

*SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION
OF ARAKU VALLEY:
A CASE STUDY OF
PADMAPURAM VILLAGE*



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Ref. No.....

Date 8.2.2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that, Smt. Sinjhini Mukherjee Roll No. 3044-51-0022 an examinee of B.A. / B.Sc. Part III (1+1+1 pattern) Geography Honours Examination, 2019 of the University of Calcutta. She has visited **ARAKU VALLEY** region of **ANDHRA PRADESH** in the month of December (13.12.2018 to 20.12.2018) for field area study. She has completed the field report within assigned time, under the supervision of Sri Vinay Limbu and Smt. Kakali Das, who have accompanied the 3rd year students for their field tour.

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

Vinay Limbu
8.2.2019

Head of the Department of Geography

HEAD
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Kinjalkini Biswas

Head of the Institution

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, Sinjhini Mukherjee of B.S.C 3rd Year Honours, Geography student of Muralidhar Girls' College would like to thank the people who were the support system while preparing the full report of dissertation. First of all, I would like to thank our H.O.D Vinay Subba for conducting our excursion. I would like to thank Mrs. Kakali Das for guiding us and the non-teaching staff, who accompanied with us.

I like to thank the people of Araku-Valley for their warm hospitality and our travel partner, Dean Travels for taking good care of us.

Thanking You,
Sinjhini Mukherjee

PREFACE

The field work is very important in geographical studies to understand the dynamics of physical and cultural aspects. It helps to understand the very vital essence of man and environment relationship. Being a geography student, it is our utmost priority to conduct field work for collecting data to examine the variables. This field report/dissertation provides information regarding economy, society culture and physical aspects of padmapuram village of Anaku Valley, Andhra Pradesh.

The entire dissertation is divided into a chapters. The first chapter deals with the aim of objectives and methodology, The second chapter helps us to understand the physical setup of the region and its geographical proximities. The third chapter is the humble attempt in understanding the socio-cultural dynamics in relation to demographic attributes. The fourth chapter is about the overall infrastructural facilities of the study area. The last chapter is concluding remarks, discussion and recommendation.

Therefore, the present dissertation is the sincere effort in understanding the holistic approach to study the people and place of Asaku Valley.

Amitha
8.2.19

● OBJECTIVE OF FIELD SURVEY

Geography is essentially a field science. It deals with the study of spatial pattern of different modes of human occurrence and at the same time annotates the casual aspects of it, relating the physical environment and the cultural attainment of the human group in the society how much a region is geography sound should be testified in the field by intensive study. The college classes actually give a study the theoretical base exemplified by some models. But since local factor also play a major role broad generalization of facts is not enough. So, a careful study is required to investigate the macro-fabric of the society. The present study is not a detailed one the final outcome does not take very elegant form. Still the result may be helpful to understand the physico-cultural landscape of the region.

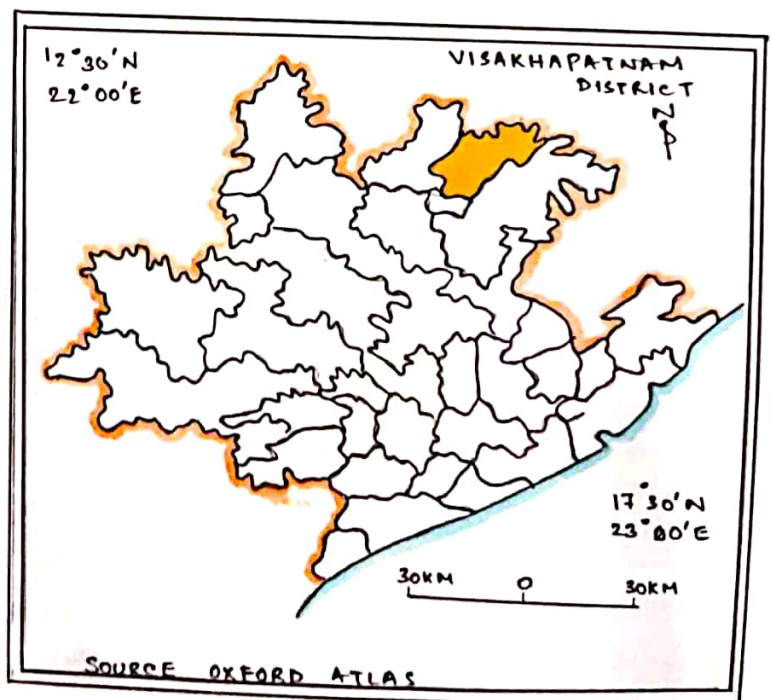
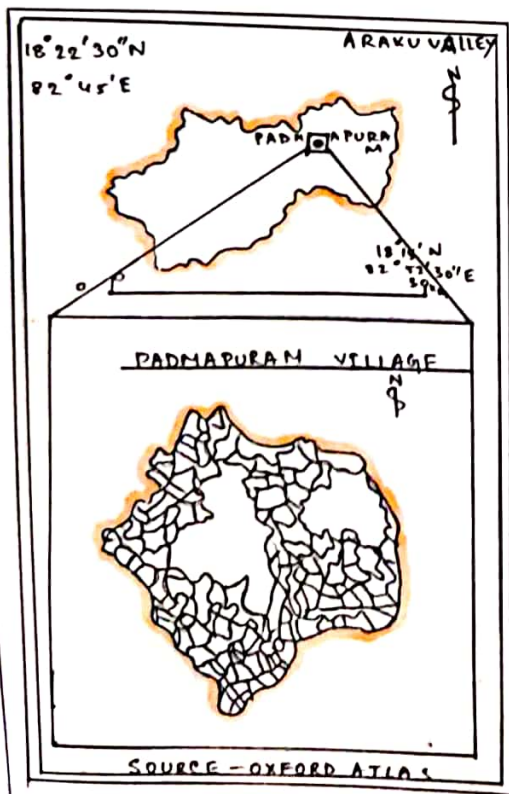
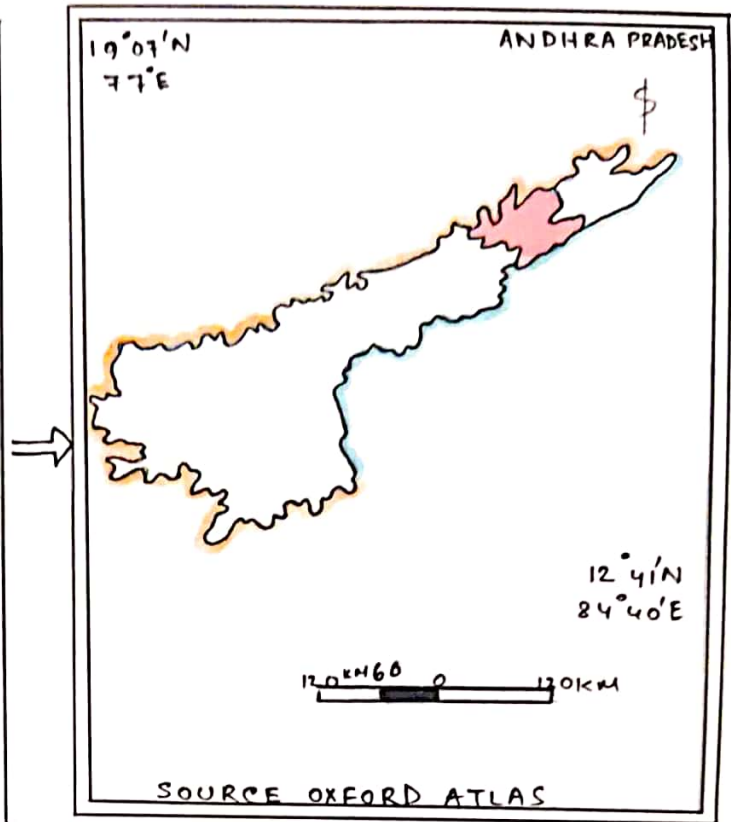
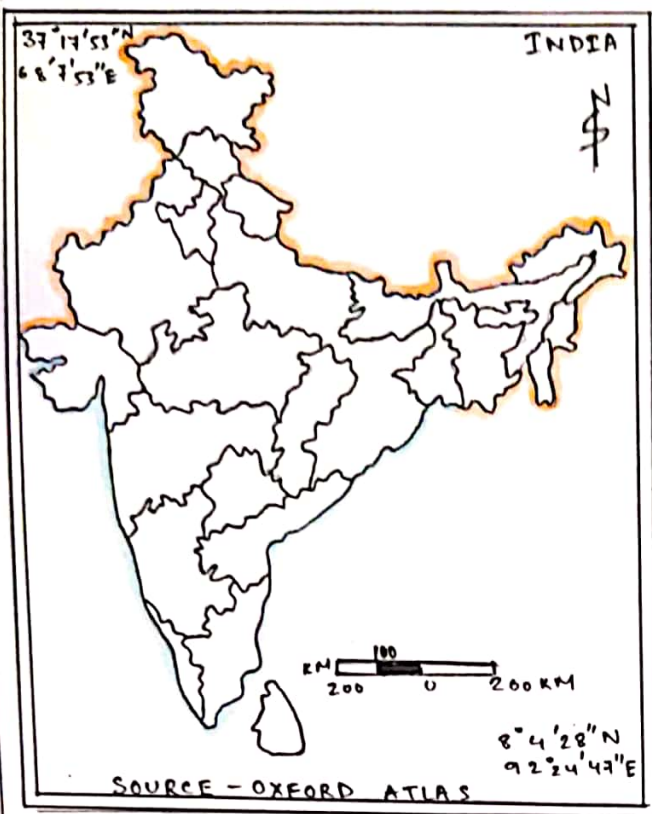
- **METHODOLOGY** → It simply implies the way of analysing the data collected in the field, Actually a geographer requires several tools like geological map, topographical map, vegetation map, GPS, etc these have been collected. So that the physical environment can be glimpsed vividly.
- For cultural landscape the analytical tools some what sophisticated. Since the type of culture responds out of typical terrain cannot be made out directly within a very limited time. For this reason data on population pattern landuse, income pattern, transport have been collected.

● LOCATIONAL SETTING :- The journey begins from Howrah station an exit point of the city of Kolkata. The train journey takes us through the stations of South-eastern railway of W.B. Arrival of Kharagpur an important station on the route signals the completion of the 1st leg of our journey covers Balasore, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack stations on the south-eastern railway. The third of our journey through the state of Andhra Pradesh completes on arrival of Vishakhapatnam, a scenic coastal town. From here we boarded another train for Araku. Our destination point.

The train on its journey crossed Marripalem, Simbalahom, Renduti, Kottavasa, Mallivida, Shruongarapakla, Boddavara, Shivalingapuram, Tyda, Chimidipalli, Korakovalasa, Shimligudde, & finally arrived at Araku station.

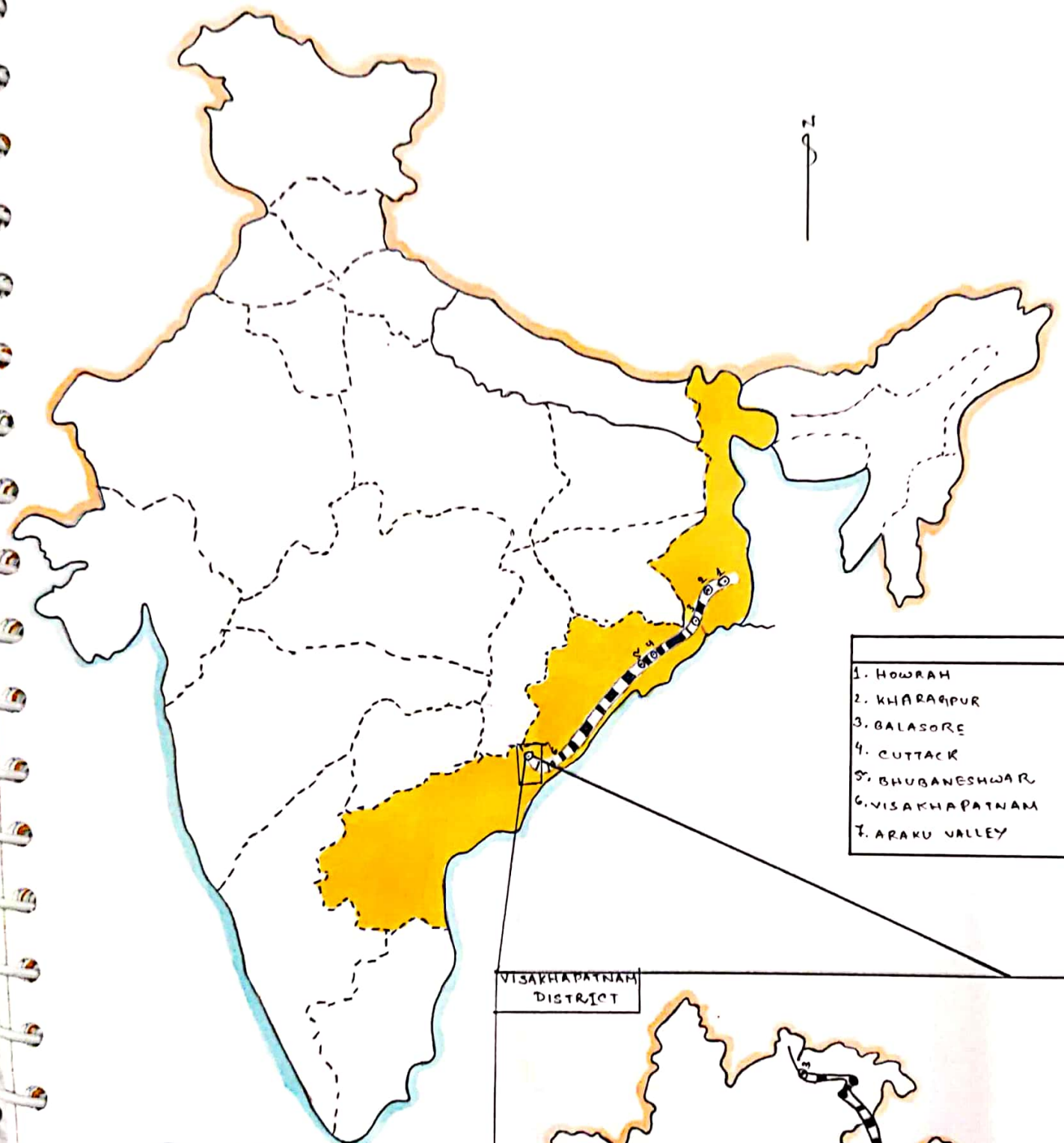
For field study the area chosen is far away from our state. It is located between $82^{\circ}51'40''$ and $83^{\circ}06'59''$ E longitudes and $18^{\circ}12'34''$ - $18^{\circ}25'12''$ latitudes in Andhra Pradesh and southern state of India. The exact place is Padmapuram a small village of Araku village in Andhra Pradesh which lies in the northern part of Vishakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh. The village is about 131 km away from Vishakhapatnam.

LOCATION MAP OF ARAKU VALLEY



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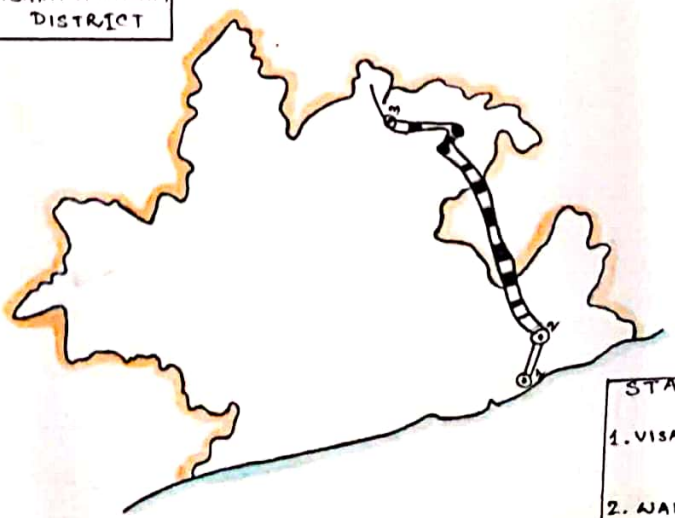
ROUTE MAP



- | |
|------------------|
| 1. HOWRAH |
| 2. KHARAGPUR |
| 3. BALASORE |
| 4. CUTTACK |
| 5. BHUBANESHWAR |
| 6. VISAKHAPATNAM |
| 7. ARAKU VALLEY |

K. S. S.
18.02.19.

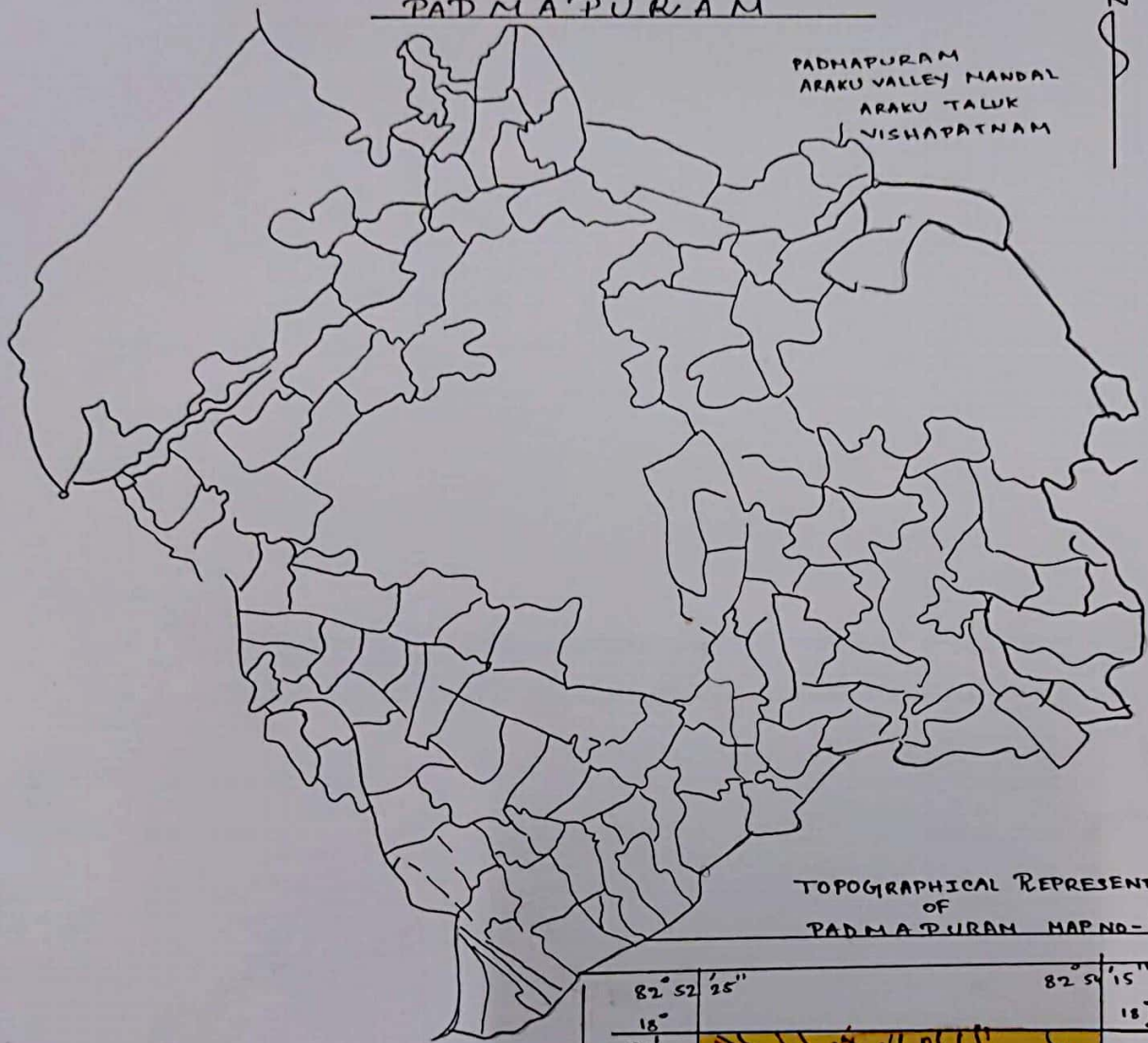
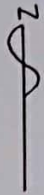
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT



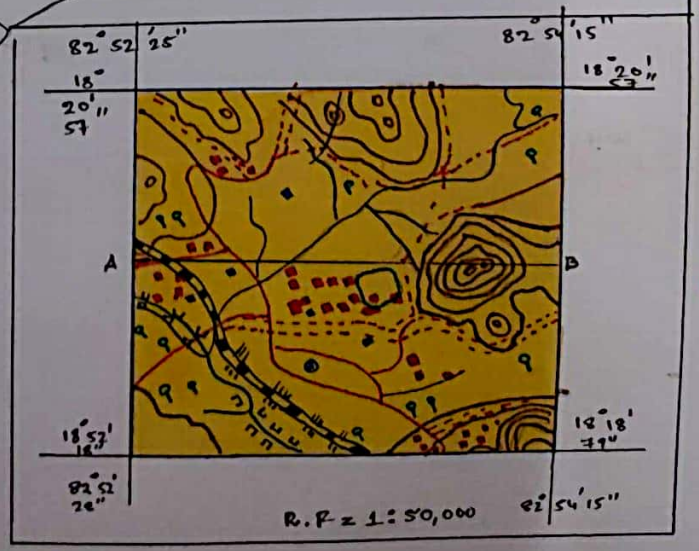
- | STATIONS |
|------------------|
| 1. VISAKHAPATNAM |
| 2. WALTAIR |
| 3. ARAKU VALLEY |

BASE MAP
OF
PADMAPURAM

PADMAPURAM
ARAKU VALLEY MANDAL
ARAKU TALUK
NISHAPATNAM



TOPOGRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION
OF
PADMAPURAM MAP NO-657/15



R.F - 1 : 7500

K.A.
18.02.19.

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R.F = 1 : 50,000

CHAPTER - II

• GEOLOGY

Most of the geological formations of the Araku valley dates back to Archean Period. In some portions of the valley rocks of the Vindhyas formation can be seen. In the Vishakapatnam district the dominant igneous rocks are granite, gneiss, diorite and Regmatite. There are a few areas in the north and east where laterite can be seen. The metamorphic rocks like schists, chloritites & mainly gneiss occupy 80 percent of the total area of the district.



HOWRAH STATION

PHYSIOGRAPHY → Physiography has resulted picture landscape of the area. Topographically Araku is an erosional valley surrounded by hills of the eastern ghats on all sides. The Araku valley lies at an altitude ranging from 800 - 1500m. This valley is bordered by undulating hillocks like Galiconda, Rakta Ronda, SunKari-mitta and Chitama Gondia of which Galiconda rises to a height of 1500 meters from sea level. These hillocks are mostly composed of gneiss & granite rocks having a characteristically rounded topography with exfoliation of extensive rock outcrops.

• Relief Map: The relief map of the Padmapuram village has been prepared with the help of a GPS. The map shows that the spot heights of the village vary between 998m to 946 meters. The northern parts of village are slightly higher in the elevation of the village than other parts here altitudinal values part altitude decreases steadily from north to south. The southeastern corner of the village is slightly lower in elevation than other parts of the village with altitudinal values less than 930 metres.

• Relative Relief Map:

The relative relief map shows degree of dissection of the padmapuram village. The relative relief map shows a variation of 3 metres to 46 metres in altitude. The highest north eastern parts exhibits highest relative relief with values above 20 metres but less than 47 metres. The northern and mid western parts show moderate relative relief. The south-western south.



ARRIVED AT ARAKU STATION

River -

The Araku valley has a single River, namely the 'Patal' river which flows through the valley from southern to west. The river is narrower about 8 metres in width and flows in torrential course. The river water is muddy and carries lot of suspended load.

Drainage Density Map.

The Drainage system map of the area extending from $18^{\circ}19'02''N$ to $20'16''N$ and $82^{\circ}50'44''E$ to $80^{\circ}53'28''E$ shows three drainage density zone. Low drainage density of less than 1 value is found in the north-east and south. High drainage density (above 2) is found in a small packet in the northeast.

River Survey in the Araku Valley

The Patal river is the only river which flows through the Araku Valley. It is a small sinuous river with a gentle to moderate velocity. The river was surveyed at $18^{\circ}19'48''N$ latitude and $82^{\circ}52'48''E$ longitudes to $18^{\circ}19'48''N$ latitudes and $82^{\circ}52'48''E$ longitude. The river channel between the points A ($18^{\circ}19'48''N - 82^{\circ}50'45''E$) B ($18^{\circ}19'48''N - 82^{\circ}52'42''E$) is only 5m wide

and bank width of the river was measured as 29.6m. The absolute bank heights at point A & B are 929 metres & 928 metres.

respectively the river bank at point A is 6m ($929 - 923m$) in height what seas the bank height at point B is 7m ($928 - 921m$)

C. & S. MATRÉ

Araku valley enjoys a moderate climate throughout the year. Summer in Araku valley begins from march and it is stretched to mid June. Summer temperature range from minimum of 24°C and can rise upto a maximum of 27.5°C average day temperature in summer range around 24°C .

June to september is the monsoon time in Araku valley. The village receive an average rainfall 132 cm annually. The maximum temperature that has been reported during monsoon is 26.5°C and the minimum is 23°C .

Winter season in Araku valley begins from december till february. The winter in Araku valley is very pleasant with a maximum temperature of 20°C during day time. January is the coldest part of the year and during this month temperature may drop to around 5°C during the night.

SOILS

In Odia language Araku means 'clay' or soil. Araku is the land of red soil. It is derived from the Khondalites and Charnokites under warm humid climate. The color of the soil ranges from dark brown to dark reddish brown while it varies from yellowish red to dark red in the sub-soil horizon.

WHILE SURVEYING
DUMPY



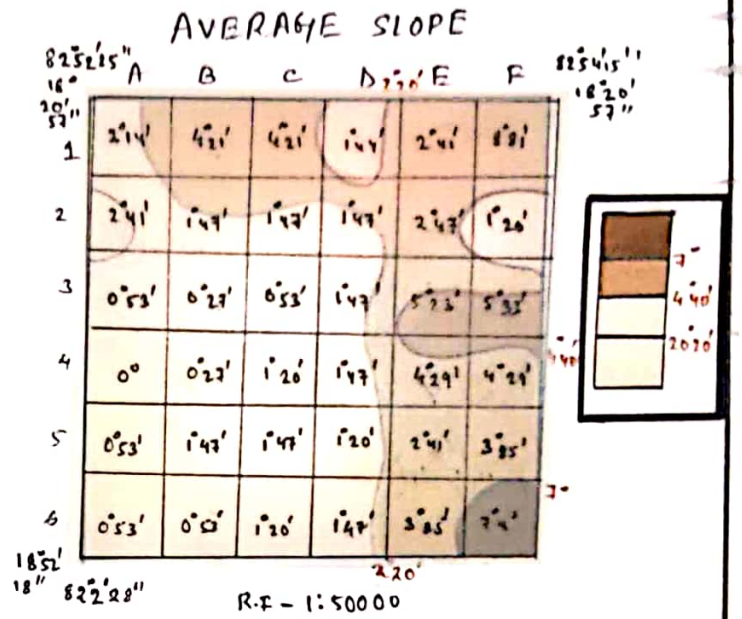
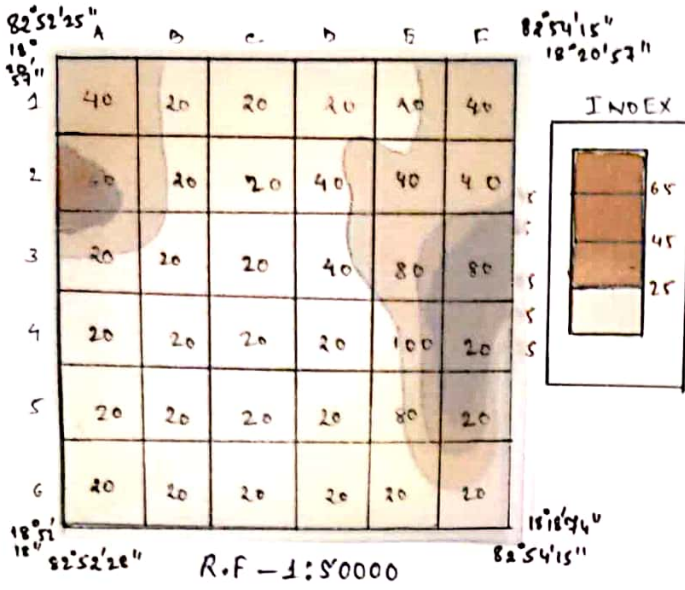
INFRONT OF THE HOTEL
RAJADHANI.

ROAD DENSITY

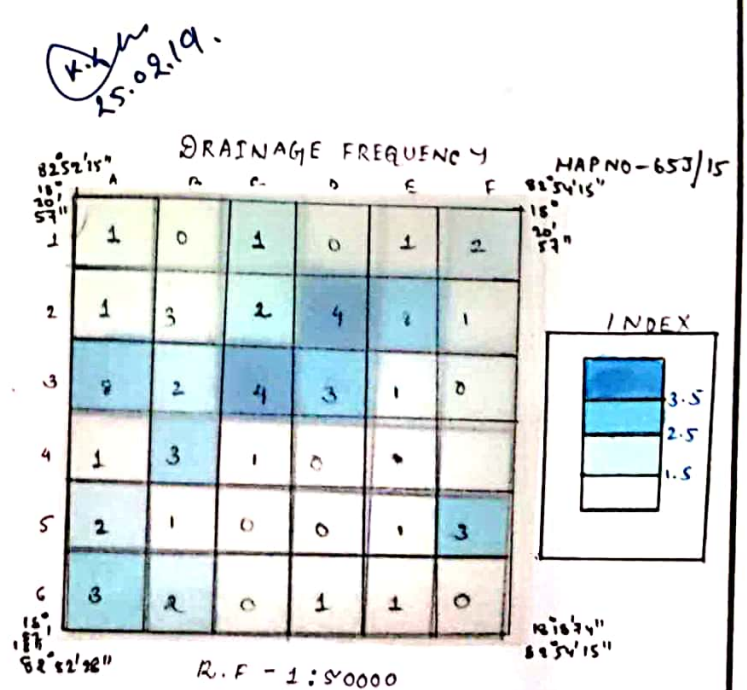
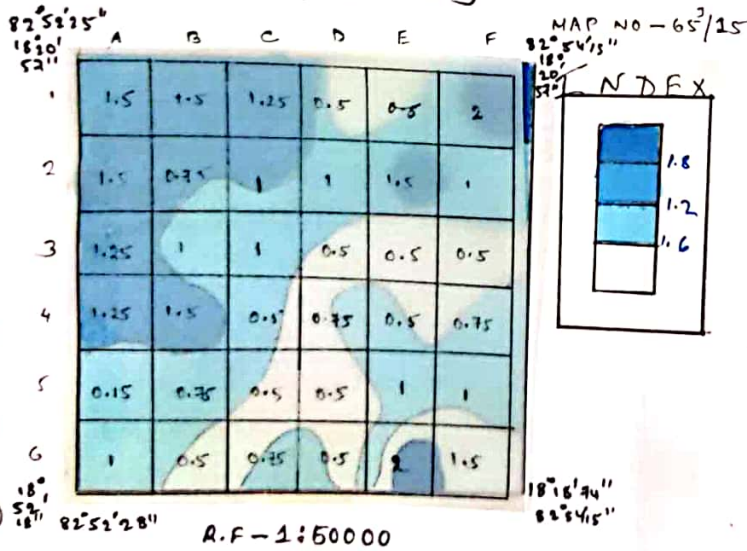
The Road Density map (figure) reveals that the area does not have well developed transport network. In the map high road density (about 2.5 km/sq.km) is found in the west. Central and southern part of the area. Here the density is 1.5 km/sq.km to 2 km/sq.km moderate road density is found in the south-western, western and southern part of the area. The lowest road density is found in the northern region, eastern, south-western, south-western and south-eastern part of the area.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ARAKUVALLEY AND ITS SURROUNDING AREAS

RELATIVE RELIEF



DRAINAGE DENSITY

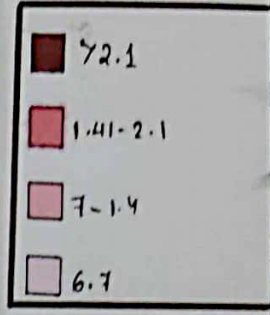
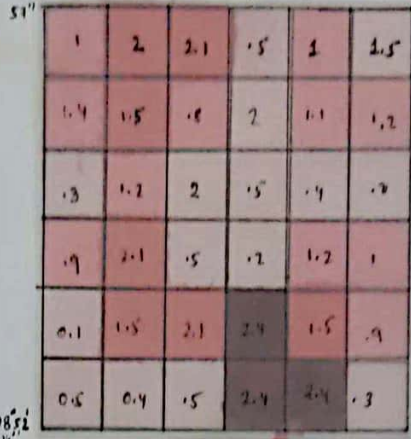


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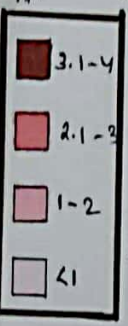
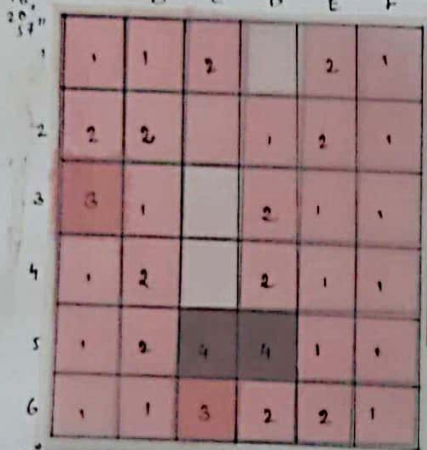
CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ARAKU VALLEY AND SURROUNDING AREA

MAP NO - 653/15

ROAD DENSITY

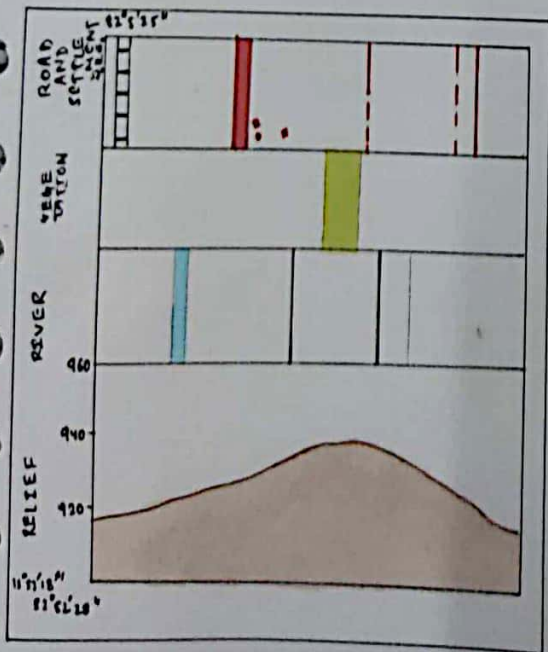
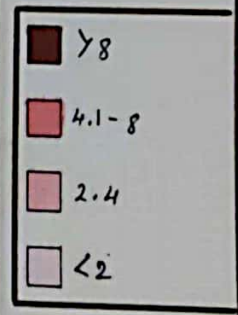
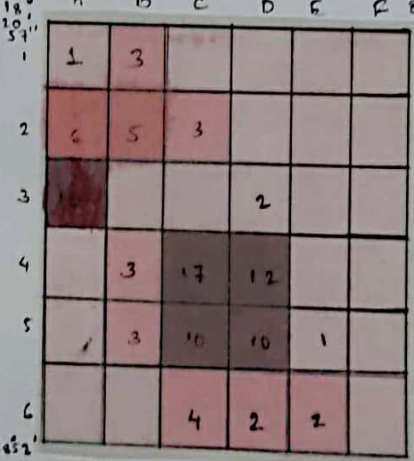


ROAD FREQUENCY



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SETTLEMENT FREQUENCY



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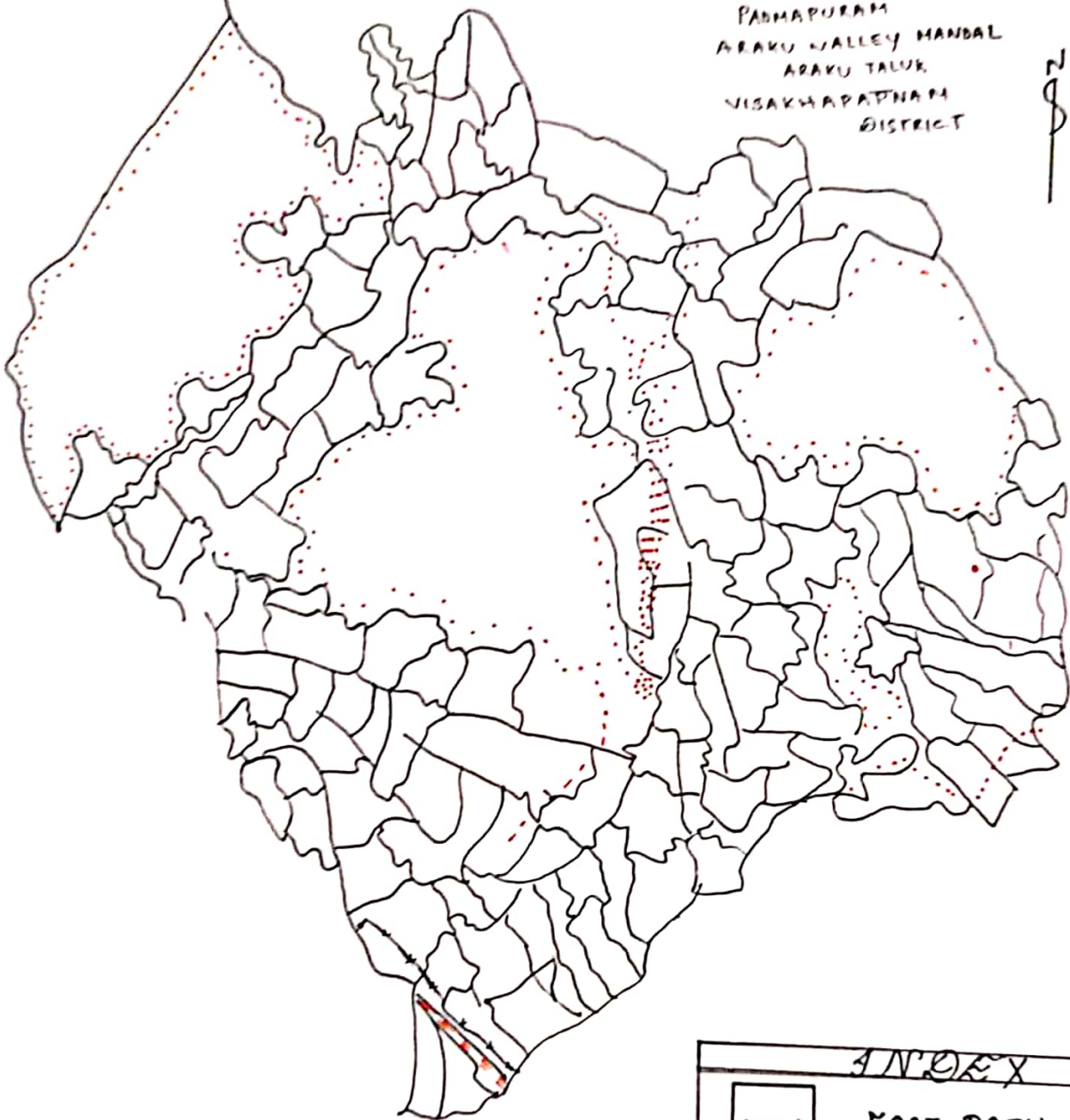
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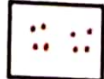

ROAD NETWORK
OF
PADMA PURAM

PADMAPURAM
ARAKU VALLEY MANDAL
ARAKU TALUK
VISAKHAPATNAM
DISTRICT



K.A. [signature]
18.02.19.

R.F-1:7500

INDEX	
	FOOT PATH
	CART TRACK
	EARTHEN ROAD
	GASVELD ROAD AND MILE STONE

CHAPTER - III

Socio-Economic Conditions

The surveyed village Padmapuram represents small hamlets type of settlement composed of tribal population. The study area has complex social organisation and family structure based on certain tribal norms and social obligation. The sum total of households are taken as sample for the study purpose. The collected samples represent wide variation of socio-economic attributes which is widely classified into following categories for better understanding of the tribal community.

AGE: Age structure is one of the most important component of demographic studies. In our study area Padmapuram, old age group of people were found. The middle age group and children were of maximum numbers. The percentage of population are of less than 15 years and so on. Female is treated as the head of the family. 74.4% were male respondent and 25.6% were female respondent.

CASTE COMPOSITION → In the study area, it was found that majority of the population belongs to schedule tribe among which the following tribes, clan are common, namely Bani Bani, Knotia, Valoniki & Bakas. Apart from the tribal population village also has population belonging to different category, composed of OBC (15) of total households ST (44), (SC - 14), (General - 15)

● Religion → Religion is one of the important asset binding the people into faith, belief and customs.

From our study, it was found that the core essence of acculturated into philosophy of Hinduism and Christianity. Therefore the total percent of Hindus 49%, Christian 24%, Muslims 4%. The ability of Hindu prayer flags & worshipping of Tulsi plant were one of the most prominent indicators of religious syncretism.

● Mother Tongue and Language Known →

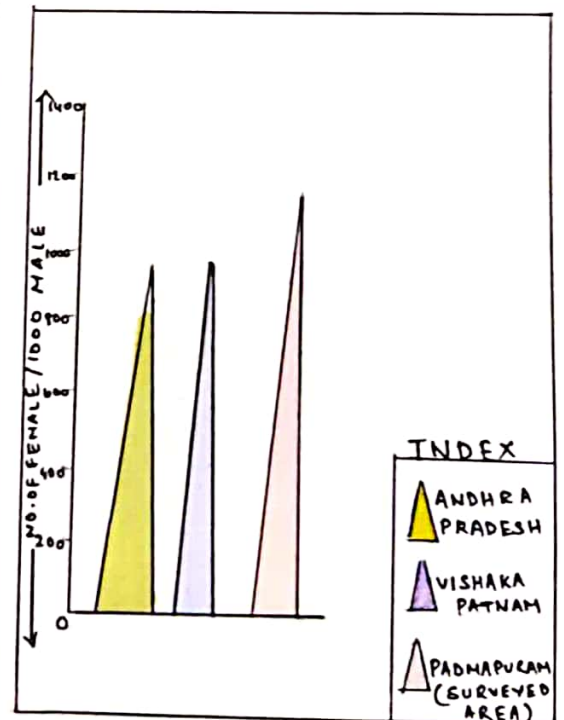
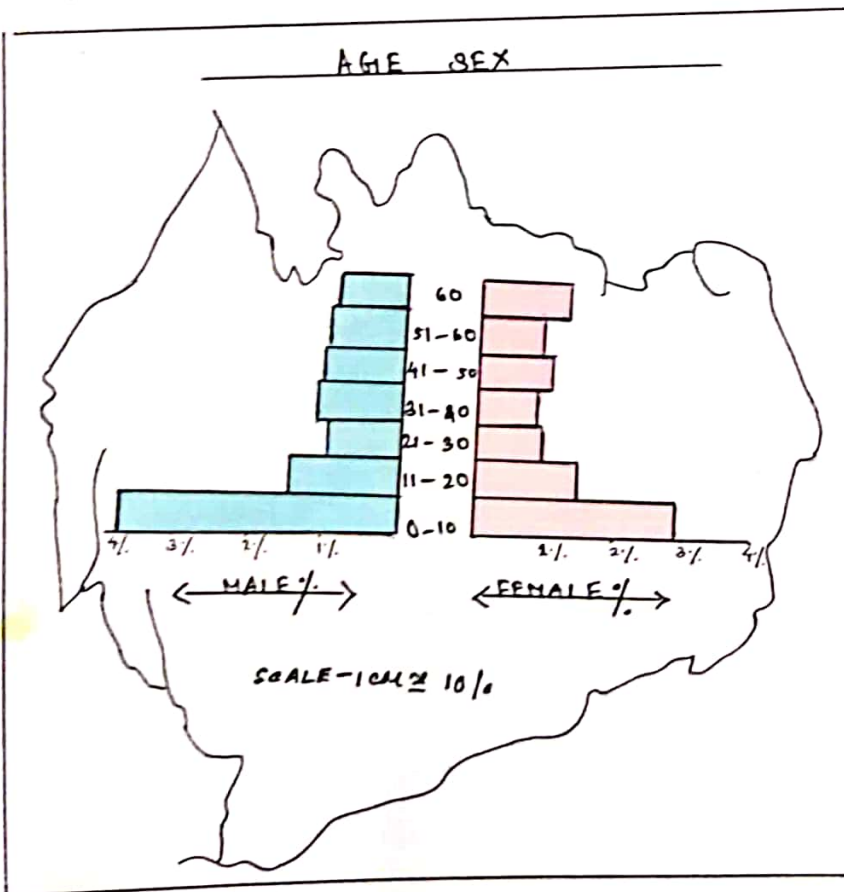
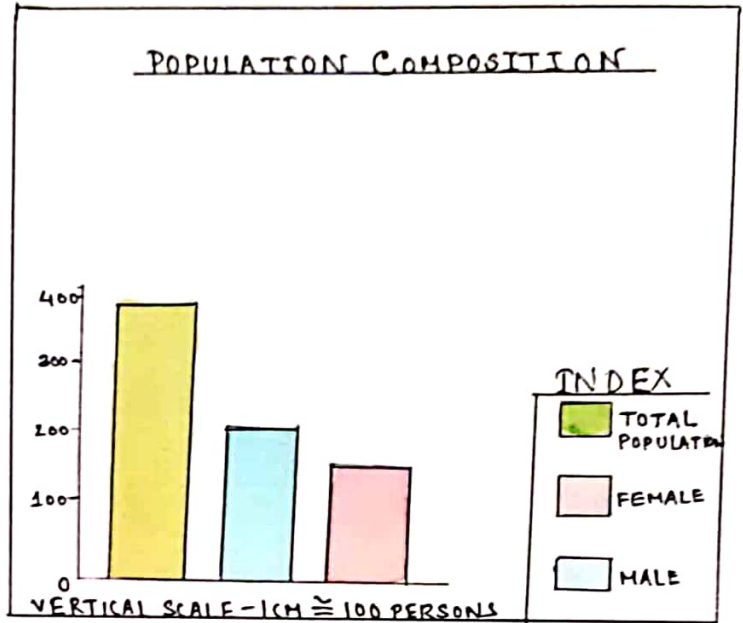
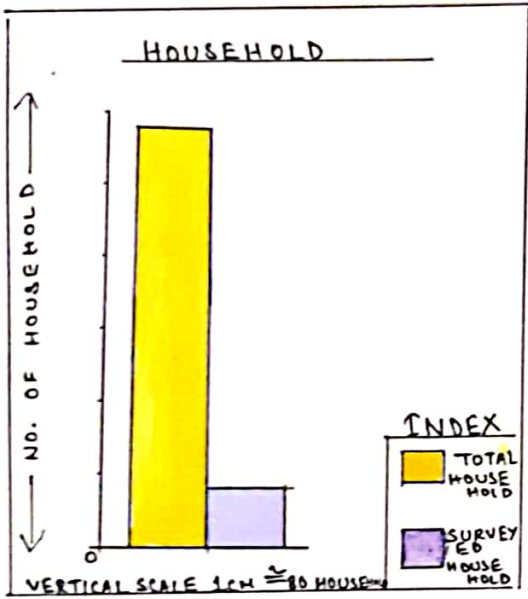
The most common spoken language in the study area are 'padmapuram' is Telugu.

Very few are bilingual who speaks and understands Telugu-English and Telugu-Hindi. Very negligible % of people can understand and speaks Hindi. The majority of people are more inclined and comfortable in speaking

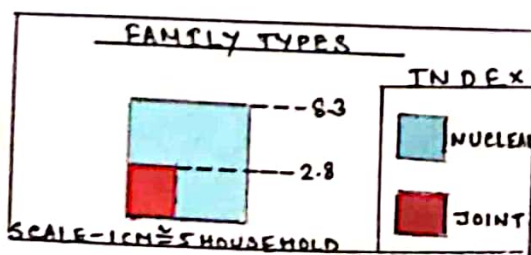
Telugu which is the state mother tongue.

Apart from Telugu, Oriya is another popular language in the study area. The Telugu speaking people is 66%, followed by Oriya 8%, and Hindi 2%.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA (PAPHAPUR)

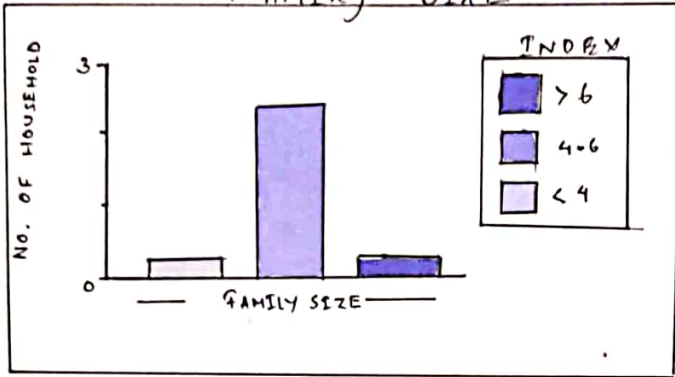


V. Narayana
8.2.19

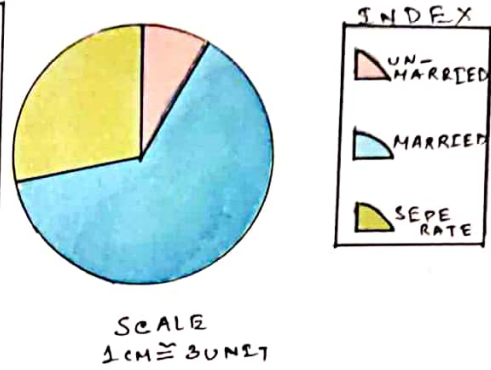


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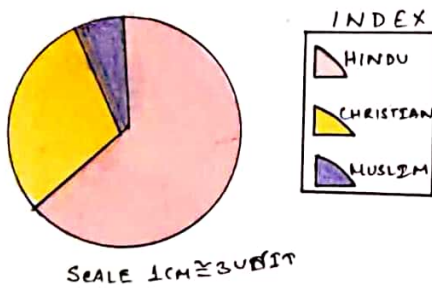
FAMILY SIZE



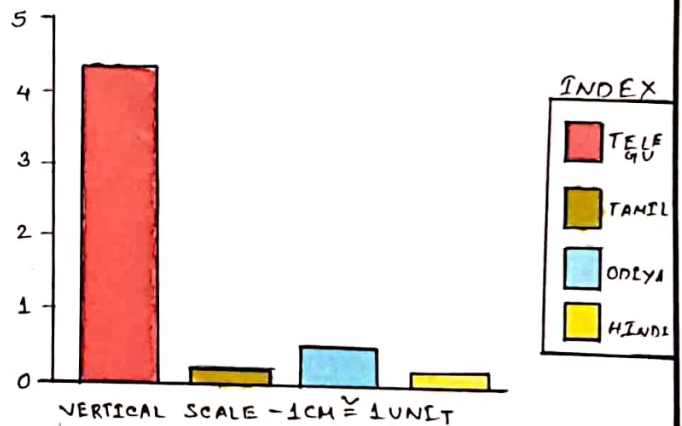
MARITAL STATUS



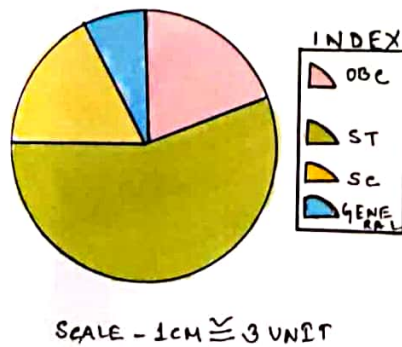
RELIGION



LANGUAGE SPOKEN



CASTE COMPOSITION



K. K. K.
25.02.19.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT.

Education is one of the most important parameter which indicates the overall development of the society. The educational attainment of the study area is satisfactory. During one survey, it was found that the younger generation are much aware about the importance of education. The majority of old aged people are illiterate. It was found some of the households member are first generation learners. The majority women folk are less educated compare to their male counterpart. Some of them are school dropout, and are getting married at quite early age from the data analysis, it is found that 29.46% of male 70.59% of female are illiterate and so on...

EDUCATION STATUS OF STUDY AREA— In order to understand, educational status we had made an attempt by comparing census data and surveyed data. The census data is analysed to understand the general condition of literacy in the state of Andhra Pradesh and the survey data is examining and analysed for Padmapuram village in Particular.

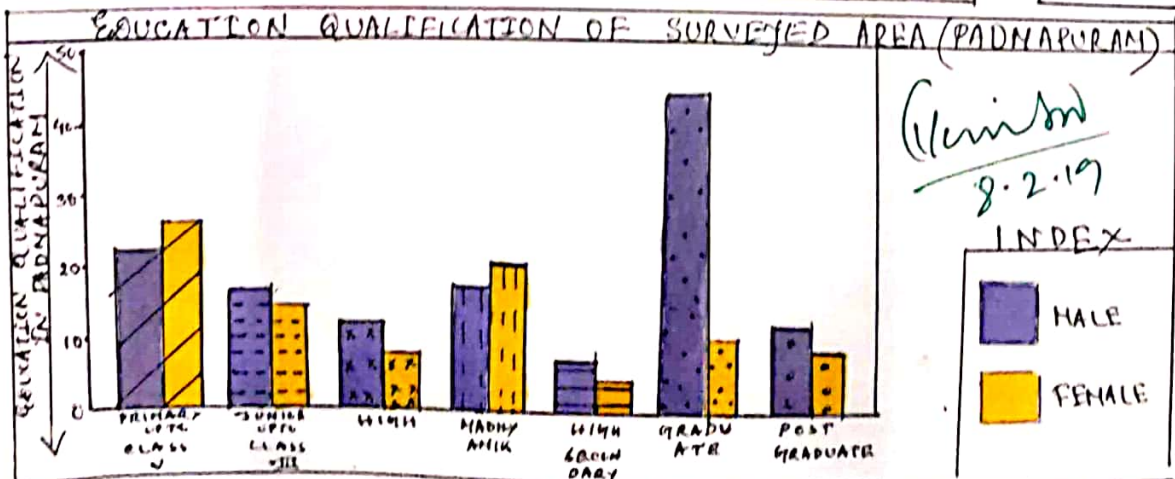
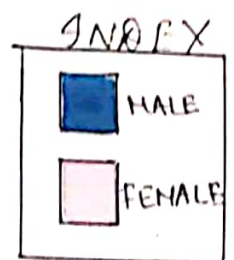
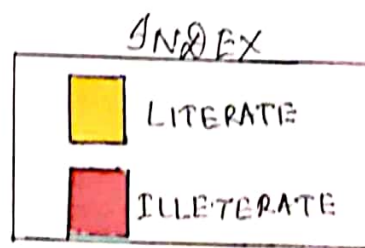
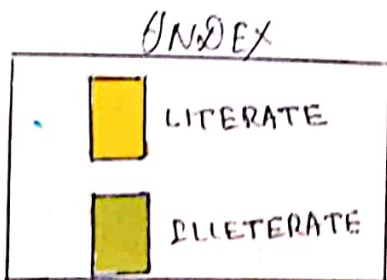
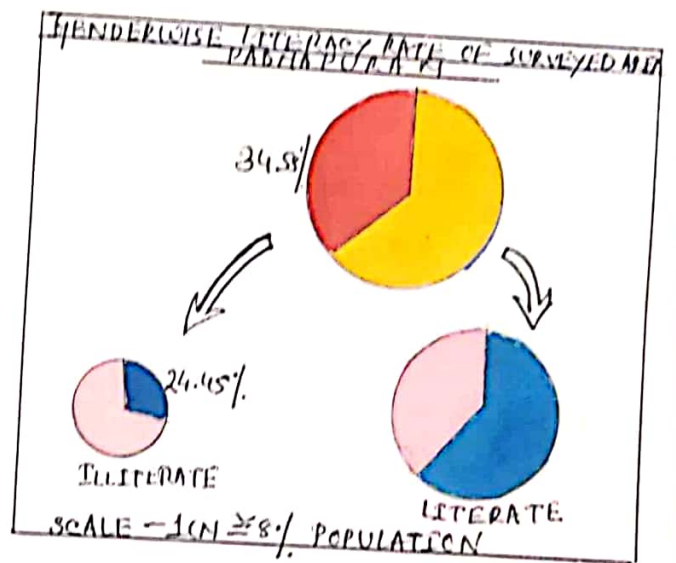
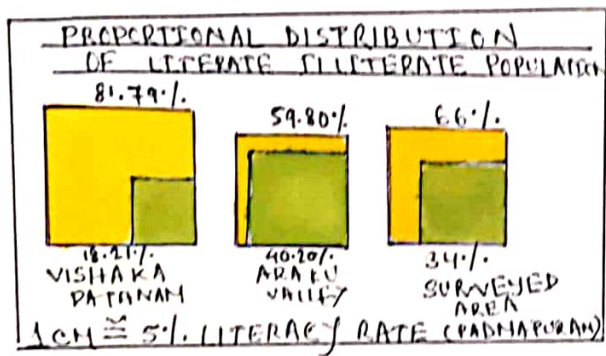
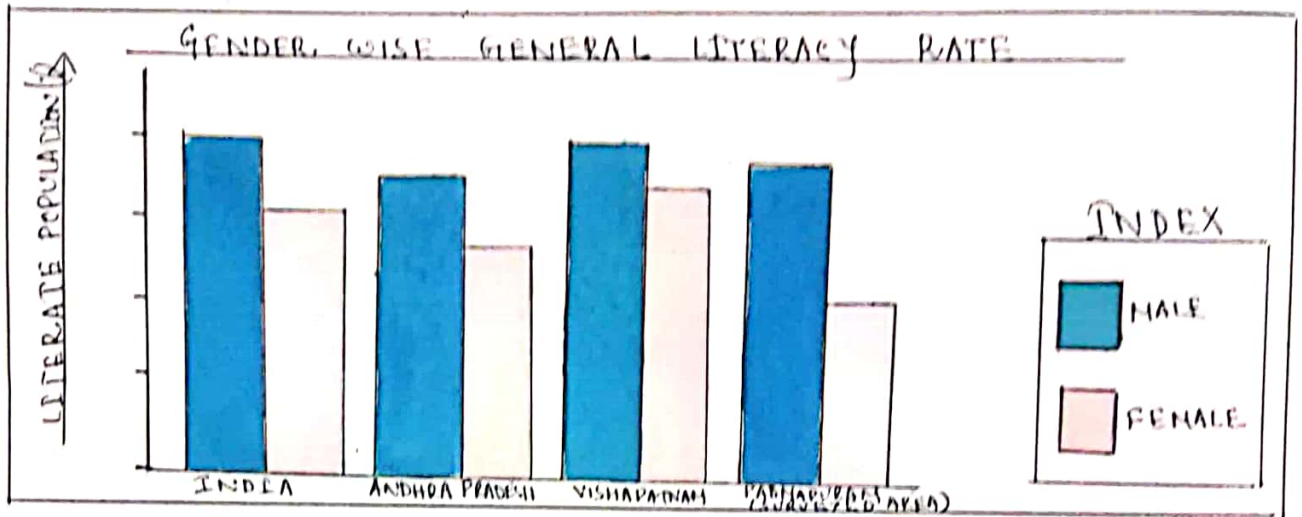


People are mainly engaged in agricultural work.

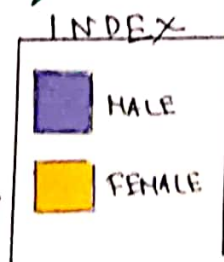


Poor - housing conditions

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE STUDY AREA



(Revision)
8.2.19



ECONOMIC STATUS

INTRODUCTION-

Economic status is one of the important parameters to examine the socio-economic condition of the region. The carrying capacity of the region depends on the nature of resources and population which directly affect the economy and economic status of place, and the people. The surveyed village, Padmapuram, offers the different types of economic activities during our survey. It was found that the majority of the respondents are engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Agricultural activities in values farmers and agricultural labours, whereas non-agricultural workers are those who work in government sectors, tourism and Petty Business.

Monthly Income and expenditure - Income analysis of the study area shows the maximum household has wages income and expenditure. Highest income groups belong to those households who are central & state government job holders, whereas the household who are in agricultural activities mainly labours and petty business have minimum income which is less than 10,000, from the following tables it is found that —

Expenditure—The expenditure cost depends on the income of the family. Recently, more expenditure cost mainly spend on children education and the essential items required for daily livelihood.

Sl. No	Monthly expenditure	Percentage
1	<9000	44.06%
2	6000-9000	33.65%
3	3000-6000	12.82%
4	3000+	9.48%

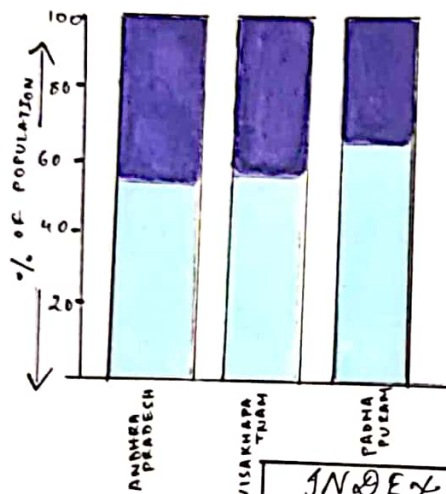
From the field data, it was found 51.28% of the household has income above 15000 and 46.15% are most vulnerable groups belong to those people who are daily wage workers & the nature of their work is seasonal in character.

Monthly Income expenditure.—From the monthly expenditure table we have found 44.06% of the respondent expenditure costs exceeds above 9000. 33.65% of the respondent spend in between 6000-9000 is 12.82% are spending 3000-6000 and 9.48% are spending less than 3000. The people of the village said in the present time, the cost of food, education and health expenditure is very high due to which they have very little savings.

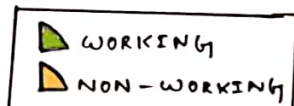
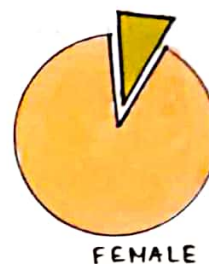
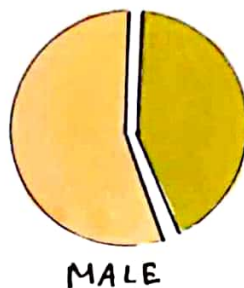
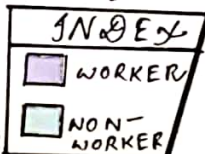
Occupational structure & source — The economy of the income — region has direct relationship with the occupational structure & source of the structure. The occupational & income are the two detrimental factors in examining & understanding the economic status of different class groups. The occupational structure is divided into 3 sectors — primary, secondary and Tertiary.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION OF SURVEYED AREA

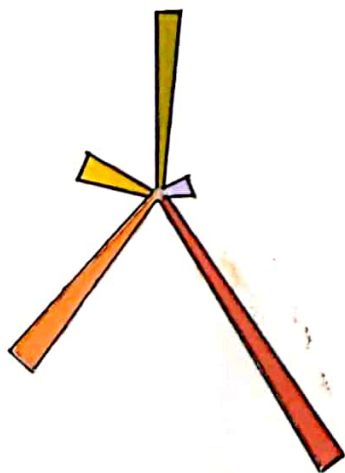


VERTICAL SCALE
1 CM = 20% OF POPULATION

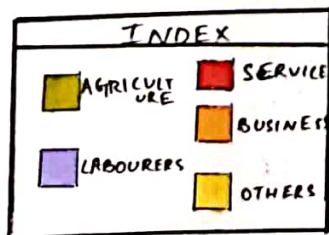


SCALE - 1 CM = 5 WORKERS

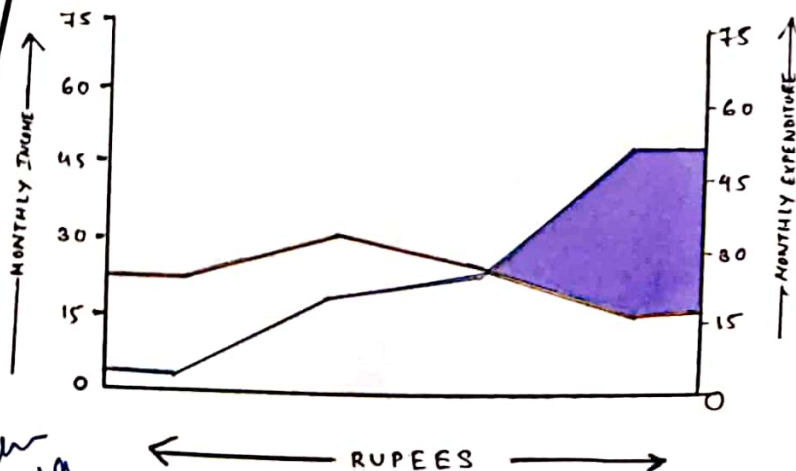
PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES



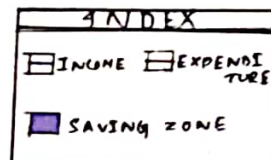
SCALE = 1 CM = 7 WORKERS



DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE CLASS (PADMAPURAM)



VERTICAL SCALE
1 CM = 15% POPULATION



SOURCE : PRIMARY SURVEY 2018

K.A.
18.02.19.

HOUSING CONDITION

About 40% household have pucca house. About 30% households possess kutcha houses. The proportion of households possess semi-pucca houses. Majority of the houses are one set since housing conditions is a chief determination of quality of life, the surveyed households have been categorised on the basis of type of housing conditions. Only 10% households possess houses which are good in good condition. 54.54% household where as the possess houses which are in a satisfactory condition whereas the remaining household possess houses which are below average.

However 97% households are owned by the inhabitants and only 3% are rented. Number of rooms in houses vary between 1-2.

PERCEPTION OF LIVING CONDITION

Living condition of a community is determined by availability of basic amenities and degree of hygien and sanitation of following parameters have been considered while judging the quality at service —

a) Availability at amenities (intensity of availability)

b) ease of availability

c) Quality of service available. household have ranked each category of service. The categorisation respects that the area is ^{best} served by Transport services, however inhabitants show dissatisfaction with quality of drainage & post disposal & power supply.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TOOK STEPS REGARDING
THE TRIBALS OF VILLAGE,
PADMAPURAM.

However education and medical services are quite satisfactory in the area.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

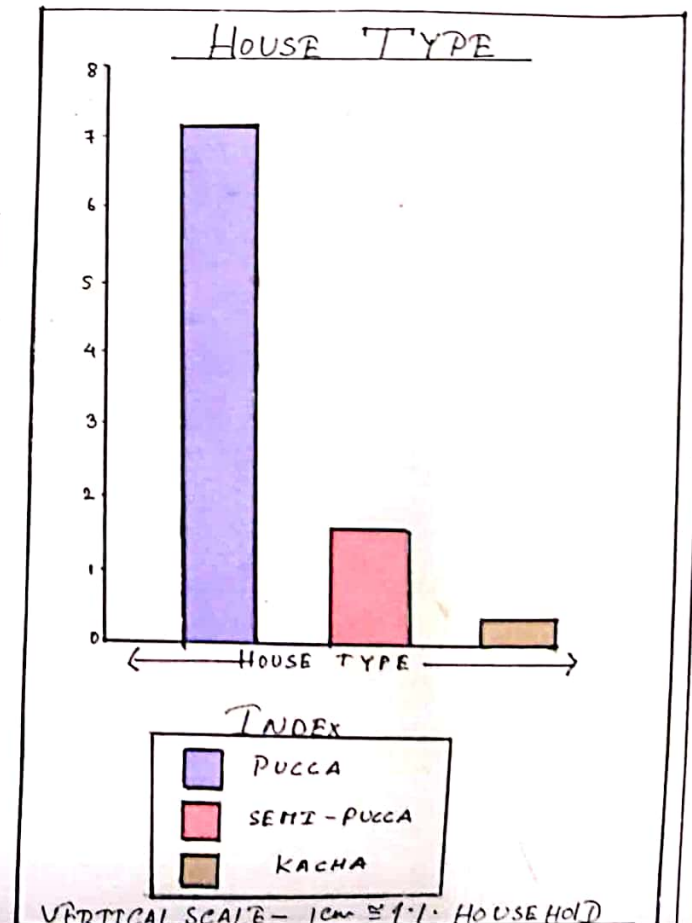
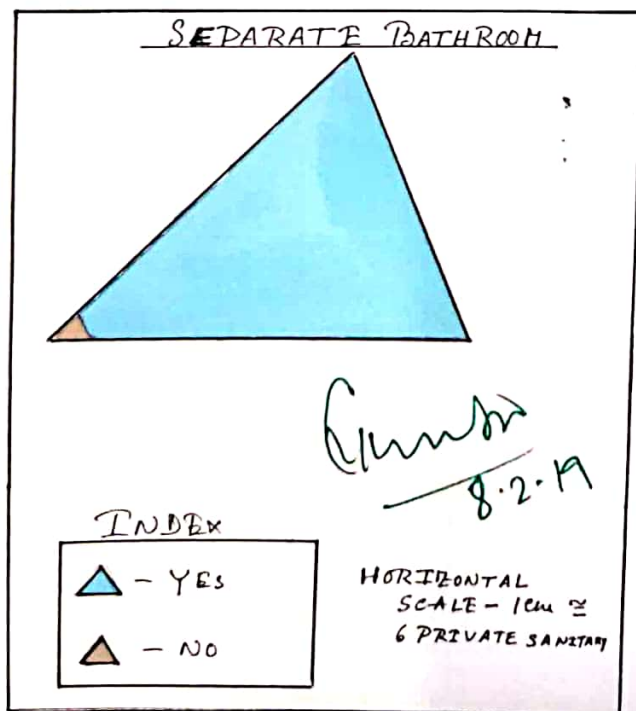
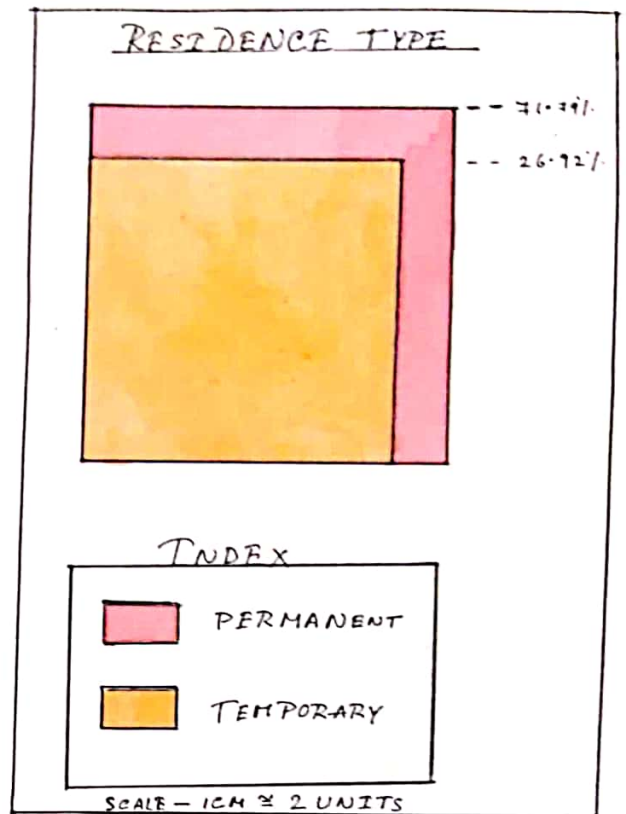
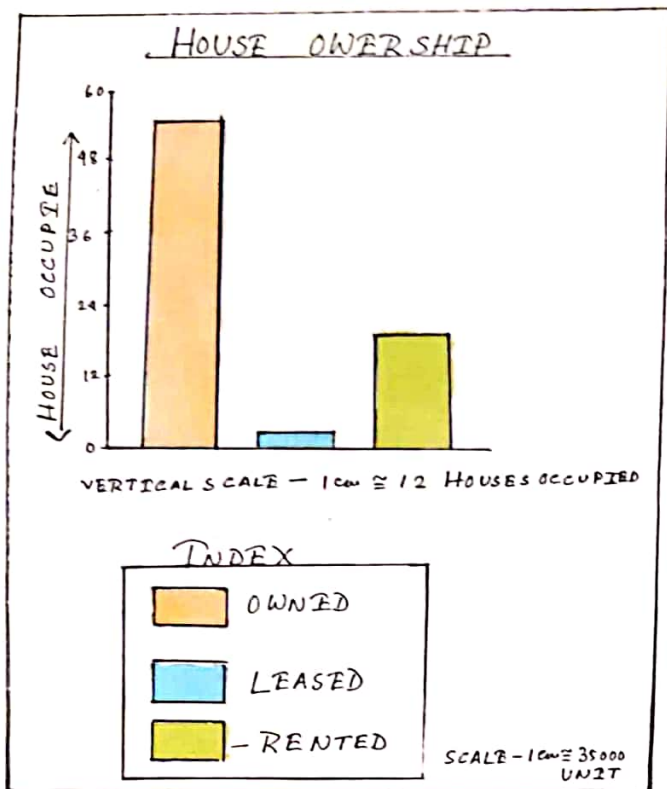
Government of India have taken innumerable steps in building an inclusive financial network throughout the length and breadth of India. However the tribals are the most marginalised community in terms of inclusive finance. Only 35% of the households of the tribal community possess savings amount in bank.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



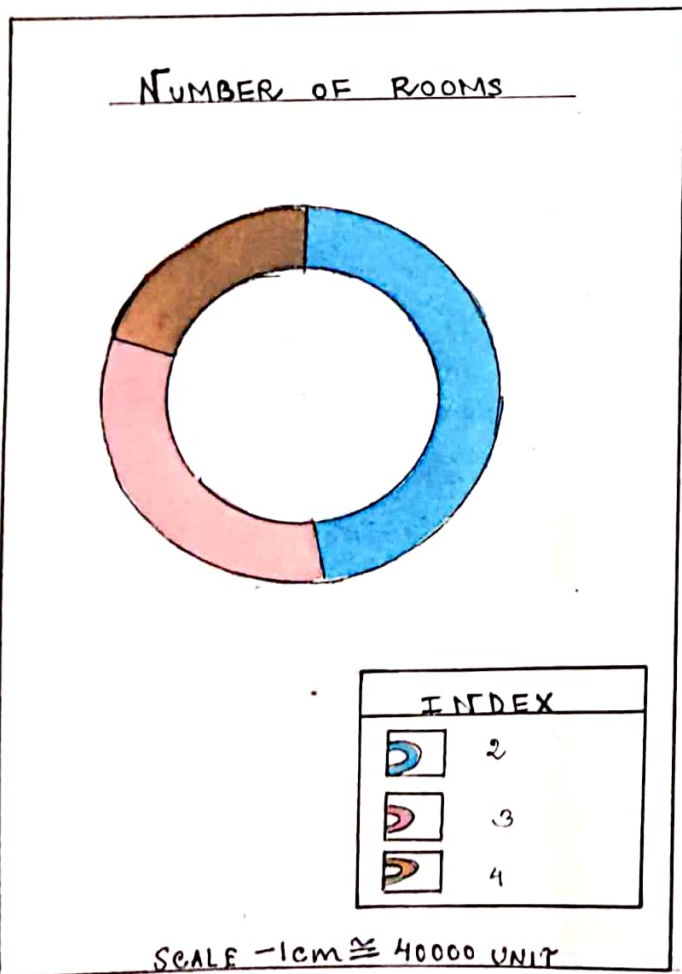
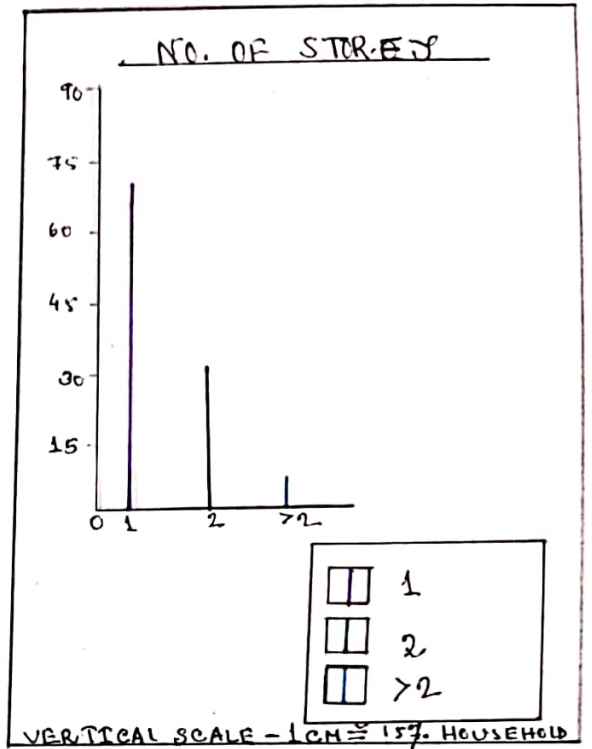
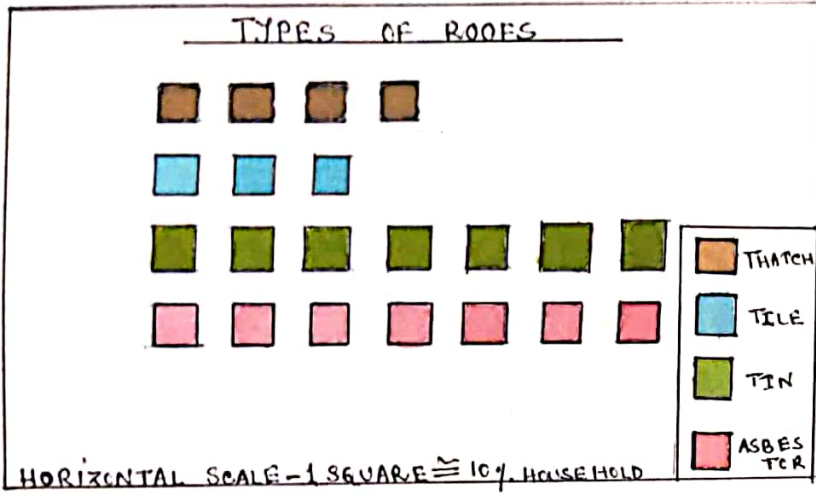
HOUSING CONDITION

LORETO COLLEGE
7, MIDDLETON ROW
KOLKATA- 700 071





HOUSE TYPE IS ASBESTOS



Sumit
 8.2.19

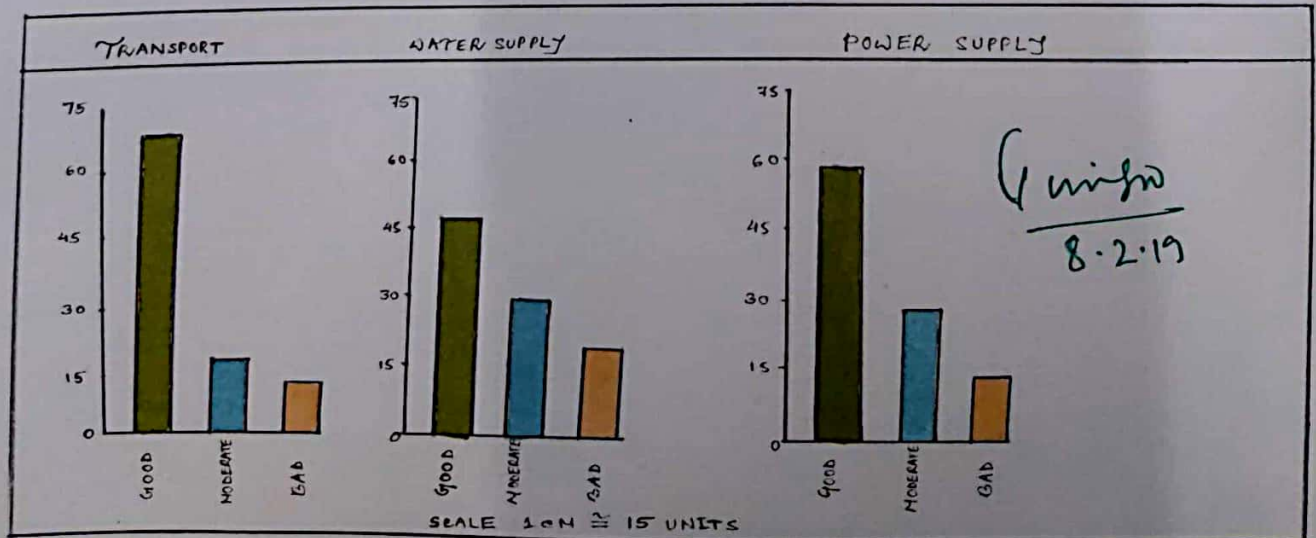
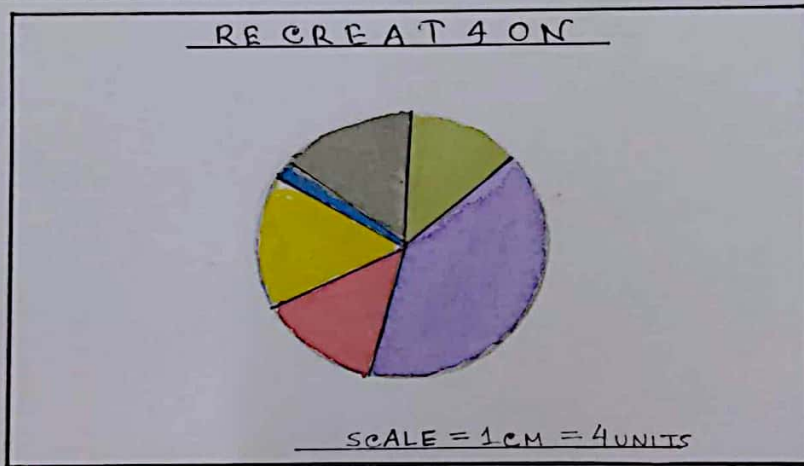
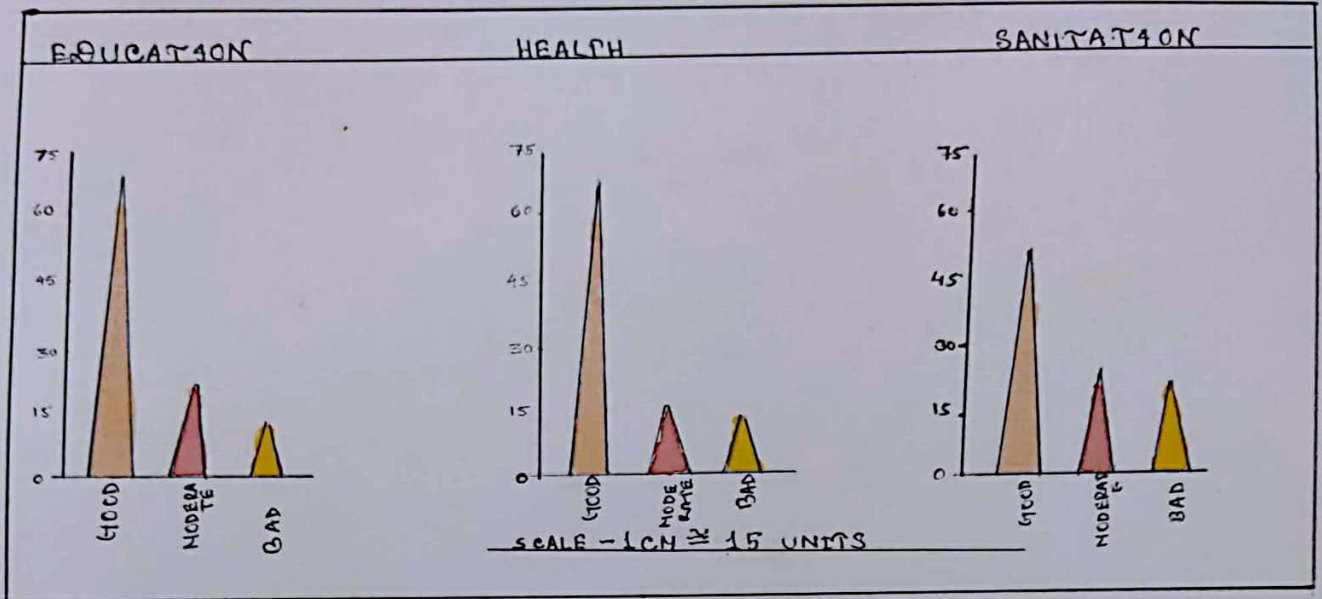
CHAPTER - IV

Quality of life-

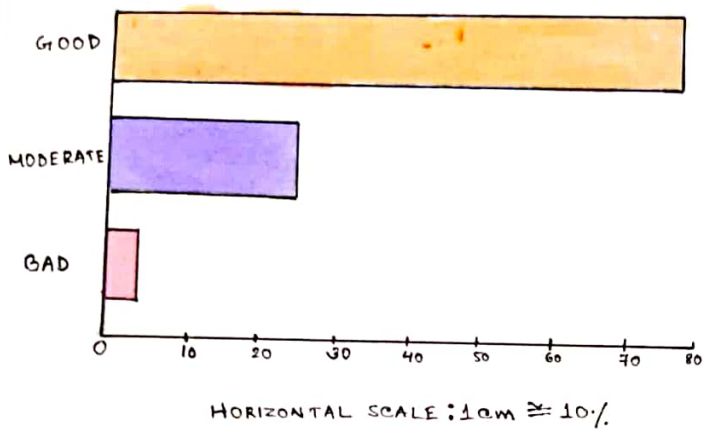
The village has quite good number of pucca houses, pucca houses constitute 65.3 percent as nearly two-thirds of the total houses. Building materials used for construction of pucca houses are concrete cement and bricks, where as Kutcha houses are made up of mud.

- Tube well is the principal source of drinking water in the village followed by wells.
- There are large number of safety tank (77.6%) found in the village still 22.4 percent people use open field as latrine.
- Electricity is widely available in the village, About 13% (Percent) of the total population of the village has access to electricity.
- The underground sewage line is non-existent in the village.
- The Araku Valley has a hospital near the main market on the Araku - Vishakhapatnam road. The Araku government hospital has a staff pattern as follows.

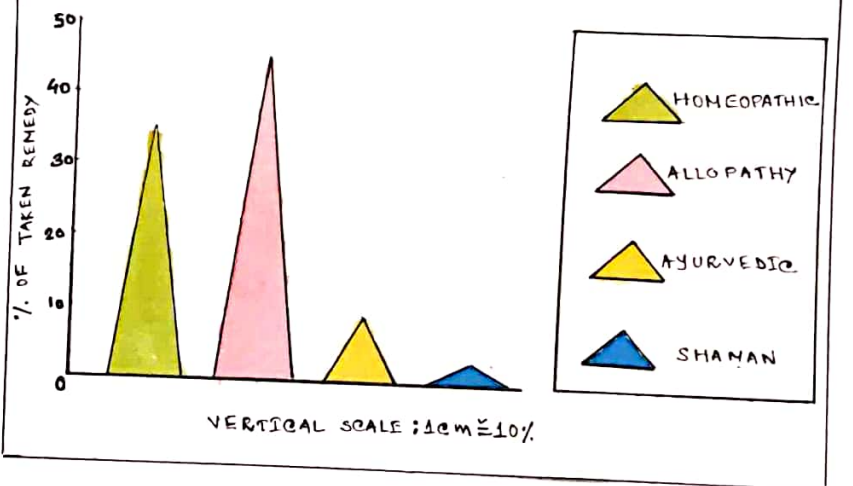
PERCEPTION ON QUALITY OF LIFE



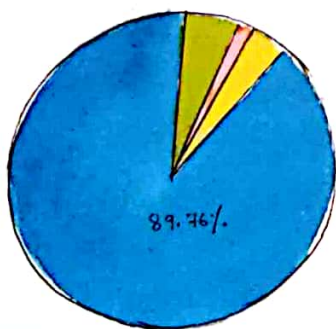
QUALITY OF LIFE



REMEDY TAKEN



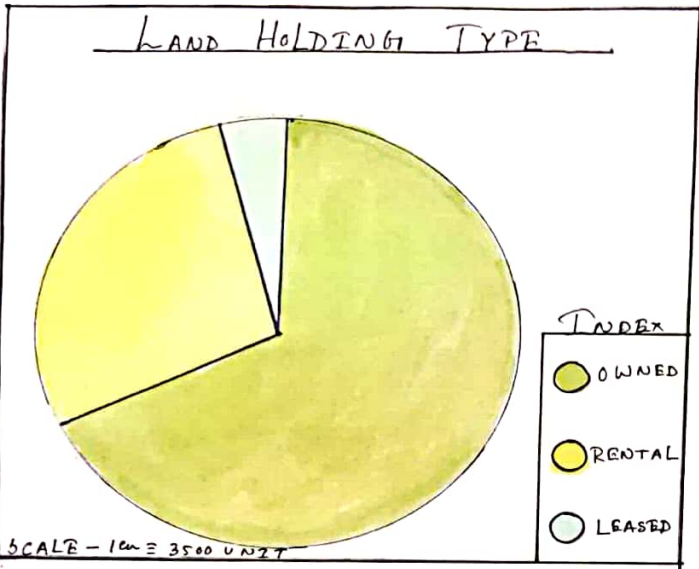
PREFERENCE OF HOSPITAL



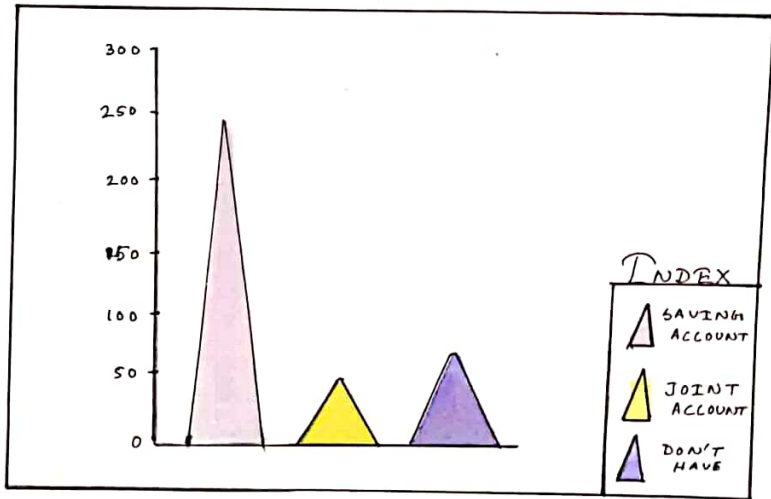
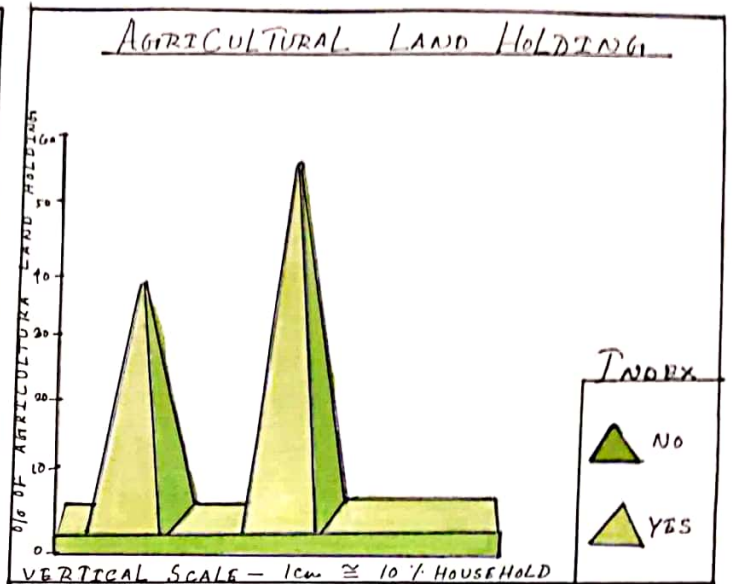
SCALE : 5000 UNIT

ASSETS OWNERSHIP

LAND HOLDING TYPE

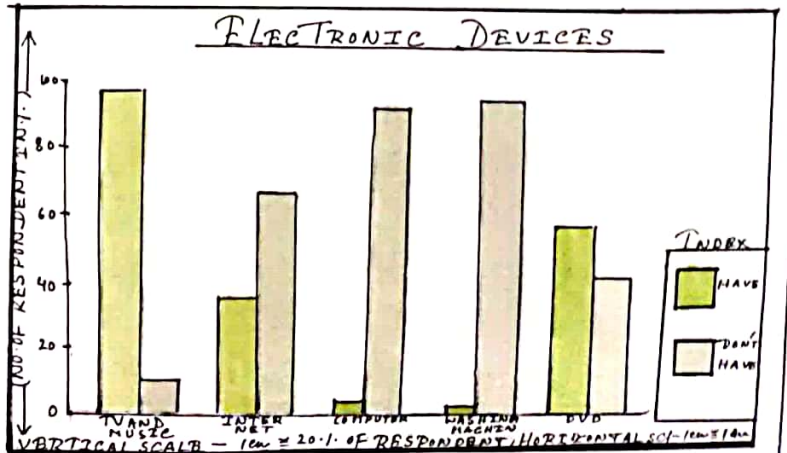
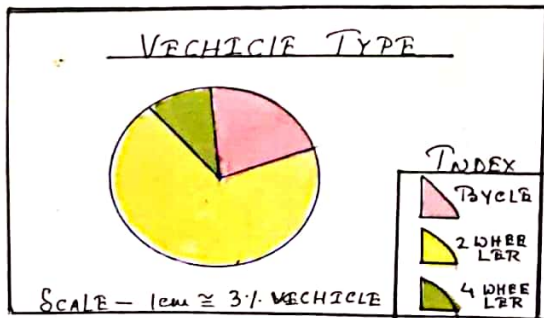


AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDING

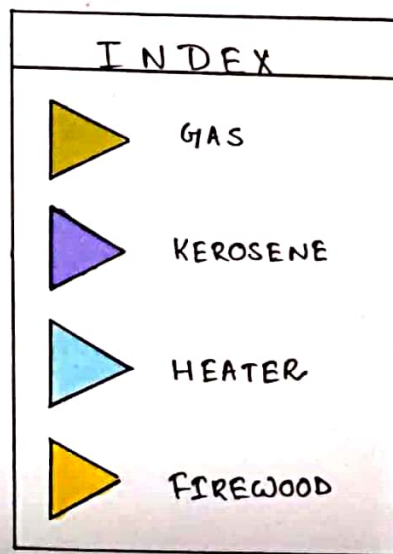
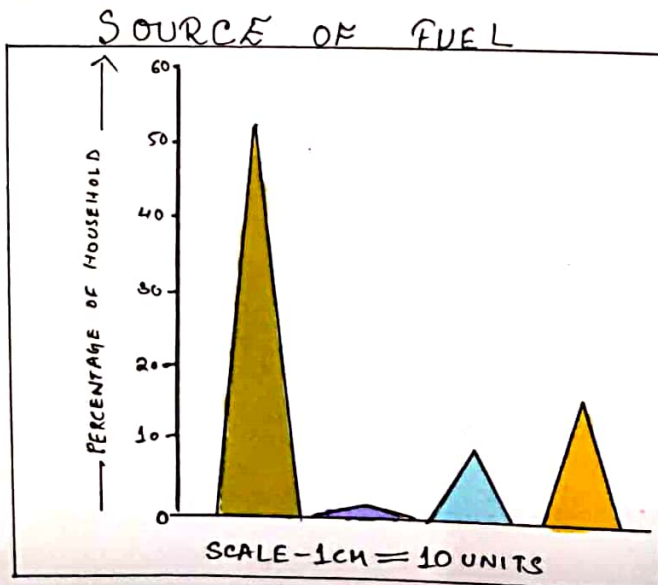
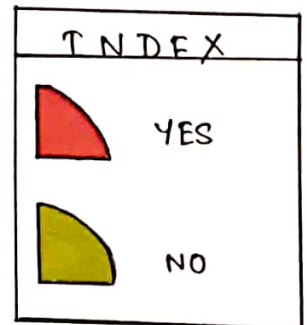
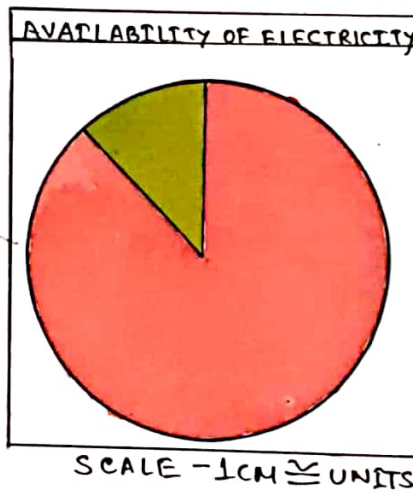
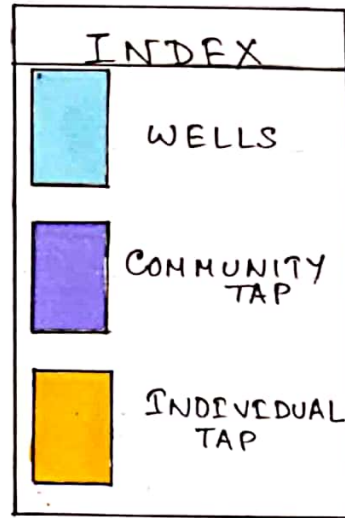
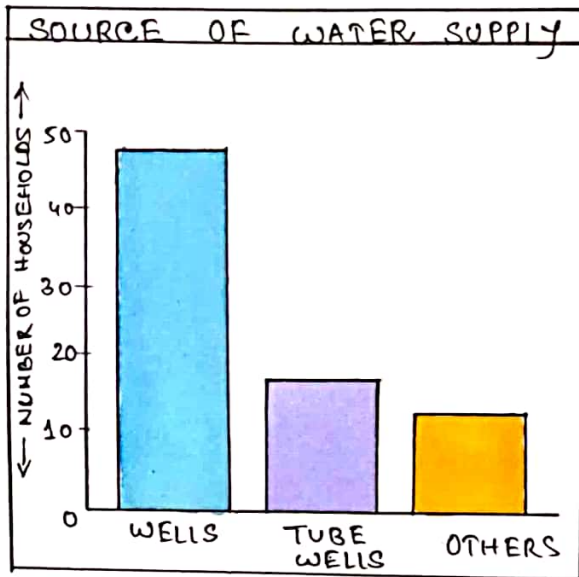


Gumbo
8.2.19

VEHICLE TYPE

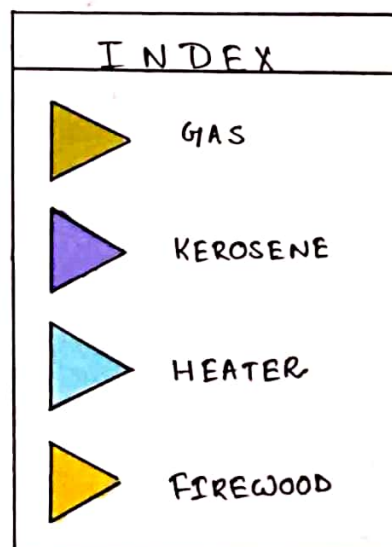
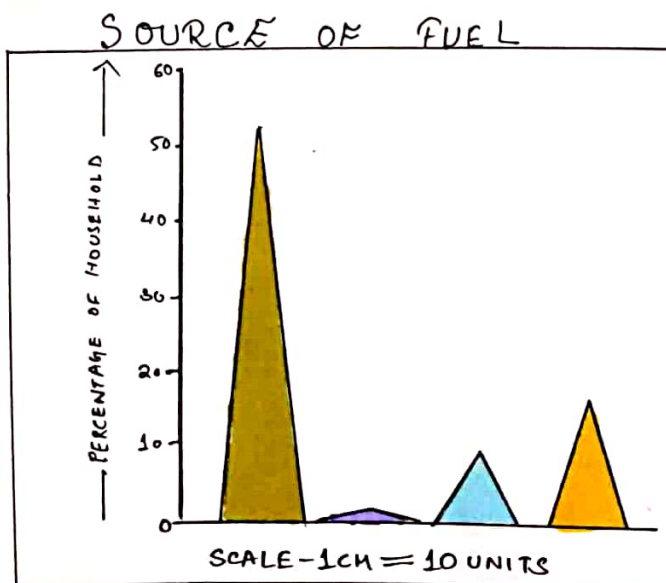
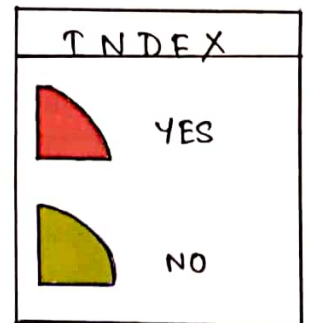
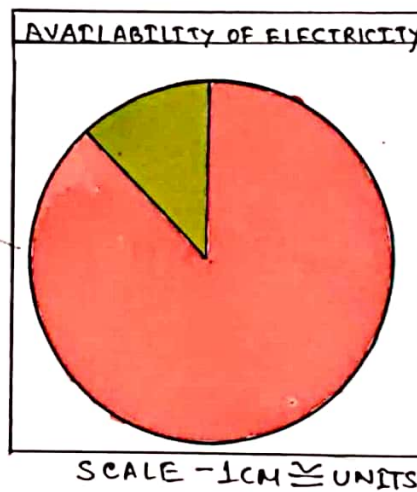
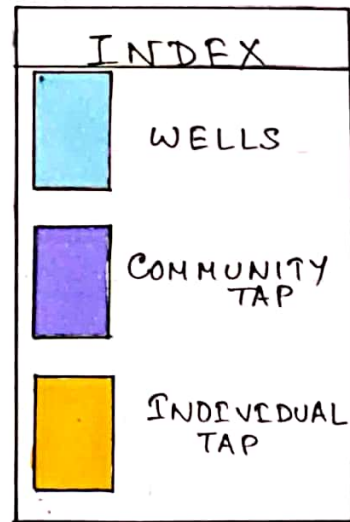
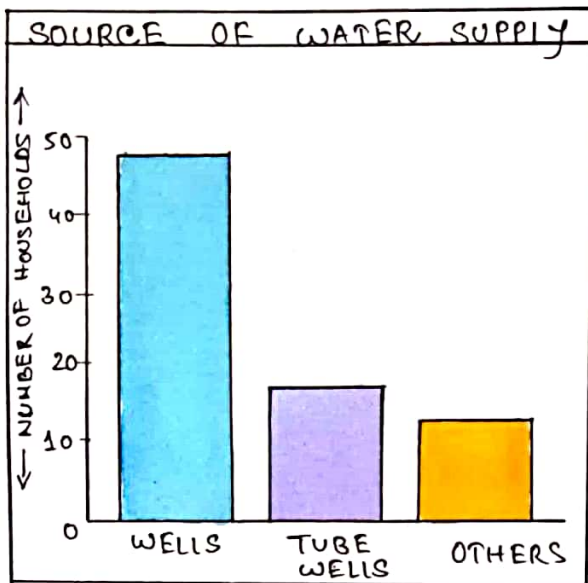


CIVIC AMENITIES



K.K.A
25.02.19.

CIVIC AMENITIES



K.A.G.
25.02.19.

CHAPTER - V



SHOPS FROM
WHERE TOURISTS CAN
BUY GIFTS ITEMS

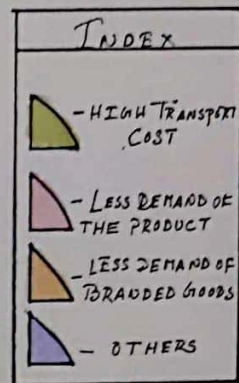
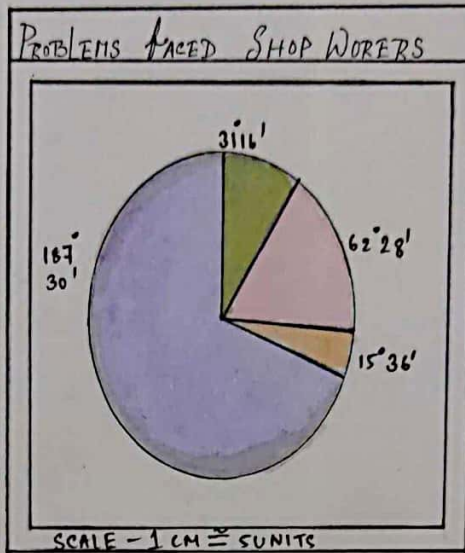
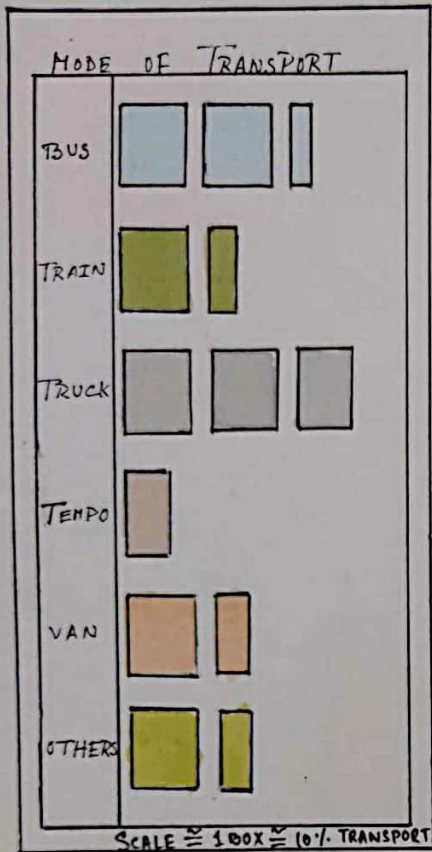


BAMBOO
CHICKEN

Market.

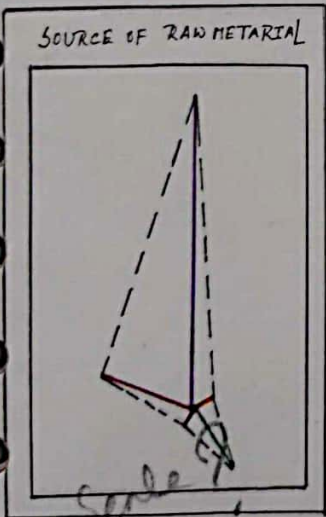
Araku Valley market area is the heartland of Araku valley. This is a narrow linear zone with the only 100 meters and located on both the sides of the Araku-Vishakhapatnam Road. In the northern end of the market school, block office can be residential quarters of the government employees are situated. In the southern end of the market several hotels can be seen. In between these two ends about 1km of the road is dotted with hotels. Restaurants, medicine shops, grocery shops, tea stall, fast food stalls, vegetable shops, stationary, meat shops and mobile stores.

MARKET SURVEY



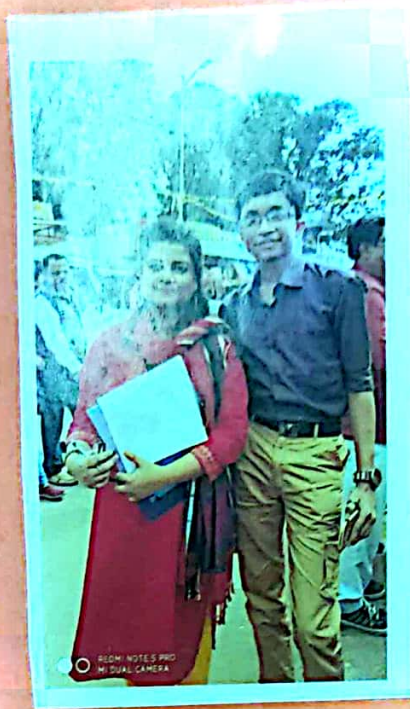
K.X
18.02.19.

LORETO COLLEGE
7, MIDDLETON ROW
KOLKATA- 700 071



• SOURCE - PRIMARY SURVEY 2018

TOURISTS
FROM
KOLKATA



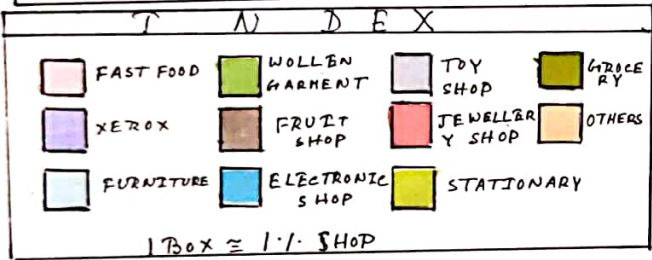
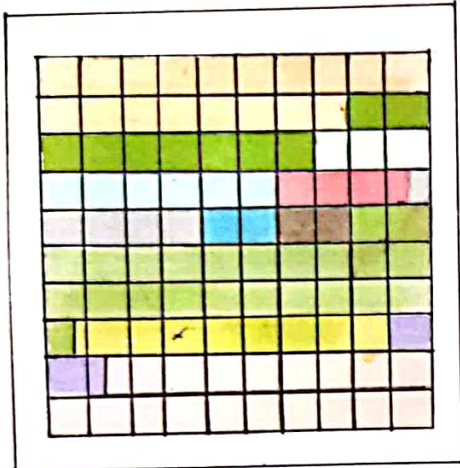
XEROX
SHOP

TOURISTS
FROM
Vishakhapatnam

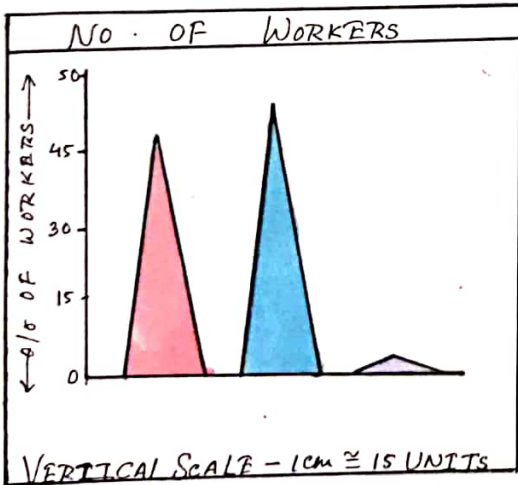
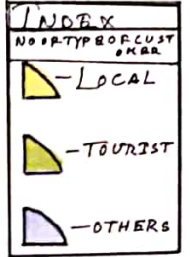
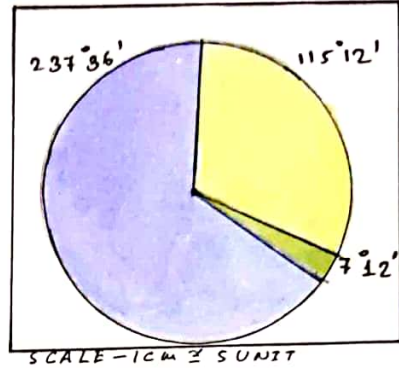


MARKET SURVEY

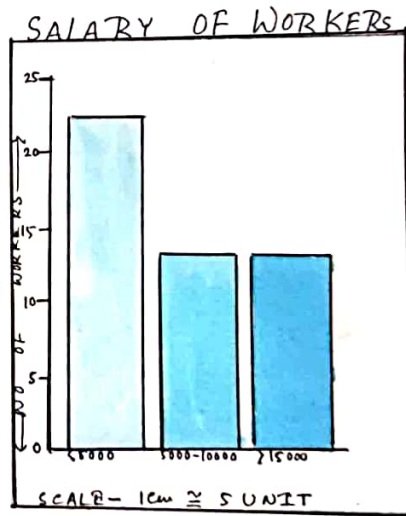
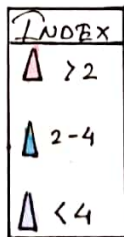
PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHOPS ACROSS CATEGORIES



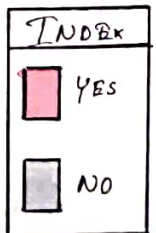
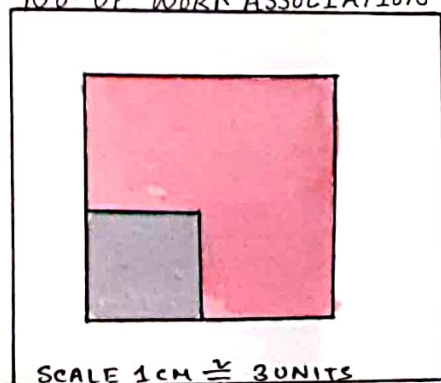
TYPES OF CUSTOMER



K.A. 18.02.19.



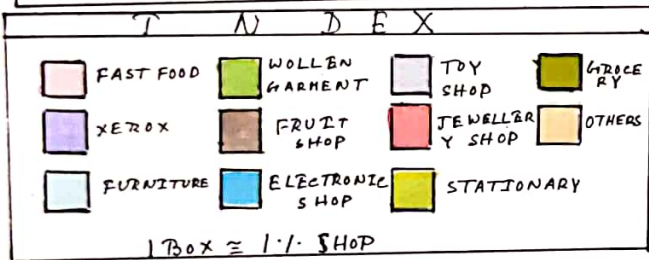
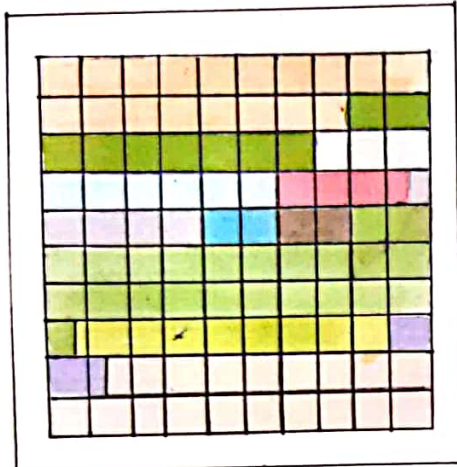
N O . O F W O R K A S S O C I A T I O N



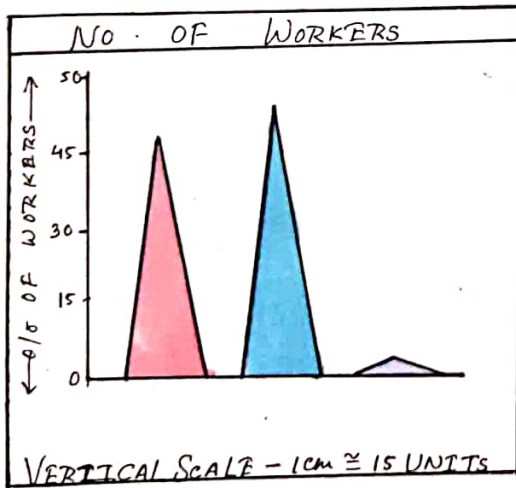
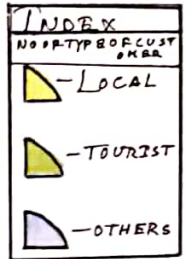
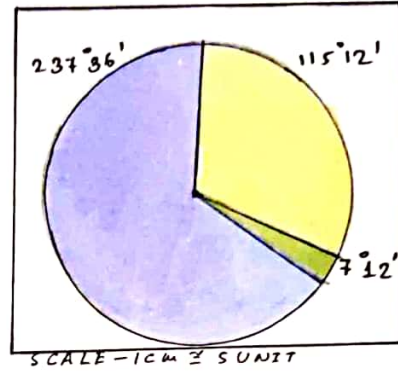
LORETO COLLEGE
7, MIDDLETON ROW
KOLKATA- 700 071

MARKET SURVEY

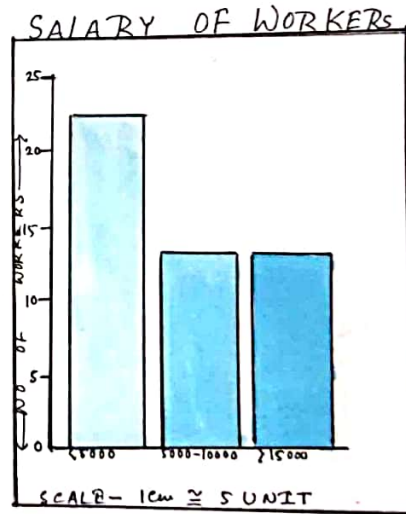
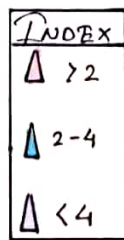
PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHOPS ACROSS CATEGORIES



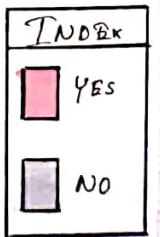
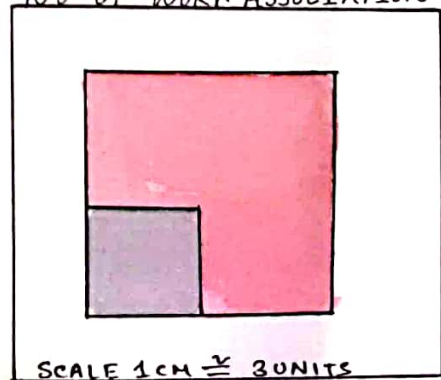
TYPES OF CUSTOMER



K. J. Das
18.02.19.

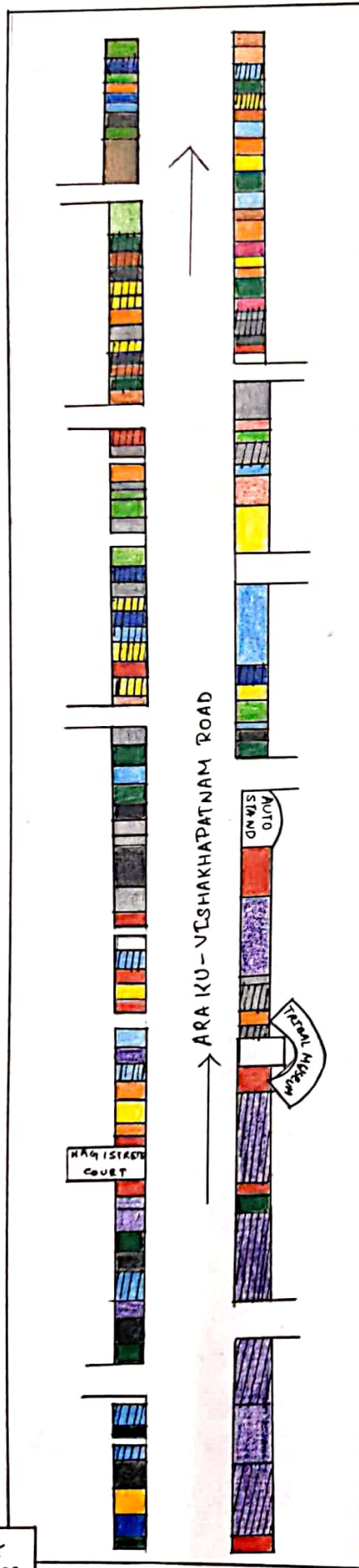


N O . O F W O R K A S S O C I A T I O N



LORETO COLLEGE
7, MIDDLETON ROW
KOLKATA- 700 071

MARKET SURVEY



LORETO COLLEGE
7, MIDDLETON ROW
KOLKATA- 700 071

I N D E X	
TEMPORARY SHOP	MEAT SHOP
BAG AND SHOE SHOP	GENERAL SHOP
CLINIC	HOTEL AND RESTUARANT
GARMENTS SHOP	LIQUAR SHOP
DRY FRUITS AND SPICE SHOP	CYCLE & MOTOR BIKE SALE AND REPAIR
BAMBOO CHICKEN STALL	TEA STALL
HARDWARE SHOP	NURSERY SHOP
ATM	XEROX SHOP
SALON AND BEAUTY PARLOUR	GROCERIES SHOP
JEWELLERY SHOP.	WOODEN FURNITURE SHOP
MOBILE SALE AND SERVICE CENTRE	SWEET SHOPS
FRUITS, VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SHOP	MEDICINE SHOP
ELECTRONICS SHOP	FAST FOOD SHOP
	TOILET

K.K.L
25.02.19

SCALE = 1CM \approx 50 STEPS

SOURCE PRIMARY SURVEY 2018

TRAFFIC SURVEY

A traffic survey was conducted on the main road nearest to the village Padmapuram when linked it to the Araku valley Township on . Traffic survey was conducted at two time points for one hour duration each in the morning Peak hour and evening lean hour. The objective of the traffic survey was to access firstly the most prominent route where the traffic flow was highest and secondly to analyse the frequency of various . The most common mode of transport in these regions.

At the node, towards the north-east of the road leads to padmapuram village, the south eastern direction leads past the junction to the Araku valley township and towards the west the road continues towards Kiraudul.

It was observed that during the morning Peak hours and evening hours, traffic flow was maximum towards Araku valley township, indicating the importance of linkage to the township. In the lean period the traffic flow is considerably less, indicating that route is mostly office commuting route and hence has limited

flow. The flow of traffic is limited in towards the village padmapuram or from it.

An examination into the nature of variation of vehicles morning depicts clearly the lack of any public transport system like bus. At both the peak hours. The maximum now to that of auto rickshaws followed by bikes/scooters. In the lean hours the maximum flow is of bikes and scooters followed by auto-rickshaw, private vehicles thus gain prominence in the absence of well-developed public transport system. and in the lean period. Being a hilly terrain Jeeps and Sumos are set in order of importance. Thus the pattern of flow of various vehicles is originally different at different time point.



TRIBAL MUSEUM



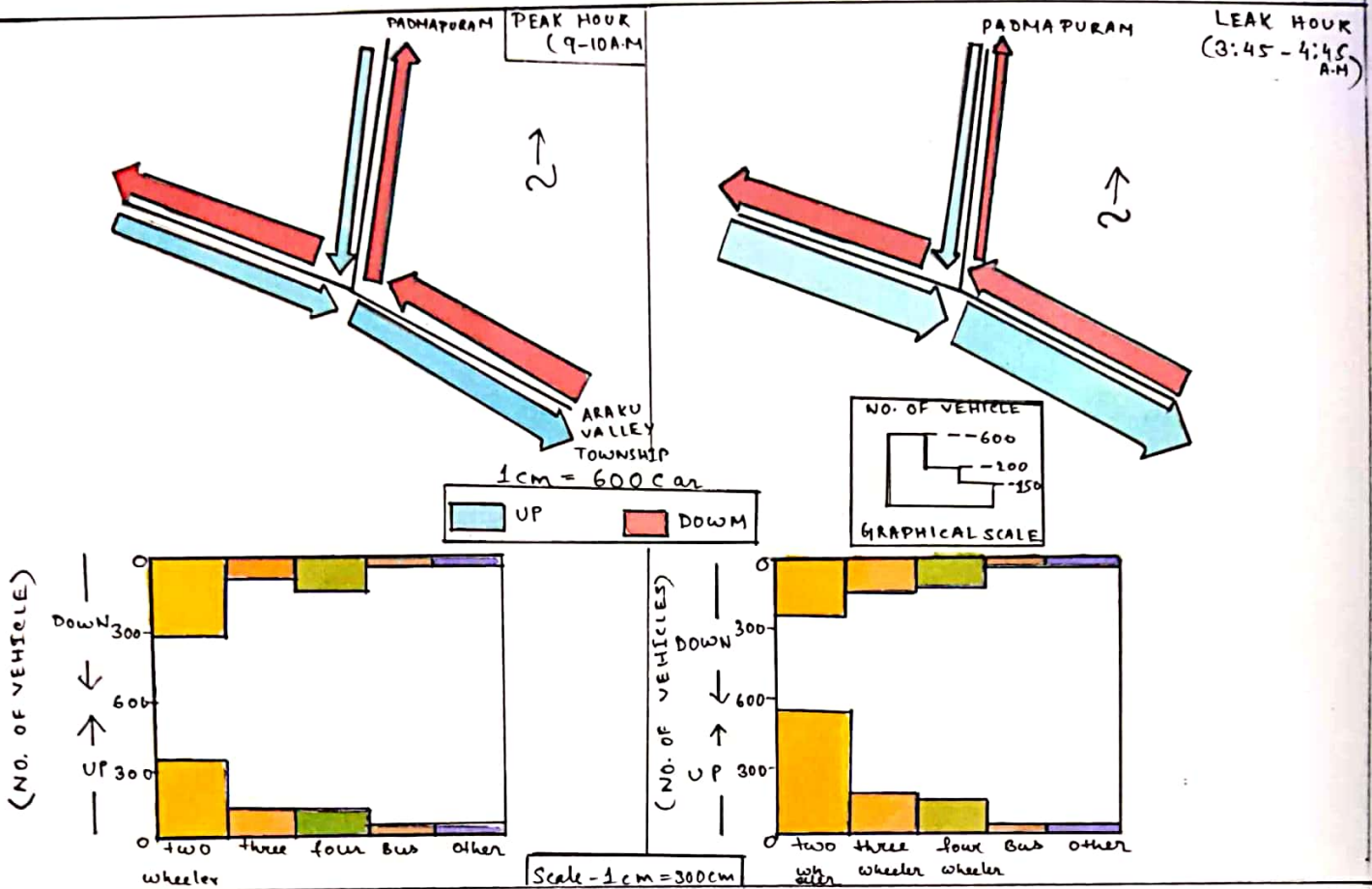
ENTRY OF GOOD PARK, KAILASAGIRI



WAY TO MARKET AND TOURISTS SURVEY

TRAFFIC FLOW AT ARAKU VALLEY

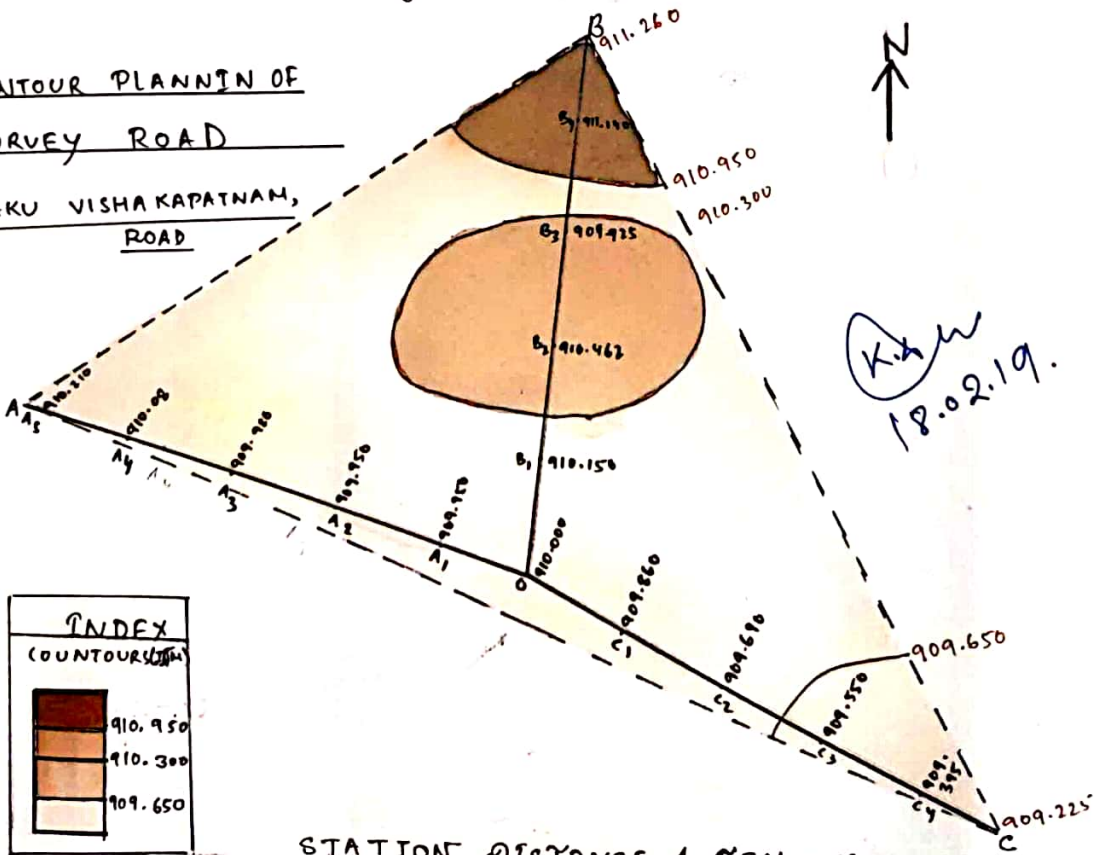
NEAREST MODE OF VILLAGE PADMAPURAM



FREQUENCY OF DIFFERENT VEHICLES TOTAL TRAFFIC FLOW

CONTOUR PLANNING OF SURVEY ROAD

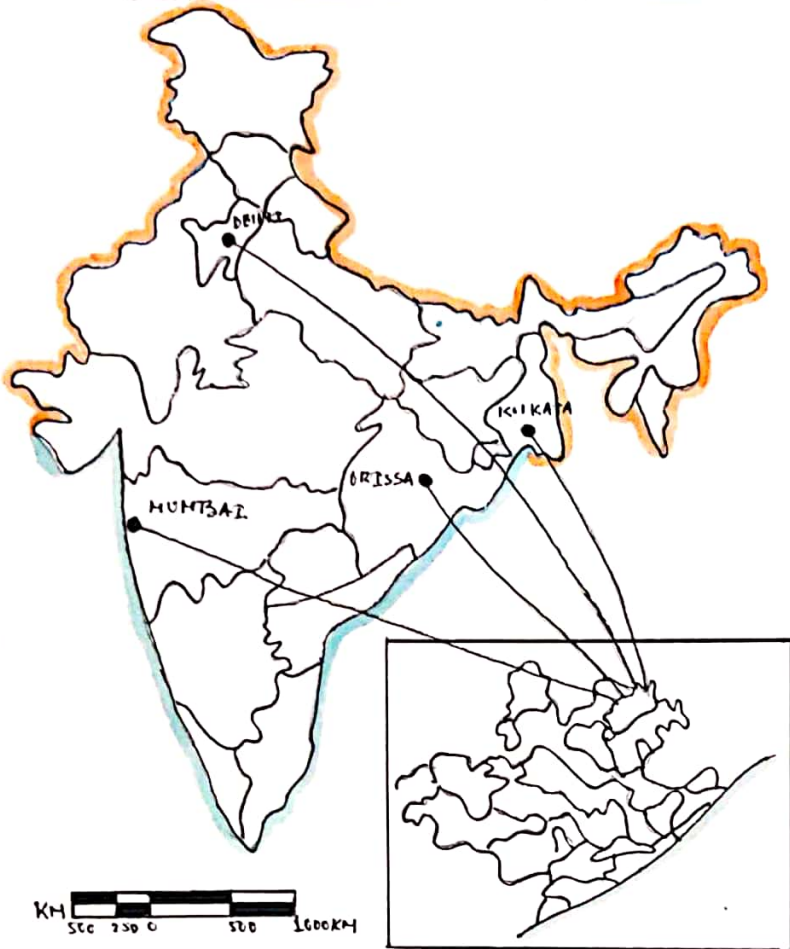
ARAKU VISHAKAPATNAM, ROAD



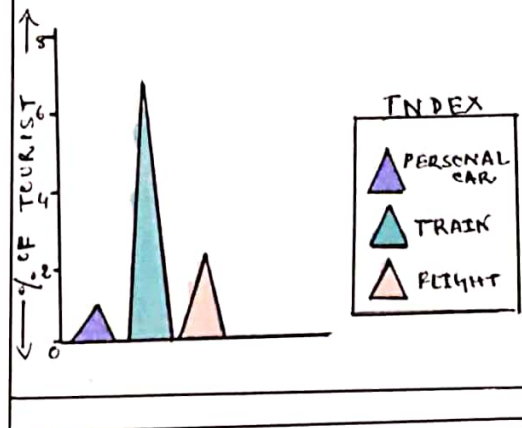
STATION DISTANCE 1.5 CM = 5 CM
 SOURCE - FIELD SURVEY 2018

TOURIST SURVEY

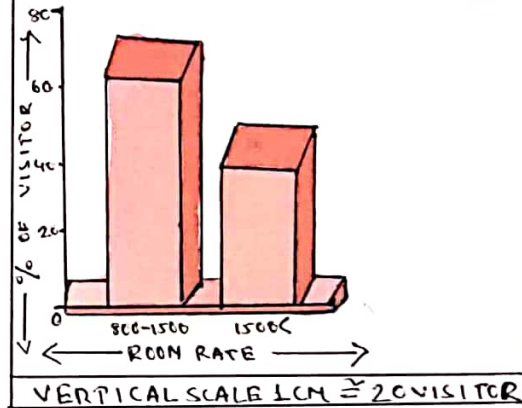
ANALYSIS OF TOURIST



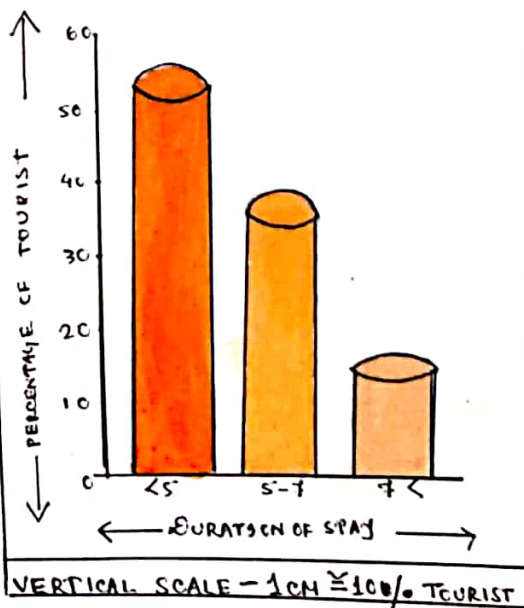
MODES OF ARRIVAL



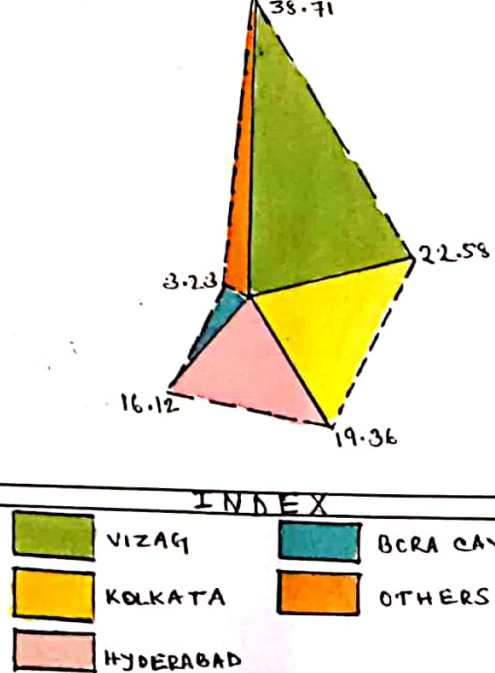
ROOM RATE PER DAY



DURATION OF THE STAY



NEXT DESTINATION OF TOURISTS



LORETO COLLEGE
 7, MIDDLETON ROW
 KOLKATA- 700 071
 8.2.19



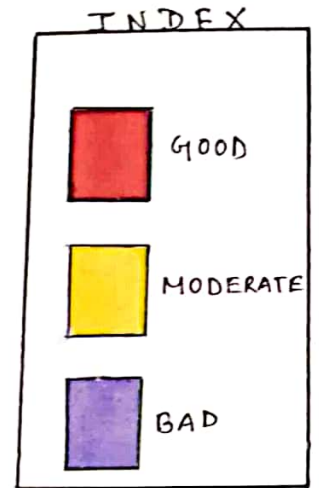
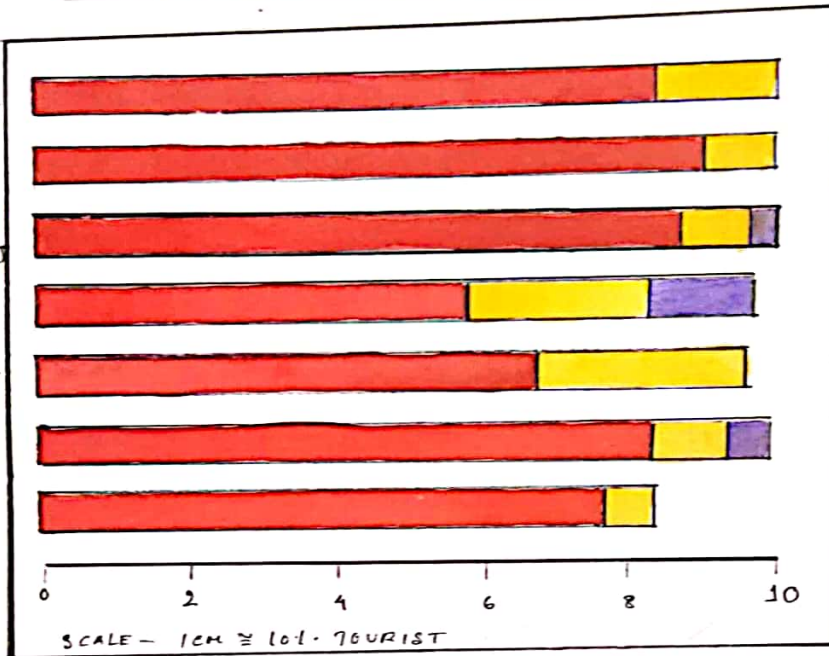
MARKET
INSIDE THE TRIBAL MUSEUM



GROCCERY SHOP

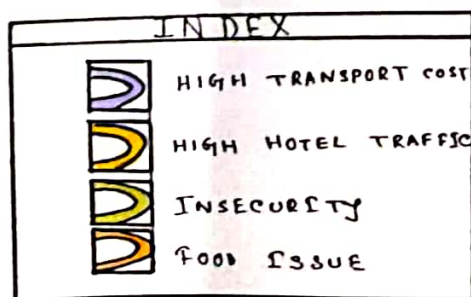
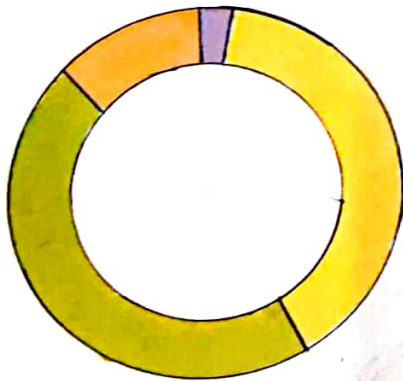
TOURIST SURVEY

PERCEPTION OF TOURISTS



K. K. S.
15.02.19.

PROBLEMS FACED BY TOURISTS



Source?



ROAD SURVEY



WOMEN'S
CONDITION



SOURCE
OF COOKING

HOTEL SURVEY

FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN HOTELS

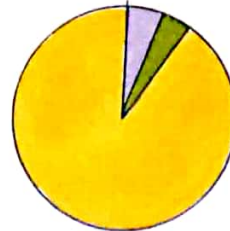
	PROPER SECURITY	ATTACHED BATHROOM	AC/T.V.	WIFI	LAWN/BALCONY	PARKING
NEW HOLIDAY INN	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow with X	Green	Grey
ARAKU HARITHA VALLEY RESORT	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow	Green	Grey
VIHAR RESORT	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow	Green	Grey
DHEMSA RESORT	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow	Green	Grey
MYTHRI RESORT	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow with X	Green	Grey
VELLANJINI COMFORTS	Orange with X	Light Blue	White	Yellow with X	Green with X	Grey
HOTEL RAJADHANI	Orange with X	Light Blue	White with X	Yellow with X	Green with X	Grey
SRI SRI SUVARNA INN	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow	Green	Grey
DREAM VALLEY RESORT	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow	Green	Grey
SRIK RESORT	Orange with X	Light Blue	White	Yellow	Green with X	Grey
ANJALI ECUDENCY	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow	Green	Grey
BHASUNDR HOTEL	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow	Green	Grey
SRI SAUGANDI ECUDENCY	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow with X	Green	Grey
USHODAYA RESORT	Orange	Light Blue	White	Yellow	Green with X	Grey with X

LEGENDS

PROPER SECURITY	Orange	YES	Orange	YES
	Orange with X	NO	Yellow with X	NO
ATTACHED BATHROOM	Light Blue	YES	Green	YES
	Light Blue with X	NO	Green with X	NO
AC/T.V.	Purple	YES	Grey	YES
	Purple with X	NO	Grey with X	NO

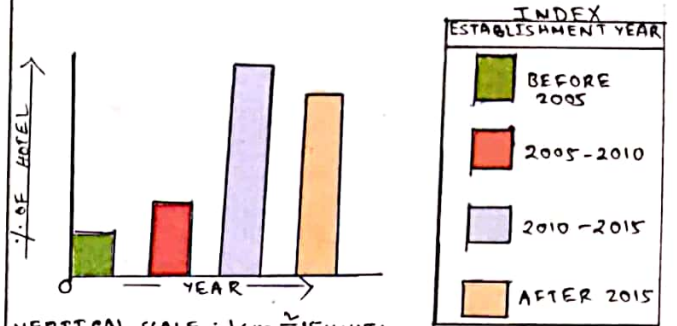
SOURCE - FIELD SURVEY - 2018

TYPES OF HOTEL



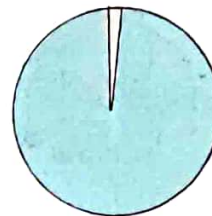
INDEX	
NO. OF TYPE OF HOTEL	
	LODGE
	GUEST HOUSE
	RESORT

SCALE: 1cm = 9 UNITS



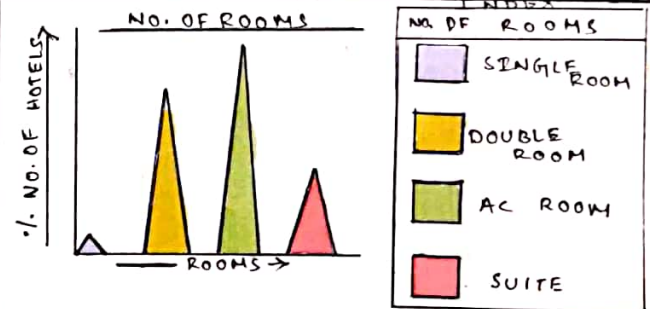
VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm = 15 UNITS

NATURE OF HOTEL

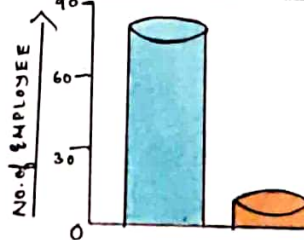


INDEX	
NO. OF NATURE OF HOTEL	
	LEASED
	OWNED

SCALE: 1cm = 9 UNITS



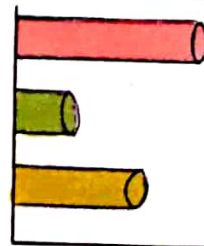
NO. OF EMPLOYEE



INDEX	
NO. OF EMPLOYEES	
	1-5
	5-10

VERTICAL SCALE - 1cm = 30%

MAXIMUM NO. OF TOURISTS FROM



INDEX	
NO. OF MAXIMUM TOURISTS	
	OTHERS (LOCALS)
	FOREIGNERS
	WEST BENGAL

-% OF TOURISTS ->

Vertical Scale: 1cm = 25% Tourist

CHAPTER - VI

PROBLEMS OF SURVEYED AREA—

1) Lack of solid waste management → Padmapuram village has huge sanitation problems because there is no proper dumping sites for the garbage & household waste. The garbage are disposed near by roads or in open ground. Litter and heaps of garbage released the foul smell and attracts lots of flies. The local administration is also not functioning well in cleaning these waste stuff which in due time, may rate a serious environmental problems.

2) Proper Drinking Water facilities → There is no provision of proper drinking water in the village. There were no natural source of water like streams or river from where they could derived the water. The village had well in its vicinity from where the water is used. There were no supply at water from PHE (Public Health Engineering Dept)

3) Transportation Facilities — Rajadhani stops is the only junction from the villagers can get the transportation services. Therefore, there is a some sort of service problem in case of emergency.

4) Conversion of Agricultural land → Being located landscape of the hills and valley in the beautiful nature valley an exotic scenic beauty and charm every year. The member of tourist block there for exploring nature which had boost their economy replaced all cultivable agricultural land in the commercial purpose.

5) Lack of hospital, Dispensary and health Centre-

The medical amenities are located in the distant kilometers, During our survey, we have found that the village is from health centres and dispensaries.



HOTELS



PARLOUR
FOR
WOMENS

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR PROSPERITY OF SCHEDULE TRIBES-

The following of (reservation) are important for further improvement →

- 1) Strict implementation of reservation of seats in public sector employment.
- 2) Proper looking in to reservation of seats in institutions of higher learnings.
- 3) Formulation of proper welfare schemes for prosperity of tribals based as fact data.
- 4) In private sector also these should be increased for schedule tribes.
- 5) The habitations should be converted in to gram panchayats.
- 6) Development of forest villages is needed for tribal prosperity.
- 7) Stopping of corruption & ineffective work progress in the implementation of schemes belonging to schedule tribes.
- 8) During plan submission is must to alter policies.
- 9) Empowering tribals in go is the most needed one.

The directive principles of Indian constitution revered the development of schedule tribes in the society.

CONCLUSION

The directive principles of Indian Constitution refered the development of schedule tribes in the society.

Policies are vast implementation is not proper so both the state and central government have to take proper steps. Since 1951 governments are implementing number of programmes & schemes for the development of schedule tribals. But the implementation is not effective. Besides this lack of implemen^{tion} about the programmes is also strong factor due to illiteracy among tribes. Therefore, there is need for extension of contribution from government side and other voluntary implemen^{tion} of programmes & bringing changes among tribes. Then only the future of the schedule tribes will be in good prosperity.

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2. Census of India 2011, Government of India.
3. Leucama & Baba 2011, An ethnographic note on Ichondh a primitive tribe from Andhra Pradesh and Valculci an Acculturizing tribe from Andhra Pradesh, India Antrocomonline Journal of Anthropology 2011, VI.7.4.2.
4. Subramanyachary. P
Status of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh,
The Dawn Journal Vol.2. NOV January June 2013.

CALCULATION FOR ROAD DENSITY

GRIDES

A	B	C	D	E	F
A ₁ - 1	B ₁ - 2	C ₁ - 2.1	D ₁ - .5	E ₁ - 1	F ₁ - .5
A ₂ - 1.4	B ₂ - 1.4	C ₂ - .8	D ₂ - 2	E ₁ - 1.1	F ₂ - 1.2
A ₃ - 3	B ₃ - 1.2	C ₃ - '2	D ₃ - .5	E ₂ - .4	F ₃ - .2
A ₄ - .9	B ₄ - 2.1	C ₄ - .5	D ₄ - .2	E ₃ - 1.2	F ₄ - 1
A ₅ - 0.1	B ₅ - 1.5	C ₅ - 2.1	D ₅ - 2.4	E ₄ - 1.5	F ₅ - .9
A ₆ - 0.5	B ₆ - 0.4	C ₆ - .5	D ₆ - 2.4	E ₅ - 2.4	F ₆ - '3

CALCULATION FOR ROAD FREQUENCY

A	B	C	D	E	F
A ₁ - 1	B ₁ - 1	C ₁ - 2	D ₁ - 0	E ₁ - 2	F ₁ - 1
A ₂ - 2	B ₂ - 2	C ₂ - 1	D ₂ - 1	E ₂ - 2	F ₂ - 1
A ₃ - 3	B ₃ - 1	C ₃ - 0	D ₃ - 2	E ₃ - 1	F ₃ - 1
A ₄ - 1	B ₄ - 2	C ₄ - 0	D ₄ - 2	E ₄ - 1	F ₄ - 1
A ₅ - 1	B ₅ - 2	C ₅ - 4	D ₅ - 4	E ₅ - 1	F ₅ - 1
A ₆ - 1	B ₆ - 1	C ₆ - 3	D ₆ - 2	E ₆ - 2	F ₆ - 1

CALCULATION FOR SETTLEMENT FREQUENCY

A	B	C	D	E	F
A ₁ - 1	B ₁ - 3	C ₁ - 0	D ₁ - 0	E ₁ - 0	F ₁ - 0
A ₂ - 6	B ₂ - 5	C ₂ - 3	D ₂ - 0	E ₂ - 0	F ₂ - 0
A ₃ - 10	B ₃ - 0	C ₃ - 0	D ₃ - 2	E ₃ - 0	F ₃ - 0
A ₄ - 0	B ₄ - 3	C ₄ - 14	D ₄ - 12	E ₄ - 0	F ₄ - 0
A ₅ - 0	B ₅ - 3	C ₅ - 10	D ₅ - 10	E ₅ - 1	F ₅ - 0
A ₆ - 0	B ₆ - 0	C ₆ - 4	D ₆ - 2	E ₆ - 2	F ₆ - 0

VEHICLES OWNER

Yes	78.00%
No	22.00%

VEHICLES TYPES

Type of Vehicles	% of Vehicles
Bicycle	26.00
Bike	0
Two wheeler	60.00
Four wheeler	14

SOURCE OF FUEL

TYPES	% OF SOURCES
GAS	90.43
KEROSENE	2.56
HEATER	3.00
FIRE WOOD	4.01
OTHERS	0

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

TYPES	% OF TYPES
TUBEWELL	30.00
TAP WATER	0
RIVER	0
WELL	57.00
OTHERS	13.00

PRIVATE SANITATION

YES	94.63
NO	5.37

CALCULATION FOR AVERAGE SLOPE

A	B	C	D	E	F
A ₁ - 2°44'	B ₁ - 4°21'	C ₁ - 4°21'	D ₁ - 1°47'	E ₁ - 2°41'	F ₁ - 3°81'
A ₂ - 2°44'	B ₂ - 1°47'	C ₂ - 1°47'	D ₂ - 1°47'	E ₂ - 2°41'	F ₂ - 1°20'
A ₃ - 0°53'	B ₃ - 0°27'	C ₃ - 0°53'	D ₃ - 1°47'	E ₃ - 5°29'	F ₃ - 5°23'
A ₄ - 0	B ₄ - 0°27'	C ₄ - 1°20'	D ₄ - 1°47'	E ₄ - 4°29'	F ₄ - 4°29'
A ₅ - 0°53'	B ₅ - 1°47'	C ₅ - 1°47'	D ₅ - 1°20'	E ₅ - 2°41'	F ₅ - 3°35'
A ₆ - 0°53'	B ₆ - 0°53'	C ₆ - 1°20'	D ₆ - 1°47'	E ₆ - 3°35'	F ₆ - 7°9'

CALCULATION FOR DRAINAGE FREQUENCY.

A	B	C	D	E	F
A ₁ - 1	B ₁ - 0	C ₁ - 2	D ₁ - 0	E ₁ - 1	F ₁ - 2
A ₂ - 1	B ₂ - 3	C ₂ - 2	D ₂ - 4	E ₂ - 3	F ₂ - 1
A ₃ - 3	B ₃ - 2	C ₃ - 4	D ₃ - 3	E ₃ - 1	F ₃ - 0
A ₄ - 1	B ₄ - 3	C ₄ - 1	D ₄ - 0	E ₄ - 0	F ₄ - 1
A ₅ - 2	B ₅ - 1	C ₅ - 0	D ₅ - 0	E ₅ - 1	F ₅ - 3
A ₆ - 3	B ₆ - 2	C ₆ - 0	D ₆ - 1	E ₆ - 1	F ₆ - 0

• CALCULATION OF RELATIVE RELIEF

GRIDDERS

A	B	C	D	E	F
A ₁ -40	B ₁ -20	C ₁ -20	D ₁ -20	E ₁ -20	F ₁ -40
A ₂ -60	B ₂ -20	C ₂ -20	D ₂ -40	E ₂ -40	F ₂ -40
A ₃ -20	B ₃ -20	C ₃ -20	D ₃ -40	E ₃ -80	F ₃ -80
A ₄ -20	B ₄ -20	C ₄ -20	D ₄ -20	E ₄ -100	F ₄ -20
A ₅ -20	B ₅ -20	C ₅ -20	D ₅ -20	E ₅ -80	F ₅ -20
A ₆ -20	B ₆ -20	C ₆ -20	D ₆ -20	E ₆ -20	F ₆ -20

CALCULATION FOR DRAINAGE DENSITY

A	B	C	D	E	F
A ₁ -1.5	B ₁ -1.5	C ₁ -1.25	D ₁ -0.5	E ₁ -0.5	F ₁ -2
A ₂ -1.5	B ₂ -0.75	C ₂ -1	D ₂ -1	E ₂ -1.5	F ₂ -1
A ₃ -1.25	B ₃ -1	C ₃ -1	D ₃ -0.5	E ₃ -0.5	F ₃ -0.5
A ₄ -1.25	B ₄ -1.5	C ₄ -0.5	D ₄ -0.75	E ₄ -0.5	F ₄ -0.75
A ₅ -0.75	B ₅ -0.75	C ₅ -0.5	D ₅ -0.5	E ₅ -1	F ₅ -1
A ₆ -1	B ₆ -0.5	C ₆ -0.75	D ₆ -0.5	E ₆ -2	F ₆ -1.5

CALCULATION FOR DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

AGE GROUP (scale len = 15 persons)

AGE GROUP (scale len = 15 PERSONS)

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL MALE	AGE GROUP (scale len = 15 persons)							TOTAL FEMALE	AGE GROUP (scale len = 15 PERSONS)						
		0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60		0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60
78	147	3.86	1.58	1.04	1.13	1.04	0.95	0.90	114	2.85	1.57	0.99	0.87	1.11	0.81	1.28

FAMILY SIZE

FAMILY TYPE

CASTE

RELIGION

NUCLEAR	JOINT	LESS THAN 4			Y6	CASTE			RELIGION		
		2-3	4-6	7-8		OB	SC	ST	GEN. CAT.	HINDU	MUSLIM
1.66	2.8	0.26	2.2	0.2	69°13' 50"	203°4' 36"	64°36' 55"	23°4' 36"	229°2' 27"	112°32'	18°42'

MARRIAGE STATUS

LANGUAGE SPOKEN

MARRIED	UNMARRIED		TELE. OV.	TAMIL	ODIA	HINDI
	WIFE	DATE				
229°5'27"	28°38' 11"	102°16' 21"	4.4	0.14	0.53	0.14



DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES



AGRICULTURAL WORK

CALCULATION ON LIVING CONDITION

QUALITY OF LIFE

GOOD	76.92%
MODERATE	20.81%
BAD	2.87%

REMEDY TAKEN

TYPES	% OF REMEDY
HOMEOPATHIC	38
ALLOPATHY	44.49
AYURVEDIC	19.23
SHAMAN	1.28

PERCEPTION OF HOSPITAL

TYPES	% OF HOSPITAL
BPHC	0
DISPENSARY	5.12
MEDICINE SHOP	1.28
PRIVATE HOSPITAL	3.84
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	89.76

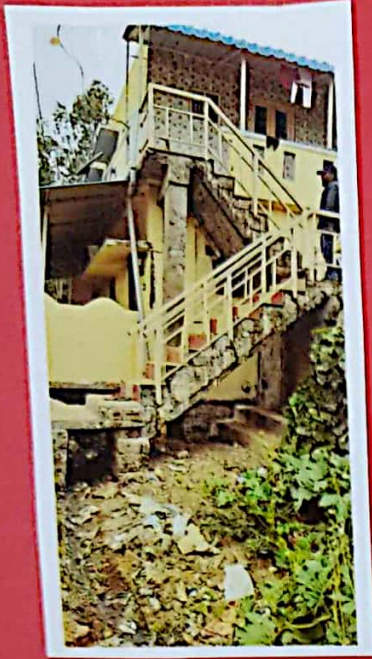
PERCEPTION ON QUALITY OF LIFE

	GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
TRANSPORTATION	69.23%	17.94%	12.83%
EDUCATION	62.11%	23.07%	14.82%
HEALTH	69.30%	17.67%	12.83%
SANITATION	53.00%	24.25%	22.75%
WASTE DISPOSAL	48.58%	29.68%	21.74%
POWER SUPPLY	60.25%	25.22%	14.53%

CALCULATION FOR GENDERWISE LITERACY RATE OF SURVEYED AREA (PADMAPURAM)

	LITERATE		ILLITERATE	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
PADMAPURAM	64.34	35.66	29.45	70.55

Month	Temperature(°C)	Rainfall(mm)	Relative humidity	Air Pressure (mb)
January	14.5°	6	41	914
February	20	5	31	912.8
March	24	16	23	910.5
April	26	75	28	909.2
May	27.5	120	32	904.9
June	26.5	158	66	903
July	23.5	260	94	902.4
August	23	233	88	902.8
September	23.5	210	77	905.3
October	23	187	80	908.8
November	19.5	37	61	912.6
December	18	12	53	912.9



NO, PROPER
MANAGEMENT OF
WASTE DISPOSAL



RELIGIOUS
PLACE

ST. JOSEPH'S
CHURCH



Table - 15

own house	Rented house
97	2

Table - 16

Income
<3000
3001 - 6000
6001 - 9000
9001 - 12000
Above 12000

Table 17

Expen

1-18%.

2-44%.

3-18%.

4-5%.

5-15%.

Table 18

Housing conditions

Pucca - 40%.

Semi
Pucca - 30%.

Kutcha - 30%.

Table 19

General condition of house

good - 10.10%.

Satisfactory - 54.54%.

Non-satisfactory - 21.21%.

Bad - 14.14%.

Table 20

House Type

Own - 97.9%.

Rented - 8.02%.

HOUSING CONDITION

LAND HOLDING TYPE

OWNED	68.28
RENTED	28.20
LEASED	3.57

NO. OF STOREYS

1	65.38
2	28.21
>2	6.41

RESIDENCE

PERMANENT	71.39
TEMPORARY	28.61

NO. OF ROOMS

2	48.14
3	31.48
4	20.38

AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDING

YES	44.46
NO	55.54

HOUSE TYPE

PUCCA	71.79
SEMI-PUCCA	15.38
KACHA	12.83

ROOF TYPE

THATCH	
TILE	24.10
TIN	14.38
ASBESTOS	30.76
RCC	30.76

CALCULATION FOR MARKET SURVEY

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHOPS ACROSS CATEGORIES

SHOP	% OF SHOP
FAST FOOD	18.75%
XEROX	2.08%
FURNITURE	8.33%
WOOLEN GARMENT	18.75%
FRUIT SHOP	2.08%
ELECTRONIC	2.08%
TOY SHOP	4.17%
JEWELLERY SHOP	4.17%
STATIONARY	4.17%
GROCERY	14.58%
OTHERS	20.83%

TYPES OF CUSTOMERS

TYPES	% OF CUSTOMERS
LOCAL	33.33%
TOURIST	2.08%
OTHERS	68.75%

SALARY OF WORKERS

RANGE	% OF WORKERS
5,000	45.83%
5,000-10,000	27.08%
10,000	27.08%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

MODES	% OF TRANSPORT
BUS	22.92
TRAIN	10.42
TRUCK	29.17
TEMPO	6.25
VAN	14.58
OTHERS	14.58

SOURCE OF RAW MATERIALS

SOURCE	% OF MATERIALS
VIZAG	60.41%
BANGALORE	4.16%
LUDHIANA	16.67%
BIJAYNAGAR	2.10%
OTHERS	20.83%

PROBLEMS FACED BY SHOP WORKERS

PROBLEMS	% OF WORKERS
HIGH TRANSPORT COST	4.17%
LESS DEMAND OF THE PRODUCT	8.33%
LESS DEMAND OF BRANDED GOOD	2.08%
OTHERS	25.5%

NO. OF WORKER ASSOCIATION

YES	16.67%
NO	83.33%

PERCEPTION OF TOURISTS

PLACE	HOTEL	TRANSPORT	FOOD	LOCAL HOSPITAL	ROAD	MEDICINE FACILITY
GOOD	44.41	67.74	58.06	87.09	90.32	89.87
MODERATE	28.42	29.03	25.00	9.67	9.62	16.12
BAD	6	0%	12.90	3.22		

HOTEL SURVEY

① TYPE OF HOTEL

LODGE	35.71%
GUEST HOUSE	28.58%
RESORT	35.71%

② Establishment Year

BEFORE 2005	7.15%
2005-2010	14.28%
2010-2015	42.86%
AFTER 2015	35.71%

③ NATURE OF HOTEL

LEASED	7.15%
OWNED	92.35%

④ NUMBER OF ROOMS

SINGLE ROOM	3.47
DOUBLE ROOM	32.13
AC ROOM	50.22
SUITE	14.36

⑤ NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

75	14.21
5-10	85.79

⑥ MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TOURIST FROM

WEST BENGAL	32.46
FOREIGNERS	17.34
OTHERS (LOCAL)	50.20

ECONOMIC CONDITION

EARNING MEMBER

MALE	32.52%
FEMALE	17.48%

MONTHLY INCOME

BELOW 5000	2.57%
5000-10,000	22.11%
10,000-15,000	24.04%
ABOVE 15000	51.28%

SOURCE OF TAXONE

AGRICULTURE	22.5%
LABOURERS	3.75%
SERVICE	38.75%
BUSINESS	25%
OTHERS	10%



HOTEL RAJADHANI

ASSET OWNERSHIP

LAND - HOLDING TYPE

OWNED	68.28
RENTAL	28.20
LEASED	3.57

AGRICULTURAL LEVEL

NO	38%.
YES	56%.

BANKING DETAILS

SAVING ALL	250
JOINT ALL	48
DONT HAVE	72

VEHICLE TYPE

BICYCLE	72
2 WHEELER	249.13
4 WHEELER	38.46

ELECTRONICS DEVICE

	HAVE	DONT HAVE
T.V / MUSICS	90	10
INTERNET	40	60
COMPUTER	5	95
WASHING MACHINE	2	98
DVD	55	45

EDUCATION STATUS

GENERAL LITERACY RATE

PLACE	MALE	FEMALE
INDIA	82.19	65.46
ANDHRA- PRADESH	74.88	59.15
VISHAKHA PATNAM	57.25	46.22
SURVEYED AREA (PADMAPURAM)	80.52	48.87

CALCULATION FOR PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE AND ILLITERATE

PLACE	LITERATE	ILLITERATE
VISHAKHA PATNAM	81.79	18.21
ARAKU VALLEY	59.80	40.20
SURVEYED AREA (PADMAPURAM)	66	34

CALCULATION FOR GENERAL LITERACY RATE OF SURVEYED AREA (PADMAPURAM)

PLACE	LITERATE		ILLITERATE	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
PADMA PURAM	64.34	29.45	35.66	70.55

CALCULATION OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION.

CLASS	MALE	FEMALE
LITERATE	48.87	12.30
ILLITERATE	16.92	3.93
PRIMARY UPTO CLASS V	15.73	9.23
JUNIOR UPTO CLASS VIII	7.86	6.6
HIGH	5.05	9.23
MADHYMIK	11.23	3.53
HIGH SECONDARY	1.68	22.05
GRADUATE	5.61	6.15
POST GRADUATE	3.93	2.56

TOURIST SURVEY

ARRIVED FROM

WEST BENGAL	74.0%
ORISSA	3.22%
MUMBAI	3.25%
DELHI	6.46%
TAMIL NADU (OTHERS)	12.90%

MODE OF ARRIVAL

PERSONAL CAR	9.67%
HIRED VEHICLES	0%
TRAIN	67.74%
FLIGHT	22.59%

ROOM RATE PER DAY

800	0%
800-1500	61.30%
ABOVE 1500	38.70%

DURATION OF THE STAY

75	51.62%
5-7	35.48%
17	12.90%

NEXT DESTINATION OF THE TOURIST

VIZAG	38.71
KOLKATA	22.58
HYDERABAD	19.36
BORACAY	16.12
OTHERS	2.23

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE TOURISTS

HIGH TRANSPORT COSTS	24.80
HIGH HOTEL TRAFFIC	19.20
INSECURITY	23.20
Food Issue	53.80

DISTRIBUTIONS OF WORKERS

1. Cultivators - 27%.
2. casual labourers - 20%.
3. employees (Government) - 8%.
4. employees (self) - 8%.
5. Mining & Quarrying - 8%.
6. Waged labourers - 12%.
7. construction - 4%.
8. others - 3%.

Table 12

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Number of households	Pucca	43
	Semi Pucca	25
	Kutcha	32

Table 13

Number of floors	Number of rooms
1	91
2	8
3	0
More	0

Table 14

Housing structure	
Good	10
Satisfactory	54
Non-satisfactory	19
Bad	14

N QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE FOR CONDUCTING FIELD SURVEY IN ARAKU VALLEY

1. Name of the Respondent-

2. Age-

3. Gender-Male/Female

4. Name of the Village-

5. Police Station-

C.D. Block-

6. District-

7. General Terrain-

8. Surrounding Environment-

- a) Forest Area
- b) River Side
- c) Road Side

9. No. Of family Members-

	MALE	FEMALE
ADULT		
CHILDREN		

10. Caste - Gen /S.C. /S.T./OBC

11. Religion- Hindu/Muslim, Christian

12. Mother Tongue-

13. Languages Known-

14. Residence- (Permanent/Temporary)

15. Migrated (Place/Reason)

16. For how long you have been staying in the village-

17. Education Qualification of the Family Members -

Qualification	No. Of Male	No. Of Female
Illiterate		
Literate		
Up to class V (Primary)		
Up to class VIII (Junior High)		
Madhyamik		
Higher Secondary		
Graduate		
Post graduate		

Technical Institute(ITI)		
Agricultural based		
Tea based		
Others		
Total		

18. No .of Earning Member In the family-

A) Male

B) Female

19. Monthly Family Income-

20. Source of Income-

21. Economic Status-Earning/ Dependent/Earning Dependent

22. Landholding Type-

a) Owned

b) Rented

c) Leased

23. Occupation Structure -

OCCUPATION	NO.OF MALE	NO.OF FEMALE
Agriculture		
Tea Garden		
Forest Based		
Cottage Industry		
Labourers		
Service		
Business		

24. How do you assess your quality of life? - Good/Moderate/Bad

25. Perception on the quality of life?

AMENITIES	GOOD	MODERATE	BAD
Transportation			
Education			
Health			
Sanitation			
Waste Disposal			
Power Supply			

26. If there is any agriculture land holding- /Size

- a) Yes b) No

27. If yes then how much-

28. If any illness in past one year-

Main Health Problems

- a) Yes b) No

29. Type of remedy taken-

- a) Homeopathic
b) allopathy
c) ayurvedic
d) Shamar.

30. Preference of hospital-

- a) BPHC
b) Dispensary
c) Medicine shop
d) Private hospital
e) Govt. hospital

31. Recreation-

- a) Radio
b) T.V.
c) Newspapers and magazines
d) Cinema
e) Yatra
f) Festivals

32. What is the main festival of your village-?

33. Vehicles owned-

- a) Yes b) No

34. If yes then -

- a) Bicycle

b) Two wheeler

c) Four wheeler

35. Electricity in your house-

a) Yes

b) No

36. If no then alternative-

37. From where you get your fuel?

a) Gas

b) Kerosene store

c) Heater

d) Fire wood

e) Others

38. House type –

a) Pucca

b) Semi Pucca

c) Kachcha

39. Roof Type -

a) Thatch

b) Tile

c) Tin

d) Asbestos

e) RCC

40. No. Of storyes-

a) 1

b) 2

c) > 2

41. No. Of rooms -

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) > 4

42. Private Sanitation? a) Yes

b) No

43. Source of drinking water – a) Tube well

b) Tap water

c) River

d) Well

e) Others

Signature of surveyor with date

Roll No.-

Class-

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MARKET SURVEY

1. Type of shop-

2. No. of workers-

3. Salary of workers- less than 5000
5000-10000
More than 10000

4. Type of customers

A) local
b) Tourists
c) Both

5. Seasons

a) peak season
b) Lean season

6. Source of raw material (name of places)-

7. Mode of transportation for carrying goods (shipment)-

8. Are you a member of any hawker association-?

9. Problems-

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOTEL SURVEY

1. Type of hotel-

- a) Lodge
- b) Guest house
- c) Holiday home
- d) Resort
- e) Star hotel

2. Nature -

- a) Leased
- b) Owned

3. Establishment year -

4. No. of rooms-

- a) Single room
- b) Double room
- c) A.C. room
- d) Suite

5. No. of employees-

6. Facilities-

- a) Proper security
- b) Attached bathroom
- c) AC/TV
- d) wifi
- e) Lawn
- f) Parking

7. What are the provisions provided by the hotel and hotelier association for the betterment of people associated with it?

8. Maximum no. of tourists are from which place –

9. Type of tourist-

10. Earning season-

a) neighbouring local tourist

b) Indian tourist

c) Foreigners

a) Peak season

b) Lean season

Examined
Shay
6-3-19.

TOURIST SURVEY

1. Arrived from
2. Mode of Arrival (a) Personal car (b) Hired vehicles (c) Train (d) Flight
3. Staying in Room rate per day (a) Rs 800 (b) Rs 800 – 1500 (c) Above Rs 1500
4. Duration of stay (a) Less than 5days (b) 5 – 7 Days (c) Above 7 days
5. Next Destination after Araku
6. Problems faced by the Tourist (a) High Transport Cost (b) High Hotel Traffic (c) Insecurity
(d) Food issue
7. Perception of Tourist Regarding
 - i. Place (a) Poor (b) Average (c) Good
 - ii. Hotel (a) Poor (b) Average (c) Good
 - ii. Transport (a) Poor (b) Average (c) Good
 - iii. Food (a) Poor (b) Average (c) Good
 - iv. Local Hospitality (a) Poor (b) Average (c) Good
 - v. Road (a) Poor (b) Average (c) Good
 - vi. Medical Facilities (a) Poor (b) Average (c) Good
 - vii. Tourist Security (a) Poor (b) Average (c) Good