



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM  
VILLAGE - ARAKU VALLEY, ANDHRA PRADESH**

**2023**



**COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY**



**UG - B.A 6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER GEOGRAPHY HONOURS  
PRACTICAL EXAMINATION, 2023**

**ROLL NO. 2040011100272**

**REG NO. 2010011100267 SESSION : 2020-2021**

**PAPER NAME: FIELD WORK**

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. /Miss Sourav Adhikary (2040011100272) is a student of 6<sup>th</sup> Semester (Hons.) of this department. He/ She has actively participated in the educational excursion and has immensely contributed in the preparation of this field report entitled "Socio Economic Profile of Padmapuram village, Araku Vally, Andhra Pradesh, 2023".

We wish him/ her all the success.

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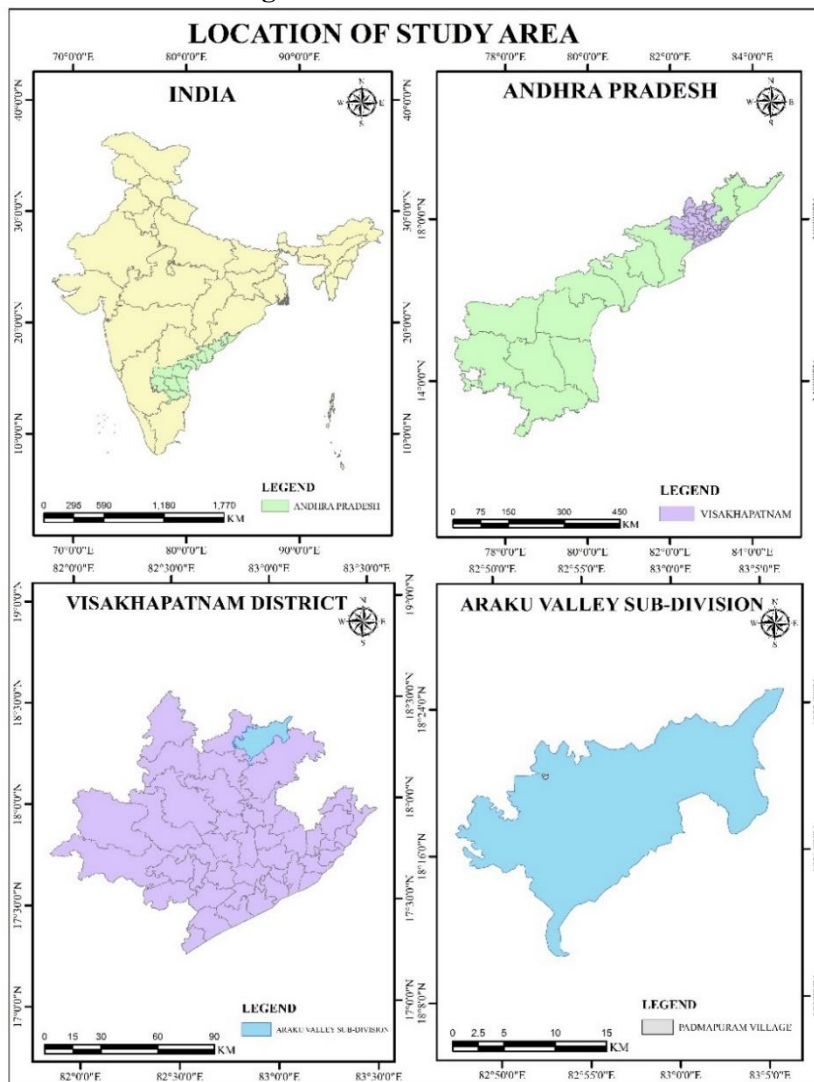
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**CHAPTER -1: INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 INTRODUCTION:** Geography is essentially a field science. It deals with the study of spatial pattern of different models of human occupancy and the same time connotates the causal aspects of it, relating the physical environments and the cultural pattern of human groups in the society. How much a region is geographically sound, should be testified through intensive study. The classroom teaching provides a student with the theoretical base exemplified by some models. But a careful in-situ study is required to investigate the micro-order patterns and processes in different physical settings.

To comply with the objective of gaining practical experience of studying man-nature relationship, field studies are organized. The department of Geography of A.B.N. Seal College is no exception to this. For the above objective as well as for the partial fulfilment of the syllabus under the Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University, the field work was organized at Padmapuram Village, in the vicinity of Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh from 17.03.2023 to 23.03.2023

**Fig: 1.1 LOCATION MAP**



Source: Prepared by Authors

**1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA:** For the present study, Padmapuram village of Araku Valley Mandal in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh has been selected as study area. It is located 93 km towards North from District headquarters Vishakhapatnam. 556 km from State capital Hyderabad. Padmapuram is surrounded by Dumbriguda Mandal towards west, Ananthagiri Mandal towards East, Hukumpeta Mandal towards South, Pottangi Mandal towards North. Salur, Sunabeda, Koraput, Bobbili are the nearby cities to Padmapuram. This Place is in the border of the Visakhapatnam District and Koraput District. It is near to the Odisha State Border. The study area is extended from 18°19'17" North to 18° 20'36" North latitude and from 88° 52'11" East to 88° 54'54" East latitude. Being a part of Eastern Ghat the study area is characterised by an undulating topography. Telugu is the Local Language here. Total area of Padmapuram is 748 hectares. Padmapuram village total population is 2022 and number of houses 472. Female population 48.9%. village literacy rate is 52.2% and female literacy rate is 17.5%.

**Table -1.1: IMPORTANT INDICATORS OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE 2011**

Parameters	%
Total Population	2022
Total no. of Houses	472
Female Population	48.9 (988)
Total Literacy Rate	52.2(4056)
Female Literacy Rate	17.5 (354)
Scheduled Tribes Population	94.5(1911)
Scheduled Caste Population	1.1 (22)
Working Population	46.80
Child (0-6) Population	12.51 (253)
Girl child (0-6) population	55.3 (140)

Source: <http://www.onefivenine.com/india/villages/Visakhapatnam/Araku-Valley/Padmapuram>

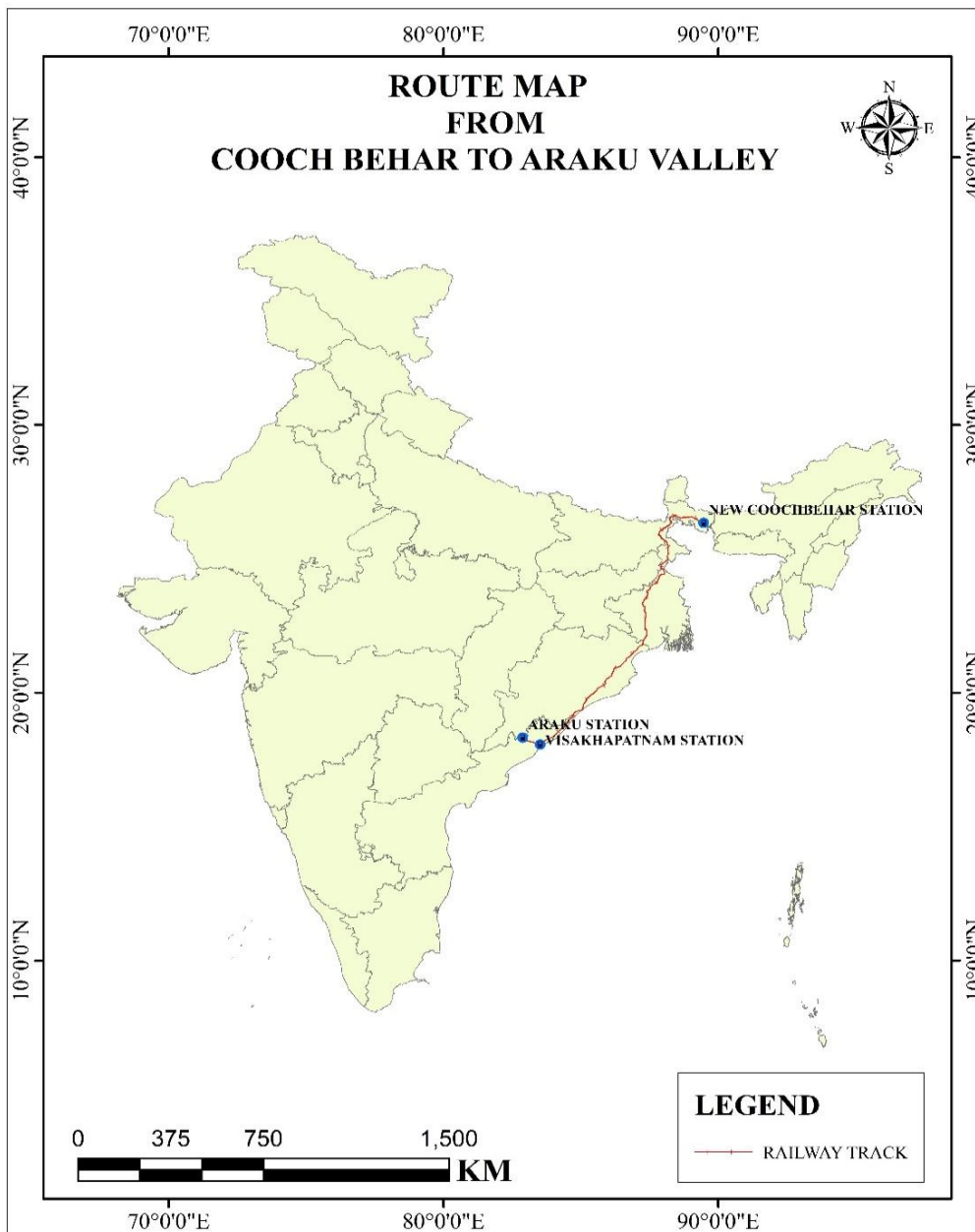
**1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:** As per Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act and Constitution of India, Padmapuram village has grown up as a Gram Panchayat from 2009 onwards and is administrated by the village leader (Sarpanch) who is the elected representative of the village.

From time immemorial, Padmapuram village is the home of nearly 19 tribes, such as Valmiki, Oyalmegh, Khondadara, Bsda, Bhimsa, Sejul, Noukadara, Bhaghata, Padmasathi, Malis etc. who actually have a distinct way of living. They perform Dimsa and Mayur dances especially during '*Itaka Pongal*', the popular hunting festival in April. They are seen in colourful attires, especially the women. During our visit to the study area, they celebrated *Ugadi*, the New Year with great enthusiasm.

**1.4 SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA:** Padmapuram village of Araku valley has been chosen for field work because of its congenial location. It is just 111 kms from the city of Vishakhapatnam. It belongs to the Vishakhapatnam district which is a commercial center of

highest order in this region. This location indicates that it is well connected to the rest of the nation. Araku valley treats one with the splendid natural view of the Eastern Ghats. The lush green landscape with picturesque gateways gives the visitors a comfortable repose for a vacation. Araku valley is at an altitude of 1300 Meters above mean sea level making it quite conspicuous than the other plains of the east. It rejuvenates anyone who wants to take a break from the summer heat and spend some time amidst nature.

**Fig: 1.2 ROUTE MAP**



Source: Google Map Services

The approximate travel distance from Cooch Behar to Araku valley is about 1563km. Apart from being a tourist destination, the place also has the aroma of fresh organic coffee plantation sites; furthermore, this valley has also preserved the tribal artifacts, handicrafts, and tribal

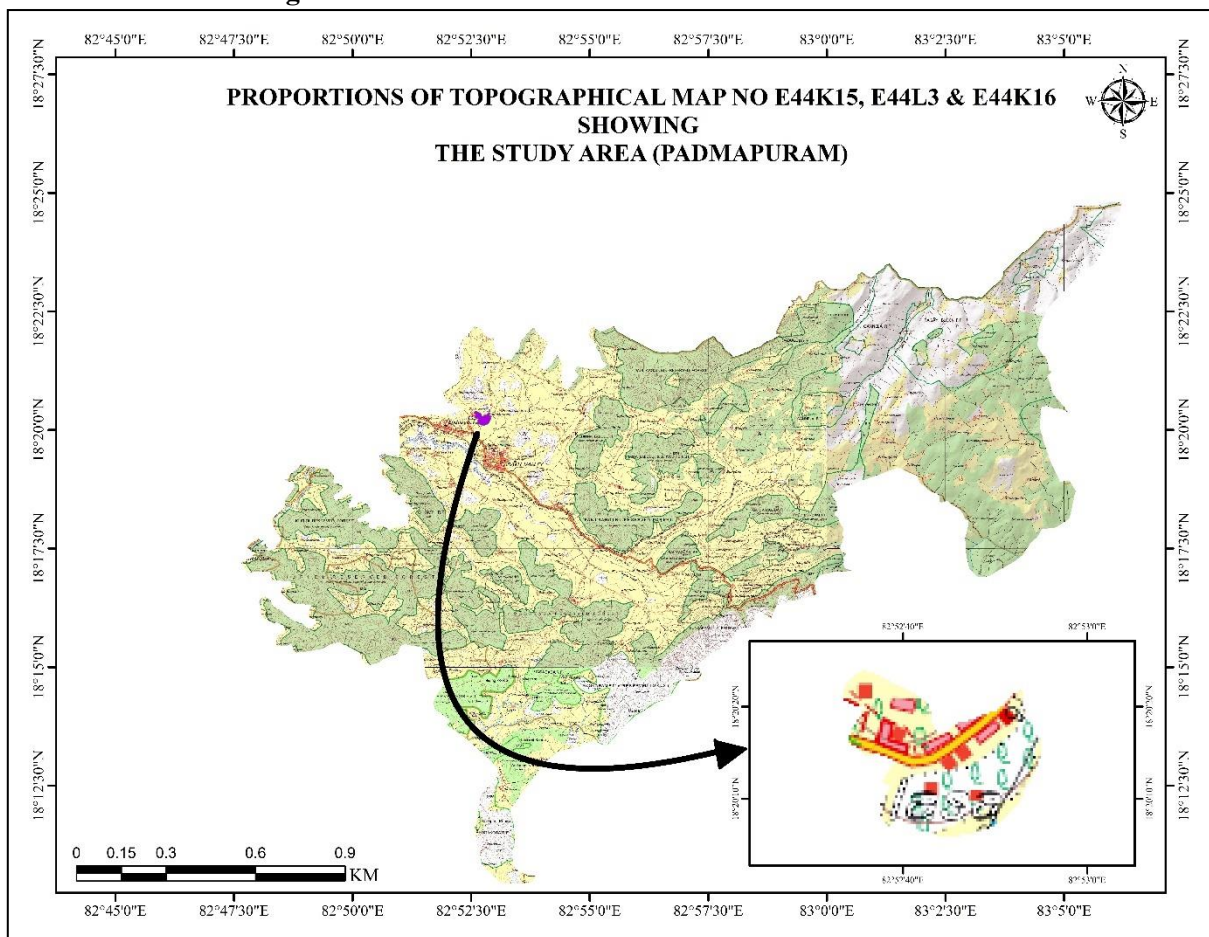


culture. So, it is one of the most suitable places to visit, explore and experience a totally new and different culture.

### 1.5. PHYSICAL FEATURES:

**1.5.1. TOPOGRAPHY:** As far as the relief is concerned, Padmapuram village is characterized with an undulating topography. The total geographical area of Padmapuram village is 748 hectares. The village is slightly elevated about 925 meters above sea level. The geo-coordinates are taken as per Dual frequency Global Positioning System (DGPS) surveyed sketch into Google earth. The accuracy of geo-coordinates depends upon the signal strength of the satellites, and it varies from place to place and range between  $\pm 1$  to  $\pm 3$  CMS. The village is extended by an undulating topography from  $18^{\circ}20'11''$  North latitude to  $82^{\circ}52'47''$  East longitude.

**Fig: 1.3 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STUDY AREA**



Source: Survey of India

**1.5.2. GEOLOGY:** Regionally, the Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt (EGMB) is occupied more than 600 km in length from Srikakulam in the Northern to Prakasam in the South. This belt is more than 100 km wide in Northern part and appears down to less than 20 km in the south, it has broad actuated trend with West ward convexity. As per records of Department of Mines &

Geology, the EGMB in Visakhapatnam district is represented by wide ranges of Litho Units viz. Charnockite, Khondalites, two Pyroxene Granulites. Padmapuram village and its surrounding area expose a variety of Rock forming a part of Migmatite zone of the EGMB. Prominent among them are a massive Charnockites (Acidic, Basic & Intermediate varieties), Leptynites, Granitoid Gnesis etc.

**1.5.3. SOIL:** The soils are red loamy and coastal alluvial which were medium to heavy textured, fertility status stands in poor to medium and prone to moderate to heavy erosion. At the higher range of the hill tops, the soils are moderately deposited, shallow and at some locations gravelly, intermixed with pebbles. They retain moisture, but due to excess rainfall have been subjected to higher leaching and runoff losses of both nutrients and topsoil.

**1.5.4. CLIMATE:** The range of average rainfall in and around the study area is 1000-2130 mm per year. As per the monsoon climatic regime with its characteristic rhythms, the village receives an average rainfall is 1781 mm annually. On the basis of the local rainfall conditions, the four seasons including two monsoon seasons can be recognized viz. South-West Monsoon (June to September), North-East Monsoon (October to December), Winter (January to February) and Summer (March to May). The temperature gets down at the onset of the South-west Monsoons and its tumbles to a mean minimum of 4°C by January of every year, after which there is a reversal trend till the temperature reaches to mean maximum of 34°C by the end of May, that is April to June are the warmest months.

**Table-1.2: DECADEAL TEMPERATURE VARIATION OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE**

<b>TEMPERATURE IN °C</b>													
<b>Year</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Avg. Temp.</b>
2011	17.44	21.01	26.3	28.14	29.65	27.32	25.35	25.01	24.5	23.56	21.48	20.18	24.17
2012	20.83	24.15	27.68	29.88	30.55	28.62	25.05	24.57	24.39	22.48	20.05	18.37	24.71
2013	19.95	22.54	27.83	30.01	31.71	26.55	25.04	25.04	24.58	23.28	20.11	17.51	24.52
2014	18.95	21.55	26.83	31.23	29.59	28.56	25.59	24.91	24.57	22.87	19.77	17.43	24.33
2015	18.69	22.41	26.9	28.8	30.66	26.17	25.15	25.04	24.71	23.58	20.3	20.11	24.39
2016	19.84	24.48	27.73	32.38	30.85	26.74	24.88	24.82	24.4	22.41	19.54	18.67	24.72
2017	19.94	23.79	27.47	31.48	31.48	26.89	25.15	24.92	24.89	23.51	19.98	17.62	24.76

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

2018	18.78	23.01	28.35	29.15	29.87	27.83	25.3	24.55	24.33	22.9	21.16	19.03	24.52
2019	18.79	23.4	27.98	31.05	30.76	28.61	25.48	24.8	24.35	23.58	20.25	17.87	24.74
2020	19.16	21.33	25.98	29.54	29.9	27.08	25.79	25.05	25.04	23.47	20.46	17.8	24.22
2021	20.61	22.1	27.91	29.04	28.87	26.9	25.29	25.27	24.72	23.77	21.37	18.15	24.51

Source: <https://power.larc.nasa.gov/>

From the decadal temperature data (2011-2021), the average temperature conditions of ten years are displayed, wherein, the temperature conditions have remained almost around 24°C throughout the enumeration period.

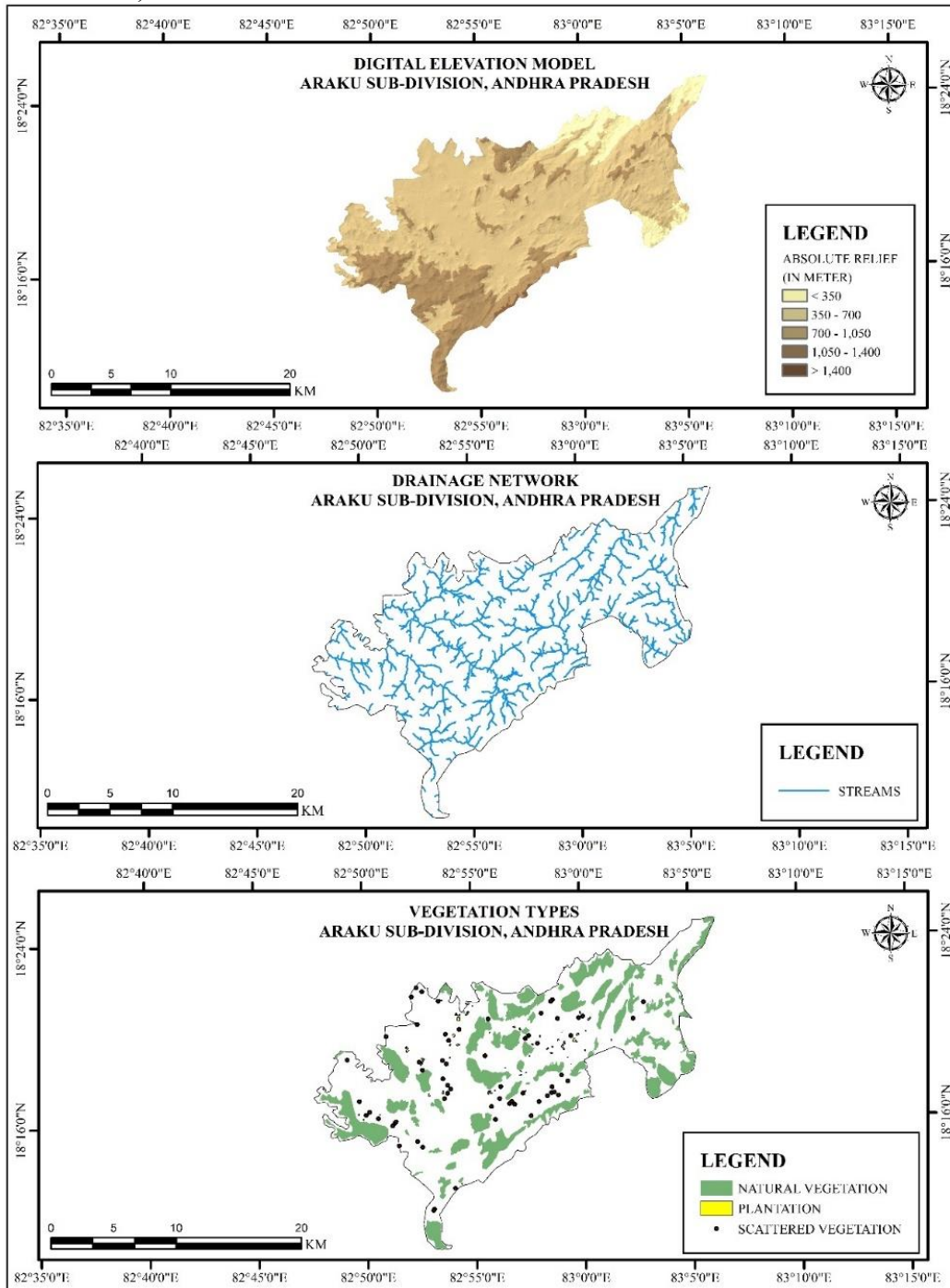
**Table-1.3 VARIATION IN DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION PADMAPURAM VILLAGE (2011 – 2021)**

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION													
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg. Precipitation (Cm)
2011	0	0.89	0	2.41	4.43	2.07	9.37	7.48	5.41	1.02	0.01	0.9	2.85
2012	0.39	0	0.04	2.07	2.32	4.34	11.65	9.59	11.03	3.03	6.68	0	4.27
2013	0.04	0.13	0.02	1.87	0.94	7.4	6.23	5.47	7.06	16.46	2.63	0.02	4.05
2014	0.22	0.05	0.38	0.59	3.84	4.58	11.48	10.3	9.34	6.13	0.32	0.8	4.04
2015	0.19	0.09	0.58	1.71	1.15	17.54	5.26	11.91	11.7	2.86	2.5	0.26	4.64
2016	0.01	0.11	0.79	0.24	4.06	9.98	10.16	9.23	10.11	2.55	0.44	0.04	3.98
2017	0	0	0.71	0.4	1.79	8.16	14.76	9.57	4.54	8.02	0.78	0	4.1
2018	0	0	0.35	2.49	2.69	3.7	8.87	16.19	6.45	1.62	0.17	1.95	3.73
2019	0.07	0.07	0.32	1.19	3.02	5.33	10.88	13.48	10.89	8.47	0	0.03	4.52
2020	0.65	1.02	1.26	3.76	2.1	5.57	6.21	9.5	8.09	7.78	1.72	0	3.98
2021	0	0.19	0	1.51	4.25	4.86	7.75	7.48	12.78	2.52	4.06	0.29	3.82

Source: <https://power.larc.nasa.gov/>

From the decadal rainfall data (2011-2021), the annual average precipitation of the Araku Valley reveals that this area receives scanty rainfall throughout the year. June to September is the rain receiving period. The average rainfall for the said period is about 4.0 cm.

**Fig: 1.4 ELEVATION, DRAINAGE NETWORK & VEGETATION TYPES OF THE STUDY AREA**



Source: <https://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in>

Google map services

Prepared by the Students



**1.5.5. VEGETATION:** The village area is bestowed with lush green vegetation. The hillock covered with modest vegetation, while the village is covered with thorny bushes and shrubs. Ground nut, paddy, cashew, and mangoes are the commercial crops that are cultivated in the nearby agricultural fields.

**1.5.6. WATER SOURCE:** The sources of drinking water in Araku valley region are open wells and spring water storages (kundis). The natural springs (Oota) which are only source for drinking water as well as utility purpose available in the interior villages. According to official records of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh in 12th five-year plan, the tribal population mostly drinks water without treatment under unhygienic conditions, the impact of the developmental activities on drinking water sources has not been explored, and hence there is a need to chlorinate the degree of microbial contamination in the water. Excluding drinking water, about 65% of water supply through Tap pipeline is one source which is really a good sign. It is found that in the village, the most common sources of water for drinking such as wells (34%) and springs (25%). Agricultural lands are irrigated by the ground water by using bore wells. As per the District Census Handbook, the ground water level is 85m BGL (below ground level)

## **CHAPTER -2: OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY**

**2.1. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:** The significance of the study lies in its importance. It refers to the contribution and impact of the study on the field of research. The significance also signals who benefits from the research findings and how.

The present study is based on the vivid observation and exploratory survey which has brought out the salient features of tribal livelihood conspicuously developed in this region. This socio-cultural account would certainly help the young aspirants from inter-disciplinary fields.

**2.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:** After formulating the conceptual background of the study area, it is essential to mark the aims of the study in the following aspects:

- To identify the physical characteristics of the study area (Padmapuram village).
- To bring forth the socio-economic characteristics of the study area.
- To understand the cultural personality of the villagers.
- To understand the problems of the respondents of the study area.

To suggest some remedial measures for the emerging problems.

**2.3. METHODOLOGY:** Methodology are the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyse information about a topic. The entire work has been divided into three stages which are as follow:

**2.3.1. THE PRE-FIELD STAGE:** Field work is defined as the formative or early stages of research that allow for exploration, reflexivity, creativity, mutual exchange, and interaction through the establishment research relationships with local people often prior to the development of research protocols and ethical applications.

The Pre-field work can be divided into several stages which are as follows:

- ❖ Literature Review
- ❖ Collection of census data of Araku Valley and Padmapuram village
- ❖ Collection of other Secondary data
- ❖ Collection of Topographical sheet from Survey of India website
- ❖ Preparation of a detailed Questionnaire suitable for the socio-economic study

**2.3.1.1. LITERATURE REVIEW:** Tribal people are the aboriginal of every region. Due to many historical, physical, and socioeconomic reasons, tribal communities have remained underdeveloped. The different tribes of Araku Valley of Andhra Pradesh are no exception to this. In the present study, a village (Padmapuram) in Araku Valley has been surveyed to analyse their lifestyle and behavioural pattern.

In this regard research entitled “Socio-Economic and Health Conditions of Some Major Tribes in Andhra Pradesh” by K.S. Babu (2012) is worthy to mention, which gives a concise view of the socio-economic conditions of various tribes of Andhra Pradesh. The lives of the tribal

women have been reflected in “Tribal Women and economic significance: A Comprehensive study” by Appala Naidu Pappala (Nov,2020).

Man-nature relationship is the cornerstone of Tribal livelihood pattern, and it is reflected in a study conducted by David Hogg and Diana Joseph entitled “Forging a Template for Sustainable Rural Development: The Araku Way”.

It is found from the post-colonial regulations of the Forest department that further exacerbate their losses regarding the shared custodianship of forest and also show that consequently their nutrition and livelihoods have been severely challenged. Culture and tourism are two major components of socioeconomic profile of a particular place. Araku Valley is a culturally rich area with a high economic dependency on tourism. In this regard mention can be made of another research paper entitled “A Study on Significance of Travel & Tourism in Andhra Pradesh” by Dr. D. Varalakshmi & Prof. B. Anitha Kumar in which it is seen that how tourism development and its promotion acts as a way of diversifying the nation’s mono cultural economy.

**2.3.2. THE IN-FIELD STAGE:** In field work is the process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures, and natural environments of the study area. The field work includes the recording of relevant data by empirical methods and questionnaire-schedule survey for the fulfilment of the objectives taken into consideration.

**2.3.2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN:** the sample design encompasses all aspects of how to group units on the farms, determine the sample size, allocate the sample to the various classifications of frame units and finally, select the sample. The method of Simple Random Sampling was employed for the study.

**2.3.2.2. SAMPLE SIZE:** sample size refers to the number of participants or observations included in a study. There are 472 households in Padmapuram village according to 2011 census out of which, 93 households had been surveyed. The sample size of this survey is 20%. The survey was conducted in Padmapuram village, Araku Valley Mandal, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

**2.3.3. THE POST-FIELD STAGE:** This stage of the field work is the productive stage which includes tabulation and representation of data, collaborative writing processes, drafting, revising editing and proof reading. This is the final stage of the study. The data and information collected so far are represented properly by using appropriate cartographic and statistical techniques. Data analysis and interpretation follows the next; after this field report writing and preparation of diagram marks the end of the inquiry.

**2.4. VARIABLES REQUIRED:** In order to deal with the present subject matter, the research team has gathered data on population data (male and female) sex ratio, workers, non-workers occupational structure, literates, illiterates, income, expenditure etc. pertaining to the study area at various levels of study namely, district, state, and national levels as applicable.

Use of software's like Microsoft word 365, Microsoft excel 365, QGIS, Arc GIS were done in order to have a wider analytical aspect. Some statistical techniques such as histogram, pie chart, bar diagram, line graphs, choropleth, bivariate analyses have been employed.

## **2.5. OUTLAY OF CHAPTERS:**

**Chapter –1:** Introduction: This chapter briefly discusses about the physical settings and introduces the study area.

**Chapter-2:** Objectives and Methodology: This chapter deals about the aims of the study and explains the various methods and techniques employed for the inquiry.

**Chapter -3:** Socio-economic profile of Padmapuram Village: This chapter closely studies the social and economic condition of the respondents of the study area.

**Chapter -4:** Cultural profile of Padmapuram village: This chapter brings out the salient features of the tribal way of living.

**Chapter -5:** Summary and Conclusion: this chapter brings an impression of the problems of the villagers of Padmapuram village with some suggestive remedies.

**2.6. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:** Some problems were faced by the research group while performing the household survey. These are:

- I. Communication with the villagers was a major hindrance since most of the respondents were Telugu and Oriya speaking. Some of them did not know any language other than their mother tongue.
- II. Some of the villagers were afraid to give information about them.



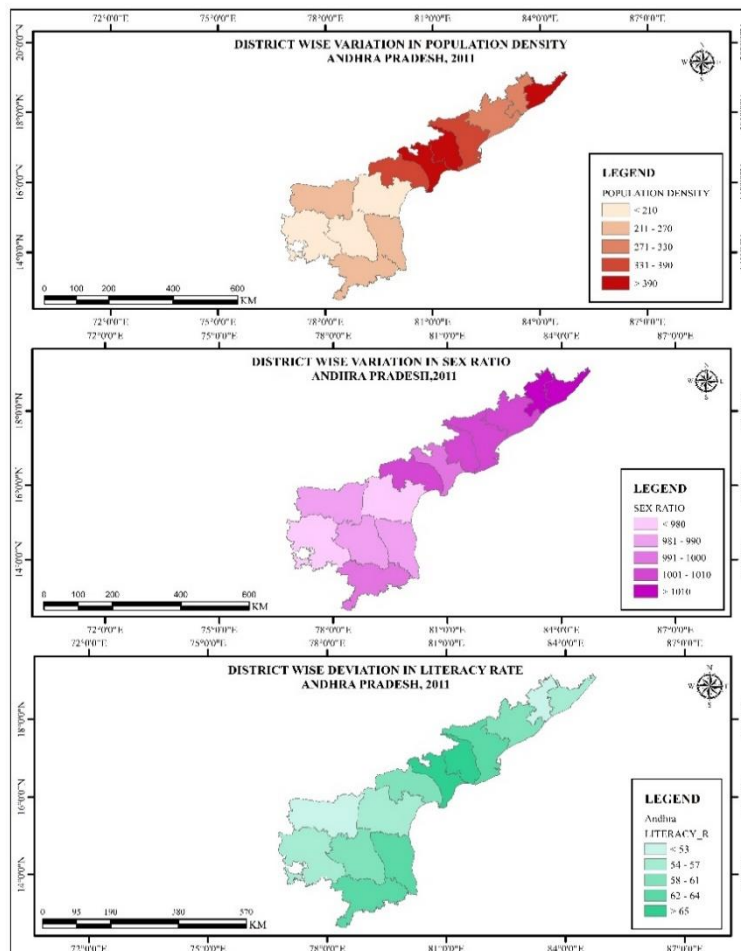
## CHAPTER -3: SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE

**3.1. INTRODUCTION:** Socio-economic surveys are used throughout the world to collect data on a population’s characteristics for demographic and economic analyses, educational and manpower planning, poverty studies and assessing progress towards national progress. According to World Bank, “A socio-economic survey is regarded as one of the most important sources of statistical data on household expenditure and income as well as other data on the status of housing, individual and household characteristics and living conditions.”

### 3.2. DEMOGRAPHY:

**3.2.1. ANDHRA PRADESH:** Andhra Pradesh is a southern state in the eastern coastal region of India. it is the seven largest states with an area of 162970 km<sup>2</sup> and the tenth most populous state with a population of 84580777. The number of male and female are 42442146 and 42138631 respectively. the population density of this state is 308per sq km. as per 2011 census sex ratio 993 that is for each 1000 male. there are 993 females. literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh 67.02% as per latest population census male literacy stands at 74.88% while female literacy is at 59.15%.

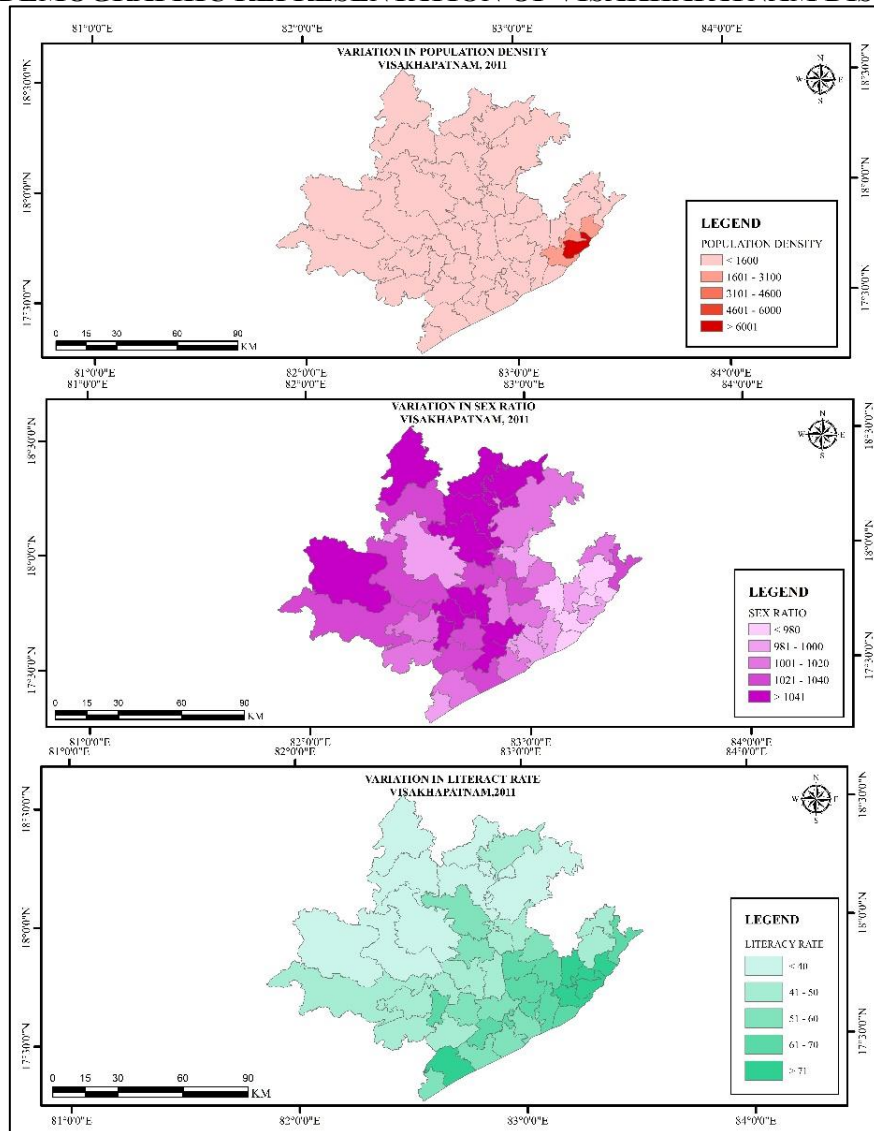
**Fig: 3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH**



Source: Census of India

**3.2.2. VISAKHAPATNAM:** Visakhapatnam is a port city and an industrial center in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The city is in the district of Visakhapatnam which has an area of 682sqkm. Total population of Visakhapatnam in 2011 was 19.6 lakhs. out of which 9.88 lakhs are male and 9.71lakhs are female. the sex ratio is 9.83 females per 1000 male. The district has a density of population in 1869 per sq km... There are 13.90lakhs literacy forming 78.57% of the total population of the district. male literacy constitutes 84.24% while female literacy forming 72.81%.

**Fig: 3.2 DEMOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT**



Source: Census of India

**3.2.3. PADMAPURAM:** Padmapuram village is inhabited by multi-ethnic communities particularly tribal groups. According to Census of India, 2011 the total population of the village is 2,022 comprising of 472 households. According to the census, the total number of male populations is 1034 and female population is 988 representing 51.14% and 48.86% of the total population respectively. The total number of children is 253 out of which 113 are male and 140

are female. The present study has been conducted entailing 92 households (i.e., 20% of the universe).

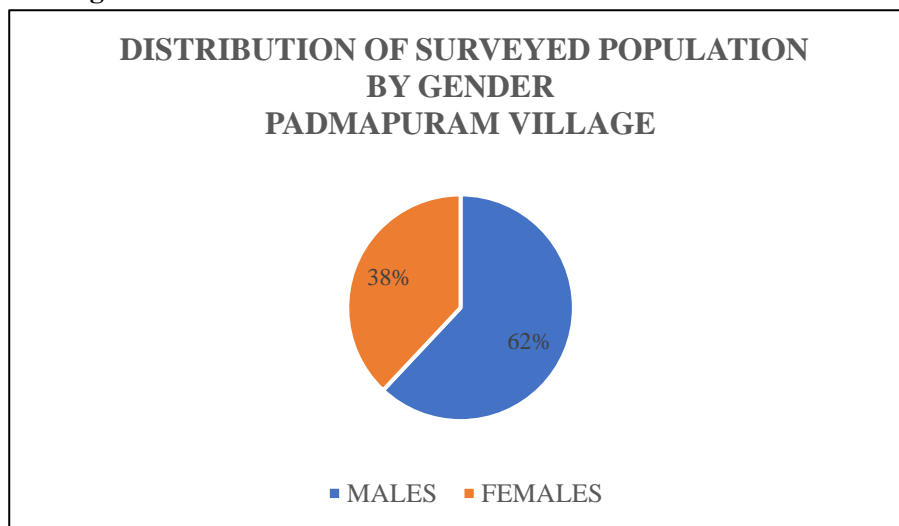
**3.2.3.1. POPULATION DENSITY:** According to Census of India -2011, the population density of Padmapuram village is-

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Number of people/Land area} \\ & 2,022 \div 7.48 = 270 \text{ Persons per sq. kms} \end{aligned}$$

In this choropleth map we can clearly see that the Padmapuram village, Araku valley population density is low. Padmapuram village is located in the 251-320 population group of Andhra Pradesh.

**3.2.3.2. DISTRIBUTION OF MALE & FEMALE POPULATION:** According to 2011 Census, the total population of the village is 2,022. According to the census, the total number of male populations is 1034 and female population is 988 representing 51.14% and 48.86% of the total population respectively.

**Fig: 3.3 DISTRIBUTION OF GENDER IN THE STUDY AREA**



Source: Field Survey

**3.2.3.3. SEX RATIO:** According to the census of India 2011, the total population of Padmapuram village is 2022 which male populations is 1034 and female population is 988.

The Sex ratio of Padmapuram Village according to 2011 Census data is 956 per 1000 males. This value is higher than the national average. As per the field survey, the Sex ratio in the study area is quite appreciable amounting to 1239 females per 1000 males.

**3.3. MIGRATION STATUS:** In our pre survey studies, it was found that there are few inhabitants in Padmapuram who migrated from Odisha. The survey results showed that 6 out of 92 families migrated from Odisha and 1 family from West Bengal.

**3.4. EDUCATION:** Education means the acquisition of knowledge apart from reading, writing. It is the art of comprehending aided with the skill of literacy.

**3.4.1. LITERACY SCENARIO OF THE STUDY AREA:**

**CHILD EDUCATION:** According to the census data of India (2011), the percentage of individuals with graduate or higher education was lower at 7.8%, while the percentage of 12th pass individuals was higher at 21.6% at Padmapuram Village. Similarly, the percentage of individuals who had passed the 10th grade was lower in the village compared to the national average of 21.9%. The percentage of illiterate individuals in Padmapuram village (23.9%) is higher than the national average of 26.8% reported in the 2011.

Out of the total 92 households surveyed in Padmapuram village, approximately 65.22% (60 households) have school-going children. As per the survey conducted in Padmapuram village, 5% of dropouts from school have been recorded. Out of these cases, 66.67% attributed to financial problems, while 16.67% was related to family pressure and another 16.67% was due to lack of interest. It is worth noting that the majority of households, comprising 86.96% (80 households), reported no cases of missing or dropout children. These findings indicate that the majority of households in Padmapuram village have been able to maintain school enrolment for their children. Overall, these findings highlight the importance of addressing financial barriers to prevent school dropouts and promote higher enrolment rates in Padmapuram village.

**3.5. ECONOMY:** Economy is defined as the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money. The study area belongs to the rural environs with significant tribal population constituting 46.34% as per Census, 2011. Table no 3.5 displays the occupational structure of the study area; where by it can be seen that majority of the population (74%) are involved in secondary and tertiary sectors. Such proportion implies that there has been a shift in the occupation from primary to tertiary category. Per capita income of Padmapuram village, as observed in the survey, is reported to be Rs 1326/-.

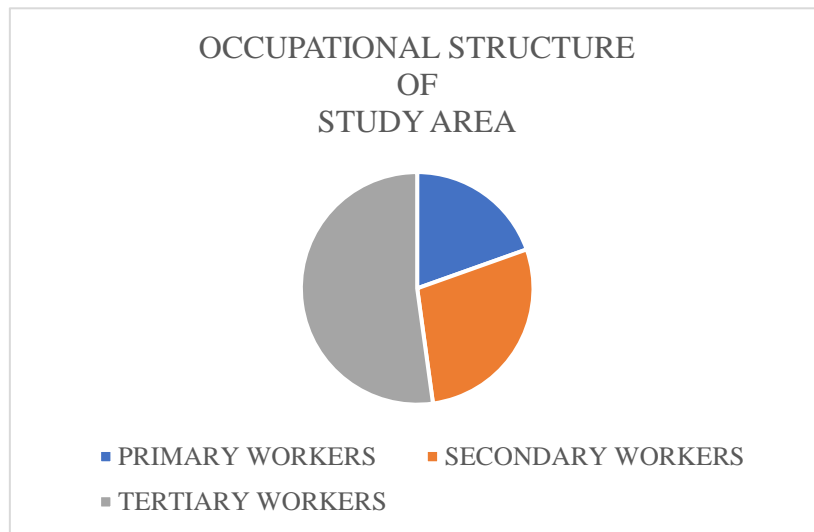
**3.5.1. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA:**

**Table-3.1: Occupational structure of Padmapuram village**

WORKING SECTOR	NUMBER OF WORKERS (%)
PRIMARY WORKERS	19.56
SECONDARY WORKERS	28.26
TERTIARY WORKERS	52.17

Source: Field Survey

**Fig: 3.4 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA**



Source: Field Survey

**3.5.2. INCOME GROUP OF THE RESPONDENCE:**

From the collected data it is found that there are three income groups in Padmapuram village, namely high income group (whose income ranges above Rs. 20,000/month), moderate income group (whose income ranges from Rs.10,000 – 20,000 per month), low-income group (whose income ranges below Rs. 10,000/month) respectively. Among the income groups, the maximum number of persons (43) belong to the low-income group, few of the respondents (18) are engaged in high income activities, moderate group represent 31 persons.

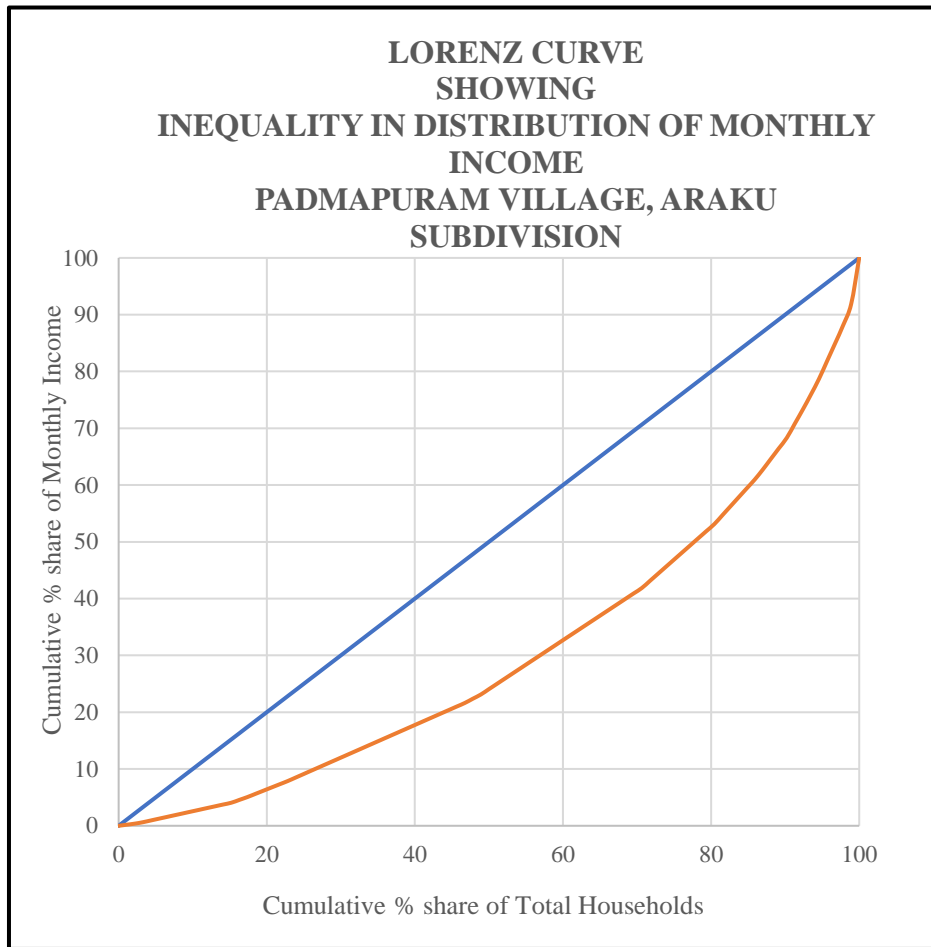
**TABLE-3.2: MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

INCOME IN RUPEES	NUMBER OF FAMILY
Low income (0-10000)	43
Medium income (10000-20000)	31
High income (>20000)	18

Source: Field Survey



**Fig: 3.5 LORENZ CURVE SHOWING INEQUALITY IN DISTRIBUTION IN MONTHLY INCOME**



Source: Field Survey

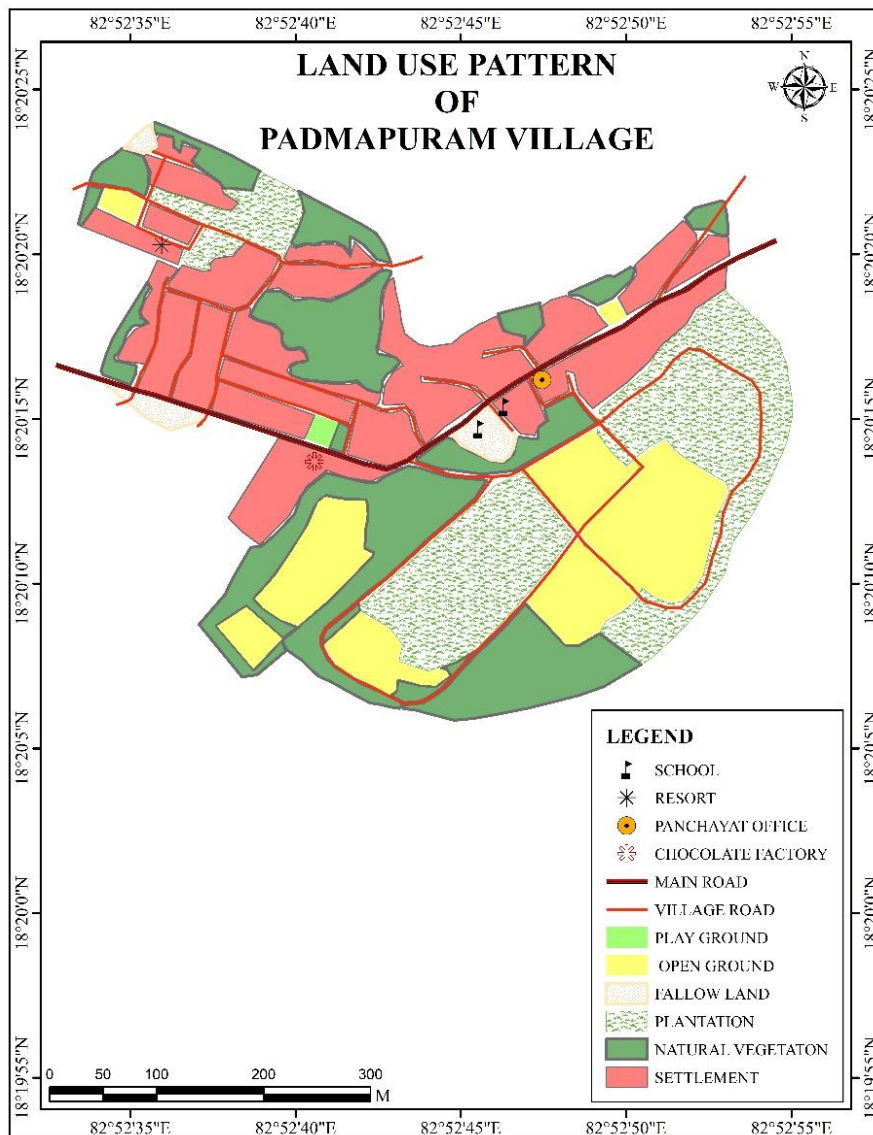
A Lorenz curve has been employed is used to measure the degree of inequality in the monthly income of the households of the study area. The degree of inequality of the distribution is directly proportional to the degree of concavity of the curve. Here the concavity of the curve is Moderate, so the degree of inequality is Medium.

The value of GINI's Co-efficient(G):  $G=0$  corresponds to perfect equality and  $G=1$  represents perfect inequality. Here, the result of Gini Co-efficient is 0.4 (rounded) which indicates moderate distribution in the Number of Households and Monthly income.

**3.5.3. MARKET AND EXCHANGE:** In Padmapuram there is a few grocery shops from where daily grocery items can be bought. There is no big market centre in Padmapuram, this indicates the low exchange rate and a low economy. The villagers require to go 2 km to Araku valley market in order to procure consumer goods. Majority of the administrative offices and markets centres, entertainment spaces, Coffee Museum, Tribal Museum is located there. There is a chocolate factory in the Padmapuram village.

3.5.4. LAND USE:

Fig: 3.6 LANDUSE MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



Source: Prepared by Students

**Schools:** There are two schools in the area, one primary school and one RCM Aided Elementary school, located beside the main road in the middle of the region.

**Resort:** In the northwestern corner of the area, there is a resort named Ushodaya.

**Panchayat Office:** The panchayat office is situated in the middle of the area, adjacent to the schools.

**Chocolate Factory:** There is a chocolate factory in the region.

**Road Network:** The main high road cuts through the area, entering from the west and extending northeastwards. The road network forms a grid-like pattern.

**Fallow Land:** There are three areas of fallow land in the village, located in the northwestern corner, middle, and southernmost part of the region.

**Playground:** A significant portion of land in the central part is occupied by a playground.

**Plantation:** Plantation areas are observed in the eastern part and the southern part of the study area.

**Natural Vegetation:** Natural vegetation can be found along the main road in the southern part and in the western part, adjacent to the settlements.

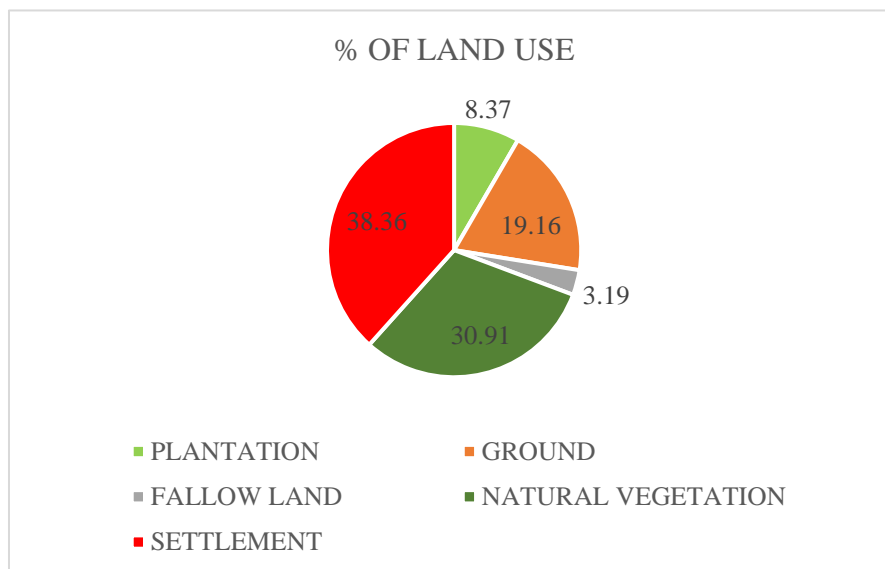
**Settlements:** Most settlements are concentrated in the northern and northwestern parts of the region.

**Table- 3.3 LAND USE PATTERN OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE**

LAND USE CLASS	% OF LAND USE
PLANTATION	8.37
GROUND	19.16
FALLOW LAND	3.19
NATURAL VEGETATION	30.91
SETTLEMENT	38.36

Source: Primary Survey

**Fig: 3.7 % OF LANDUSE OF THE STUDY AREA**



Source: Primary Survey

From the land use map of Padmapuram Village (Fig:3.6) a diagrammatic representation has been prepared which shows the areal coverage of different land uses. It is evident from Fig: 3.7

that most of the area of Padmapuram Village is occupied by residential occupancy (38.36%); Padmapuram Village is endowed with 30.91% of natural vegetation, apart from this plantation areas occupied another 8.3%. 19.16% are is covered by playground. A negligible amount of land (3.19%) remains fallow.

**3.5.5. HEALTH AND SANITATION:** During the survey in Padmapuram village, it was seen that the health infrastructure is inadequate. The local residents have to rely on a private hospital located 2 km away for medical emergencies, as the village lacks sufficient medical facilities. However, there are some health beneficiary schemes provided by the government and non-governmental organizations, such as 'Arogya Shree' and 'YSR Card', aimed at assisting the poor inhabitants with their healthcare needs. Majority of respondents have faith in modern allopathic treatment, while a few still prefer traditional tribal medicines and homeopathy. Most of the respondents (48.91%) reported visiting a doctor in the past six months, primarily for reasons such as fever, cough, and blood sugar issues. The most commonly mentioned chronic illnesses were fever, cough, skin problems, and blood sugar. These findings shed light on the challenges faced by the villagers in accessing adequate healthcare services and highlight the need for improved health infrastructure in Padmapuram village.

**SANITATION:** Sanitation means maintenance of proper hygiene in daily life. Proper sanitation is crucial for a healthy life.

### **3.5.6. USE OF MODERN GADGETS:**

**3.5.6.1. SMART PHONE:** Out of the 92 respondents in our survey, we found that 63 of them owned a smartphone, while the remaining 29 respondents did not have a smartphone. This indicates that approximately 68% of the respondents in Padmapuram village possess a smartphone. However, this percentage is lower compared to the ASER 2022 report, which states that 88% of households in India own a smartphone.

**3.5.7. VEHICLES:** In Padmapuram village, 65 out of 92 households (70.65%) own vehicles, including 46 bikes, 3 four-wheelers and 2 trucks.

## **CHAPTER -4: CULTURAL PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE**

**4.1. INTRODUCTION:** The English word ‘culture’ is derived from the Latin word ‘cult or cultus’ meaning tilling or refining and worship. Culture is a way of life; in very simple terms we can say that culture is an embodiment of the way in which we think and do things. An eminent anthropologist Ralph Linton defined culture as “*culture is the sum of the knowledge, altitude and habitual behavior patterns shared and transmitted by the members of a society.*”

Within culture, there are seven major elements-

- Government
- Religion
- Arts and literature
- Custom and traditions
- Economy
- Social organizations
- Language

**4.2. COMMUNITY:** Bagata, Konda Dora, Nuka Dora, Kammra, Gadaba, Kotiya Khond, Mali, Orja, Valmiki, Goud, Kulia, and Konda Kapu, Bhil, Pradhan, Sandhu, Bhagata, Vasda, Dhimsa, Sajul, Dhulia, Mails, Padmasath. Among these following tribes have been found in study area Padmapuram village are discussed below-

**Dhimsa:** Dhimsa originated in Koraput district in the Odisha state. But has almost become an official dance of Vishakhapatnam. Dhimsa means sound of footsteps. Dhimsa is in the groove with the culture of this region earlier unmarried youth used to dance.

**Valmiki:** The Valmiki community is prevalent throughout India. They are categorized as a Schedule Cast in Southern States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It is categorized as a SC. This caste adopted Sikhism.

**Konda:** Konda Dora also known as Konda or Kubi, is a Dravidian Language spoken in India. Konda Reddis or Hill Reddis are a designated SC Tribe in the state of Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring state of Odisha. Tamil Nadu. They inhabit both the banks of the Godavari River.

**Gadaba:** They belong to the Munda Group in Lamataput. The Godaba tribe is popular for its tribal dance known as the Dhimsa. Their main festivals are Chaita, Parab, Pusha Parab etc.

**Bhil:** Bhils are considered as one of the oldest tribes in India. They are skilled in Sculptors. Bhil women wear traditional sarees while men are dressed in long frock and Pyjamas.

**Pradhan:** The Pradhan’s are a subgroup of the Dravidian tribal group people who live in central India. The traditional occupation of the Pradhan is that of being a singer and musician at festivals and important life ceremonies. They are agricultural workers.

**Porja:** Porja is one of the hill tribes’ areas of Andhra Pradesh. They are forest dwellers who raise crops in the podu plots located on the slopes of high-level hills.

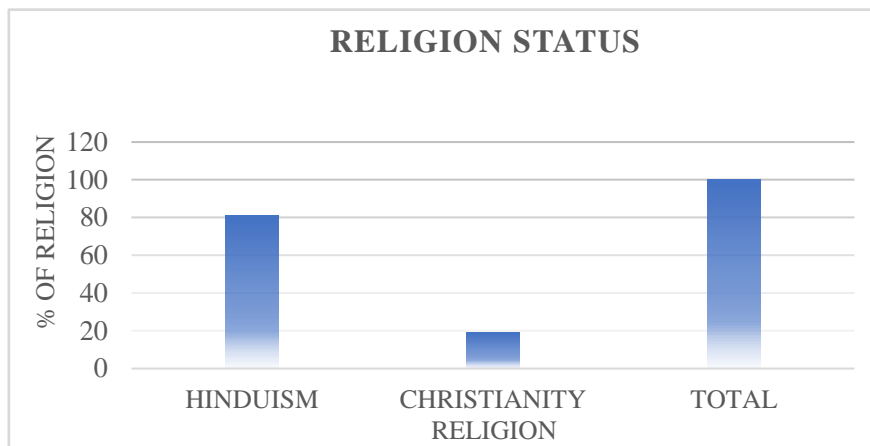


**Bagata:** Bagata are considered as one of the oldest tribes in India. Bagata is traditionally a Telegu Ethnic Fisherman tribe.

**Konda Kopu:** The Konda Kopu are a listed Schedule Tribe in Andhra Pradesh. The majority of Konda kopu families are relatively poor.

**4.3. RELIGION:** Religious separation is an area of diversity. Here people of many religions live peacefully together. In Padmapuram village also more than one religion was found to coexist peacefully. Depicts that distribution of the households in the village by various religions, there are two religions recognized such as Hinduism and Christianity. About 80.91% of the households of the village belong to Hindus and only 19.09% are Christians.

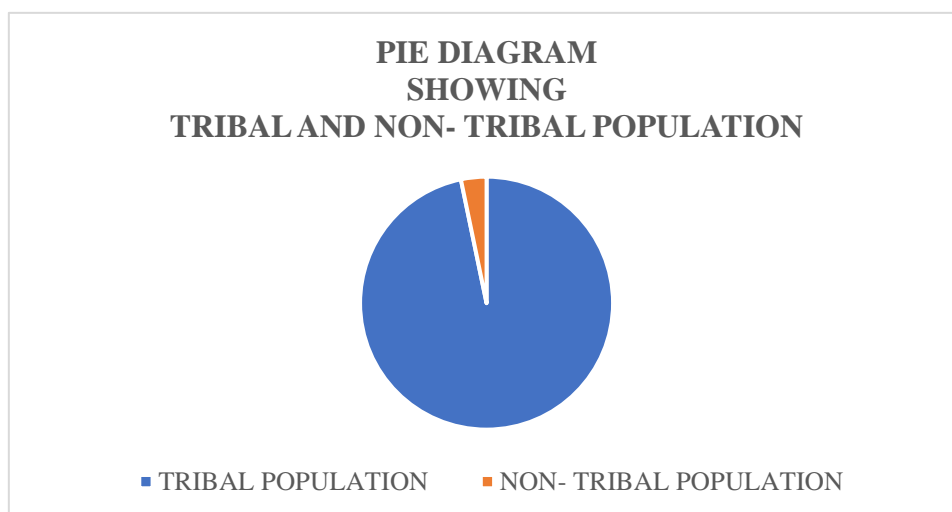
**Fig: 4.1 RELIGION STATUS OF THE STUDY AREA**



Source: Census of India, 2011

**4.4. CASTE:** According to Census of India-2011, Tribals are the major group in the village who consist of 94.51 per cent of total population. However, the caste population consists of 5.49 percent. It was found that 89 households which belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) community, 2 households consisting of Scheduled Caste (SC) population and 1 OBC household.

**Fig: 4.2 TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**



Source: Census of India, 2011

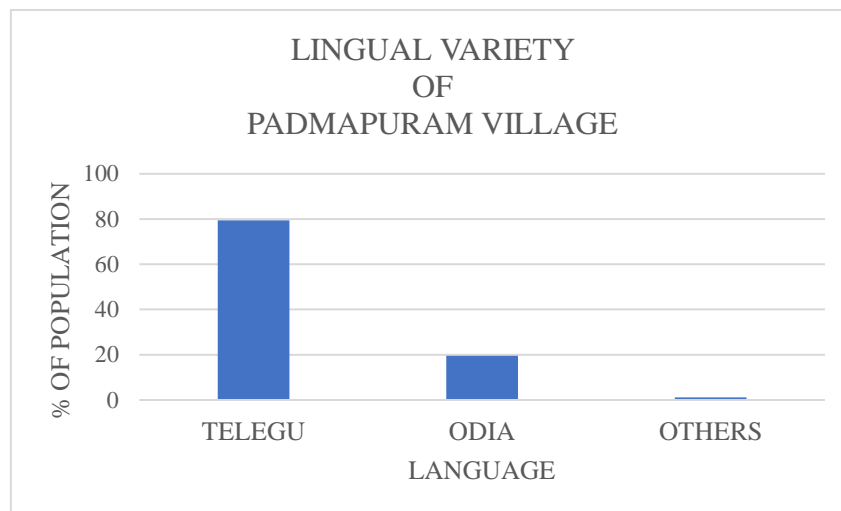
**4.5. LANGUAGE:** The mother language of this villagers is Telegu and also some of these villagers could speak and write in Hindi, Odia, and English. In our survey, Telegu was found to be the mother tongue for approximately 79.35% of the respondents, with 73 individuals indicating it as their primary language. Odia, spoken by 19.57% of the respondents, was reported by 18 individuals. The remaining 1.08% represented one respondent who reported a different language as their mother tongue.

**Table-4.1: LINGUAL VARIETY OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE**

LANGUAGE	% OF POPULATION
TELEGU	79.35
ODIA	19.57
OTHERS	1.08

Source: Field Survey

**Fig: 4.3 LINGUAL VARIETY OF THE STUDY AREA**



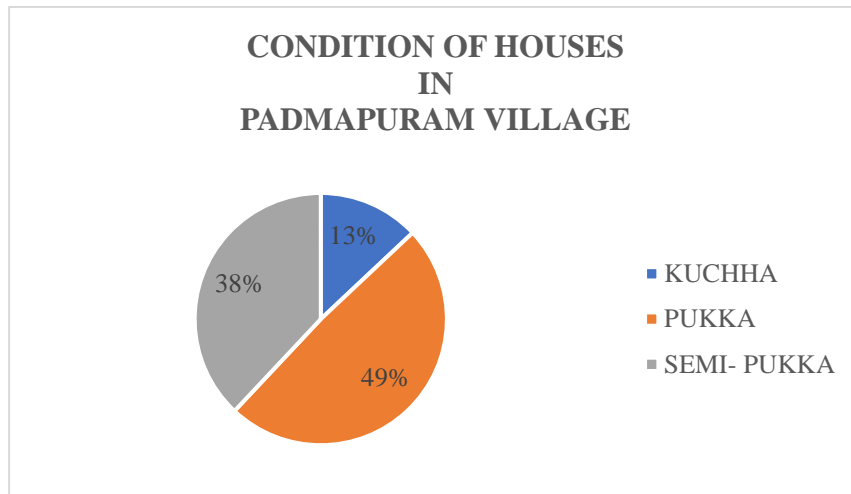
Source: Field Survey

**4.6. LIVELIHOOD PATTERN OF RESPONDENTS:**

**4.6.1. HOUSING PATTERN:** The semi-permanent type of houses are more common (>55%) in the village, one or two storied houses are more common than multi-storied building. It is symbolic feature of rural area. About 59% of the land property is authorized and rest of the houses are unauthorized. There are mainly three types of houses, i.e., (1) permanent which refer to those houses whose walls and roofs are made of pucca materials, i.e., where burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement, concrete are used for wall and tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RCC concrete are used for roof, (2) semi-permanent it refers to those houses made of other types of materials and (3) temporary is referred to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutchha materials, i.e., where, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud and unburnt bricks are used

for the construction of walls and grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo thatch, mud, unburnt bricks and wood etc. used for roofs.

**Fig: 4.4 HOUSING CONDITION OF THE STUDY AREA**



Source: Field Survey

During our sample collection of 92 households in Padmapuram village, we recorded a total of 266 rooms, resulting in an average of 2.89 rooms per household. Surprisingly, despite the average room per house being higher, we found that there were only 186 individuals in total according to the survey, which translates to an average of 1.43 rooms per person. This suggests that there might be a discrepancy between the number of rooms available and the actual occupancy or utilization of those rooms in the village.



**Photo: 4.1. House Types of Padmapuram village**

**4.6.2. AMENITIES:** Voltage fluctuations can damage appliances or reduce their life. It is shown which reveal the fact that more than 70% houses have kitchen facility whether it is available inside (42%) or outside (28%) the houses. 90% households used firewood is the most common type of fuel for cooking.

**4.6.3. WATER SUPPLY:** The sources of drinking water in Araku valley region are open wells and spring water storages (kundis). The natural springs (Oota) which are only source for drinking water as well as utility purpose available in the interior villages. According to official records of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh in 12th five-year plan, the tribal population mostly drinks water without treatment under unhygienic conditions, the impact of the developmental activities on drinking water sources has not been explored, and hence there is a need to chlorinate the degree of microbial contamination in the water. Excluding drinking water, about 65% of water supply through Tap pipeline is one source which is really a good sign. It is found that in the village, the most common sources of water for drinking such as wells (34%) and springs (25%). Agricultural lands are irrigated by the ground water by using bore wells. As per the District Census Handbook, the ground water level is 85m BGL (below ground level).



**Photo: 4.2. Water collection by the village women**

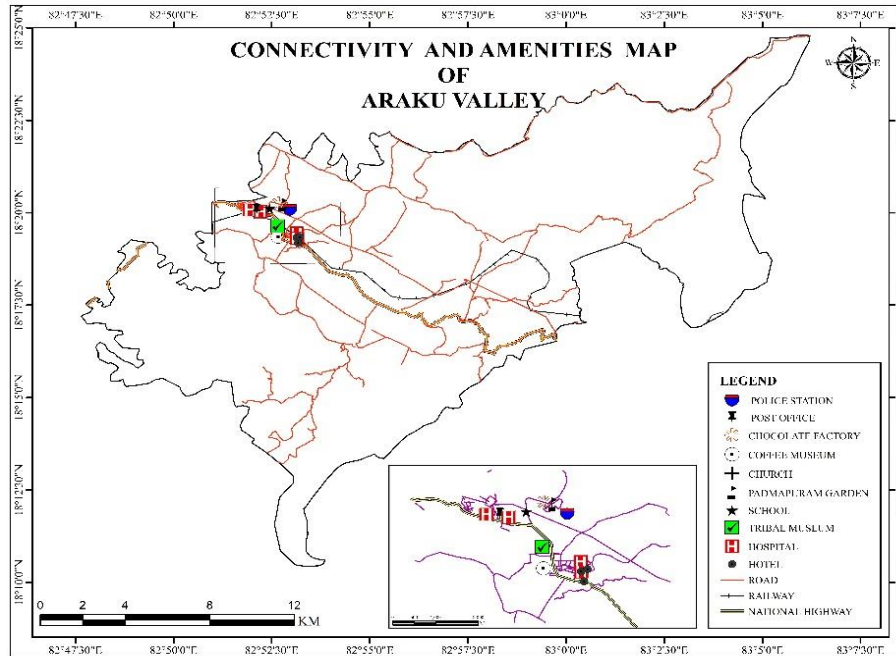
**4.6.4. TOILET FACILITY:** There is a serious problem in the village with a lack of latrine facilities. Most of the households (89%) depend on open defecation which is human practice of defecating outside rather than into a toilet. These people may choose fields, bushes, forests, ditches, roadsides, etc which must be decreased through the scheme of open defecation free (ODF).

**4.6.5. DRAINAGE FACILITY:** Notable water bodies, either seasonal or perennial, are not present. This is the serious problem of the village. It indicates the drainage facility as most of households (63%) have no such type of drainage connectivity for wastewater outlet. Moreover, about 37% of households cleaned that a regular garbage clearance also observed.

**4.7. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:** The people of Padmapuram village enjoy a number of specified assets. Television, computer, mobile and two-wheeler and auto-rickshaws (3-wheeler) vehicles are most significant among the assets. The tele communication facility is available at the village level. Apart from that, network connection of mobile phone is literally poor in the village. It shows a deprivation of access to the facilities. In the Padmapuram village, newspaper, television, radio, telephone, mobile is main source of information and communication. They mostly watch movies, serials sports, entertainment, and health programmes in the T.V. Internet facility is also available. Nearly 50% people are using cell

phones in the village. Monthly expenditure for mobile usage is Rs. 400/- only. Authorities of the Government had given information to the villagers. They also get some information from the educate person.

**Fig: 4.5 CONNECTIVITY AND AMENITIES MAP OF ARAKU VALLEY**



Source: Google Map Services

The available Bus Services are managed by the State Transport Corporation (APSRTC) from Padmapuram village to Araku Valley and also to Visakhapatnam district headquarters. The private transport services are also available on this road network. However, the village is undergoing a metamorphosis, with the roads being repaired and hotels being set up with the influx of tourists. As the percentage of unmetalled road is much greater the road condition is very much affected by waterlogged or muddy condition in rainy season.

Calculated by Google maps, driving distance from Padmapuram village to Araku railway station and Visakhapatnam railway junction is about 1.88km and 115kms. The four hours need to be reaching from the Araku to Visakhapatnam facilitated.

The nearest port Visakhapatnam is about 111 km away from the village. It is a natural port endowed with deep water basins formed by a high promontory into the sea, known as Dolphin's Nose Hill to the south and Ross Hill to the North of the entrance channel.

From the village, the nearest Visakhapatnam Airport is available at distance 80kms. This airport is the second busiest in Andhra Pradesh and runs domestic services through the airlines of Air India, Air Asia, Spice Jet and Indigo etc to the major Indian cities such as Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore, and Pune.





**Photo: 4.3: Our Group**

**4.8. TOURISM:** Tourism is the largest and fastest growing industry across the world. It is a source of revenue and employment. It also gives the opportunity for people to understand the culture, civilization, and religious aspects of a country. There are many countries whose main source of revenue of tourism. Here we will be discussed about Padmapuram village's tourism places.

There are not many tourist places in Padmapuram village. The main tourist place here is Padmapuram garden. It is a famous botanical garden having attractive horticultural species. It was built in 1942 by British officials in 26acre plot. It is initially used to grow vegetables for the soldiers involved in WorldWar2. Then it became a Horticulture Nursery cum training centre and finally it converted as Garden. After the war this plot becomes Horticulture Nursery cum Training centre where orchards, rare species of flowers and trees were grown. The gardens with flowers, horticulture crops, different tree species and Araku toy train are main attractive for the tourists. Another attraction is tree huts, which provides accommodation for the tourists and visitors stayed in Tree huts feels the sways when there is flow of heavy breeze. A beautiful Rose Garden here adds more joys the tourists.

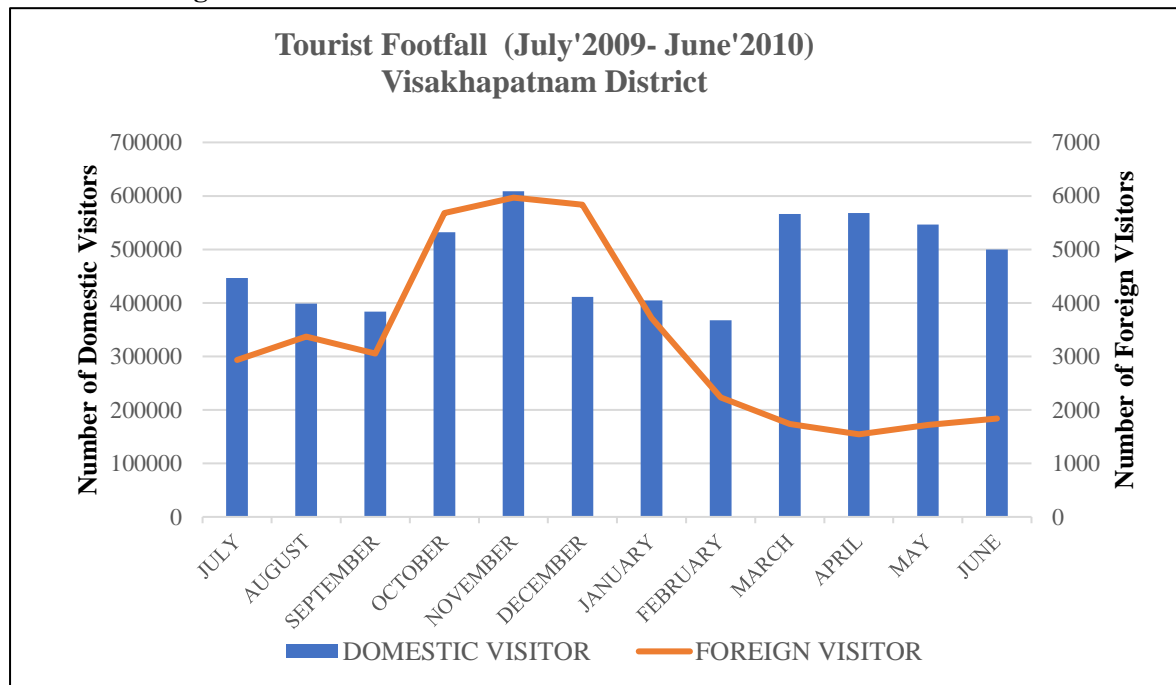
#### **4.8.1. TOURIST PROFILE OF ARAKU VALLEY IN VISKHAPATNAM DISTRICT:**

Araku is the famous hill station located in the Eastern Ghats part of Andhra Pradesh. Tourists can reach this valley by travelling 114 kilometers from Vishakhapatnam. Araku valley is located at an altitude of 911 meter above mean sea level. Being the hill station the Araku valley has very pleasant climate and tourists visit this place for leisure. Like other hill stations it has waterfalls, caves, museum, and valley views. The main tourists' attractions are Borra caves, Chappari cascade waterfalls, Tribal Museums, Katika waterfalls, Padmapuram Gardens, Ananthagiri Hills, Duduma Waterfalls, Araku Waterfalls, Tyda Nature camp etc.

Tourist footfall in Visakhapatnam as well as Agency areas has been increasing day by day. Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC) divisional manager TG Prasad Reddy said both Araku Valley and Borra Caves are receiving a footfall of 2,000 to 3,000 tourists on the weekend, while around 300 to 400 are visiting on the weekdays.

According to Tourism survey for Andhra Pradesh [Ministry of Tourism (Market Research Division Government of India)], 77% of the foreign tourists / visitors to the state of Andhra Pradesh visit Hyderabad. The next favourite is Visakhapatnam (10%).

**Fig: 4.6 TOURIST FOOTFALL IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT**



Source: Ministry of Tourism (Market Research Division Government of India)

**Table -4.2: Month Wise Domestic, Foreign & Total Visitor in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (July '09- June'10)**

MONTH	DOMESTIC VISITOR	FOREIGN VISITOR	TOTAL VISITOR
JULY	446732	2935	449667
AUGUST	398785	3370	402155
SEPTEMBER	383672	3055	386727
OCTOBER	532016	5679	537695
NOVEMBER	608481	5968	614449
DECEMBER	411055	5835	416890
JANUARY	404374	3718	408092
FEBRUARY	367438	2236	369674
MARCH	566345	1736	568081
APRIL	567861	1544	569405
MAY	546625	1719	548344
JUNE	499806	1838	501644
TOTAL	5733190	39633	5772823

Source: Ministry of Tourism (Market Research Division Government of India)

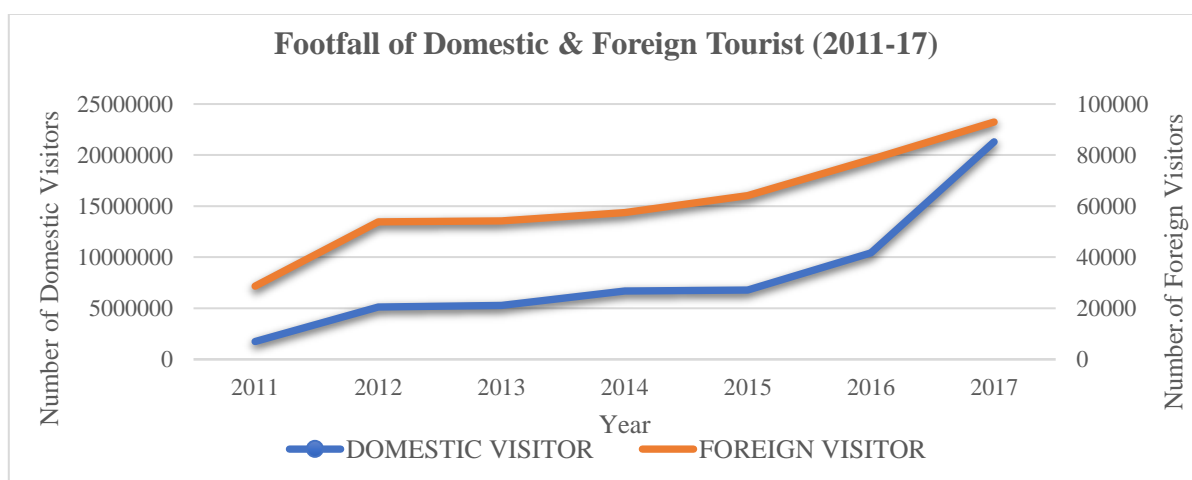
Analysing the above diagram, it can be seen that most of the Domestic and Foreign visitors are mainly visit Visakhapatnam during the months of October to December. From March to June the arrival rate of Domestic visitors is relatively flat, while foreign visitors are much low.

**Table -4.3: Footfall of Domestic & Foreign Tourist (2011-17)**

YEAR	DOMESTIC VISITOR	FOREIGN VISITOR	TOTAL VISITOR
2011	1745853	28677	1774530
2012	5139627	53859	5193486
2013	5273228	54272	5327500
2014	6700675	57476	6758151
2015	6782784	64178	6846962
2016	10416500	78266	10494766
2017	21299785	92958	21392743

Source: Joint Director Tourism Department

**Fig: 4.7 FOOTFALL OF DOMESTIC & FOREIGN TOURIST (2011-2017)**



Source: Joint Director Tourism Department

**Table- 4.4: List of Tourist Places in Araku Valley**

Sl.No.	Tourist Place	Distance from Araku	Nature of attraction
1	Borra Caves	36km	Largest limestone cave
2	Tribal Museum	0.2km	Exhibit tribal culture

3	Katiki Waterfalls	39km	Waterfalls
4	Coffee Museum	0.7km	Waterfalls
5	Padmapuram Garden	2.5km	Biodiversity garden
6	Chocolate Factory	2.3km	
7	Chaparai	13 km	Waterfalls
8	Anathagiri	26km	Waterfalls
9	Tyda Nature Camp	40km	Eco-tourism spot
10	Ranjileda Falls	6 km	Waterfalls
11	Anantagiri	30km	Hills
12	Duduma waterfalls	70km	Waterfalls

Source: Google Map Service

**BORRA CAVES:**

It is one of the famous and deepest caves in South India. It is a speleothems type of caves. It is formed by the deposition of minerals in water. The caves formed due to water travelled through rocks, dissolves minerals, and then seeps into caves and redeposits those substances. It is locally called as Borra Guhalu. There are several legends regarding the Borra Caves, one is narrated by the nearby tribal villagers are that a cow grazing on the top of the hill dropped into the caves through a hole which is at the depth of 60 meter. The cowherd searching for the cow came across the caves. He found stone inside the cave that resembled like Lingam, which he interpreted as Lord Shiva who protected the Cow. By believing this, the villagers constructed a small temple for Lord Shiva outside the temple. People flock into the temple for worship and the cave to get a glimpse of the Lingam. Another expressive legend is that the Shiva Lingam is found inside the cave is covered by the cow and udder of the cow is the source of Gosthani river flows through Vizianagram and Vishakhapatnam districts.<sup>1</sup>The main entrance of the Borra caves at an altitude of 705 MSL, while the interior goes down to 625 meters MSL. The total length of Borra caves is about 200 meters, but the distance you trek into the cave is about 350 meters. The size of the cave at the entrance measures up to 100 meters horizontally and 75 meter vertically.

**WATERFALLS IN ARAKU VALLEY:** A waterfall is a place where water flows over a vertical drop or series of steep drops in the course of a stream or river. It is normally seen in hill stations. In Araku valley there are four waterfalls available. The water flow intensively during the monsoon and it is the attractive tourism places in Araku valley. During and after the monsoon, the water flow continuously in the waterfalls and best season to visit these waterfalls are post monsoon.

**THE CHAPPARI WATERFALL** is located 15 kilometer from Araku on the way to Paderu. Road transportation is available from Araku. It is a cascading waterfall. It is a famous picnic spot for tourists and the thick forest around the waterfalls are more attractive to the tourists.

**ANANTHAGIRI WATERFALL** is located at a distance of three kilometer from Ananthagiri village. It is also known as “Tadimada waterfalls”. The total height of this waterfall is nearly 100 feet and tourists visits this falls during monsoon. The roads are not good to reach this place by vehicles. It advised to reach this place by trekking to a distance of 2 kilometer.

**RANAJILLEDA WATERFALLS:**This waterfall located six kilometer from Bus stand. Since this waterfall is located near the Ranajilleda it is called as “Ranajilleda waterfalls. It is a 60 feet height waterfall and requires 15 minutes trek to reach this beautiful waterfall.

**KATIKA WATERFALLS:** This waterfall is located 7 kilometer from Borra Caves. Since it is located near to village called Katika it is called as “Katika waterfalls”. The height of this fall is nearly 100 feet and it is formed by Gosthani River. Tourists enjoys by taking bath in the pond located at the bottom of the waterfall. This place can be reached by 30 minutes trekking and cooking also permitted near the waterfalls. Jeeps are available to reach this waterfall from Katika. Chicken in bamboo trunk and honey are available in this place.

**DUDUMA WATERFALL:** It is located at 70 kilometer from Araku. It forms the part boundary between Andhra Pradesh and Odisha state and it is also known as Matsya Tirtha the height of the water fall is 574 feet and it one of the most popular waterfalls in Odisha. Its water supports a large to Machkund Hydro Electric Power Project. The “Bondas” the tribal people group lives around this falls area. The falls has two parts, one is flowing towards Andhra Pradesh side and other one is towards Odisha state. The surrounding forests and scenic beauty looks very attractive and tourists visits this place regularly.

**PADMAPURAM GARDENS:** It is a famous botanical garden having attractive horticultural species. It was built in 1942 by British officials in 26 acre plot. It is initially used to grow vegetables for the soldiers involved in World War II. Then it became a Horticulture Nursery cum training center and finally it converted as Garden. After the war this plot becomes Horticulture Nursery cum Training center where orchards, rare species of flowers and trees were grown. The gardens with flowers, horticulture crops, different tree species and Araku Toy train are main attractive for the tourists. Another attraction is Tree huts, which provides accommodation for the tourists and visitors stayed in Tree huts feels the sways when there is flow of heavy breeze. A beautiful Rose garden here adds more joys the tourists.

**TRIBAL MUSEUM:**The Tribal Museum at Araku started in 1996 and it is aimed at preserving and displaying the original culture of Tribes in Northern region of Andhra Pradesh. The museum showcases orthodox lifestyle along with the social, economic and cultural norms and customs of the tribes. Traditional handicrafts, Fine arts of ancient tribes, ornaments and textiles of the tribes also exhibited in the Museum. This Museum houses some of the rich artefacts of Tribal in Eastern Ghats of Araku valley. There is also a Tribal arts and Craft center to promote the tribal art. It has workshop for arcticians and a sales counter to sell the products. The mud walls within museum have been filled with tribal arts exhibiting their culture is another attraction in the museum. It also showcases the local dances of tribal like Mayur and Dhimsa with beautifully colored dress. The museum has ten double bed rooms to accommodate tourists, public convenience and cafeteria. It is also home to a fortune teller with a parrot that



interestingly speaks local languages and visitors believe the predictions of parrot. A coffee shop inside the museum offers good coffee and eatables to the visitors.

**TYDA NATURE CAMP:** Tyda is a small tribal village nestling in the wooded hills of Eastern Ghats of Araku region. It is located at a distance of 40 kilometers from Araku. The APTDC (Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation) and department of Forest jointly established an Ecotourism Resort for the tourists. This nature camp offers a wide variety of activities like trekking, bird watching and target shooting with bow and arrows. Accommodation facilities are available for the visitors.

**4.8.2: SIGNIFICANCE OF TOURISM:** Tourism is an even vital source of income for many regions and countries. Its importance in the Manila Declaration on world tourism of 1980 as an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effect on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of national societies and on their international relations.

Tourism brings in large amounts of income into a local economy in the form of payment for goods and services needed by tourists. As Padmapuram village is situated in a hilly valley, cultivation, industries are not good here. So, to say that tourism makes an important contribution to the economy here.

Photo:4.4 Coffea Museum

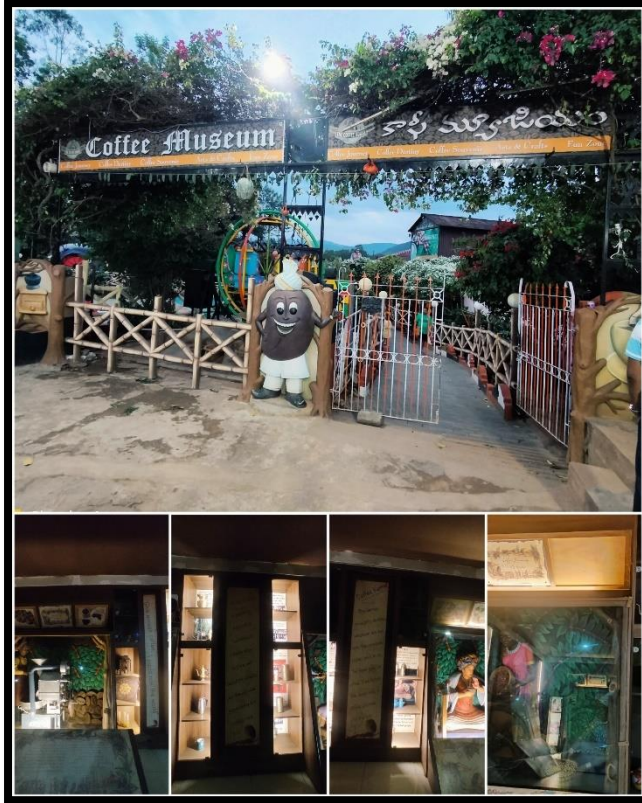


Photo:4.5 Tribal Museum

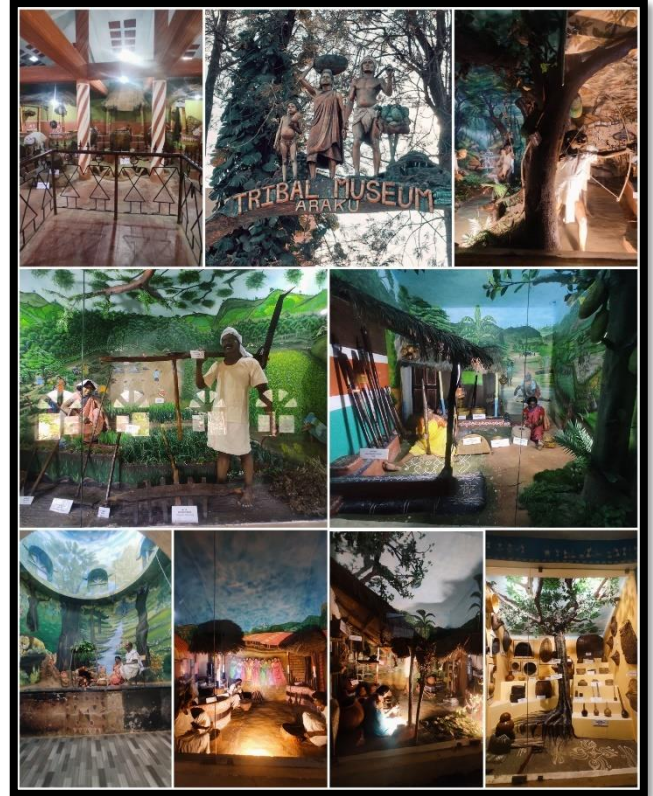


Photo:4.6 Borra Caves



Photo:4.7 Thotlakonda





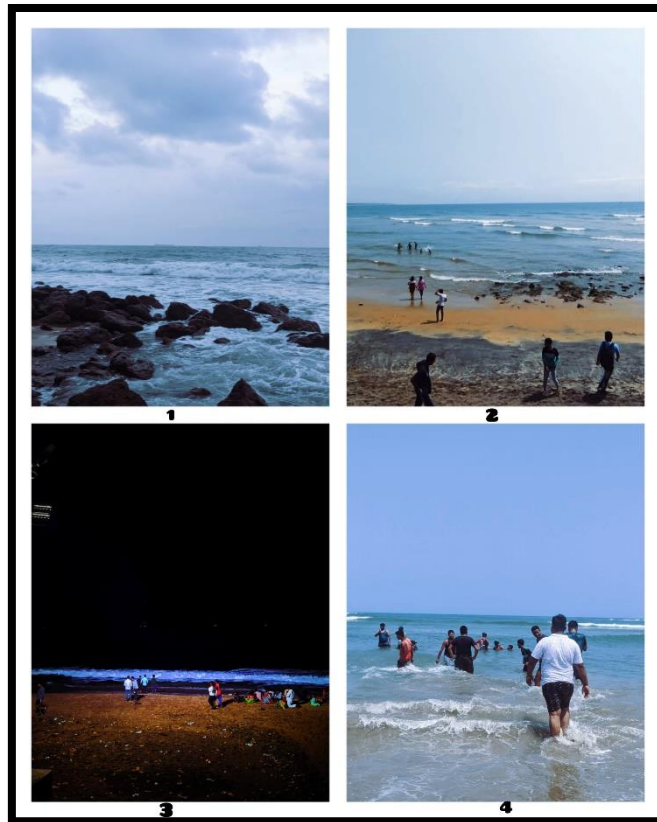
Photo:4.8 Major tourist attractions



Photo:4.9 Coffea Garden



Photo:4.10 Sea Beaches





**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

**Photo: 4.11 1.Duduma Waterfall ,2. Tyda Nature Camp, 3. Ananthagiri Waterfall, 4. Anatagiri Hills,5. Chappari Waterfall, 6. Katika Waterfalls ,7. Ranajilleda Waterfalls, 8. Chocolate Factory, 9. Padmapuram Garden.**





Photo: 4.14 Primary School Internal Road of Padmapuram



Photo: 4.16 Higher Income Group



Photo:4.17 Lower Income Group



Photo:4.18 A Tribal Woman going to market place

Photo: 4.19 A Tribal Women near home

Photo: 4.20 Water collection by Womenfolk





**Photo:4.21 Our Responce**



**Photo: 4.22 Water sources**



**Photo: 4.23 Framers going for their daily work**





## **CHAPTER -5: SUMMERY AND CONCLUSION**

### **5.1. PROBLEMS OF THE RESPONDENCE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE:**

Padmapuram village remains underdeveloped even after seventy-five years of independence. Most of the residents belong from poor tribal communities and they struggle to meet the daily needs. Being a tribal dominated area, the economy is still rudimentary. Along with that the village suffers from poor infrastructure. The field survey reveals that there are issues of poor road condition; no source of safe drinking water; no higher education institutes; water logging due to pathetic sewage network and most shockingly the village does not have any health centre in its surroundings. All these make the inhabitants vulnerable during any medical emergency. The nearest health centre is around 3 kilometers away at Araku town.

The village has potential for growth of tourism, but proper government planning and initiative is required to realize that potential. Padmapuram garden is a place of tourist attraction. There is scope for developing ethnic tourism and rural tourism etc. and villagers will have some alternate source of income. Intra-village transport needs to be developed in the study area modern livelihood facilities needs to be introduced.

### **5.2. CONCLUSION:**

The socio-economic situation is crucial not only for promoting economic growth but also to best reflect the quality of life of people living in the study area. The study has revealed how the inhabitants of this Padmapuram village still remain backward in terms of economic condition, how they have been deprived from proper health facilities and higher education opportunities etc. even in this twenty first century. There is requirement of immediate improvement in road and sewage conditions. To improve the livelihood of the villagers there should be more employment opportunities which could come by promotion of tourism in and around the region. But this development should not attempt to modernize the people. The attempt should be on modernization of the services which the tribal population of the village can enjoy and benefit from without disconnecting them from their roots. They must be able to proudly promote their tribal identity and culture while accessing all the boons of modern civilization.

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**APPENDIX-I**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AT PADMAPURAM VILLAGE 2023**

Name of the respondents:

Address:

Religion: Language known: Reading/ Writing/ Speaking

Caste: Tamil/ Telegu/ English/ Hindi/ Others

**Section 1: Household information**

1. What is the total number of people living in this household?
2. What is the age and gender of the head of the household?
3. What is the highest level of education completed by the head of the household?
4. What is the monthly income of the household?
5. What is the primary source of income for the household?
6. How many rooms are in this household?
7. How many people share a room?
8. Does this household have access to safe drinking water/running water?
9. Does this household have access to electricity?
10. Does this household have access to a toilet?
11. Does this household have any vehicle?
12. What was the composition of the household? (Kaccha/ Pukka)
13. are you migrated. (yes/ no)

**Section 2: Individual information**

14. What is your age?
15. What is your gender?
16. What is your relationship to the head of the household?

17. What is your highest level of education completed?
18. Are you currently employed? (Yes/No)
19. If employed, what is your occupation?
20. Do you have any Smart Phone? (Yes/No)
21. Do you have any personal vehicle? (Yes/No)
22. How many hours do you work per week?
23. What is your monthly income?
24. Have you ever received any formal training or education in your current occupation?
25. Have you ever been unemployed for more than six months in the past year?

**Section 3: Health information**

26. Have you or any member of your household visited a doctor in the past year?
27. If yes, what was the reason for the visit?
28. Does anyone in this household have a chronic illness?
29. Does anyone in this household have a disability?
25. Does anyone in this household have access to health insurance?
30. which types of medicines are used? (tribal/ allopathy/ homeopathy)

**Section 4: Education information**

31. Are there any school-going children in this household?
32. What is the highest level of education completed by the school-going children?
33. What are the primary reasons for children missing school?
34. Are there any school-going children who are not attending school?
35. What is the primary reason for not attending school?
36. What types of amenities do you enjoy by the government
37. what are the common problem face by you?

**APPENDIX-II**

**MASTER TABLE:**

S L N O	NAME OF THE RESPONDENT	RELI GION	CASTE			SUB CAST E	MOTHER TONGUE			LANGUAGE KNOWN		
			S C	S T	O T H E R S		TELE GU	ODI A	OTHERS	READIN G	WRITING	SPEAKING
1	SUPPA BIJAY GAMMA	HIND U	✓			MALA	✓			TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU, HINDI
2	HARITA VATNAIK	HIND U		✓			✓			TELEGU , ODISIA		TELEGU, ODIA
3	MADAL RAGNAN	HIND U		✓			✓					TELEGU
4	SURJA RAO	HIND U		✓		VALM IKI	✓					TELEGU
5	ANISHA PANDEY	CHRI STIA N		✓		VALM IKI	✓			TELEGU , ENGLIS H	TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU,EN GLISH,HIND I
6	RAMBABU SENNAI	CHRI STIA N		✓		WALL MAKE		✓				TELEGU, ODIA
7	SHARMAND BHABANI	CHRI STIA N		✓		WALL MAKE	✓					TELEGU
8	K RAMESH	HIND U		✓		VALM IKI		✓				TELEGU, ODIA
9	M GANESH	HIND U		✓		VALM IKI	✓				TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU
10	S YAV	CHRI STIA N		✓		WALL MAKE		✓		TELEGU , ODISIA		TELEGU, ODIA
11	ARJUN PRADHANI	HIND U		✓			✓					TELEGU
12	ANITHA KILLO	HIND U		✓			✓					TELEGU
13	MONI KAMDI	HIND U		✓			✓			TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU
14	MAIHAR DASU KORRA	HIND U		✓			✓			TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU
15	LAXMAN RAO KILLO	HIND U		✓			✓			TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU
16	G SWAMI	HIND U		✓		KHON DADA RA	✓			TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI
17	TULABATI	CHRI STIA N		✓			✓			TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI
18	KILLU ADU	HIND U		✓		KHON DADA RA		✓		ODIA	ODIA	ODIA
19	SANTOSH KUMAR	CHRI STIA N		✓			✓			TELEGU , ENGLIS H	TELEGU	HINDI, ENGLISH, TELEGU

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

20	KUMARI	CHRISTIAN		✓			✓			TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH
21	SEMAREDDY VINODH KUMAR	HINDU		✓		VALMIKI	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA,	TELEGU, ODIA
22	PUJARI JAGUL	HINDU		✓		KHONDADARA			✓			TELEGU, ODIA
23	PANGI LAXMA	HINDU		✓		SANDU			✓			TELEGU, ODIA
24	AJAY BIP	CHRISTIAN		✓		KHONDADARA	✓			TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH
25	PANGI SITARAM	CHRISTIAN		✓		BAGDA	✓					TELEGU, ODIA
26	JASMINE RAO	CHRISTIAN		✓			✓			TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI	TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI
27	KORRA PRAKASH	HINDU		✓		VALMIKI	✓			TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH
28	JAHNVI WANTALCA	HINDU		✓		BHEAGATHA	✓			TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH
29	K PUSHPA LATA	CHRISTIAN		✓		VALMIKI			✓	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH
30	SANTASH K	HINDU		✓			✓			TELEGU, HINDI, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, HINDI, ODIA
31	BICHITI BABU	HINDU		✓		KHONDADARA			✓	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
32	BATNAI KHABERA	CHRISTIAN		✓			✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
33	AMRITA PANDAY	CHRISTIAN		✓			✓			TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU, HINDI
34	DALAPATHI B	HINDU		✓		KHONDADARA			✓	TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI, ODIA	TELEGU, ENGLISH, ODIA	TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI, ODIA
35	RUMU GARJANI	HINDU		✓		KHONDADARA	✓			TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI	TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI	TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI
36	GOPI S. S	HINDU		✓		KHONDADARA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA



**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

37	G LAKSHMI	HINDU	✓			KHONDADARA	✓			TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU
38	ASPEN MAHESH	HINDU	✓			KHONDADARA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
39	DINA RANI	CHRISTIAN	✓			VALMIKI	✓			TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU
40	SUBBARU	HINDU	✓				✓					TELEGU
41	K. RAJU	HINDU	✓			DHIMSA	✓					TELEGU, ODIA
42	SUDHIR	HINDU	✓			NOKADARA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU	TELEGU, ODIA
43	H SHIVAPRASAD	HINDU	✓			DHIMSA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
44	D SAMRAJ	HINDU	✓			VASDA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
45	KUMARI	HINDU	✓			KHONDADARA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
46	PANGE ABHI	HINDU	✓			VALMIKI	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
47	K PRAVEEN KUMAR	HINDU	✓				✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
48	KORRAJAY	HINDU	✓			NOKADORA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
49	NOKRAJU	HINDU	✓				✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
50	DAS PRADHANI	HINDU	✓			SEJUL	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
51	PANGE SHIVA	HINDU	✓			VALMIKI	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
52	JOGLU PUJARI	HINDU	✓			KHONDADARA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
53	CHITTI BABU	HINDU	✓			KHONDADARA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
54	HARI PATEL	HINDU	✓			KHONDADARA	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
55	PRADHANU DASU	HINDU	✓						✓	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH
56	PANDOI PATIK	CHRISTIAN	✓			VALMIKI	✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
57	A SUMITRA	HINDU	✓						✓	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
58	RASHMIKA SENNAI	CHRISTIAN	✓				✓			TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA
59	JOGLO SENNAI	CHRISTIAN	✓						✓	TELEGU, ODIA	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH
60	ARADULLA MONDAL	MUSLIM		✓						BENGLI	BENGLI	BENGLI, TELEGU, ODIA

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

61	KHARBAI SANYASAMA	HINDU	✓		KHONDADARA	✓						TELEGU, ODIA
62	S BIMANNA	CHRISTIAN	✓			✓						TELEGU
63	P PRASANA KUMAR	HINDU	✓			✓						TELEGU, ODIA, ENGLISH, HINDI
64	JAMDALA SUBHA RAO	HINDU	✓			✓						TELEGU
65	RAJA RAO	CHRISTIAN	✓			✓				TELEGU	TELEGU	TELEGU
66	RAJU P	HINDU	✓			✓			TELEGU, ODIA, HINDI	TELEGU, ODIA, HINDI		TELEGU, ODIA, HINDI
67	G REGINA	CHRISTIAN	✓			✓			TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH		TELEGU, ENGLISH
68	PRASAD	HINDU	✓			✓			TELEGU, ODIA, HINDI	TELEGU, ODIA, HINDI		TELEGU, ODIA, HINDI
69	S SANYASHI	CHRISTIAN	✓			✓			TELEGU, ODIA, HINDI	TELEGU, ODIA, HINDI		TELEGU, ODIA, HINDI
70	BHABNA S S	HINDU	✓			✓			TELEGU	TELEGU		TELEGU
71	PARI DAVID	CHRISTIAN	✓		KONDADORA	✓			TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH		TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI
72	PARI CHINNI	HINDU	✓		KONDADORA	✓			TELEGU, ENGLISH	TELEGU, ENGLISH		TELEGU, ENGLISH, HINDI, ODIA
73	BURDI MANIK	HINDU	✓		BHAGHATA	✓						TELEGU, HINDI
74	GUNDU RAJU	CHRISTIAN	✓			✓						TELEGU
75	SIMHA RADDI	HINDU	✓			✓						TELEGU, ODIA
76	K GOPAL	HINDU	✓			✓						TELEGU, HINDI, ODIA
77	PANGISHA	HINDU	✓			✓						TELEGU
78	MUCHIA CHANDRA DAS	HINDU	✓		VALMIKI	✓			TELEGU, ENG, ODIA, HINDI	TELEGU, ENG, ODIA, HINDI		TELEGU, ENG, HINDI, ODIA
79	PRADHANI FULLA	HINDU	✓		BHAGHATA	✓						TELEGU, ODIA
80	WANTAL RATNALOM	HINDU	✓			✓			TELEGU			TELEGU
81	SHASI	HINDU	✓			✓						TELEGU, ODIA
82	PRADHAYANI ANJALI	HINDU	✓		BHAGHATA	✓			TELEGU, ENG, HINDI, ODIA	TELEGU, ENG		TELEGU, ENG, HINDI

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

83	KORRCA LUXMI	HINDU	✓		BHAGHATA	✓						TELEGU,ODIA
84	AJOY CHARAN	CHRISTIAN	✓			✓			TELEFU,ENG	TELEFU,ENG		ENG,TELEGU,ODIA,HINDI
85	KONDA RABY	HINDU	✓		PADMASATHI		✓		TELEGU,ODIA	TELEGU,ODIA		TELEGU,ODIA
86	RANJIT KUMAR KILLO	HINDU	✓		MALIS		✓		TELEGU,ODIA	TELEFU,ENG,HINDI		TELEGU,ENG,HINDI
87	PANGA KUMAR	HINDU	✓				✓		TELEGU,ODIA	TELEGU,ODIA		TELEGU,ODIA
88	PAHARI RAILA	HINDU	✓		KHONDADORA		✓					ODIA
89	JATIN PARAL	CHRISTIAN		✓			✓		TELEFU,ENG,HINDI	TELEFU,ENG,HINDI		TELEGU,ENG,HINDI,ODIA
90	UMA DEVI	HINDU	✓		VALMIKI		✓		TELEFU,ENG,ODIA,HINDI	TELEFU,ENG,HINDI		TELEGU,ENG,HINDI,ODIA
91	KORRA PRAKASH	HINDU	✓		VALMIKI		✓		TELEFU,ENG	TELEFU,ENG		ENG,TELEGU,ODIA,HINDI
92	KUDARAM BABU	HINDU	✓		VALMIKI		✓		TELEFU,ENG	ENG,TELEGU		ENG,TELEGU

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD		MONTHLY INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD	PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME	TOTAL NUMBER OF ROOMS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER ROOM	ACCESS TO WATER		ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	ACCESS TO TOILET			POSSESSION OF VEHICLE	CONDITION OF THE HOUSE			MIGRATED						
	AGE	GENDER					SAFEDRI NKINGWATER	RUNNINGWATER		YES	NO	YES		NO	NO	IF YES, THEN WHAT TYPES		KACHHA	PUKKA	SEMI-PUKKA	NO	IF YES, FROM WHERE	
		MALE																					FEMALE
37		a	10TH	5000	AYA	1	3		a	a		a		a		a							
49	2	a	10TH	1000	LABOUR	4	2	a		a		a					MALAGA						

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

																				RA M
9	50	a		10TH	15000	FARMER	2	4		a	a		a	a				a	a	
5	30	a		9TH	8000	PAINTING	3	2		a	a			a				a	a	
5	65	a		NO	15000	FARMER	5	1		a	a		a					a	a	
2	35	a		GRADUATED	15000	DRIVER	5	1		a	a		a					a	a	
4	35	a		GRADUATED	10000	SHOP	3	2		a	a		a						a	
3	30	a		NO	5000	LABOUR	2	2		a			a	a				a		a
3	30	a		GRADUATED	10000	LABOUR	3	2		a	a		a						a	a
7	56	a		NO	15000	SHOP	4	2	a	a	a		a					a	a	
5	40	a		10TH	15000	LABOUR	3	2		a			a	a					a	a
3	35	a		10TH	25000	BUSINESS	3	1		a	a		a					a	a	
3	30	a		8TH	10000	DRIVER	2	2		a	a		a	a					a	a
3	55		a	NO	40000	DAILY WORKER	3	1		a	a		a						a	a
4	31	a		10TH	15000	DRIVER	3	2		a	a		a						a	a
1	35	a		9TH	10000	DRIVER	2	1		a	a		a						a	a
4	42		a	M.A.B.E.D	10000	TEA SHOP	4	1		a	a		a					a	a	
4	40	a		NO	50000	FARMER	2	2		a			a	a					a	a
6	50	a		GRADUATED	15000	DATA OPERATOR, TAXI, SH	5	2		a	a		a						a	a



**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

5	28	a		10TH	8000	FARMER	5	1	a		a			a	a			a	a				
5	38	a		10TH	15000	LABOURER	2	3		a	a			a				BIKE(1)		a	a		
7	50	a		NO	5000	LABOURER	2	3		a	a			a	a					a	a		
2	36	a		NO	3000	COW GRAZING	1	2		a	a			a	a			BIKE(1)	a			a	
3	35	a		10TH	10000	TAXI DRIVER	2	1		a	a			a						a		a	
5	26	a		GRADUATE	10000	FARMER	2	3		a	a			a				BIKE(1)				a	a
7	48	a		INTERMEDIATE	10000	FARMER	3	3		a	a			a								a	a
3	35	a		8TH	10000	RETAIL SHOP	3	1	a					a				BIKE(1)	a				a
6	45	a		SIGNONLY	15000	DRIVER	3	2	a		a			a						a			a
3	35	a		12TH	15000	COOK	3	3		a	a			a								a	a
3	45	a		8TH	15000	DRIVER	3	1		a	a			a				BIKE(1)		a			a
4	40	a		12TH	30000	GOVT. EMPLOYEE	3	2		a	a			a				BIKE(1)		a			a
6	45	a		10TH	15000	DRIVER	3	2	a		a			a								a	a
3	40	a		10TH	15000	DRIVER	3	2	a		a			a								a	a
5	45	a		10TH	20000	DRIVER	4	2	a		a			a				TRUCK		a			a
4	35	a		10TH	15000	DRIVER	3	2		a	a			a				BIKE(1)		a			a
4	40	a		12TH	30000	PROMOTER	4	2	a		a			a				BIKE(1)		a			a
6	50	a		PRIMARY	10000	DRIVER	4	2	a		a			a				TRUCK				a	a
3	62	a		NO	5000	FARMER	3	2		a	a			a								a	a
4	50		a	NO	9000	SHOP	2	2		a	a			a				BIKE(1)				a	a



**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

4	45	a		PRI MA RY	10 00 0	SCHOOL SERVIC E	2	1	a		a								a	a		
5	40	a		NO	90 00	SHOP	4	1	a		a					SCO OT Y				a	a	
2	36	a		5TH	25 00 0	HAWKE R	1	2		a	a					BIK E		a			MU RSI DA BA D	
3	55	a		NO	10 00 0	LABOU R	2	2		a	a				a					a	a	
5	40	a		NO	90 00	PORTER	2	3		a	a								a		a	
2	45		a	NO	10 00 0	LABOU R	2	1		a	a								ü		a	
4	40	a		NO	50 00	LABOU R	1	4		a	a								ü		a	
4	50	a		12TH	40 00	LABOU R	2	2		a	a					CA R			a		a	
5	35	a		10TH	20 00 0	CARPEN TER	3	2		a	a								a		a	
5	35	a		NO	25 00 0	SECURI TY GUARD	4	2		a	a					BIK E			a		a	
4	30	a		10TH	20 00 0	CARPEN TER	3	2		a	a								a		a	
4	65	a		8TH	50 00 0	FARME R	6	1		a	a					BIK E (2), CY CLE (1)			a		a	
5	35	a		10TH	15 00 0	DRIVER	3	2		a	a					BIK E(1)				a	a	
4	47	a		10TH	30 00	FARME R	3	2		a	a					CY CLE (1)		a			a	
4	29	a		GR AD UA TE D	15 00 0	PAINTIN G	4	1		a	a					BIK E (1)				a	a	
5	47	a		NO	28 00 0	LABOU R	1	5		a	a					BIK E (1)				a	a	
4	61	a		NO	10 00 0	KULI	2	2		a	a								a	a	a	
4	45		a	NO	15 00 0	LABOU R	1	4		a											a	a
8	35	a		9 TH PA SS	20 00 0	TAXI DRIVER	2	4		a	a					TA XI (1)					a	

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

4	38	a		8TH PASS	5000	RAILWAY DEPT	4	1		a	a							BIKE (1, CYCLE)		a	a	
8	54	a		BS, B. ED	13000	TEACHING	6	2	a	a	a							CAR (1), BIKE(1)		a		MALASINGARAM
5	40	a		NO	10000	FARMER	1	5		a	a								a			a
5	47	a		NO	5000	LABOUR	2	3		a	a							BIKE(1)		a		a
5	40		a	NO	9000	LABOUR	1	5		a	a								a			a
5	48	a		NO	5000	FAEMER	3	2		a	a									a		a
3	32	a		NO	5000	FARMER	1	3		a	a								a			PAPPUBALES A
4	40	a		12TH PASS	20000	FARMER	3	2		a	a							BIKE(1)		a		a
2	45		a	GRADUATED	15000	UNDER GOV. EMPLOY	2	1		a	a									a		ODISHA
5	29	a		GRADUATED	20000	PRIVATE JOB	3	2		a	a							BIKE(1)		a		ODISHA
5	32	a		GRADUATED	25000	PAINTING	3	2		a	a							BIKE(1)		a		a
1	60		a	NO	10000	LABOUR	1	1		a									a			a
6	46	a		GRADUATED	44000	COORDINATOR	3	2	a	a	a							BIKE(1)			a	ODISHA
6	48	a		DEGREE	69000	REVENUE INSPECTOR	5	2	a	a	a							BIKE(1)		a		a
3	42	a		POSTGRADUATE	42000	TEACHING	3	1	a	a	a							CYCLE (1)		a		a

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

5	4	a	GRADUATED	4000	TEACHING	3	1	a	a	a	a	SCOTY(1)	a	a
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NAME OF THE PERSON	AGE	GENDER		RELATIONSHIP WITH HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD	HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL COMPLETED	CURRENTLY EMPLOYED	OCCUPATION	SMART PHONE		PERSONAL VEHICLE		WORKING HOURS PER WEEK	MONTHLY INCOME	FORMAL TRAINING		DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT MORE THAN SIX MONTH	
		MALE	FEMALE					YES	NO	NO	IF YES, WHAT			YES	NO	YES	NO
SUPPA BIJAY GAMA	37		a	SELF	10TH	YES	AYA	a		a		5000		a			a
HARITA VATNAIK	26		a	WIFE	10TH	NO		a		BIKE (1)	40HRS	10000		a			a
MADAL RAGNAN	20	a		SON	10TH	YES	PAINTER	a		a	40HRS	15000		a			a
SURJA RAO	30	a		SELF	9TH	YES	PAINTER		a	BIKE(1)	56HRS	8000		a			a
ANISHA PANDEY	9		a	GRAND-DAUGHTER	3RD	NO			a	a					a		
RAMBABU SENNAI	35	a		SELF	GRADUATION	YES	DRIVER	a		AUTO(1)	60HRS	15000		a			a
SHARMAND BHABANI	29		a	WIFE	NO	NO		a		BIKE(1)	56HRS	10000		a			a
K RAMESH	30	a		SELF	NO	YES	LABOUR		a	a	56HRS	5000		a			a
M GANESH	30	a		SELF	GRADUATION	YES	LABOUR	a		CYCLE(1)	56HRS	10000		a			a
S YAV	56	a		SELF	NO	YES	SHOP		a	BIKE(1)	84HRS	15000		a			a
ARJUN PRADHANI	40	a		SELF	10TH	YES	LABOUR	a		a	56HRS	15000		a			a
ANITHA KILLO	31		a	WIFE	6TH	NO		a		BIKE(1)				a			a
MONI KAMDI	27		a	WIFE	NO	NO			a	a				a			a
MAIHAR DASU KORRA	36	a		SON	12TH	YES	LABOUR		a	CYCLE(1)	50HRS	20000		a			a
LAXMAN RAO KILLO	31	a		SELF	10TH	YES	DRIVER	a		CYCLE(1)	50HRS	15000		a			a
G SWAMI	35	a		SELF	9TH	YES	DRIVER	a		FOUR WHEELER	56HRS	10000		a			a

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

TULABATI	42	a	SELF	MA.B. ED	YES	TEA SHOP	a			BIKE(1)	80HRS	10000	a	a
KIILU ADU	40	a	SELF	NO	YES	FARMER	a	a			56HRS	5000	a	a
SANTOSH KUMAR	50	a	SELF	GRADUATION	YES		a			BIKE(1)	56HRS	15000	a	a
KUMARI	35	a	SELF	NURSING	YES	NURSE	a	a			40HRS	5000	a	a
SEMAREDDY VINODH KUNMAR	18	a	SON	BA	NO		a	a					a	a
PUJARI JAGUL	27	a	WIFE	NO	NO		a	a					a	a
PANGI LAXMA	24	a	WIFE	NO	NO		a	a					a	a
AJAY BIP	21	a	BROTHER	UNDE R GRADUATE	NO		a	a					a	a
PANGI SITARAM	50	a	WIFE	NO	NO			a	a				a	a
JASMINE RAO	27	a	WIFE	B.TECH	NO		a	a					a	a
KORRA PRAKASH	42	a	BROTHER IN LAW	PG	YES	TEACHER	a	a			60HRS	42000	a	a
JAHNVI WANTALCA	22	a	DAUGHTER	UG ( HOME OPAT HY)	NO		a	a					a	a
K PUSHPA LATA	29	a	DAUGHTER	B.SC NURSING	YES	NURSE	a	a			36 HRS	40000	a	a
SANTOSH K	36	a	SELF	10TH	YES	DRIVER		a		SCOTY (1)	48HRS	12000	a	a
BICHITI BABU	60	a	SELF	7TH	YES	LABOUR		a		BIKE(1)	48HRS	12000	a	a
BATNAI KHABERA	35	a	SELF	8TH		DRIVER	a	a			60HRS	15000	a	a
AMRITA PANDAY	15	a	DAUGHTER	10TH	NO			a					a	a
DALAPATHI B	24	a	SON	GRADUATE		S.I	a			BIKE (1)	48HRS	45000	a	a
RUMU GARJANI	23	a	SON	GRADUATE		DRIVER	a			AUTO (1)	48HRS	45000	a	a
GOPI S.S	40	a	SELF	10TH	YES	FARMER	a			BIKE (1)	36HRS	10000	a	a
G LAKSHMI	28	a	SELF	10TH	YES	BUSINESS				SCOTY (1)	36HRS	15000	a	a
ASPEN MAHESH	20	a	WIFE	8TH	NO		a	a					a	a
DINA RANI	33	a	WIFE	10TH	NO		a	a					a	a

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

SUBBARU	50	a		SELF	NO	YES	LABOUR		a	a		48HRS	5000		a		a
K. RAJU	36	a		SELF	NO	YES	COWGRAZING		a	a		48HRS	3000		a		a
SUDHIR	35	a		SELF	10TH	YES	TAXI DRIVER	a		a		54 HRS	10000	a			a
H SHIVAPRASAD	26	a		SELF	GRADUATED	YES	FARMER	a			BIKE(1)	48HRS	10000	a		a	
D SAMRAJ	40	a		SELF	INTERMEDIATE	YES	FARMER		a	a		48HRS	10000		a		
KUMARI	35	a		SELF	8TH	YES	RETAIL SHOP	a		a		56HRS	10000		a		a
PANGE ABHI	8	a		SON	9TH	NO			ü	a					a		a
K PRAVEEN KUMAR	35	a		SELF	12TH	YES	COOK		ü		CYCLE	25HRS	15000		a		a
KORRAJAY	14	a		SON	10TH	NO		a			BIKE	56HRS			a		a
NOKRAJU	40	a		SELF	12TH	YES	GOVT. JOB	a			BIKE	36HRS	30000		a		a
DAS PRADHANI	45	a		SELF	10TH	YES	DRIVER	a		a		60HRS	15000		a		a
PANGE SHIVA	40	a		SELF	10TH	YES	DRIVER		a	a		50HRS	15000		a		a
JOGLU PUJARI	45	a		SELF	10TH	YES	DRIVER	a			TRUCK	56HRS	20000		a		a
CHITTI BABU	35	a		SELF	10TH	YES	DRIVER	a			BIKE	50HRS	15000		a		a
HARI PATEL	40	a		SELF	12TH	YES	PROMOTER	a			BIKE	56HRS	30000		a		a
PRADHANU DASU	50	a		SELF	PRIMARY	YES	DRIVER	a			TRUCK	56HRS	10000		a		a
PANDOI PATIK	62	a		SELF	NO	YES	FARMER		a	a		42HRS	5000		a		a
A SUMITRA	50		a	SELF	NO	YES	SHOP	a			BIKE	56HRS	9000		a		a
RASHMIKA SENNAI	45		a	SELF	PRIMARY	YES	SCHOOL SERVICE		a	a		42HRS	10000	a			a
JOGLO SENNAI	40	a		SELF	NO	YES	SHOP	a			SCOTY	56HRS	9000		a		a
ARADULLA MONDAL	36	a		SELF	5TH	YES	HAWKER	a			BIKE	56HRS	25000		a		a
KHARBAI SANYASAMA	40		a	WIFE	10TH	YES	LABOUR		a	a		56HRS	10000		a		a
S BIMANNA	40	a		SELF	NO	YES	PORTR		a	a		56HRS	9000		a		a
P PRASANA KUMAR	23	a		SON	ITI	NO			a	a		28HRS	10000		a		a
JAMDALA SUBHA RAO	28		a	WIFE	NO	NO			a	a		42HRS	5000		a		a
RAJA RAO	50	a		SELF	12TH	NO		a			CAR		4000		a		a

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

RAJU P	35	a		SELF	10TH	NO			a	a			20000		a		a
G REGINA	12		a	DAU GHTE R	7TH	NO		a		a			25000		a		a
PRASAD	30	a		SELF	10TH	NO			a	a			20000		a		a
S SANYASHI	65	a		SELF	8TH	NO		a			BIK E	56HRS	40000		a		a
BHABNA S S	24		a	WIFE	10TH	NO		a			AUT O,BI KE	56HRS	15000		a		a
PARI DAVID	17	a		SON	UG 1ST YEAR	NO	NO	a			CYC LE(1 )	NO	NO		a		a
PARI CHANNI	27		a	WIFE	12 TH PASS	NO	NO	a		a			15000		a		a
BURDI MANIK	30		a	WIFE	10TH PASS	YES	ANG ANW ADI	a			CYC LE(1 )	56	28000	a			a
GUNDU RAJU	61	a		SELF	NO	YES	KULI	a		a		42	10000		a		a
SIMHA RADDI	45		a	SELF	NO	YES	LAB OUR		a	a		56	15000		a		a
K GOPAL	35	a		SELF	8 TH PASS	YES	TAXI DRIV ER	a			TAX I(1)	48	20000		a		a
PANGISHA	17		a	DAU GHTE R	BSC NURS ING	YES	NUR SING	a		a		63	50000	a			a
MUCHIA CH DAS	54	a		SELF	BSC,B .ED	YES	TEA CHE R	a			CAR (1),B IKE( 1)	49	130000	a			a
PRADHANI FULLA	35		a	WIFE	NO	NO	NO	a		a		NO	NO		a		a
WANTAL RATNALOM	42		a	WIFE	NO	NO	LAB OUR	a			BIK E(1)	42	50000		a		a
SHASI	40		a	SELF	NO	YES	LAB OUR		a	a		56	90000		a		a
PRADHAYINI ANJALI	15		a	DAU GHTE R	10 TH PASS	NO	NO	a		a		NO	NO		a		a
KORRCA LUXMI	25		a	WIFE	NO	YES	LAB OUR		a	a		56	50000		a		a
AJOY CHARAN			a	SON	10 TH	NO	NO	a			CYC LE(1 )	NO	NO		a		a
KONDA RABI	25		a	GAU GHTE R	UG	NO	NO	a		a		NO	NO		a		a
RANJIT KUMAR KILLO	29	a		SELF	GRAD UATE D	YES	PRIV ATE JOB	a			BIK E(1)	42	20000		a		a
PANGA KUMAR	32	a		SELF	GRAD UATE D	YES	PAIN TER	a			BIK E(1)	56	25000		a		a
PAHARI RAILA	60		a	SELF	NO	NO	LAB OUR		a	a		35	10000		a		a
JATIN PARAL	17	a		NEPH EW	UG 2ND YEAR	NO	NO	a		a			NO		a		a



**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

UMA DEVI	16	a	DAUGHTER	UG 1ST YEAR	NO	NO	a	a	NO	NO	a	a	
KORRA PRAKASH	42	a	SELF	POST GRADUATE	YES	TEACHER	a	a	60	42000	a	a	
KUDARAM BABU	42	a	SELF	GRADUATE	NO	NO	a		SCOTY (1)	NO	NO	a	a

ANY MEMBER VISITED TO DOCTOR IN THE LAST YEAR		CHRONIC ILLNESS		ANY DISABILITY		HEALTH INSURANCE		TYPES OF MEDICINE		
NO	IF YES, REASON	NO	IF YES, WHAT	YES	NO	NO	IF YES, WHAT	TRIBAL	HOM EOPATHY	ALLOPATHY
	FEVER	✓			✓		ARAGYASREE			✓
	FEVER	✓			✓		ARAGYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	✓				✓
✓		✓			✓					✓
	FEVER	✓			✓	✓				✓
✓		✓			✓	✓				✓
	FEVER, PAIN		BLOOD PRESSURE		✓	✓				✓
		✓			✓	✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓	✓				✓
	DENTAL	✓			✓	✓				✓
	EYE	✓			✓	✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓	✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓	✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓	✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓	✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓	✓				✓
	CHEST SURGERY	✓			✓		ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	✓				✓
✓		✓			✓	✓				✓
✓		✓			✓	✓				✓
✓		✓			✓	✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓		ARAGYASREE			✓
	PREGNANCY	✓			✓		YSR CARD			✓
	PREGNANCY	✓			✓		YSR CARD			✓
	DIABETES	✓			✓		YSR CARD			✓
	UNKHOWN DISEASE	✓		✓		✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓								✓
	BP, DIABETES		DIABETES		✓	✓				✓

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE, ARAKU VALLEY**

	HAND FRACTURE	✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
	CHEST PAIN		HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE		✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓			COUGH		✓				✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓				✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
	HANDICAPPED	✓		✓		ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
	CHECK UP	✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓				✓
	FEVER	✓	SKIN		✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
	SKIN PROBLEM		SKIN		✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
	FEVER	✓			✓				✓
	COUGH		FEVER		✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
✓		✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
	DIARRHOEA	✓			✓	ARGAYASREE			✓
	FEVER	✓			✓	YSR CARD			✓
	FEVER	✓			✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓				✓
	HEADACHE	✓			✓				✓
	FEVER	✓			✓				✓



**APPENDIX-III**

**Table -1.1 : IMPORTANT INDICATORS OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE 2011**

Parameters	%
Total Population	2022
Total no. of Houses	472
Female Population	48.9% (988)
Total Literacy Rate	52.2% (4056)
Female Literacy Rate	17.5% (354)
Scheduled Tribes Population	94.5% (1911)
Scheduled Caste Population	1.1 % (22)
Working Population	46.80%
Child (0-6) Population	12.51% (253)
Girl child (0-6) population	55.3% (140)

**Table-1.2: DECADEAL TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE**

ANNUALS TEMPERATURE													
YE AR	JA N	FE B	MA R	AP R	MA Y	JU NE	JU LY	AU G	SE P	OC T	NO V	DE C	AVG. TEMPERA TURE
2011	17. 44	21. 01	26. 3	28. 14	29. 65	27.3 2	25.3 5	25. 01	24. 5	23. 56	21. 48	20. 18	24.17
2012	20. 83	24. 15	27. 68	29. 88	30. 55	28.6 2	25.0 5	24. 57	24. 39	22. 48	20. 05	18. 37	24.71
2013	19. 95	22. 54	27. 83	30. 01	31. 71	26.5 5	25.0 4	25. 04	24. 58	23. 28	20. 11	17. 51	24.52
2014	18. 95	21. 55	26. 83	31. 23	29. 59	28.5 6	25.5 9	24. 91	24. 57	22. 87	19. 77	17. 43	24.33
2015	18. 69	22. 41	26. 9	28. 8	30. 66	26.1 7	25.1 5	25. 04	24. 71	23. 58	20. 3	20. 11	24.39
2016	19. 84	24. 48	27. 73	32. 38	30. 85	26.7 4	24.8 8	24. 82	24. 4	22. 41	19. 54	18. 67	24.72
2017	19. 94	23. 79	27. 47	31. 48	31. 48	26.8 9	25.1 5	24. 92	24. 89	23. 51	19. 98	17. 62	24.76
2018	18. 78	23. 01	28. 35	29. 15	29. 87	27.8 3	25.3 25.3	24. 55	24. 33	22. 9	21. 16	19. 03	24.52
2019	18. 79	23. 4	27. 98	31. 05	30. 76	28.6 1	25.4 8	24. 8	24. 35	23. 58	20. 25	17. 87	24.74
2020	19. 16	21. 33	25. 98	29. 54	29. 9	27.0 8	25.7 9	25. 05	25. 04	23. 47	20. 46	17. 8	24.22
2021	20. 61	22. 1	27. 91	29. 04	28. 87	26.9 26.9	25.2 9	25. 27	24. 72	23. 77	21. 37	18. 15	24.51

**Table-1.3: PRECIPITATION DISTRIBUTION OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE (2011 – 2021)**

YE AR	JA N	FE B	MA R	AP R	MA Y	JU N	JU L	AU G	SE P	OC T	NO V	DE C	AVG PRECIPITA TION
2011	0	0.89	0	2.41	4.43	2.07	9.37	7.48	5.41	1.02	0.01	0.9	2.85
2012	0.39	0	0.04	2.07	2.32	4.34	11.65	9.59	11.03	3.03	6.68	0	4.27
2013	0.04	0.13	0.02	1.87	0.94	7.4	6.23	5.47	7.06	16.46	2.63	0.02	4.05
2014	0.22	0.05	0.38	0.59	3.84	4.58	11.48	10.3	9.34	6.13	0.32	0.8	4.04
2015	0.19	0.09	0.58	1.71	1.15	17.54	5.26	11.91	11.7	2.86	2.5	0.26	4.64
2016	0.01	0.11	0.79	0.24	4.06	9.98	10.16	9.23	10.11	2.55	0.4	0.04	3.98
2017	0	0	0.71	0.4	1.79	8.16	14.76	9.57	4.54	8.02	0.78	0	4.1
2018	0	0	0.35	2.4	2.69	3.7	8.87	16.19	6.45	1.62	0.17	1.95	3.73
2019	0.07	0.07	0.32	1.19	3.02	5.33	10.88	13.48	10.89	8.47	0	0.03	4.52
2020	0.65	1.02	1.26	3.76	2.1	5.57	6.21	9.5	8.09	7.78	1.72	0	3.98
2021	0	0.19	0	1.51	4.25	4.86	7.75	7.48	12.78	2.52	4.06	0.29	3.82

**Table-3.1: Occupational structure of Padmapuram village**

WORKING SECTOR	NUMBER OF WORKERS
PRIMARY WORKERS	18
SECONDARY WORKERS	26
TERTIARY WORKERS	48

**Table 3.2 Monthly Household Income of Padmapuram Village**

INCOME IN RUPEES	NUMBER OF FAMILY
Low income (0-10000)	43

Medium income (10000-20000)	31
High income (>20000)	18

**Table- 3.3 LAND USE PATTERN OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE**

<b>LAND USE CLASS</b>	<b>% OF LAND USE</b>
PLANTATION	8.37
GROUND	19.16
FALLOW LAND	3.19
NATURAL VEGETATION	30.91
SETTLEMENT	38.36

**Table-8: RELIGION STATUS OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE**

SI NO	RELIGION	FREQUENCY	% OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
1	HINDUISM	382	81.91
2	CHRISTIANITY	90	19.09
	TOTAL	472	100

**Table-4.1: LANGUAGE STATUS OF PADMAPURAM VILLAGE**

<b>LANGUAGE</b>	<b>TOTAL % OF POPULATION</b>
TELEGU	79.35
ODIA	19.57
OTHERS	1.08

**Table- 4.2: Month Wise Domestic, Foreign & Total Visitor In Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (July '09 -June'10)**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>DOMESTIC VISITOR</b>	<b>FOREIGN VISITOR</b>	<b>TOTAL VISITOR</b>
JULY	446732	2935	449667
AUGUST	398785	3370	402155
SEPTEMBER	383672	3055	386727
OCTOBER	532016	5679	537695
NOVEMBER	608481	5968	614449
DECEMBER	411055	5835	416890
JANUARY	404374	3718	408092
FEBRUARY	367438	2236	369674
MARCH	566345	1736	568081
APRIL	567861	1544	569405
MAY	546625	1719	548344
JUNE	499806	1838	501644
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5733190</b>	<b>39633</b>	<b>5772823</b>

**Table -4.3: Footfall of Domestic & Foreign Tourist (2011-17)**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>DOMESTIC VISITOR</b>	<b>FOREIGN VISITOR</b>	<b>TOTAL VISITOR</b>
2011	1745853	28677	1774530
2012	5139627	53859	5193486



2013	5273228	54272	5327500
2014	6700675	57476	6758151
2015	6782784	64178	6846962
2016	10416500	78266	10494766
2017	21299785	92958	21392743

**Table- 4.4: List of Tourist places in Araku Valley**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Tourist Place</b>	<b>Distance from araku</b>	<b>Nature of attraction</b>
1	Borra Caves	36km	Largest limestone cave
2	Tribal Museum	0.2km	Exhibit tribal culture
3	Katiki Waterfalls	39km	Waterfalls
4	Coffee Museum	0.7km	Waterfalls
5	Padmapuram Garden	2.5km	Biodiversity garden
6	Chocolate Factory	2.3km	
7	Chaparai	13 km	Waterfalls
8	Anathagiri	26km	Waterfalls
9	Tyda Nature Camp	40km	Eco-tourism spot
10	Ranjileda Falls	6 km	Waterfalls
11	Anantagiri	30km	Hills
12	Duduma waterfalls	70km	Waterfalls