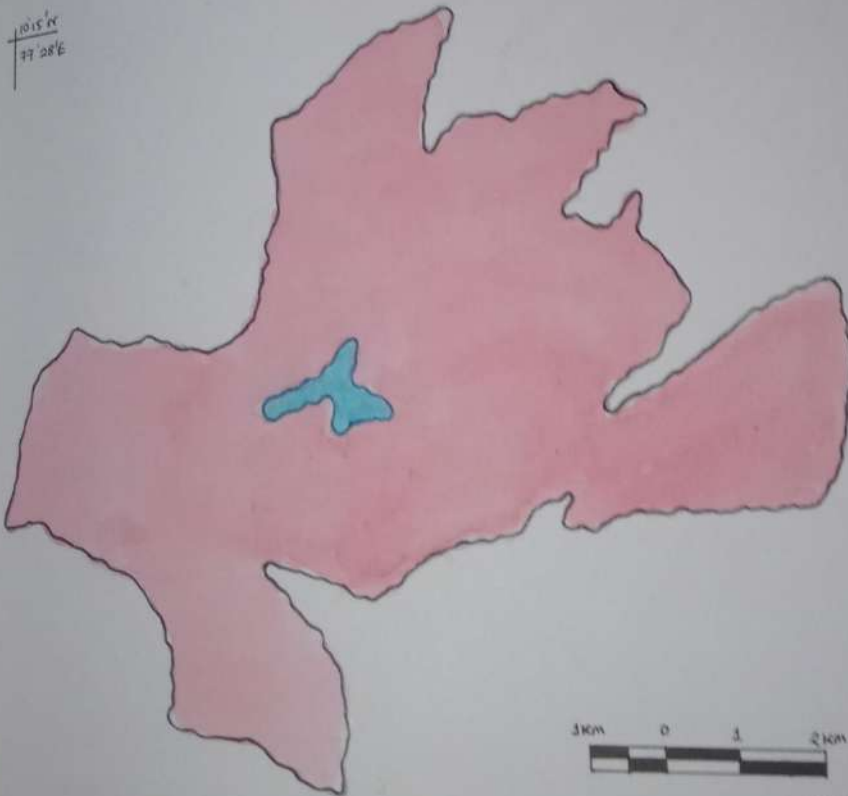
GEOMORPHOLOGY



INDEX

	RIDGE TYPE
	STRUCTURAL HILL
	HILL TOP
	WATERSHED

GEOLGY



SOURCE: NATPMD

Vinay Chandra
03.02.18



Nature of Soil



Immature Soil Profile



Palani River

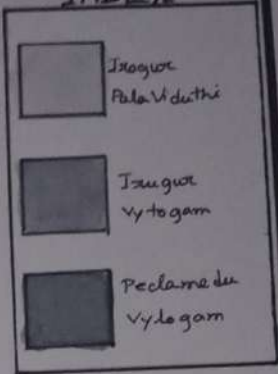


Kodaikanal Lake

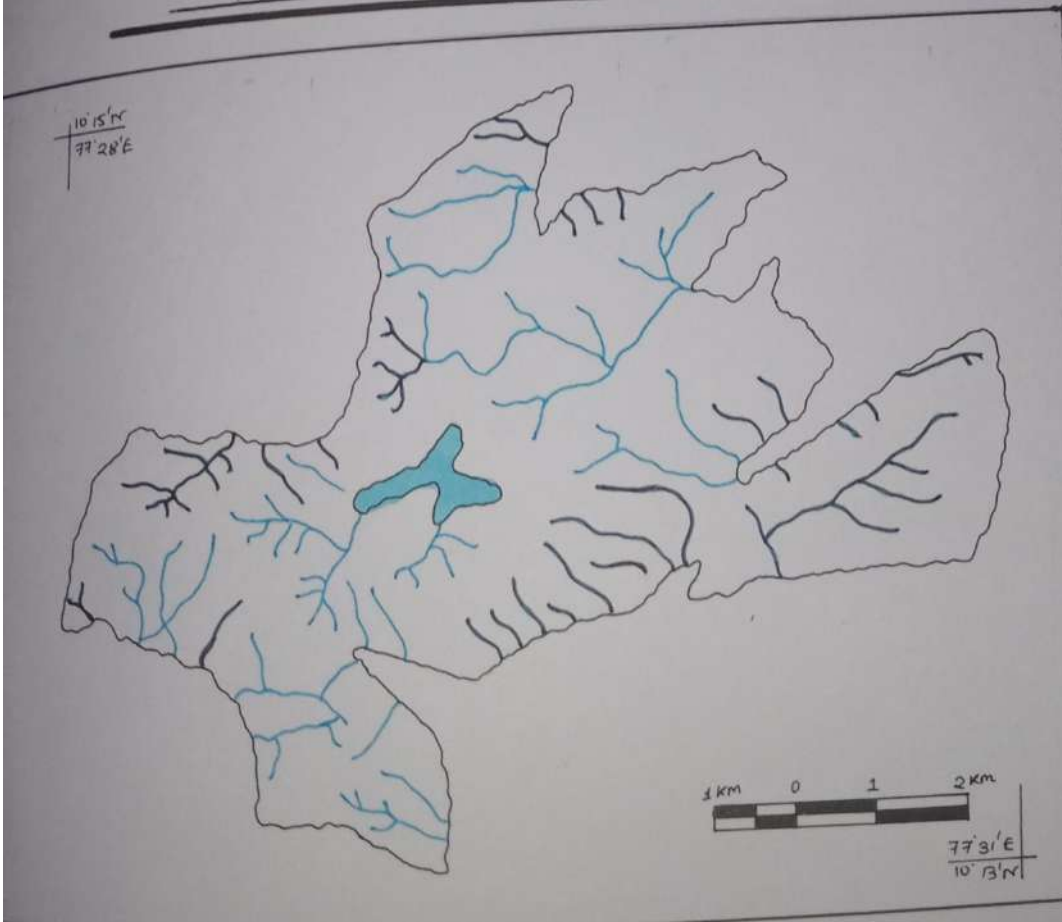
SOIL MAP



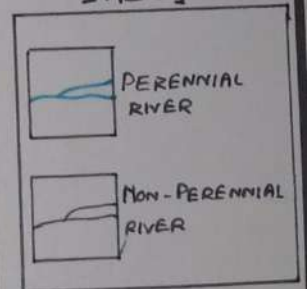
INDEX



DRAINAGE MAP



INDEX



Venayachandran
02.02.18

KODAIKANAL LAKE

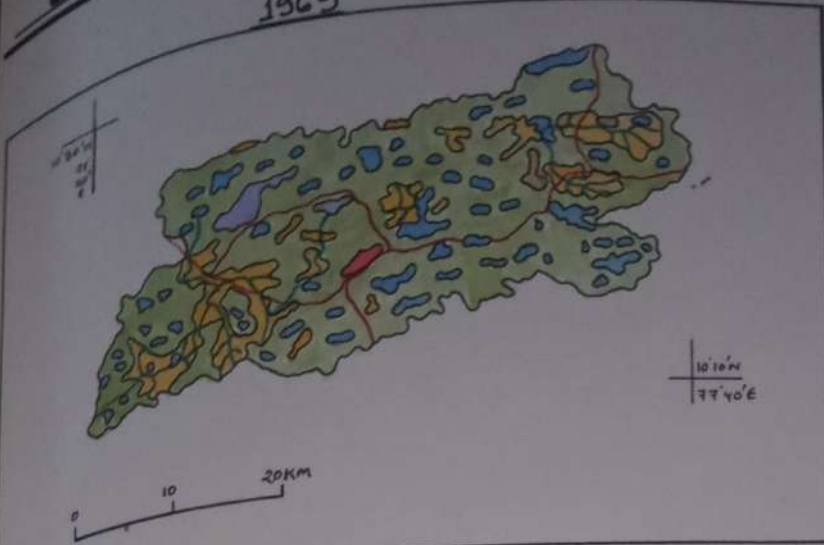
The star shaped Kodaikanal lake is freshwater lake, covering an area of about 24 hectares with 1200.00 ha catchment area from the heart of the resort. Rainfall is the main source of water for this lake. The out flow from the lake forms the 180 foot silver cascade water fall 2km downstream of the lake outlet. Six vere Hendry levings stocked the lake with fish. This attracts more tourist and makes the Kodaikanal is one of the most popular hill station of South India.

LANDUSE

The given landuse shows the variation of Kodaikanal year wise. There are three diagrams of landuse and land cover which will show the diachronic and synchrone study of landuse pattern from the diagram it was found agricultural land occupies sizeable area. Agricultural land which cover 20% of the land in 1969 has increased to 26% in the year of 2003 and 35% in 2008. Build up land includes settlements, roads and tourist places. Due to tourist activities land under hotels, large gardens and waste dumping have increased. In the year 1969 Build up land cover 9.23% of the total area, this has increased to 18.78% in 2003 and 21.53% in 2008. Harvested land covered 2.23% of land in 1969, increased to 4.42% in 2003 and to 6.54% land in 2008.

LANDUSE MAP OF KODANKANA

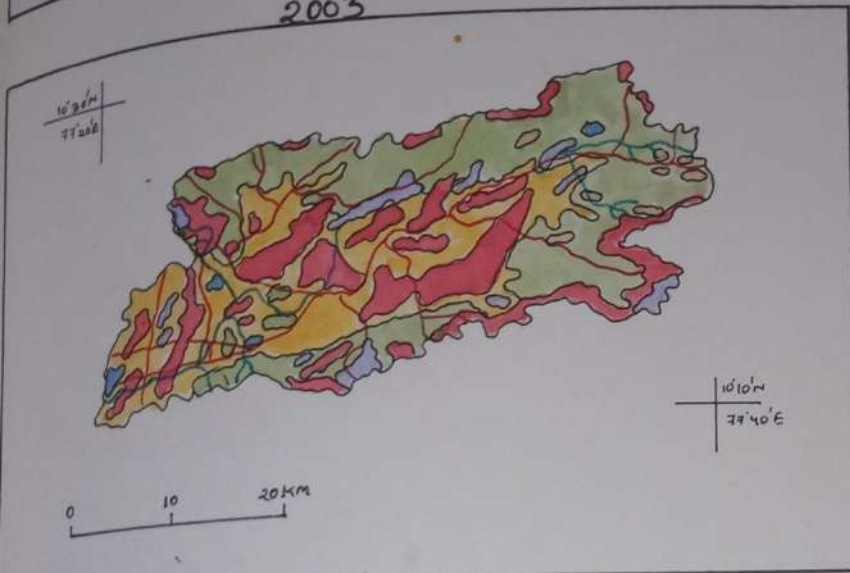
1969



INDEX



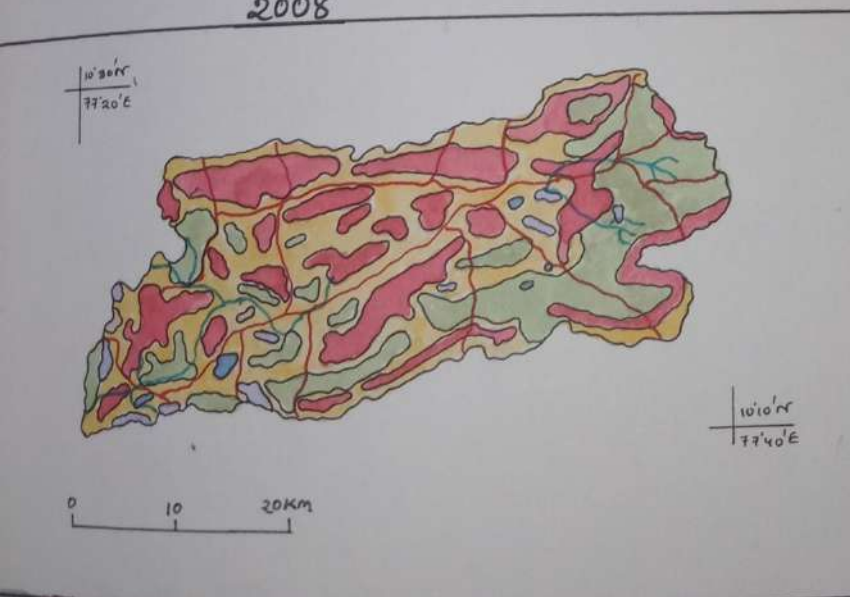
2003



INDEX



2008



INDEX



Vinay Chandra

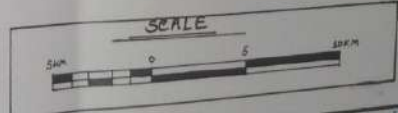
03.02.18

LANDUSE MAP OF KODAIKANAL, 2017



INDEX

- FOREST
- AGRICULTURAL LAND
- GRASS LAND
- PERENNIAL RIVER
- NON-PERENNIAL RIVER
- WATER BODIES
- SETTLEMENT
- ROAD
- PACK TRACK
- TEMPLE
- CHURCH
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
- MARKET
- AGRICULTURE RESEARCH CENTRE
- BANK
- POLICE STATION
- TELEPHONE LINE
- HOSPITAL
- WASTE LAND



*Alamy Sankar
10/22/2018*

VEGETATION

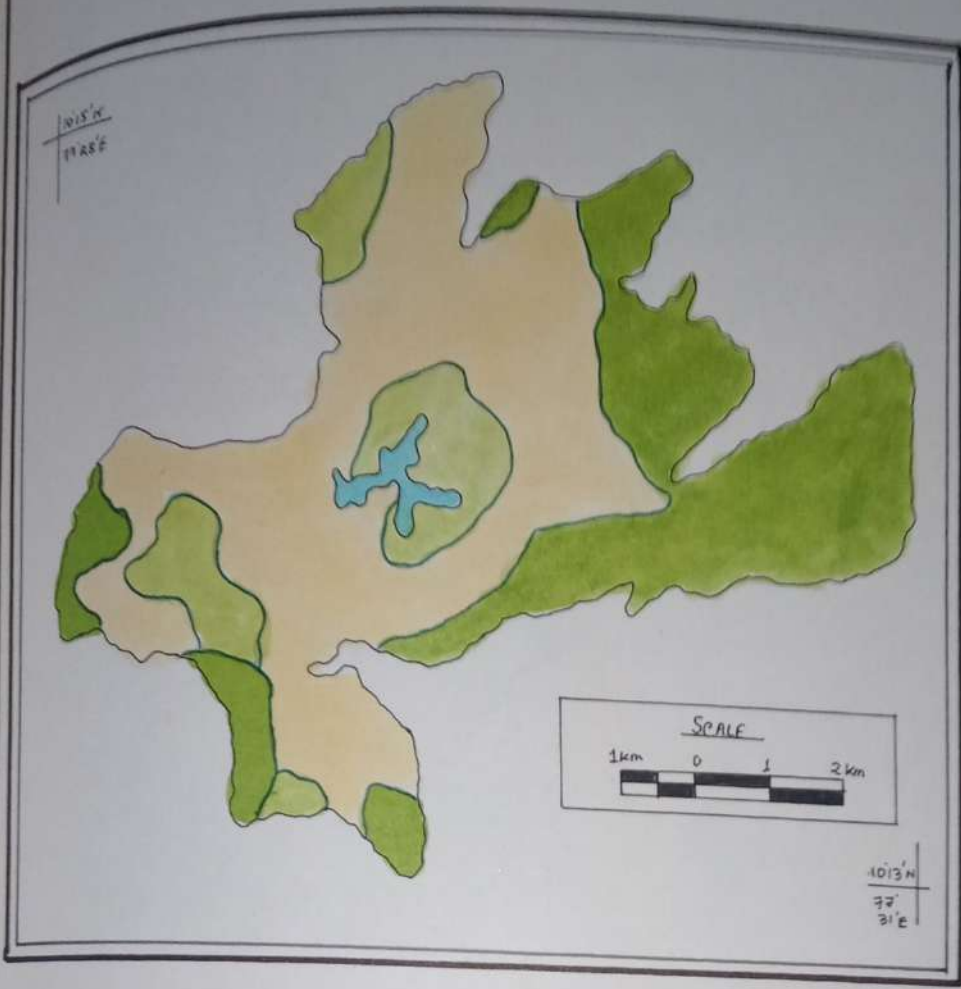
Kodaikanal, sited in Dindigul Arma district of Tamil Nadu, is a tourist's heaven abounding in hills, rolling valleys and cascading water falls.




The Kodaikanal Forest Division is responsible for ensuring that an adequate portion of the area is covered by forests.

Nearly 407 km² area falls under the jurisdiction of the Kodaikanal Forest Division. The region is subjected to heavy rainfall that varies between 1000 mm to 4000 mm and that is responsible for the lush foliage that envelops the landscape. The topography of the terrains that fall under the Kodaikanal Forest Division is depicted by continuous stretches of hills and valleys, dotted with variety of flora.

The vegetation comprises mainly of dry, deciduous type forests and Montane-shola grasslands. The forest division also generates a sufficient amount revenue that contributes to the town's economy.

VEGETATION MAP



INDEX	
	NATURAL VEGETATION
	GRASS AND TREES
	AGRICULTURAL LAND

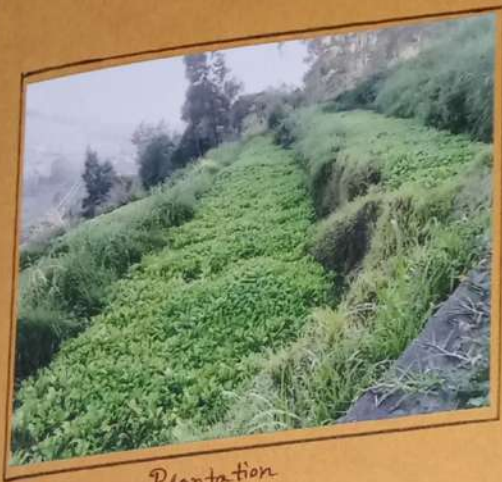
Akhya Sankh
10/12/2018



Eucalyptus Trees



Plantation



Plantation



Butter Fruit



Fauna



Flora

FLORA AND FAUNA

Kodaikanal is blessed with a variety of flora and fauna. One of the oldest mountain ranges the western Ghats' offshoot, the hills in which Kodaikanal is situated is comprised of two distinct geographical zones, the Upper Palanis which is at an elevation of 1520-2250 metres bordering the state of Kerala and the lower Palanis which is at an elevation of 1000-1500 metres. The lower Palanis has coffee, Banana, orange, Avocado, Pineapple. The upper Palanis has terraced Potato and garlic farms and pear, plum and Peach orchards. As the grassland go, the wild animals become isolated and are unable to get the necessities of life like Bison, Elephant and Thar.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is doing good work in Kodaikanal for the development of flora especially medical flora. Even though some ones like the Panther, giant malabar squirrels, civet cats are getting extinct Kodai still has a store of fauna which is too good. There are others porcupines, wild Bear, Bison and other creatures. In fact in Tamil name for hyena is donkey tiger. The place, Kodaikanal is a sure visit for a bird lover or bird watcher.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Kodaikanal is blessed with a variety of flora and fauna. One of the oldest mountain range the western Ghats offshoot, the hills in which Kodaikanal is situated is comprised of two distinct geographical zones, the upper Palanis which is at an elevation of 1520-2250 metres bordering the state of Kerala and the lower Palanis which is at an elevation of 1000-1500 metres. The lower Palanis has coffee, Banana, orange, Avocado, Pineapple. The upper Palanis has terraced Potato and garlic farms and pear, plum and peach orchards. As the grassland go, the wild animals become isolated and are unable to get the necessities of life like Bison, Elephant and

That. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is doing good work in Kodaikanal for the development of flora especially medical flora. Even though some ones like the panther, giant malabar squirrels, civet cats are getting extinct Kodai still has a store of fauna which is too good. There are others porcupines, wild Bear, Bison and other creatures. In fact in Tamil name for hyena is donkey tiger. The place, Kodaikanal is a sure visit for a bird lover or bird watcher.

CHAPTER 3

INTRODUCTION:

Migration, Fertility and Mortality are the three most important aspects in understanding the demographic characteristics of a region. These three factors are very closely interrelated and thus present the spatial variation in the study of population dynamics.

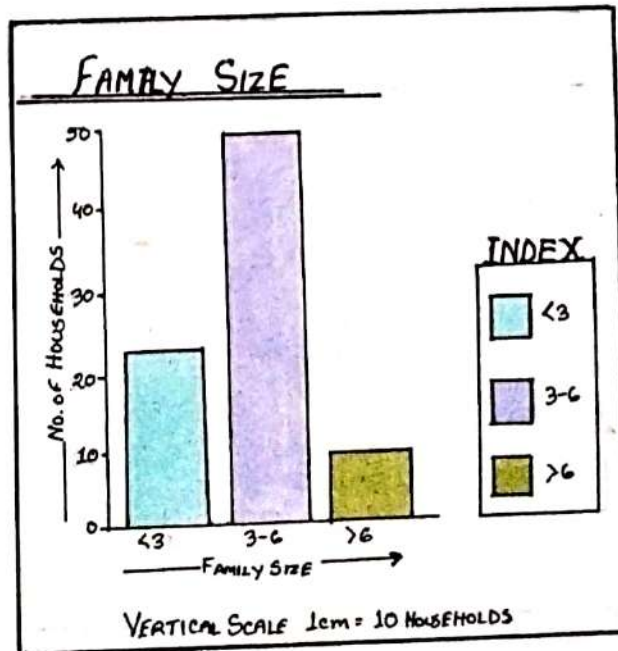
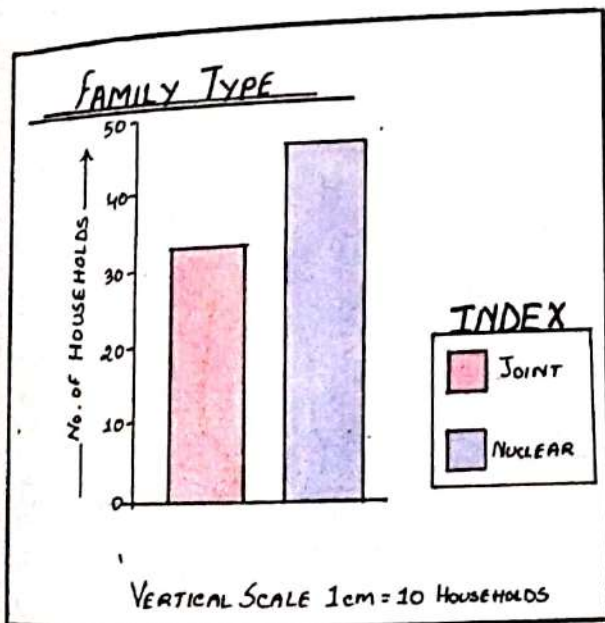
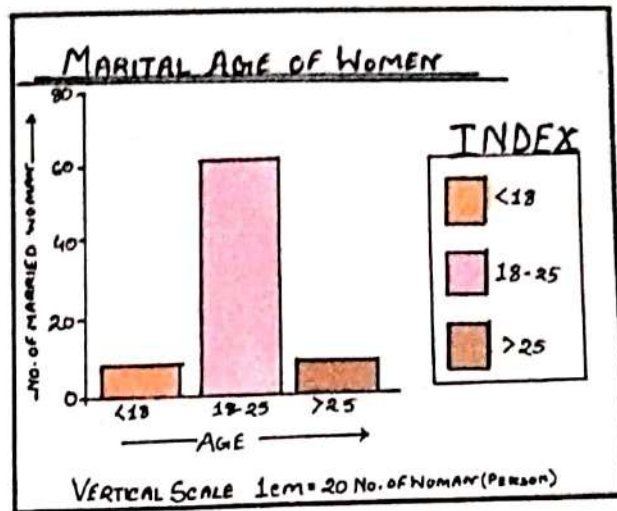
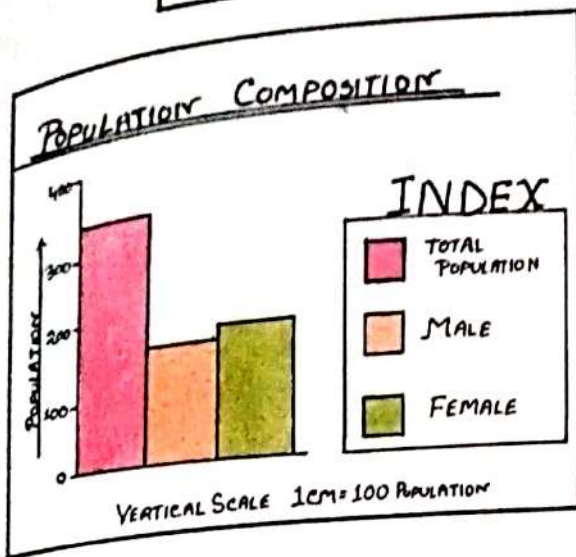
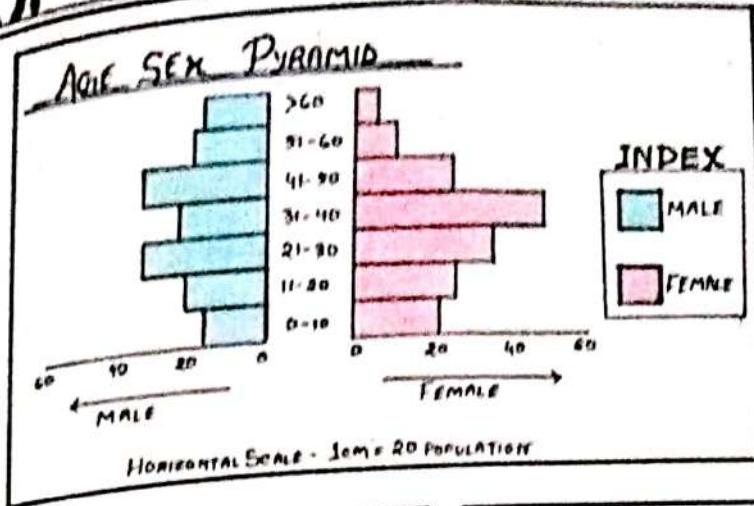
Therefore in this chapter we are focusing the demographic attributes of Kodaikanal Taluk in general and the study area ward no. 23 in particular. The main objectives of our study is to examine and understand the population composition of our study area with the help of field data and comparing it with the census statistics.

Kodaikanal is a small hilly area in Dindigul districts of Tamil Nadu. Nestled at the laps of Palani Hills the entire Kodaikanal Taluk comprises of fifteen villages and two small urban towns. The total population of Kodaikanal Taluk is 115250 in which 57884 are total males and 57366 are total female population. The total population is composed of urban population and Rural Population. The rural population is 70018 whereas the urban population is 45232. According to census data of 2011, the study area ward No. 23 has total population 1788, making it as the one of the sixth most populous ward of urban Kodaikanal among them 930 are male population & 869 are female population. The total no. of households are 439 (census, 2011)

POPULATION COMPOSITION OF THE STUDY AREA:

Population is one of the most important factors in development of a region. Age Sex Composition is a major determinant of population growth. High birth rate are to be expected in those areas where there are high proportion of population in the young adult age group from 18-35 years and the areas of high

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDY AREA



Vinay Limbu
10/1/2018

immigrant numbers conversely low birth rates are to be expected in the areas with high proportions of aged people & younger children (Mitra, A. 2012) out of 439 the total samples of 79 household we have collected the total samples of 79 household which constituted 18% of sampling method. According to our field survey based on 79 households, we had made a humble attempt to examine and understand the dynamics of population on the basis of its nature, composition and structure. The total sampled population of the study area would be 342 in which 167 are male 175 are female. Pop are their female counterparts the more no of female population in the study area depicts the higher female sex ratio 1047 per thousand male pop where as the sex ratio of Kodaikanal Block/Taluk was 981 female for thousand males the result shows the good status of a women in the study area.

During our survey we found the population of all age group which is clubbed into 7 grouping with the range of 5 year differences (that is 0-10, 11-20 soon). In this group the least no. of population falls under the age the least no. of population of above 60 years which constitute 9.58% of total male population and 2.85% of total female population is found under the age group of 21-30 years which is also reproductive group. The total male population of these reproductive groups 20.35% and 21.14% falls under female category. From this age structure we found that the level of fertility is high in the study area.



Miraculous Infant Church



Subrahmanya Temple



Local People

MARRIAGE AND MARITAL STATUS :

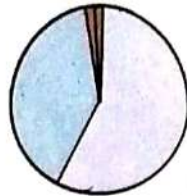
Marriage in a society is a meeting or union of two individuals and their family. It is bestowed with trust and sincere responsibility. In our study area the marriage by negotiation / arranged or love marriage was very common. In our study area the marriage by negotiation / arranged or love marriage was very common. On the basis of our field survey we found the more number of married persons which constitute 58.08% total male population and 55.42% of total female population. The total unmarried male population is 39.52% and 40% of total unmarried female population is 1.75% of male divorced person and 4% of female divorced population was found during our survey. The age of a woman is found within the age group of 18-25 years with 77.9%, 10.4% of women got married when they are below 18% and 11.6% females got married when they are above 25 years.

RELIGION AND CASTE COMPOSITION :

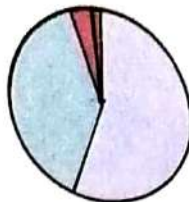
The establishment of Kodaikanal was done by the colonial rulers who introduced christianity in the region. The onset of Britishness slowly started to assimilated the tribal population of this area into christian religion. The total of 71.92% of sample population practice christainity Religion by faith. whereas 21.69% of total population are Hindu by birth and practice Hinduism. The minority group of population belonging to Muslim community is very negligible with 6.43% of total surveyed population. In India caste composition plays a very vital role in understanding the structure and social hierarchy in every society on the basis of the provision given by constitution numbers of population are divided into caste system which is declined into scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, General other Backward class, and others. In our field study we

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (OF STUDY AREA)

MARITAL STATUS



MALE



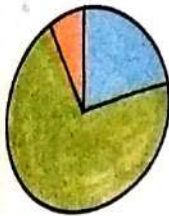
FEMALE

SCALE: 1cm = 5 UNITS

INDEX

- MARRIED
- UNMARRIED
- SEPERATED
- WIDON/WIDOWER

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

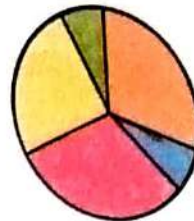


INDEX

- HINDU
- CHRISTIAN
- MUSLIM

SCALE: 1cm = 4 UNITS

CASTE COMPOSITION



INDEX

- SC
- ST
- OBC
- GENERAL
- OTHERS

SCALE: 1cm = 4 UNITS

Vinay Kumar
10/11/2018

found 28.23% of SC population, 9.02% of ST population, 31.5% of ABC which also includes A and B categories, 25.1% are general category, 4.01% falls in others which includes Backward class.

FAMILY:

The two types of family were common in the study area that is joint with 41.99% of households and nuclear with 38.23% of total surveyed households. Each family has specific size of family members on the basis of our data we have categorized less than 3 members, 3-6 members and above 6 members which is small size family, medium size and large size family. 27.84% household have small family, 62.02% of medium family and 10.12% had large size family.

MIGRATION AND RESIDENCE:

Man is a mobile by nature which allows him to move from one place to another. Migration is the 3rd component of population change. Field data on residence and migration provide a very useful insights for studying migration dynamics of population.

During our survey we have found the respondent who is staying in Kodaikanal for more than 3 or 4 generation and we have also found a bulk of immigrant population staying in study area. From the field data we found respondents of 12 households where living in Kodaikanal from last more than 75 years, 14 respondent were living from 50-75 years, 26 respondent living 25-50 years, and 27 respondent were living from not more than 25 years in Kodaikanal. In this last group of >25 years of residence many migrant population

are present.

The reason for their migration is social and economic. Many of them have come to Kodaikanal for employment purpose and rest of the others are moved into Kodaikanal due to many social reasons. The wave of migration in our study area was for employment opportunities and educational prospects along with the marriage.

The maximum migrant population are from Chennai who basically come for employment.

Some of the migrant population are from Munnar, Vistakapattanam, Pondicherry and Kanya Kumari.

With the coming of these new migrant in the study area the whole population dynamics

is highly affected.

CHAPTER 4

INTRODUCTION

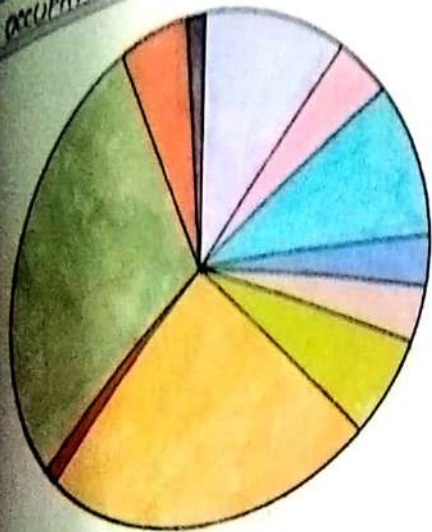
In this chapter we are showing the socio economic condition of our study area in Kodaikanal. Socio-economic condition is one of the most important geographical attributes to understand the development of a region. It helps us to examine the various parameters the society is advanced or technologically backward. It reflects the perceptions of the people in the study area regarding society, culture and economy. The main aim of a geographer is to study the social, economic condition and problem and to bridge the gap - developed and under developed region. Therefore in this chapter we have highlighted socio-economic condition of a Tamil community and their relationship with physical and cultural environment of the study area.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Man power is a basic resource of a country. How well the country's economy depends on various activity confirmed by its population therefore the geographers are concerned more in the activities which are producing wealth and income in the region. The study area Kodaikanal delimits the economic activities because of inaccessibility of physical terrain. The undulating Kodaik Hills is famous for tourism which contributes biosphere of revenue generation in the study area. Although there are others activities which is very important to the family and domestic chores. These activities includes different type of job which we have clubbed into different categories to show occupational pursuits of the study area. The respondent of the study area are categorized into main workers and marginal workers 58% of the respondent are main workers and 42% are the marginal workers. The marginal workers are basically those population whose most of the income comes from tourism. They highly relied on tourist peak season which starts from March to June. The

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE RESPONDENT

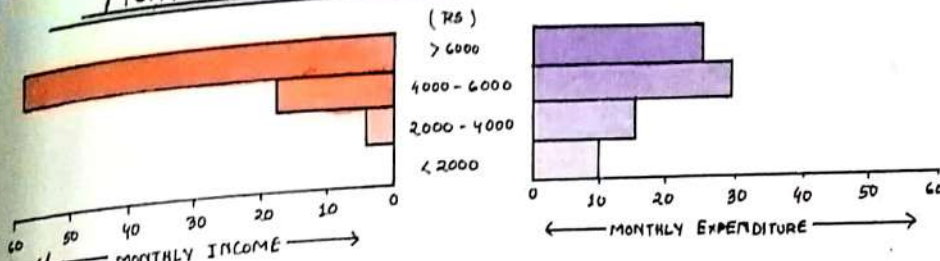


SCALE: 1cm = 4 UNITS

INDEX



MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

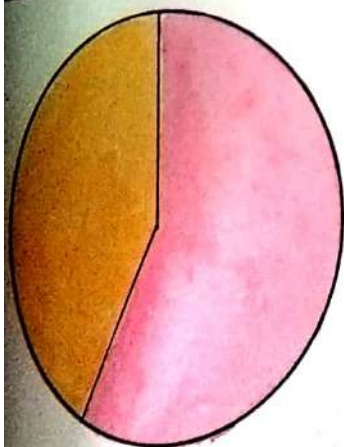


HORIZONTAL SCALE 1cm = 10 HOUSEHOLDS

INDEX



MAIN AND MARGINAL WORKER

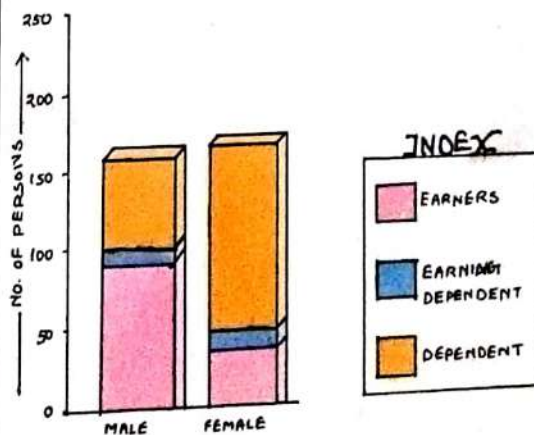


SCALE: 1cm = 2 UNIT

INDEX

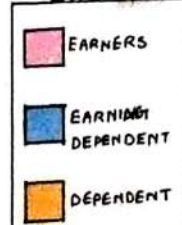


EARNING STATUS



VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm = 50 PERSONS

INDEX



Kanishk
03.02.18

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 16-12-17

main workers of the study areas falls under different occupational pursuit from government of primary jobs, business to farming and others kind of job. The nonworking population of the study area is very high which consists of student, housewives, unskilled person and employed.

EARNING STATUS

In households there is a earner who feeds the family with bread and butter. He is the bread earner and the nerve of the family. In our study area we have found the three types of earning status of the people. Based on the standard classification given by the census they are -

- i) Earner
- ii) Earning Dependent
- iii) Dependent

38% of the population is earners who are both the male and female 6% of population are earning dependent and 56% of the population are dependent of which the female population composition is more.

MONTHLY INCOME

Income is defined as the total amount of money earned by a individual in a month. The monthly income of every household varies from one another, on the basis of their income we have divided three level of income groups - i) low income group ii) middle income group iii) High income group.

During our survey it was very difficult for us to ask their income. Because they hesitate to disclose their income. On the basis of our convenience we took the approximate value matching.

EXPENDITURE

During our survey we have found that the cost of living in the study area has highly increased because of essential commodities in recent time.

In order analysis the monthly expenditure cost of the study area we have divided four groups on the basis of amount they are spending 12% of the household has less than 2000 INR monthly expenditure cost. These are basically the marginal workers whose living condition was very poor. 19% of the households spends 2000-4000 INR. 37% of the households spend 4000-6000 INR and 32% of the households whose living condition is good spends above 6000 INR in a month. These households belongs to a affluent class. They are basically government employee whose average standard of living is good.

LIVING CONDITION

Food, cloth and shelters are the most vital things of life. These three parameters is very important in understanding the conditions of living.

HOUSE TYPE

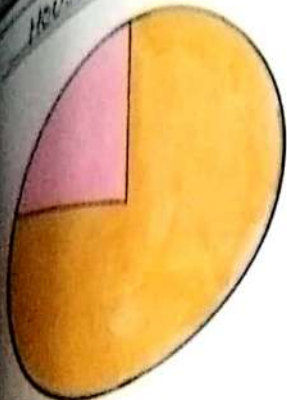
In the study area we have identified these types of house pucca house, semi pucca house and kachcha house the proportion of pucca house is 60% of the household has pucca house 39% of household has semipucca house and 1% of the household has kachcha house. During field we have found that most of the kachcha house in the study area renewed and upgraded to semipucca house by the missionary, charity of the Koduikanal, christian society.

ROOMS AND FLORE

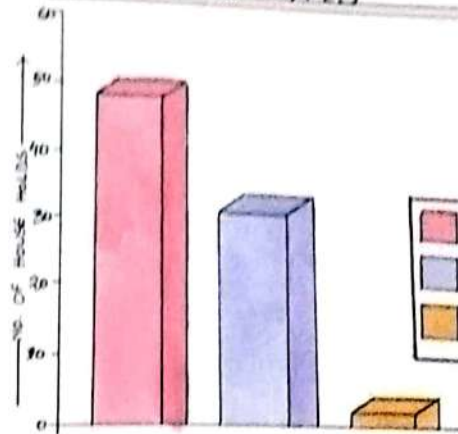
In the family the no. of rooms depends on its size and space. The maximum no. of rooms is rooms found more than 6 is the study area. The small and nuclear family has room less than 3 and medium sized family has rooms from 3-6. In our study area 22 households has less than

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITION

HOUSE OWNERSHIP

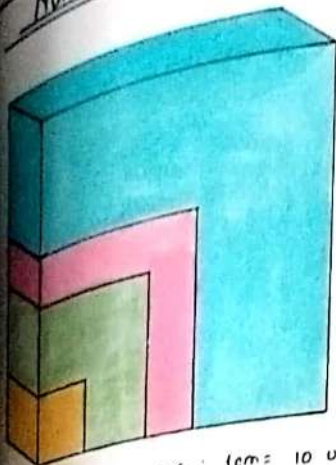


HOUSING TYPES



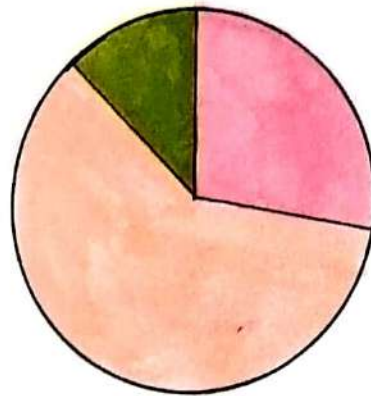
VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm = 10 HOUSE HOLDS

NUMBER OF FLOOR



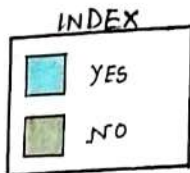
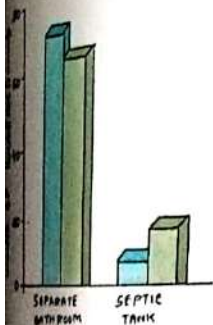
VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm = 10 UNITS

NUMBER OF ROOM



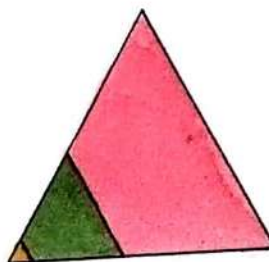
SCALE: 1cm = 30 UNIT

SEPARATE BATHROOM AND SEPTIC TANK



VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm = 20 HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSE STRUCTURE



SCALE: 1cm = 15 UNIT

Venay Kumar
03-02-18



Source of Water



Workers



Constructing House



Bathroom Condition



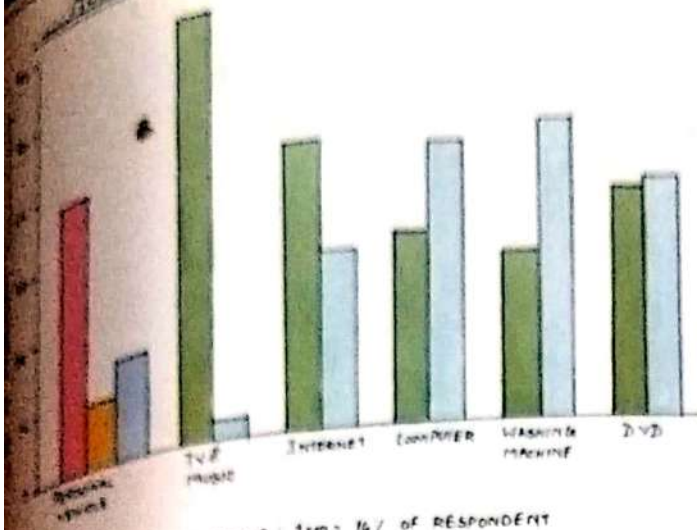
During Survey



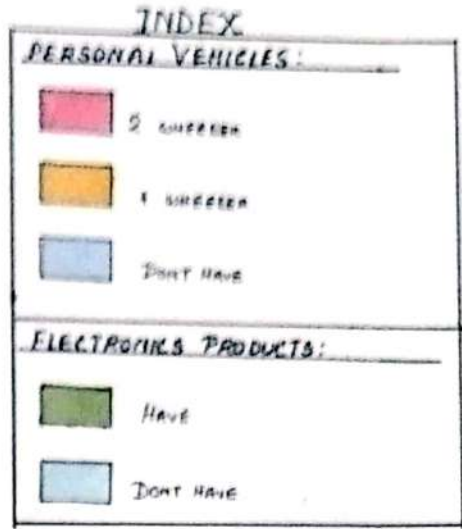
House Type

LAND AND ASSET OWNERSHIP

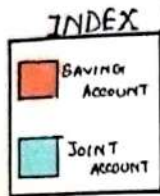
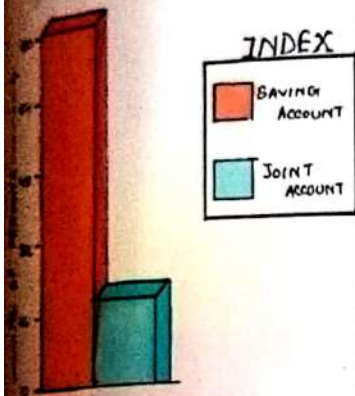
ASSETS OWNERSHIP



VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm = 16% OF RESPONDENT
 HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1cm = ONE ASSET

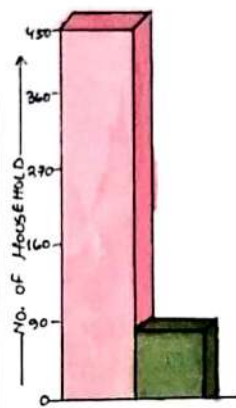


SAVING DETAILS OF THE RESPONDENT



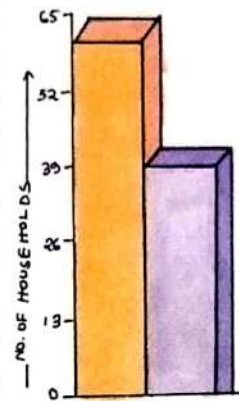
VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm = 16 PERSON
 SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 16.12.17

HOUSEHOLD



VERTICAL SCALE 1cm = 90 HOUSEHOLDS
 SOURCE: CENSUS, 2011

LAND OWNERSHIP



VERTICAL SCALE 1cm = 13 HOUSEHOLDS
 SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 16.12.17



Vinay Kumar
 03.02.18

these rooms. 48 households has 3-6 rooms and 9 households have more than 6 rooms. Similarly 51 household have 1 glazed building.

SEPERATE SANITATION

In India the wave of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is the most important step in assuring the health sanitation program. It is the fact that most of the households don't have proper toilets and bathrooms. In order to curb this new the government of giving toilet facilities as a sanitation scheme in different parts of India. In our study area we have found the sanitation condition good, because there were public toilets. 64 households had separate toilets with safety tankard, 15 households are deprived from these facilities and uses public toilets.

ASSET OWNERSHIP

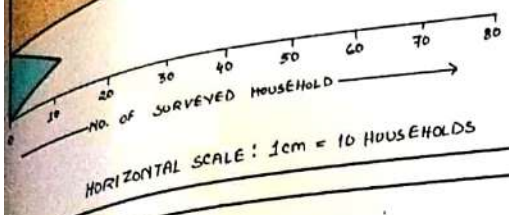
In this section we are focusing on the asset ownership of the study area asset comprises the valuable properties like land, house, jewellery etc. In our study area 64 household has land ownership and 15 household has no land ownership, they are living in a rented house.

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

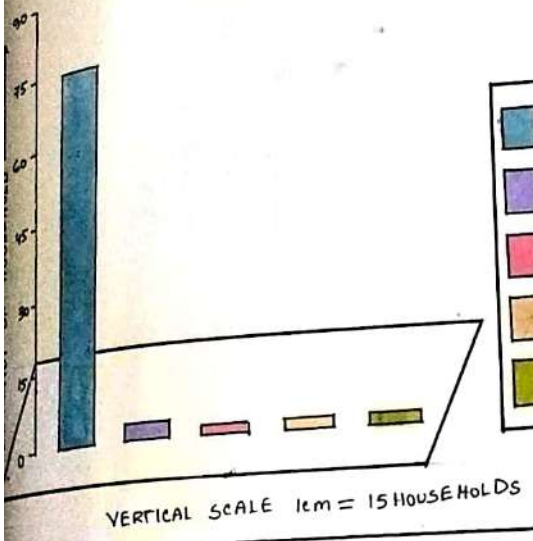
The household amenities consists of essential commodities like personal vehicles electronic goods, music system, personal accessories. the people uses both the public, private transport. The hilly area of Kodaikanal was more suited to 2 wheelers and 4 wheelers, of which 2 wheelers are more common in our study area. (2.02% people has 2 wheelers, 15.18% has 4 wheelers and 22.78% do not have any personal vehicles.

CIVIC AMENITIES

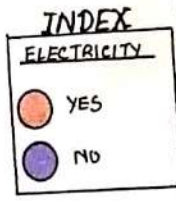
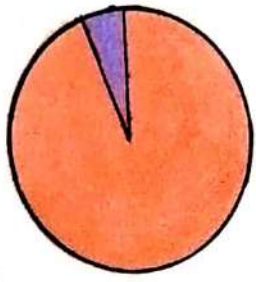
WATER SUPPLY



SOURCE OF FUELS



ELECTRICITY



SCALE: 1cm = 15 UNIT

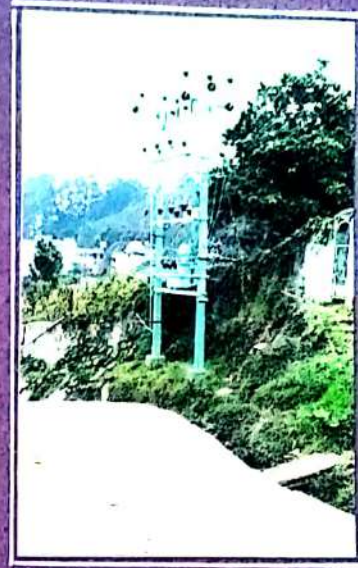


TATA SOLAR WATER HEATER

Vinay Kumar
03.02.18



Asset Ownership



Electricity



Asset Ownership



Personal Vehicles

CIVIC AMENITIES

civic amenities are those useful services like transport system, public health case, Sanitation and banking facilities.

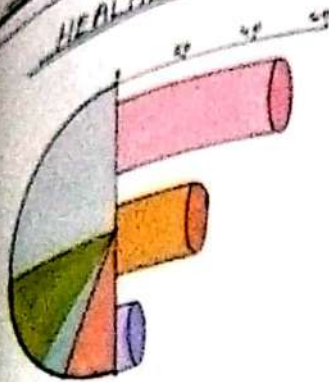
- i) Source of water supply - The hilly areas are always crippled with water problem due to undulating terrain which is inaccessible to retain the water resource. But in case of Kodaikanal there is no water scarcity problem. There are various water supply sources like - individual tap, community tap, Tubewell, well, Tank, other sources.
- ii) Source of fuel - There are every household uses LPG connection (93.57%) and 1.26% uses fire wood. Other options are like kerosene, heater and other appliances.
- iii) Electricity - Each and every households have electricity connection (97.46%) whereas 2.54% of the household had no electricity connection.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

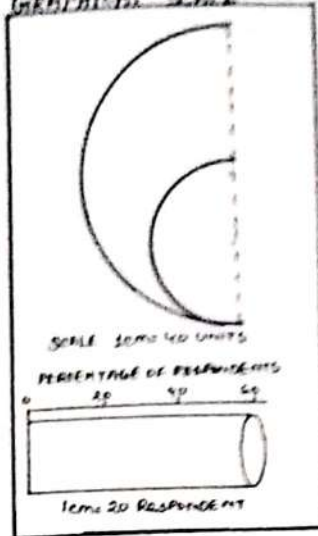
In our study area most of the people goes to government hospital for their treatment 51.9% of the household seek doctor appointment of government hospitals. Only 6.3% of the affluent household go to private nursing house and rest of the others visits primary health care centre. During our survey we have found 2.5% of the households go for Tharphook for their treatment because of the religious believe and customs.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

HEALTH CONDITION



GRAPHICAL SCALE



INDEX

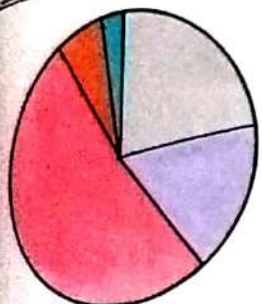
TYPE OF DISEASE

- FEVER
- TYPHOID
- GASTROINTESTINAL
- OTHERS

MEDICINES

- ALLOPATHY
- AYURVEDIC
- HOMEOPATHY

TYPES OF TREATMENT



INDEX

- LOCAL DOCTOR
- PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
- GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL
- NURSING HOME
- QUACK

SCALE: 100% 40 UNIT



Government Hospital of Kodavikand

Vinay Kumar
03.02.18

PROBLEMS AND PERCEPTION OF LIVING CONDITION

In this section of problems and perception of living condition we have try to understand the review of the common people of our study area regarding the facilities like transport, drainage, waste disposal and power supply. Regarding transport 56 of the household says good and satisfying where as one household was not satisfied, 21 households said satisfied and one household said it's very bad. Similarly, 54 households said drainage system is good, 34 householders said satisfied and 5 household was not at all satisfied. 14 households was not satisfactory with municipality work of cleaning. 2 households said power supply is very bad and they are not satisfied with it because of frequent load shedding.

EDUCATION

Education is the prime back for the overall development of a society. The education in the hills of Kodaikanal was first initiated by christian missionaries who have been imparting the quality and worthy educational knowledge to the people.

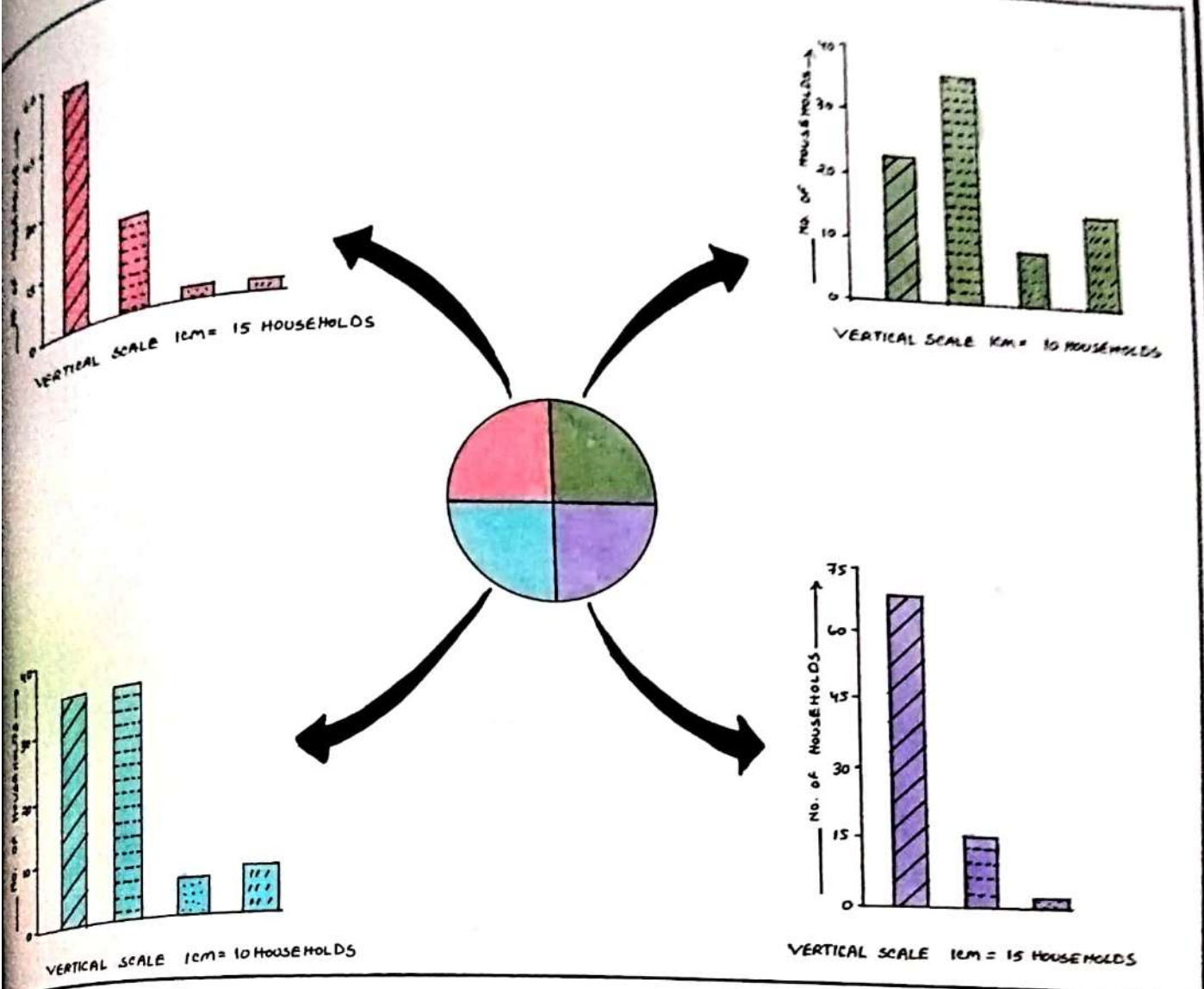
The very famous boarding school of south India Kodai International school is situated in this region. according to census Report (2011) there are 15 primary school, 9 high Secondary school, 4 colleges, 1 engineering collage is presud in the Kodaikanal Taluk. During our field survey we have found 49% of male literate, 51% of female literate. The literacy rate of female is more which highlights the gender equality in the study area.

Vinay Kumar
02.02.18

HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

SHOWING

THE PROBLEMS AND PERCEPTION OF LIVING CONDITION



Transport Facility

INDEX

	TRANSPORT FACILITIES
	DRAINAGE
	WASTE DISPOSAL
	POWER SUPPLY
	GOOD
	SATISFACTORY
	NOT SATISFACTORY
	BAD



Drainage



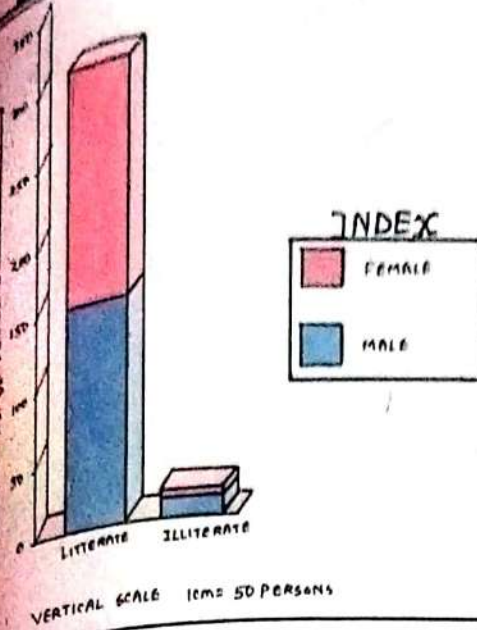
Waste Disposal



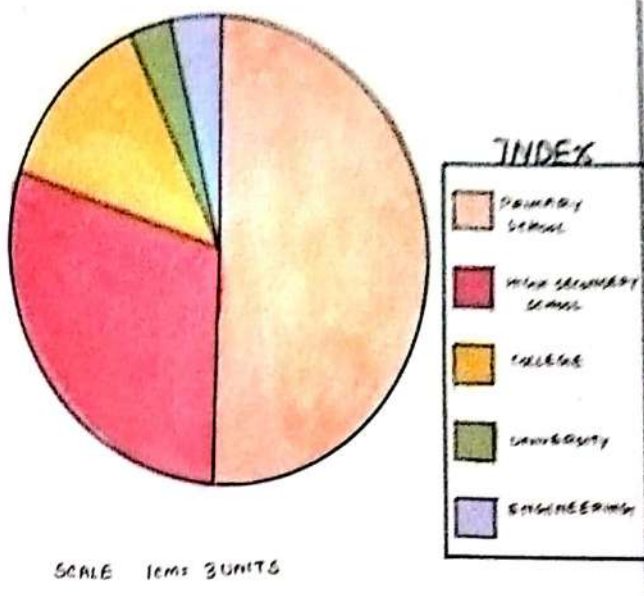
Power supply

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

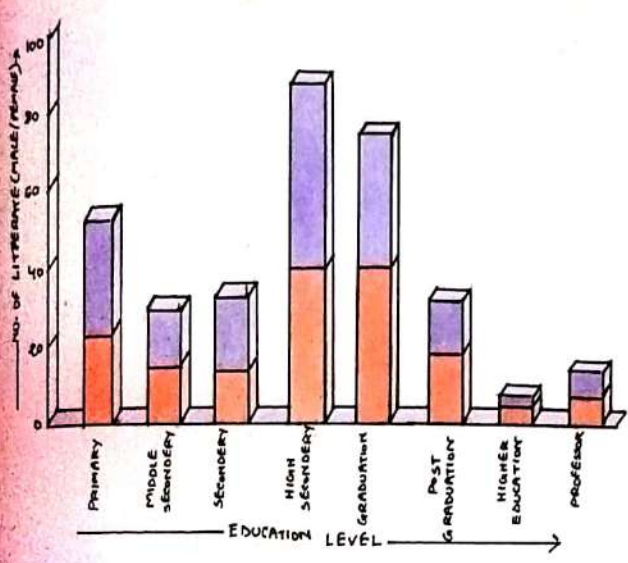
LITERACY LEVEL



INSTITUTIONS



EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



Vinay (unhd)
03.02.18



SOURCE: 16.12.17, FIELD SURVEY

CHAPTER 5

TRAFFIC

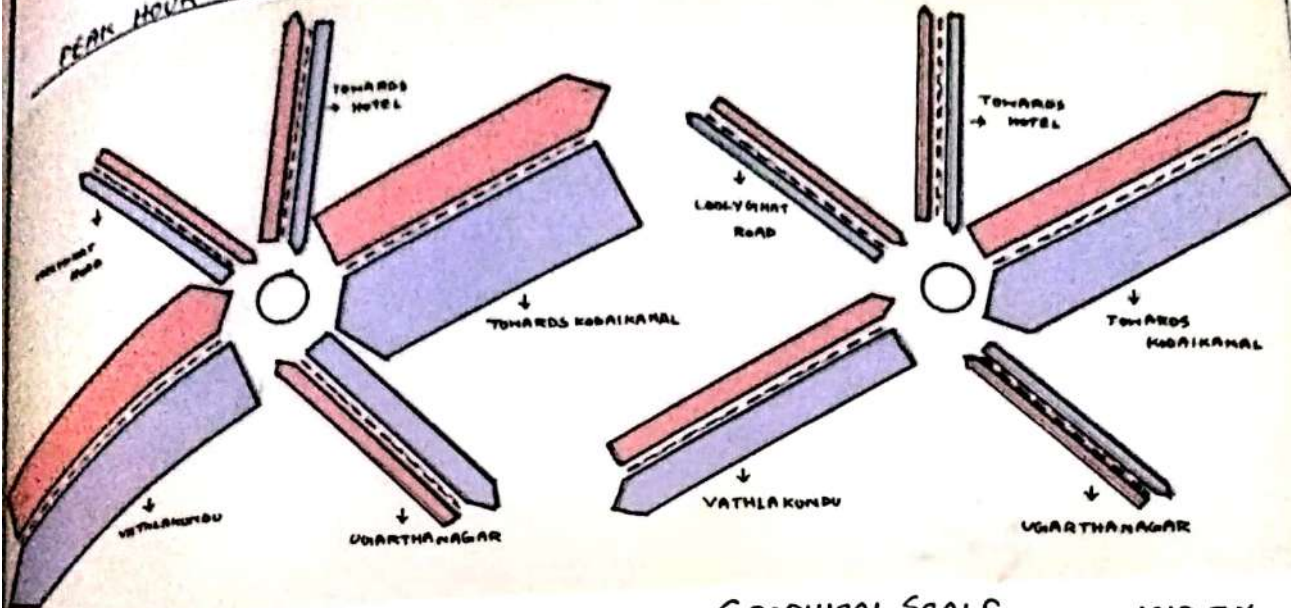
A traffic survey was conducted at the main road, at Ugarchanagar more, to judge the flow of traffic. Traffic survey was conducted on the date of 16th december, 2017. at two time points for one hour duration each in the morning (9 to 10 am peak hour) and afternoon (2 to 3 pm lean hour). The objective of the traffic survey was to assess firstly the most prominent route where the traffic flow was highest and secondly, to analyse the frequency of various vehicles to ascertain the most common mode of transport in these region.

At ugarchanagar more five roads intersects - the road towards kodai kanal, the roads towards Bhadra kundra, the road toward ugarchanagar, kulighat road and the road towards hotel. It was observed that during the morning peak hour and afternoon lean hour traffic flow was maximum towards kodai kanal, followed by Bhadra kundra. The reason might be of the government office, market, lake, municipality etc. At the Both peak and lean hour the maximum flow is of bikes, scooty, private cars. private vehicles.

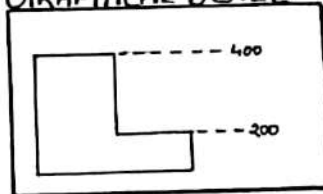
TRAFFIC FLOW AT UGARATHANAGAR MORE, DATE 16-12-2017

PEAK HOUR 9-10 AM

LEAN HOUR 2-3 PM



GRAPHICAL SCALE



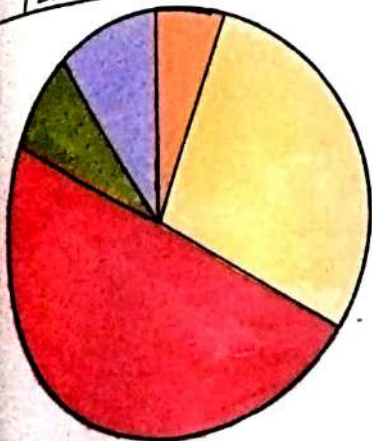
INDEX



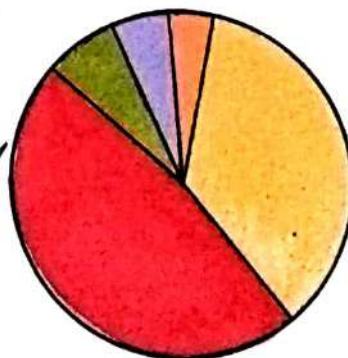
FREQUENCY OF DIFFERENT VEHICLES IN TOTAL TRAFFIC AT UGARATHANAGAR MORE

PEAK HOUR 9-10 AM

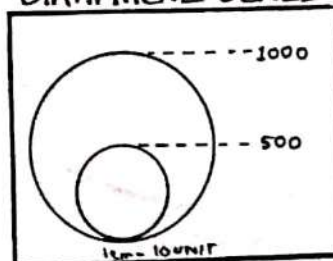
LEAN HOUR 2-3 PM



Atanu Santh
03/02/2018



GRAPHICAL SCALE



INDEX



SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 16.12.17

MARKET MORPHOLOGY

Market forms an integral part of a region where the exchange of commodities and goods takes place. It is one of the major part of the regional generation in the region. The participation in demand and supply of commodities are influenced by the people of study area. The geographical terrain in the study region of Kodaikanal has restricted the growth of large market but by steps in variety of spaces. The main market Kodaikanal is located in a distance away from our study area. The market is in an organised manner. There has a classification of different types of the two important markets are Narayan market and Kodaikanal market.

Narayan market has formed after private trade between front of his money. This market occupies the main side of Kodaikanal where 7 road junction exists the two main directions. The market offers a shopping choices for a variety of shops in the market were displaying wide range of commodities which is the main product of Kodaikanal. The shops are more on ayurvedic goods on handicrafts of Kodaikanal.

NATURE OF SHOPS

24.31), are permanent shops (2.71) are temporary shops which are the small stalls in the market.



Chocolate and Spices Market



Police Station



Bank ATM



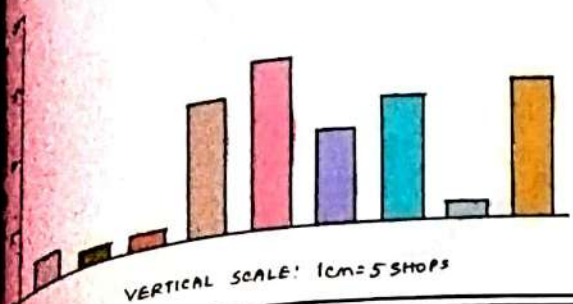
fish market



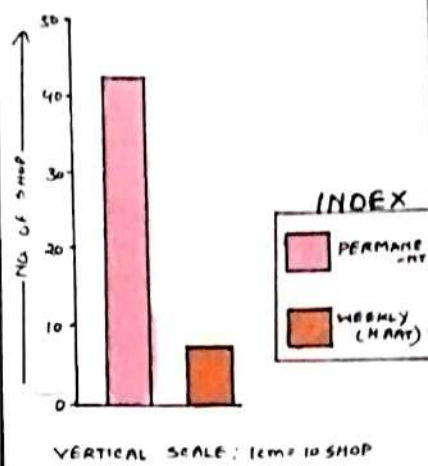
Kodaikanal Municipality

MARKET SURVEY

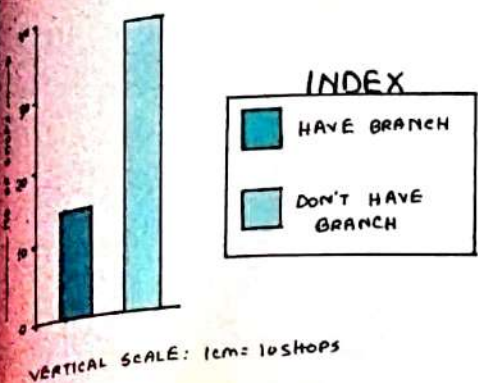
TYPES OF SHOPS



NATURE OF SHOP

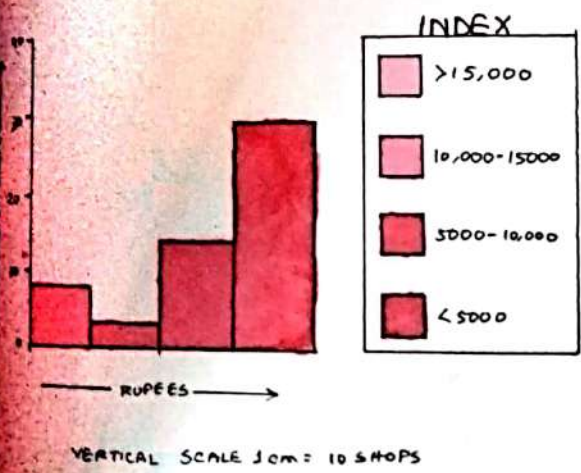


BRANCHES OF SHOP

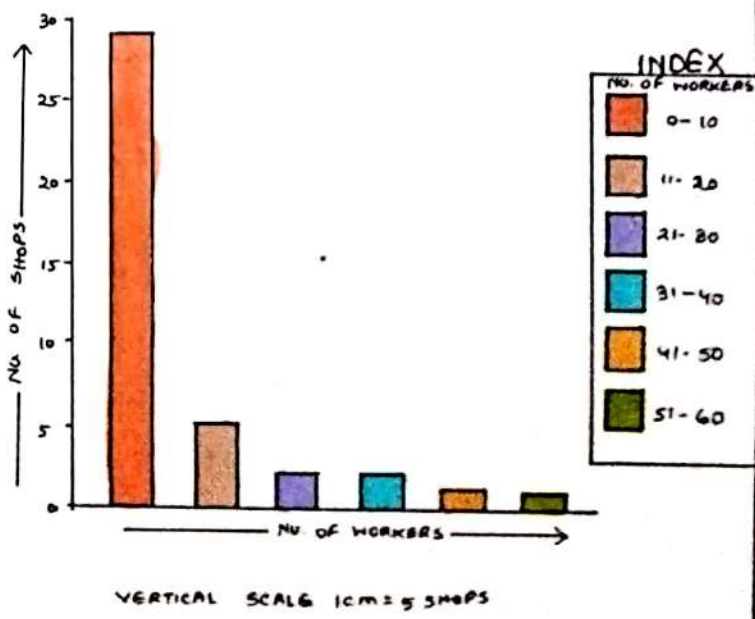


vegetable market

INCOME OF THE SHOP



NO. OF WORKERS

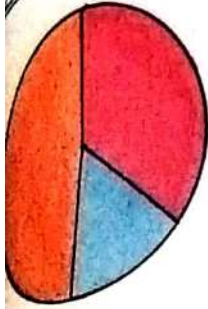


IMPACT OF COMMODITIES

The goods are imported from the nearby areas and neighbouring state. Madurai is the retail point from where the goods are transported to Madurai through roads and road transportation. Chennai, Dindigul, Madurai is the market goods in Madurai. The hills of Madurai also connects the boundaries of mountain hills by roads from where they bring all agricultural product.

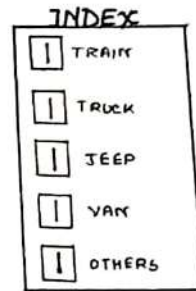
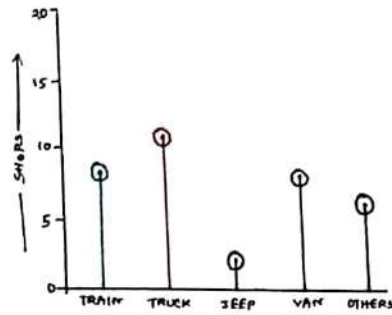
MARKET SURVEY

SIZES OF CUSTOMERS



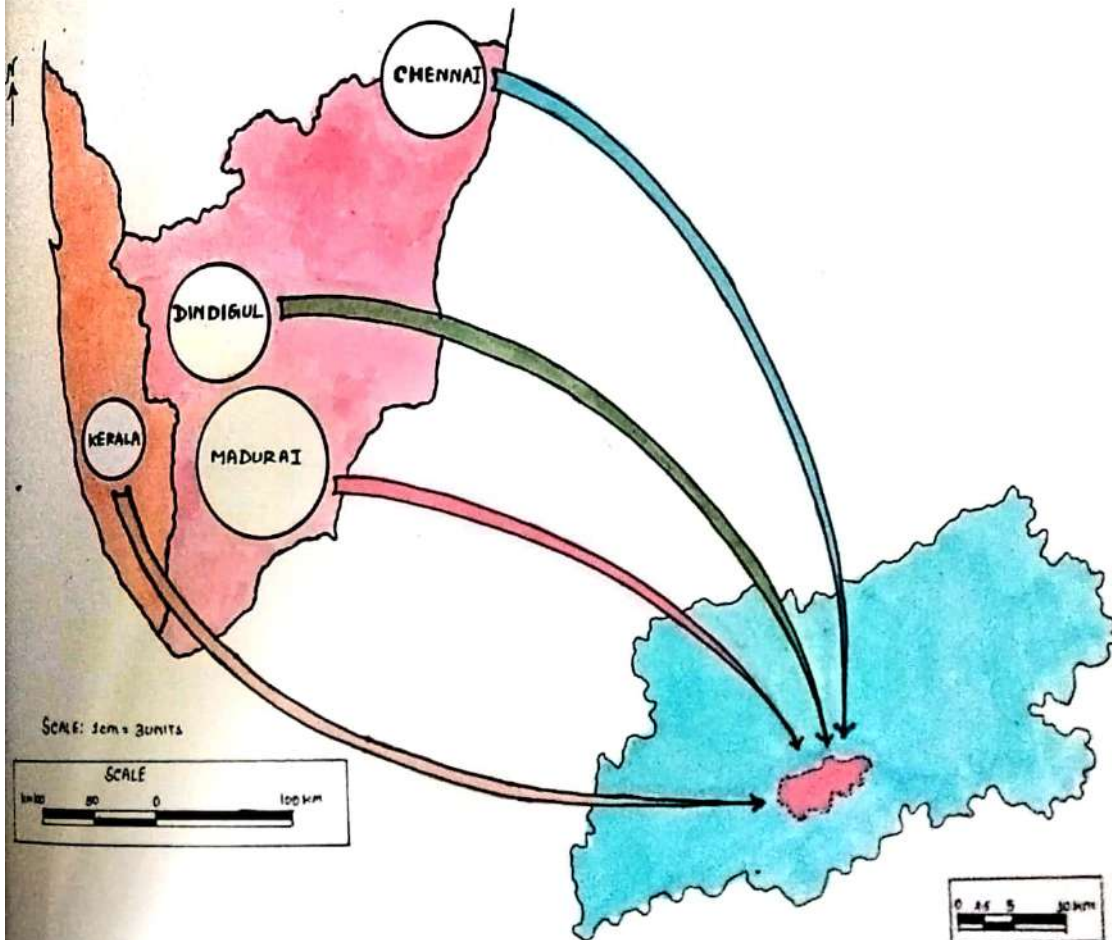
1cm = 2 UNITS

MODE OF TRANSPORT



SCALE 1cm = 5 SHOPS


IMPORT OF GOODS TO KODAIKANAL FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF SOUTH INDIA



Vinay Kumar
03.02.18

HOTEL SURVEY

Earnings of most of households depends on tourism and hotel business. Among all the hotels of kodaikanal 20 hotels has been surveyed. As the climate of kodaikanal is comparatively cold through out the year most of the Ac had only non Ac Room non Ac here due to the climatic condition single non-Ac rooms followed by the double non-ac rooms are numerous than the tripple non-ac rooms. According to the surveyed data Doctor's on call, laundry, Internet, telephone. Television facilities has been provided in most of the hotels. But swimming pool and restaurant facilities are not provided in most of the hotels. The main problem of the hotels are lower amount of employee this is may be for the lower amount of salary which given most of the employes of the hotel.



TOURISM

Kodaikanal is known for its natural scenic beauty and a renowned destination for tourist. The scenic beauty of Kodaikanal lake, waterfall, pine forest, golf course, beautiful flowers and pleasant weather make it an ideal destination for tourist and nature lovers. The best tourist season are March to June and September to October. Travelling to Kodaikanal should avoid the prominent monsoon season as the destination receives heavy rainfall.

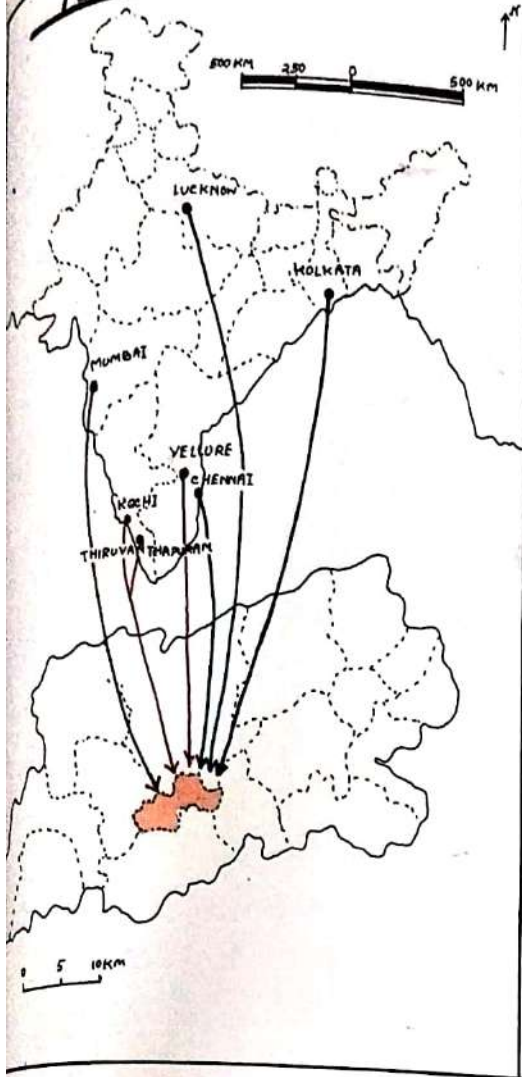
The prominent destination for tourist include the silver cascade, pine forest, Pillars rock, eucalyptus trees, green valley, golf club, chocolate factory, and numerous other natural scenic locations.

A survey of tourist revealed that mostly high educated people with their friends come to visit Kodaikanal. These tourist are not only highly educated, but also have moderate to high income. The high share of those with high income above Rs. 20,000 per month and a decline in the share of the tourist with the decline of monthly income.

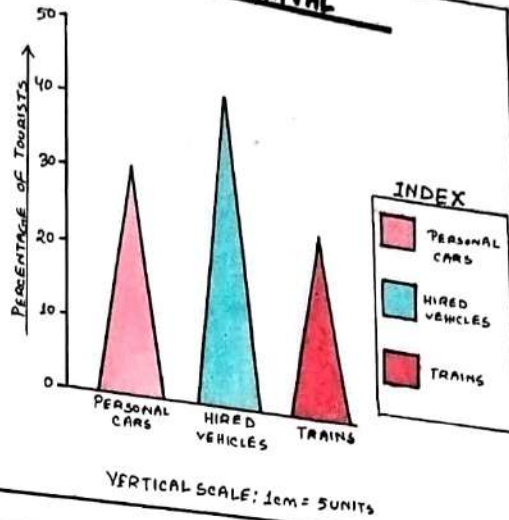
Besides the tourist survey confirms that most of the tourist of Kodaikanal came from far away and very few are from within the state. Lastly it can be said that most of the tourist said that Kodaikanal as a place of tourist attraction is good and they don't face any major problem in that area during their visit.

T(OU)RIST SURVEY

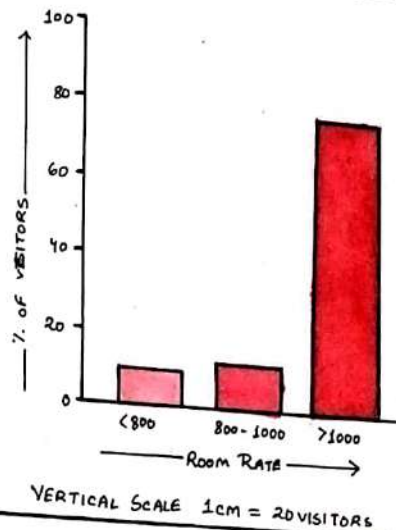
FLOW OF TOURISTS



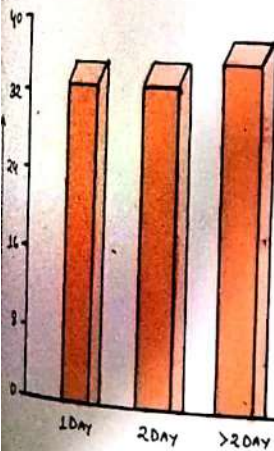
MODES OF ARRIVAL



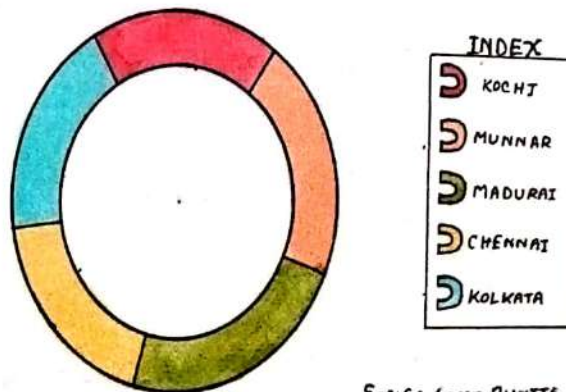
ROOM RATE PER DAY



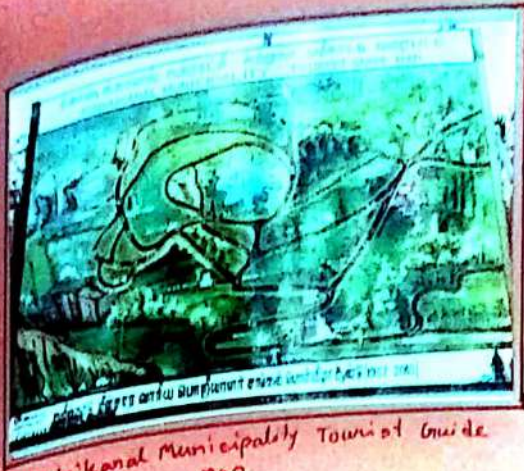
DURATION OF VISIT



NEXT DESTINATION OF VISITORS



FIELD SURVEY, 16.12.17



Kodaikanal Municipality Tourist Guide map



Pine Forest



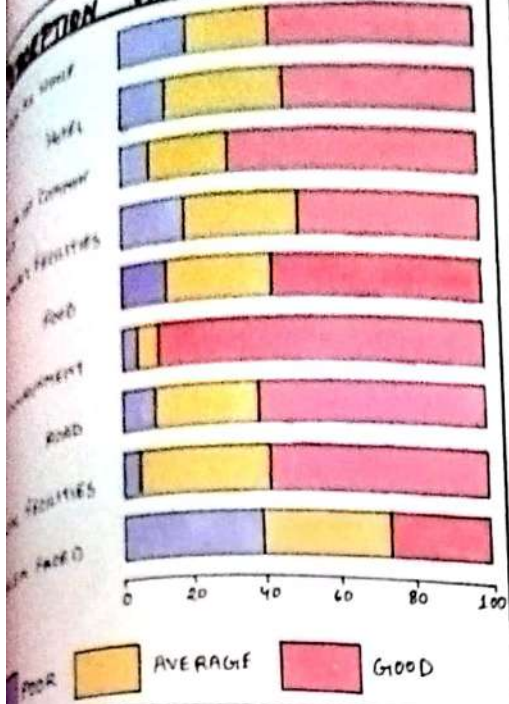
Hotel Kodai INN



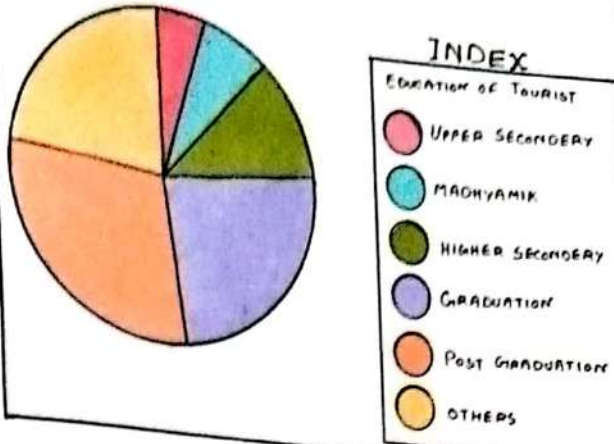
Traffic

TOURIST SURVEY

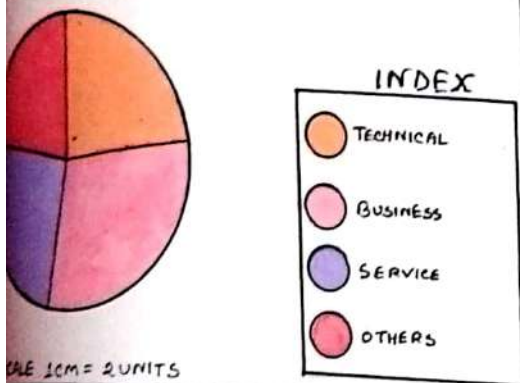
PERCEPTION OF VISITORS



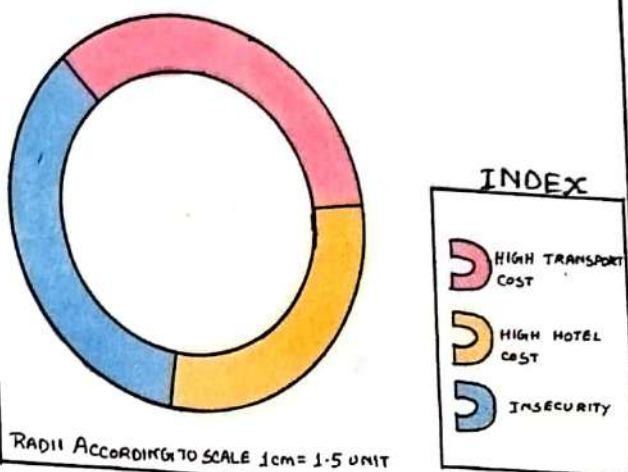
EDUCATION OF TOURISTS



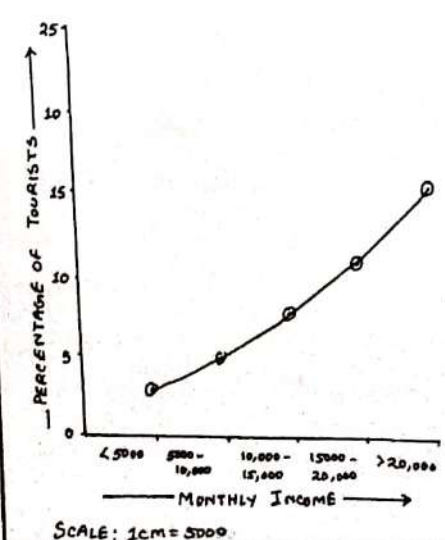
OCCUPATION OF VISITORS



PROBLEMS TO BE FACED



INCOME OF TOURISTS



Atanu Saha
27/01/2018

DUMPY LEVEL AND PRISMATIC COMPASS :-

In order to assess the nature of local relief a long profile and prismatic compass survey was conducted along the main road of the work. The ground level of the road increases from south to north east. The prismatic compass pattern along the side of the road shows that on both sides of the road main land use is residential. Beside residential land use there is kitchen garden, orchard, vacant land, garden etc.

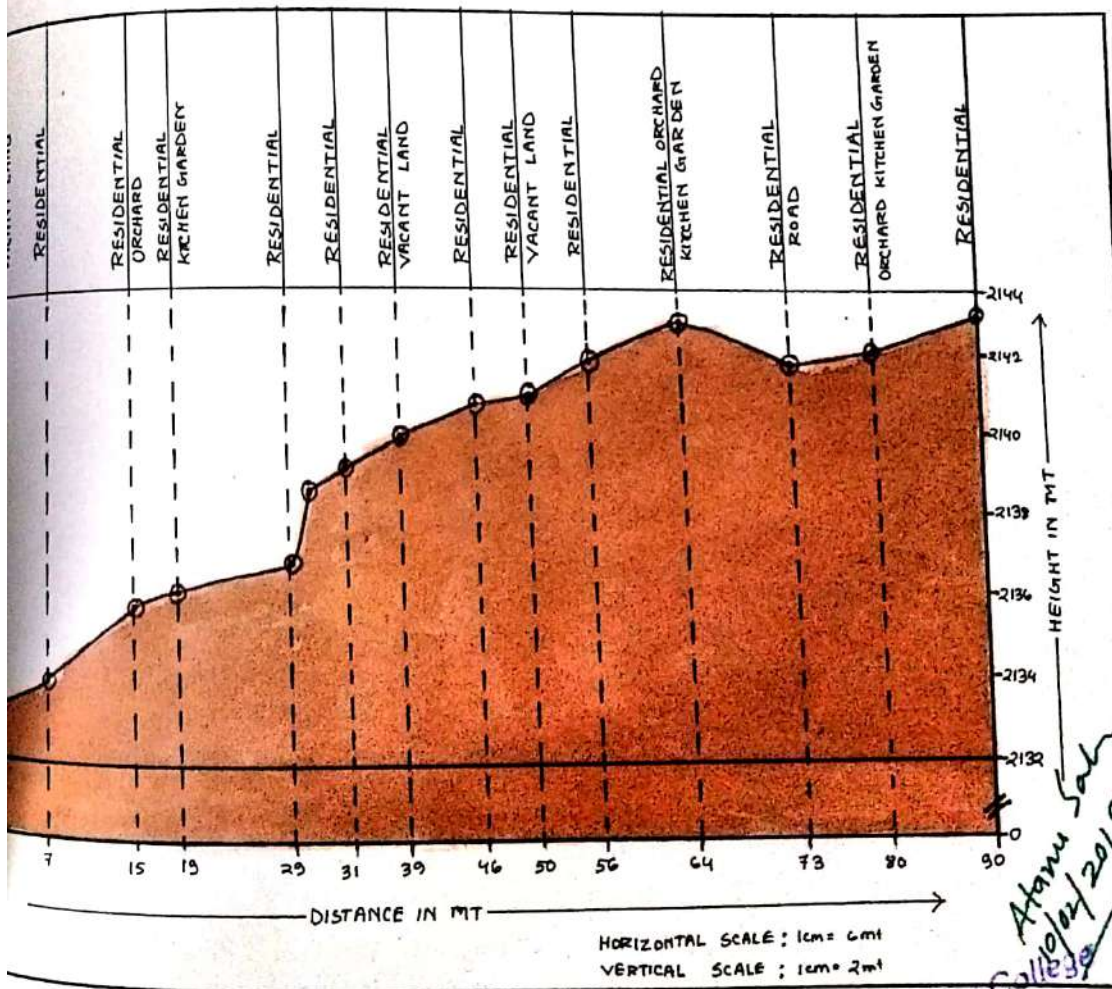
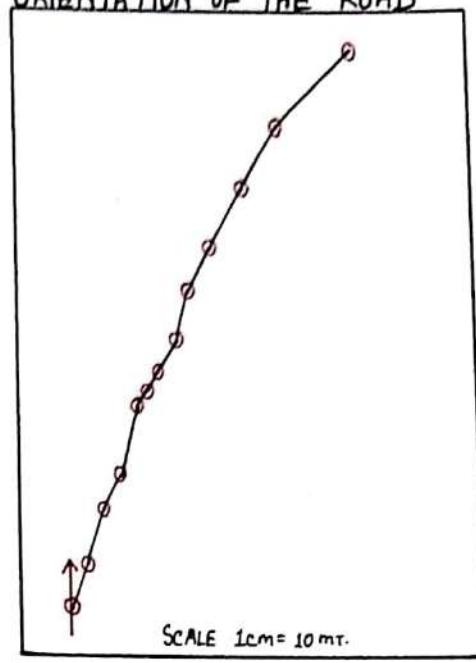


LOCAL RELIEF (AND) LANDUSE

BASED ON FIELD SURVEY (BY PRISMATIC COMPASS AND DUMPY LEVEL)

DATE: 17.12.2017
 WORK: ADDITIONAL - HAND No. 23
 TIME: 10:00 AM - 1:30 PM
 INSTRUMENT No. - D₂ D₃ PPI-2

ORIENTATION OF THE ROAD



Atanu Saha
 10/12/2018

FIELD SURVEY 16.12.17

Jyoti Deul College
 North of Geography
 and for C...

CHAPTER 6

PROBLEMS, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION

Kodaikanal is the one of the beautiful hill station in South India. Climatically it is best suited for the tourism industry. Every year thousand of tourist visit this place, historically it was colonial rulers who established Kodaikanal as their hill sanatorium. During our field work we have come across problems and its relevant findings.

PROBLEM

LANGUAGE BARRIER

During our field work we have come across few problems. The very big and troublesome problem was the communication. Because people out there speak only in Tamil language. To understand the language was a big challenge for us.

UNEMPLOYMENT

There are many problems in the study area of which unemployment was one of the crucial. During our survey we have asked our respondents, what is the main reason for unemployment? He replied due to lack of infrastructural development most of the youths are migrating to major cities of Tamil Nadu for work purpose. This is main reason.

NATURAL HAZARDS

Geographically Kodaikanal face the rampant devastation due to landslip triggered by monsoons. In our field visit also we have seen the scar of landslides.

SOCIAL CONGESTION

Being a tourist destination, there are lots of opportunities in the area mainly the menial ones like laundry staff, etc. Due to social stigma the locals often refrain from it. And this vacuum is filled by the migrant labourers. This migration leads to increase in population and thereby create the social congestion problem like robbery, stem creation etc.

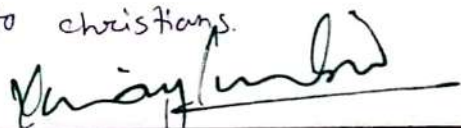
MAN ANIMAL CONFLICT

The hills is an open corridor for migrant elephants and bisons. There has many reports and cases of bison attack in study area.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The socio economic survey always tries to find out the relation of economy, society and environment. Therefore, we have also made an attempt to find out the essence of our study in more sustainable way balancing between geography and development.

- i) Better education - The finding of our survey reveals, that there is a good education system in the village.
- ii) Gender equality - The society is free from gender bias because sex ratio of female is more than that of males.
- iii) Patriarchal Society - The society is male dominant. where the father is the head of the family. In absence of father mother or oldest son become the head of the family.
- iv) Heterogenous society - People belonging to all religion were present. where hindu and christianity was prominent.
- v) Acculturation - As observe participation we have found many hindu tamil were converting into christians.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography

census Book of district Kodaikanal

Agricultural department, Kodaikanal, TamilNadu.

official website of Kodaikanal tourism.

census of India, 1991-2011

free encyclopedia

www.wikipedia.org.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1
AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

AGE GROUP	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)
<10	08 (4.79)	23 (13.14)
10-20	22 (13.17)	26 (14.85)
20-30	34 (20.35)	37 (21.84)
30-40	24 (14.37)	49 (28.00)
40-50	34 (20.35)	25 (14.28)
50-60	19 (11.97)	10 (5.71)
>60	16 (9.53)	5 (2.85)

TABLE 3
FAMILY SIZE

FAMILY SIZE	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD (%)
<3	22 (27.84)
3-6	49 (62.02)
>6	8 (10.12)

TABLE 5
CASTE COMPOSITION

CASTE	TOTAL POPULATION (%)
SC	100 (29.23)
ST	24 (7.01)
OBC	108 (31.57)
GENERAL	86 (25.14)
OTHERS	26 (7.01)

TABLE 2
MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)
MARRIED	97 (58.08)	97 (28.08)
UNMARRIED	66 (39.52)	70 (20.97)
SEPARATED	3 (1.79)	7 (2.05)
DIVORCED	0 (0)	0 (0)
WIDOWER/ WIDOW	1 (0.59)	1 (0.29)

TABLE 4
FAMILY TYPE

FAMILY TYPE	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD (%)
JOINT	33 (41.77)
NUCLEAR	46 (58.22)

TABLE 6
RELIGION COMPOSITION

RELIGION	TOTAL POPULATION (%)
HINDU	74 (21.63)
CHRISTIAN	246 (71.92)
MUSLIM	22 (6.43)

TABLE 7
MARITAL AGE OF WOMAN

MARRIAGE AGE OF WOMAN	TOTAL NO. OF WOMAN (%)
< 18 YEARS	8 (10.3)
18-25	60 (77.9)
> 25 YEARS	9 (11.8)

TABLE

	RESPONDENT	SIDE OF EACH SQUARE $\pi = \sqrt{x}$	SIDE ACCORDING TO SCALE 1cm = 2UNIT
≤ 25	27	5.2	2.6
25-50	26	5.1	1.8
50-75	14	3.7	1.8
≥ 75	12	3.5	1.7

TABLE 9 SHOWING CALCULATION FOR GRAPHICAL SCALE

	SIDE OF EACH SQUARE $\pi = \sqrt{x}$	SIDE ACCORDING TO SCALE 1cm = 2UNIT
30	5.4	2.7
15	3.8	1.9
7.5	2.7	1.3

TABLE 10 SHOWING THE PLACES OF ORIGINAL RESIDENCE OF THE
MIGRANT PEOPLE AND THE FREQUENCY OF MIGRATION OF PLACES

	FREQUENCY (f)	RADII OF THE PIE $\sqrt{\frac{f}{\pi}}$	RADII ACCORDING TO SCALE 1cm = 2 UNIT
MADURAI	3	0.98	0.49
CHENNAI	7	1.49	0.74
VISAKHA PATTANAM	1	0.56	0.28
KANYAKUMARI	1	0.56	0.28
MUNNAR	4	1.13	0.56
PALLANI	1	0.56	0.28
PONDICHERRY	1	0.56	0.28

TABLE 11 SHOWING CALCULATION FOR GRAPHICAL SCALE

	RADII OF THE PIE $\sqrt{\frac{f}{\pi}}$	RADII ACCORDING TO SCALE 1cm = 2 UNIT
8	1.84	0.79
4	1.13	0.56
2	0.79	0.39

TABLE 12 SHOWING FREQUENCY OF REASONS OF MIGRATION

REASONS OF MIGRATION	FREQUENCY	SCALE 1CM = 2UNIT
OCCUPATION	5	2.5
MARRIAGE	7	3.5
EDUCATION	1	0.5
OTHERS	5	2.5

MODES OF ARRIVAL

Personal car	13 (31%)
Hired Vehicles	18 (43%)
Trains	11 (26%)

OCCUPATION OF VISITORS

Occupation	Total	Degree value	Radius
Technical	10	83°43'	2 unit
Business	13	108°50'	
Service	12	92°5'	
Others	9	75°20'	

ANNUAL RAINFALL OF KODAIKANAL **AVERAGE HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURE**

MONTHS	Rainy Days	Rainfall Amount (mm)	MONTHS	AVERAGE HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURE	
				HIGH TEMPERATURE (°C)	LOW TEMPERATURE (°C)
Jan	17	54.1	Jan	17.5	8.2
Feb	2	34.6	Feb	18.6	8.5
Mar	24	52.6	Mar	20.1	10.1
Apr	23	136	Apr	20.6	11.7
May	30	146.1	May	20.9	12.6
Jun	30	97.7	Jun	18.9	12.0
Jul	30	122.2	Jul	17.17	11.4
Aug	30	158.1	Aug	17.9	11.3
Sep	27	185.6	Sep	18.1	11.2
Oct	30	253.9	Oct	17.4	8.1
Nov	29	235.0	Nov	16.4	7.2
Dec	28	141.4	Dec	16.2	5.5

HUMIDITY, CLOUD AND VISIBILITY

OBISOTHERMIC CHART

MONTHS	AMOUNT OF CLOUD (%)	HUMIDITY (%)	VISIBILITY (IN MILES)	OBISOTHERMIC CHART		
				MONTH	TEMPERATURE °C	RAINFALL (mm)
Jan	26	75	3	Jan	14.2	27
Feb	5	60	5	Feb	15.1	30
Mar	16	65	2	Mar	16.7	49
Apr	4	50	6	Apr	17.8	143
May	16	64	3	May	18.6	154
Jun	29	68	3	Jun	17.6	167
Jul	20	61	3	Jul	16.5	140
Aug	32	65	3	Aug	16.7	199
Sep	27	67	3	Sep	16.6	185
Oct	30	69	2	Oct	16	109
Nov	62	74	2	Nov	15	189
Dec	68	79	2	Dec	14.3	101

AVERAGE RAINFALL OF KODAIKANAL

Year	Rainfall (mm)	Year	Rainfall (mm)
2004	700.50	2010	614.00
2005	1300.69	2011	1300.81
2006	1200.10	2012	900.89
2007	1200.60	2013	400
2008	1100.34	2014	1000
2009	1100.63		

TYPES OF DISEASE

Disease	Frequency	Scale 1cm = 40 unit
Fever	12	0.3
Typhoid	7	0.175
Gastrointestinal	21	0.52
Others	39	0.97

TYPES OF TREATMENT

Treatment	Frequency	Scale 1cm = 20 Unit
Local Doctor	18	82° 1'
Primary Health Centre	13	59° 14'
Government Hospital	41	186° 50'
Nursing Home	5	22° 47'
Quack	2	9° 6'

TYPES OF MEDICINES

Type of Treatment	Frequency	Scale 1cm = 20 unit
Allopathy	48	2.4
Ayurvedic	25	1.25
Homeopathy	6	0.8

HOUSING CONDITION OF STUDY AREA

One	According to scale 1cm=10unit	Two	According to scale 1cm=10unit	Three	According to scale 1cm=10	More	According to scale 1cm=10
51	5.1	22	2.2	1	0.1	3	0.3

NUMBERS OF ROOMS

Number of Room						Scale = 1cm=4cm
28	$\frac{22}{79} \times 360'$	3-6	$\frac{48}{79} \times 360'$	>6	$\frac{9}{79} \times 360'$	30
22	100'15'	48	218'44'	9	41'0'	2.6

SANITATION

Seperate Bathroom				Seperate Tank.			
Yes	According to scale	NO	According to scale	Yes	According to scale	NO	According to scale
73	3.65	6	0.3	64	3.2	15	0.75

HOUSE STRUCTURE

House Structure					
Good	According to scale 1cm=15Unit	Satisfactory	According to scale 1cm=15Unit	Bad	According to scale 1cm=15Unit
54	3.6	23	1.5	3	0.2

QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Name of the interviewer:
 Name of the town:
 Ward No.:
 Name of the respondent:
 Caste: (General/OBC/SC/ST)
 Religion: (Hindu/Muslim/Christian/Others)
 Name of Head of the family:
 Number of household members:
 No of male members:
 No of female member:

Date:

FAMILY DETAILS

S e x	A g e	L i t e r a t e/ I l l i t e r a t e	L e v e l o f E d u c a t i o n								O c c u p a t i o n	I n c o m e	
			P r i m a r y	L o w e r S e c o n d a r y	U p p e r S e c o n d a r y	M a d h y a m i k	H i g h e r S e c o n d a r y	G r a d u a t i o n	P o s t G r a d u a t i o n	P h d			T e c h n i c a l

Source of water supply : Individual tap/community tap/tube well/tank/well/others

Source of fuel: LPG/kerosene/electric heater/firewood/others

Common Disease: Gastrointestinal/Malaria/Others(specify)

Prevalence of electricity : (yes/ no)

In case of serious illness where do they go treatment and why:

	Yes	No
1. Local Doctor		
2. Primary Health Centre		
3. Government Hospital		
4. Nursing Home		
5. Quack		

Age of Marriage of women:

Infant death over past years if any:

• Is the chief earner of the family main / marginal worker?

Household expenditure/month

• Average household expenditure of the family per month : Rs.....

	Expenditure / month
Food	
Education	
Medicine	
Transport	
Entertainment	
Others	

Family income/month: i. Below Rs. 2000 / ii. Rs. 2000-4000 / iii. Rs. 4000-6000 / iv. Above Rs.6000

Housing conditions:

- i) Pucca/Semi Pucca/Kachha
- ii) Number of floors: One/two/three/more
- iii) General condition of the structure: good/satisfactory/not satisfactory/bad
- iv) Prevalence of separate bathroom in the house: (Yes/ No)
- v) Prevalence of septic tank : (Yes/ No)
- vi) Own/Rented house:
- vii) If rented, what is the amount of rent?
- viii) No. of Rooms:.....

Mode of transport : (bus/ van/ auto/ bicycle/private car/bike/scooty)

Do you possess personal bank account? (Yes/ No)

Do you use banking services for personal savings? (Yes/ No)

Do the female members of the household possess personal savings account or joint account?

Residing Since: year

Are you original resident of this place? (yes / no)

If no, from where have you arrived?

What was the reason of migration?

- a. Education
- b. Occupation
- c. Marriage
- d. Political
- e. others

Nutritional status of household:

Food items	Daily	Thrice in a	Twice in a	Once in a	Once in two
------------	-------	-------------	------------	-----------	-------------

	week	week	week	weeks
Rice				
Wheat				
Fish				
Egg				
Chicken				
Cereal (Dal)				
Vegetables				
Fast food				

Services and facilities available within the household

- i. Vehicle: No/Bicycle/2 wheeler/car
- ii. Land : Yes / No, if yes amount of land:
- iii. TV: No/Black & White/Coloured
- iv. Transistor: No / Yes
- v. Telephone / Mobile: No / Yes(if yes than how many?.....)
- vi. Internet: Yes / No
- vii. Washing Machine: No/Yes
- viii. Sound System: No/Yes
- ix. Computer: No/Yes
- x. VCR / VCP / DVD: No / Yes

Problems and perception of living conditions

How do you feel about the living condition here: good/satisfactory/not satisfactory/bad

Services	Good	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Bad
Transport Facilities				
Sanitation System				
Waste Disposal				
Water Supply				
Medical Facilities				
Educational Facilities				

- Is there any crime in your area? (Yes / No)
- If yes, what type of crime do you face?
 - i. Dacoity
 - ii. Burglary
 - iii. Crime against women
- Are you aware of the following schemes?
 - i. Pradhan Jan Dhan Yojana (Yes / No)
 - ii. Swarnojayanti gram Swarajgar yojana (Yes / No)

- iii. Indira Awaas yojana (Yes /No)
- iv. National rural employment guarantee scheme (Yes / No)

Do you face any problem for presence of wild animals (especially elephants) in the adjoining area?
(yes/ No)

If yes, what type of problems.....

Name of hotel	Type (private hotel/government hotel/holiday home)	Number of rooms						Rate per room						
		AC			Non AC			Dormitory	AC			NON AC		
		Singl e	Doubl e bedde d	Triple bedded/famil y room	Singl e	Doubl e bedde d	Triple bedded/famil y room		Singl e	Doubl e bedde d	Triple bedded/famil y room	Singl e	Doubl e bedde d	Triple bedded/famil y room

of hotel	per month	Doctor on call		Laundry		Restaurant		Internet		Telephone in each room		Swimming pool		Television in each room		staff	staff/per month
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	yes	No	yes	No	yes	no	Yes	No		

Market Survey

- Name of surveyor:..... Date:
- Name of market:
- Type of market: daily/ weekly.
- Type of shop:.....
- Name of respondent:.....
- Status of respondent: Shop owner / worker in shop
- Type of items sold:.....
- Place from where the items are brought:.....
- Mode of bringing goods: Bus / truck/ railways/ personal vehicle/ van/ auto/ others.
- Monthly income of shop: Rs.
- Type of shop: Permanent/ temporary
- Ownership of shop: Own / rented
- If rented, amount of rent?.....
- Type of customers: Local / tourists
- Possess branch of shop: Yes/ No
- Prevalence of workers in shop:
- Monthly salary of workers:

Customer survey:

- Name of customer:
- Sex:
- Place of residence:
- Time required to reach the market from residence on foot:
- Mode of transport used to arrive at market: bus/ auto/ bicycle/bike
- Purpose of visit:.....
- Frequency of visit: (daily/ weekly/monthly)
- Are you satisfied with the market? (Yes/ No)
- What things do you suggest for the improvement of the market?.....

Tourist Survey

Name of respondent:

Age:

Sex: Male/Female

Education: (Primary/ Upper primary/ lower secondary/Madhyamik/Higher secondary/ Graduate/ Post Graduate/Technical)

Occupation:

Address:

Number of persons accompanied by:

Male:

Female:

Children (below 14):

Adult:

Accommodation at: (Government Hotel/Private hotel/ holiday home/relative or friend's house)

Room rate per day: Rs / day

Per day per head expenditure:

Duration of visit:

Origin of visit:

Will depart to:

Place of residence:

Mode of arrival: (Personal car/ hired vehicle/train/flight)

Places visited during the tour

How would you please rank the following services?

SERVICES	Poor	Average	Good	Very good
Place as a whole				
Behavior of common people				
Transport facilities				
Environment				
Medical facilities				

What problems have you faced the following problem? i. High transport cost ii. High hotel cost iii. High degree of crime and frequent feeling of insecurity

What are your suggestions for the development of tourism of the place?