

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA
GEOGRAPHY FIELDWORK
BSc. SEMESTER V (HONOURS) EXAMINATION 2022
(UNDER CBCS, 2018 REGULATIONS)
ROLL NO. : 203013-11-0049
REGISTRATION NO. : 013-1211-0218-20

Gokhale Memorial Girls' College



18 JAN 2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Certified that the candidate bearing Roll no...203013-11-0049..... has actively participated in the field work conducted in and around Daringbari, Orissa during the period 23-28th May, 2022 as part fulfillment of the syllabus of Geography Hons. (CBCS) course (Semester V, Paper CC 11 Pr.) under the supervision of Smt. Kamalini Dasgupta and Dr. Md. Iqbal Sultan. This report is an outcome of the candidate's sincere effort in this regard.

May the candidate succeed in life.

Principal
Gokhale Memorial Girls' College

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are ever so grateful to our Principal, Dr. Atashi Karpha of Gokhale Memorial Girls' College and all the faculty members of the Geography Department for making the educational excursion to Saringbadi, Odisha possible and a success. We are also grateful to all the helpful, professional officials of Survey of India, NATMO, GSI and Census of India for being so kind and providing us with maps and other important data and information with full accuracy. We also extend our gratitude to 'Deax Travels' for the arrangement of our trip and making it a comfortable and hassle-free one. We are also thankful to all the workers, staff members at Hotel Turmeric where we stayed during our fieldwork. We are also grateful to the officials at the Census Office at Saringbadi for providing us with accurate information about the place.

Lastly, we extend our warm, deepest gratitude to all the villagers who willingly participated, to Good Shepherd School, Saringbadi Primary School and Saringbadi College for cooperating with us, the officials at the State Bank of India (SBI) and Punjab National Bank (PNB) and Ma Travels for providing us with transport system to move out and about.

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CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE FIELD STUDY AND THE STUDY AREA

(*) DEFINITION AND PURPOSE OF FIELD STUDY:-

Geography is essentially a chronological or field science that correlates man and environment on a spatial-temporal context. Field study helps to identify man-environment relationship of smaller area in great details. The main purpose of this field study is to fulfill a part of the syllabus of Undergraduate course in Geography Honours of the University of Calcutta. But it is really enjoyable to go for a fieldwork for some days at a distant place by a group of students and also a matter of gathering new experiences about a new place and its environment.

(*) METHODS OF FIELDWORK:-

The purpose of fieldstudy can be of several types like qualitative and quantitative, and participant and non-participant. In the qualitative record, the reporting is essentially on experience gathered through observation and conversation. It is mainly descriptive. On the contrary, quantitative survey of both physical and socio-economic systems is important for mapping and preparing cartograms.

The fieldwork can be of any duration depending on the nature of the study. Some fieldworks require several field visit. However, in this case, only one visit has been done due to shortage of time. Another important point of methodology for fieldwork is the selection of the study area. In the present study, rural environment has been taken into consideration for exploring and interacting between physical and social system.

(*) SELECTION AND SCHEDULING OF THE PRESENT FIELD STUDY:-

As per guideline in the syllabus, a part of Saringbadi, Odisha [Latitude: $19^{\circ}54'39''N$, Longitude: $84^{\circ}07'51''E$] has been selected as the study area. In Saringbadi, Linepada village was selected for intensive study although the whole region was a matter of interest to the surveyors. The physical parameters that require large spatial extent have been studied for the whole region and its adjoining areas. Linepada village has been studied mainly on the basis of the collection of data and information, collected through questionnaire survey. Considering all the situations, 3rd week of May (23rd - 28th May, 2022) was selected as the period of field visit. The climatic condition of Saringbadi was comfortable during this time.

(*) METHODOLOGY ADOPTED IN THE PRESENT FIELDWORK:-

It has been earlier stated that present fieldwork is mainly based on observation and conversation with the local people. The methodology included both quantitative and qualitative investigation of the problems of the concerned area. Obviously the study done for the entire Saringbadi region in general and for Linepada village area was specific as well as intensive. For the focused area, the study has been done mostly on the basis of data generated through door-to-door questionnaire survey.

The entire fieldwork has been divided into a number of stages. In the prefield stage, necessary preparation has been done regarding collection of secondary data and information. For example, maps from Survey of India, NATMO, GIS and other study materials have also been consulted to get an idea of the study area. To study the socio-economic condition of the focused study area, questionnaire schedules on different aspects of society, economy, population and tourism have been prepared.

During the fieldwork, the entire period of stay (23rd - 28th May, 2022) was divided conveniently to do the jobs in a systematic manner. The participants or surveyors were divided into groups with respective group leaders and were entrusted with different works. However, it was done in a manner that everyone would get a chance to do all types of fieldwork in the field. Some photographs were also taken to show the specific features and activities.

| Primary Survey | Sample Size |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Household | 140 |
| Market Survey | 50 |
| Hotel | 20 |
| Tourist | 50 |
| Transport Worker | 20 |
| Hospital | 2 |
| Educational Institution | 3 |
| Religious Institution | 2 |
| Bank | 2 |

In the post field stage, the materials collected during the fieldwork were classified and tabulated. On the basis of the data, different maps and cartograms have been prepared by using suitable statistical and cartographic techniques. Lastly, interpretation has been written on the basis of the maps, cartograms, and all other secondary information.

(*) LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY :-

Field studies are always useful for identification of real situation and problems of an area. This is a very good tool not only for physical research but also very important for socio-economic studies. However, if the questions are not properly structured and understandable to the respondents by its language and content, right kind of response cannot be obtained. Some problems require several field visits to study intensively but due to the lack of adequate infrastructure and time, it is not always possible. Some areas may be very hostile, inaccessible and have socio-economic problems which make fieldwork very difficult.

I. Sultana
20.12.22

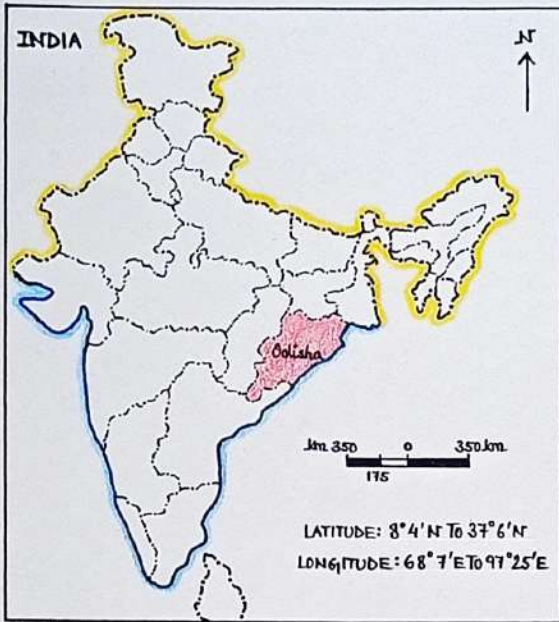
(*) LOCATION OF THE SURVEYED AREA:-

Saringbadi, widely known as 'Kashmir of Odisha' is located in the Kandhamal district. It is located at $19^{\circ}54'39''N$ latitude and $84^{\circ}07'51''E$ longitude, about 246 km from Bhubaneswar. Brahmapur is the nearest railway station and serves as a link of Saringbadi with the outside. Saringbadi is 609.6 km from Kolkata via NH16 and is well connected with all major cities of India by road and rail network.

Kinpada, the surveyed village is located within Greenbadi Gram Panchayat. It is located at $20^{\circ}21'28''N$ latitude and $84^{\circ}21'48''E$ longitude at a distance of 4.5 km from Greenbadi. Its cardinal direction from Kolkata is essentially south-west.

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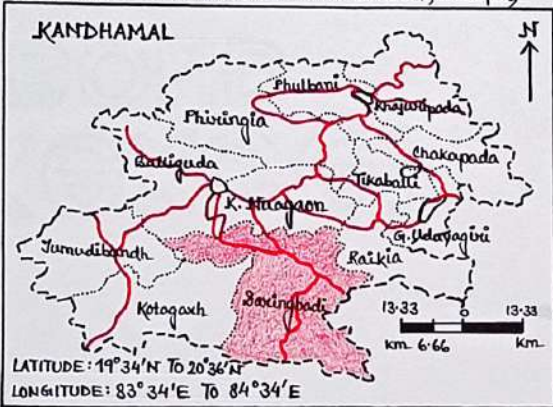
1. LOCATION MAP



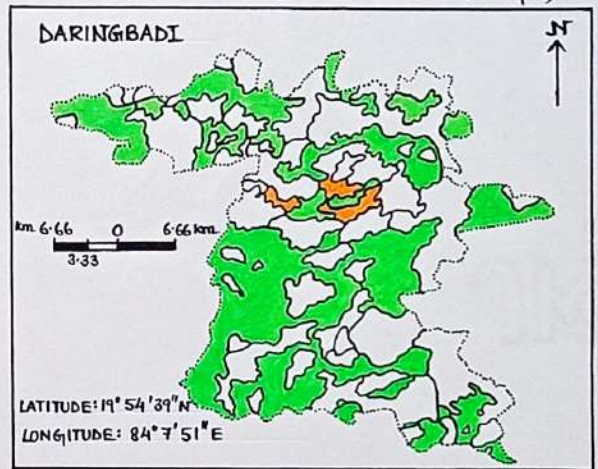
(Fig.1) SOURCE: GOOGLE (Accessed on 5-5-22, 12:05pm)



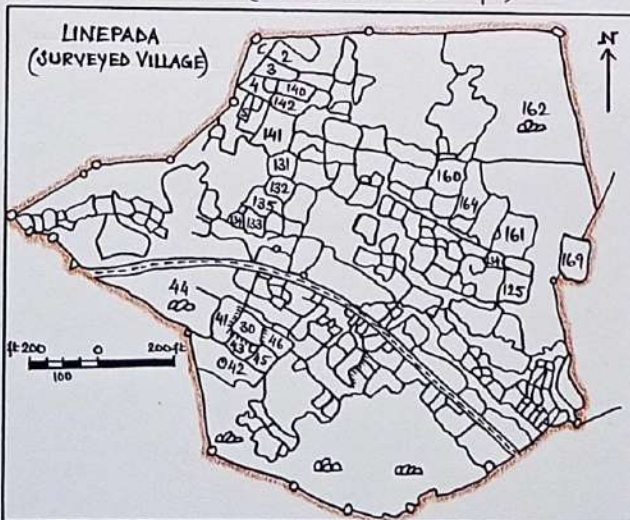
(Fig.2) SOURCE: GOOGLE (Accessed on 5-5-22, 12:11pm)



(Fig.3) SOURCE: GOOGLE (Accessed on 5-5-22, 12:15pm)



(Fig.4) SOURCE: GOOGLE (Accessed on 5-5-22, 12:19pm)

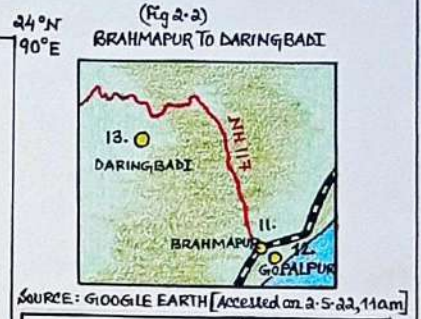
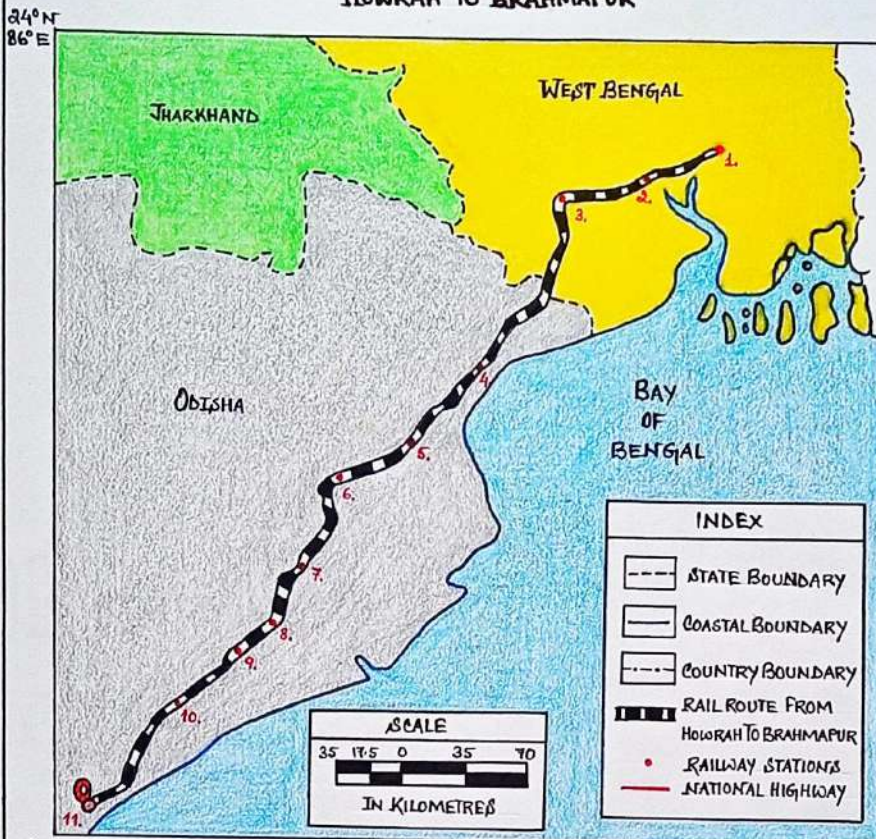


(Fig.5) SOURCE: LAND REVENUE OFFICE, BRAHMAPUR

| LEGEND | |
|--------|------------------------|
| | INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY |
| | STATE BOUNDARY |
| | DISTRICT BOUNDARY |
| | BLOCK BOUNDARY |
| | GRAM PANCHAYAT |
| | HIGHWAYS |
| | DISTRICT HEADQUARTER |
| | RESERVE FOREST |
| | GREENBADI (G.P.) |
| | COASTLINE |

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2-9-22

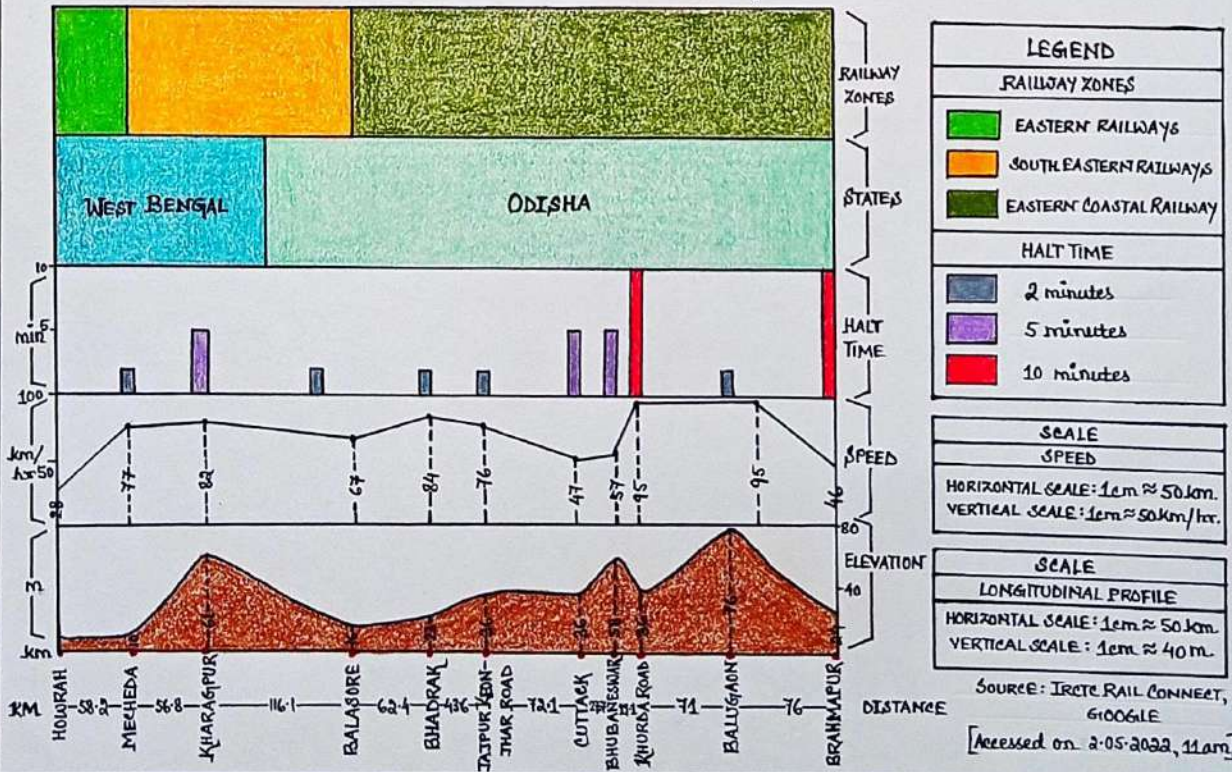
2. ROUTE FOLLOWED HOWRAH TO BRAHMAPUR



| STATIONS | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. HOWRAH JUNCTION | 22.5839°N 88.3434°E |
| 2. MECHEDA | 22.4102°N 87.8631°E |
| 3. KHARAGPUR JUNCTION | 22.3460°N 87.2320°E |
| 4. BALASORE | 21.4934°N 86.9135°E |
| 5. BHADRAK | 21.0574°N 86.4963°E |
| 6. JAJPUR KEONTHAR ROAD | 20.9435°N 86.1328°E |
| 7. CUTTACK JUNCTION | 20.4625°N 85.8830°E |
| 8. BHUBANESWAR | 20.2961°N 85.8245°E |
| 9. KHURDA ROAD JUNCTION | 20.162379°N 85.6919708°E |
| 10. BALUGAON | 20.1783°N 85.1129°E |
| 11. BRAHMAPUR | 19.3150°N 84.7941°E |
| 12. GOPALPUR | 19.2647°N 84.8620°E |
| 13. DARINGBADI | 19.9037°N 84.1303°E |

(Fig 2-1) SOURCE: RAILWAY MAP OF INDIA (CORRECTED UP TO 31ST MARCH, 2005)

3. TRANSECT CHART SHOWING ELEVATION, SPEED, HALT TIME, STATES, RAILWAY ZONES



CHAPTER 2

CHAPTER 2: PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

(c) PHYSIOGRAPHY :-

Physiographically, the entire district of Kandhamal lies in a high altitude zone, ranging between 300m and 1100m, with an inaccessible terrain of hilly ranges and narrow valley tracts, enveloping the whole of it. Almost 66 percent of the land area of the district has vast stretches of dense forests and towering mountains.

The district of Kandhamal is located in Central Odisha between $19^{\circ}34'N$ and $20^{\circ}36'N$ latitude and $83^{\circ}34'E$ and $84^{\circ}34'E$ longitude. It is bounded by the Boudh district in the North, Rayagada district in the South, Ganjam district in the East along with Nayagarh district and Kalahandi district in the West.

The drainage of the district is primarily controlled by the Mahanadi, Bansdhara and Rushikulya basin. The Rushikulya River is one of the major rivers in the state of Odisha, which covers the entire catchment area in the districts of Kandhamal and Ganjam. The river originates at an elevation of about 1000m from the Daringbadi hills of the Eastern Ghat range. The river Bansdhara is an east-flowing river between Rushikulya and Godavari in Odisha. It originates in the Kalahandi and Rayagada (in the border of Namal and Rampur) districts of Odisha, and runs for about 254 km where it joins the Bay of Bengal at Kalingapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

A long and cross-profile of the River Bansdhara has been drawn (in Fig 4.5), that reveals the middle course of the river. The direction of flow of the river is from North to South. The drainage density of the river and its adjoining tributaries has been shown (in Fig 4.3). The drainage of the area shown is coarse, with the maximum drainage density being 3.89, which is at the Eastern and the Central part of the area. The minimum drainage density is 2.18 which is at the Southern part of the area shown.

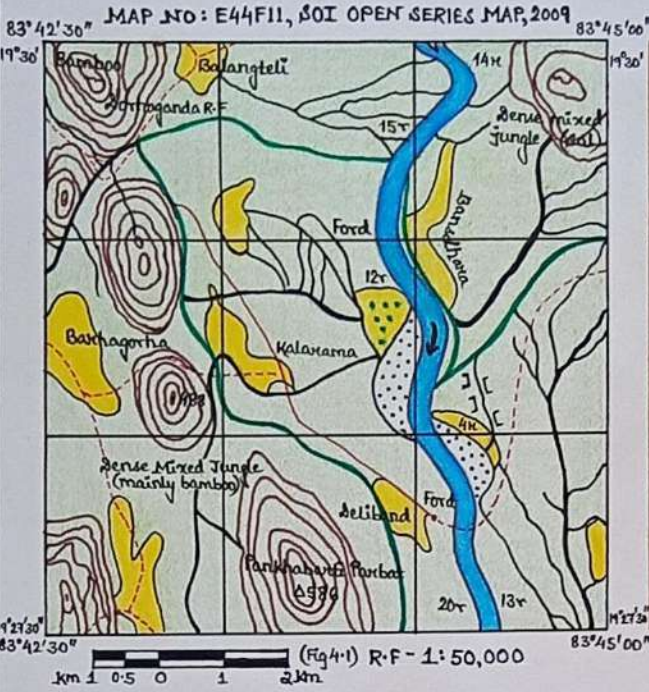
The district of Kandhamal has the highest forest coverage in Odisha. The major portion of the forest is covered with sal trees. The district mainly has a deciduous forest-cover along with dense and open forests. The forests of Kandhamal can be divided into two parts — moist sal in the Northern border, and dry sal in the Southern border of the district. A large area of the forests in the Northern part of the district is mainly covered with bamboo. Daringbadi (lying in the southeastern part of the district) has a cover of pine forests, on account of its altitude. The vegetation of a portion of the district has been shown (in Fig 4.4). It is clear that the Northwestern portion of the area depicted has very high percentage of vegetal cover; while the Central part portrays slightly less percentage of vegetation.

Kandhamal district is represented by a rugged, hilly and undulating terrain with dense forests, valleys and erosional plains. The district is gradually elevated towards the Southeastern borders. The average elevation being 200m to 300m above the mean sea level, with a general slope towards the East.

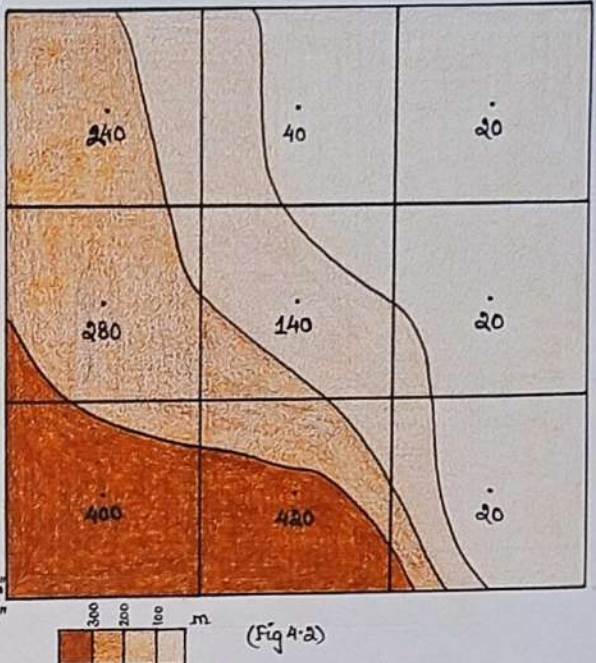
The relative relief of a portion of the district has been shown (in Fig 4.2). The maximum value of relative relief is 420m, which lies in the Southern part of the area and the minimum value is 20m, lying in both the Northeastern and the Southeastern portions of the area depicted. The relief of the area shown is at par with the drainage density. The Central portion of the area has lower elevation on account of maximum drainage density; while the Southern part of the area has the highest elevation, which is attributed to its low drainage density.

Daringbadi is a hill station located in the southeastern part of Kandhamal, with an elevation of 912m (3002 ft) above the mean sea level. Engulfed with mostly pine forests, this hill station has a thick tropical forest cover, with dense vegetation and a wide variety of flora and fauna. The thick forests are also home to a number of rare and endangered species of plants and animals. The Rushikulya River flows swiftly through the slanting slope of the Daringbadi hills. Daringbadi's waterfall, mainly known as the Midubanda waterfall is located at a distance of 16 km from Daringbadi.

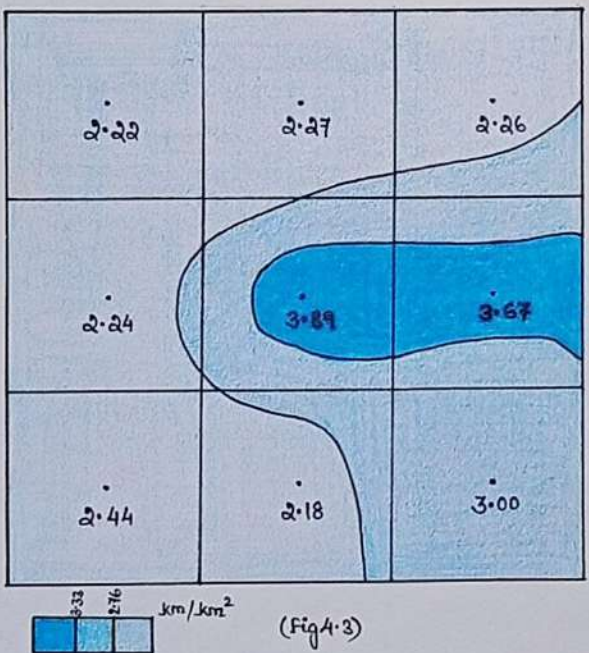
4. KANDHAMAL, ODISHA-I



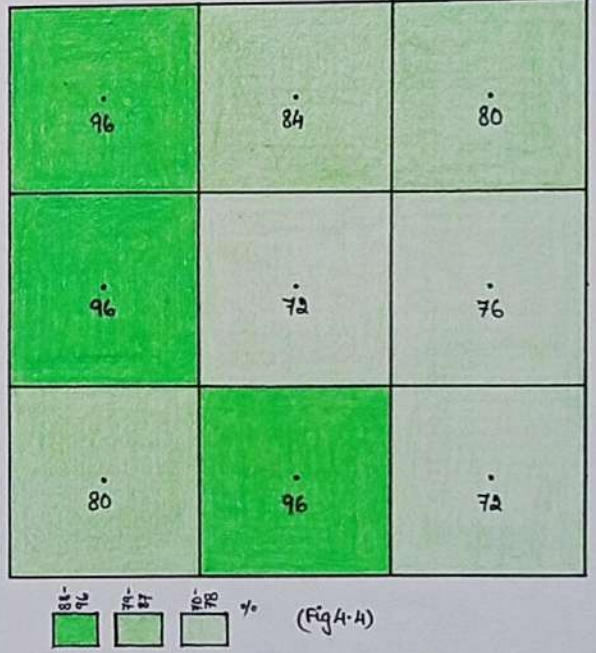
RELATIVE RELIEF



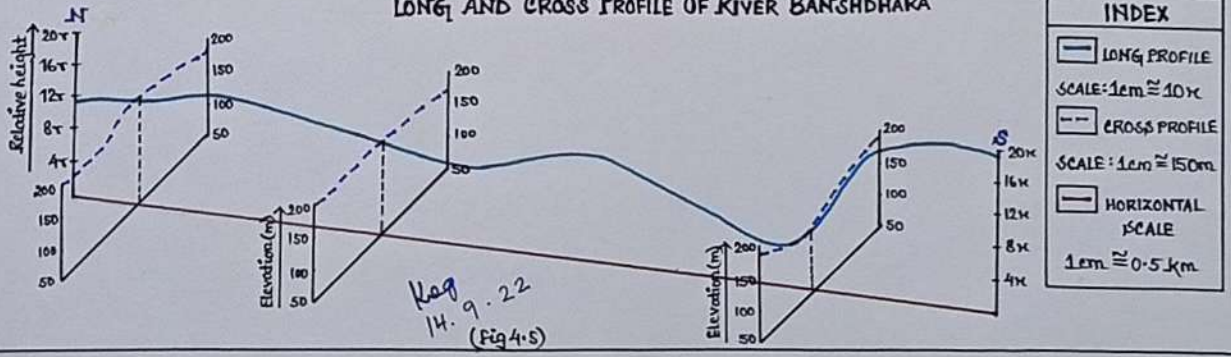
DRAINAGE DENSITY



VEGETATION



LONG AND CROSS PROFILE OF RIVER BANSHDHARA



(*) GEOLOGY: LITHOLOGY AND MINEROLOGY:-

Almost the entire district is underlain by the consolidated formations of Granite Gneiss, Khondalite and Charnokite.

↳ **Granite and Granite Gneiss:** These rock types in the district occupy the undulating plains, low-lying areas and also hills and hillocks at times. They are usually grey to light grey in colour.

↳ **Charnokite:** This is limited in occurrence in the district of Kandhamal. This suite of rocks comprises of pyroxene, granulite, granite, etc.

↳ **Khondalite:** Occurs in small patches, and have well-developed joints. They usually form hills and hillocks and have limited ground water development.

The Geological composition of the district has been shown (in Fig 5.2). The other geomorphic features are floodplains, pediplains, peneplains, residual hills and ranges.

From the Fig 5.4, it is evident that the district of Kandhamal is endowed with large reserves of limestone, sandstone with shale, quartz, granite and silicate. The rich mineral wealth of the district owes it to its favourable geographical conditions.

(*) CLIMATE:-

Daringbadi station of the district of Kandhamal experiences sub-tropical hot and dry summer and cold, dry winter.

The month of May is one of the hottest months, where the temperature hovers around 38°C during the day (maximum temperature) and around 27°C at night (minimum temperature). The average rainfall is about 113.52 mm in the month of May with approximately 5 rainy days.

The month of August is one of the coldest months of the year with an average rainfall of about 311.76 mm with approximately 14 rainy days. The months of December and January are the coldest months of the year with the maximum temperature being 27°C and minimum temperature being 18°C .

Since Daringbadi has no meteorological stations, the climatic details of the nearest IMD station Brahmapur has been shown (in Fig 6).

(*) PROFILE OF THE SURVEYED AREA:-

The profile of the surveyed area, Dinapada, Daringbadi has been shown in Fig 7.3 to locate different points and the distance between the points of same elevation in the same horizontal plane. In the Fig 7.3, a datum line is drawn along which distances of the stations are marked and the reduced levels are plotted along the vertical axis/lines. The segmented straight lines joining the reduced levels represent the longitudinal profile on the ground surface. Here, the profile first decreases and reaches a dip and then gradually rises.

(*) LANDUSE OF THE SURVEYED AREA:-

The landuse map of Dinapada, Daringbadi provide the baseline information for the proper analysis of the purpose that the land serves — agricultural land, forested land, wasteland, etc.

The land is the most natural and essential resource on which all human activities are based. Landuse data are also needed for the analysis of the environmental process.

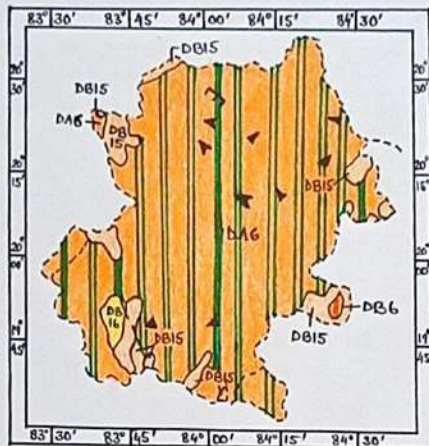
The landuse mapping is carried out for Dinapada, Daringbadi in the Kandhamal district of Odisha, shown in Fig 9. The major landuse and land cover categories identified are — agricultural land, forested land, wasteland and rocky land.

From this study, we estimated that agricultural land occupies the highest percentage of land cover, followed by rocky and forested land.

Key
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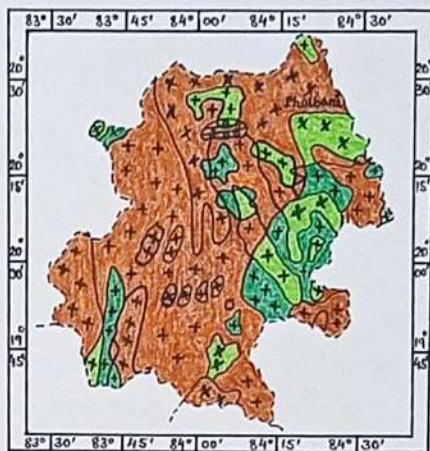
5. KANDHAMAL, ODISHA-II

GEOMORPHOLOGY



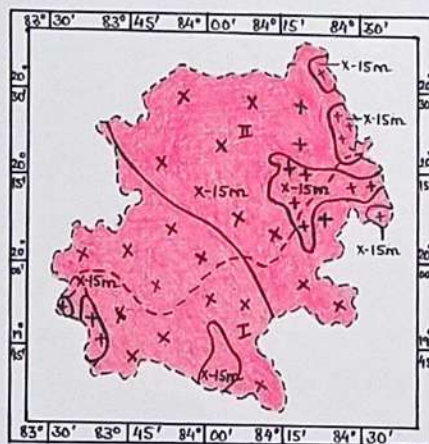
(Fig 5.1)

GEOHYDROLOGY (LITHOLOGY)



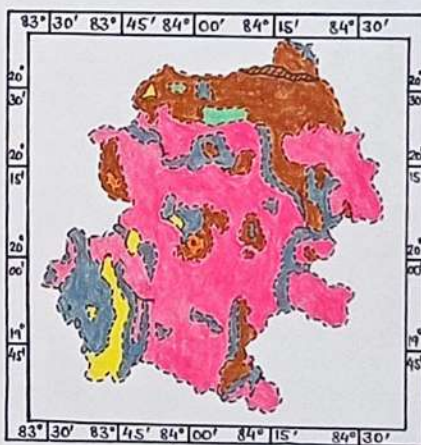
(Fig 5.2)

GEOTECHNICAL-MORPHOLOGIC



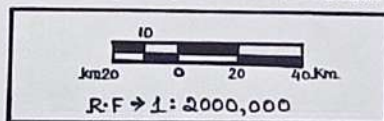
(Fig 5.3)

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS



(Fig 5.4)

SOURCE: GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



INDEX

GEOMORPHOLOGY

- DB6 Ridges/Hills with DK without valleys
- DB4 Ridges/Hills with intervening broad undulating plains
- DB15 Planation surface (Pediments/Pediplains/peniplains)
- DB16 Deeply weathered plains / Divisicut

LITHOLOGY

-] Siltstone, claystone, grit, sandstone, shale, conglomerate, limestone including intrusives
- XXX] Khondalite, Charnockite and calc silicate rocks
-] Granite and Granite gneiss

GEOTECHNICAL-MORPHOLOGIC

- X-15m] Peniplain, plateau and residual hills with structural hill ranges
- X-15m] Basement crystalline

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

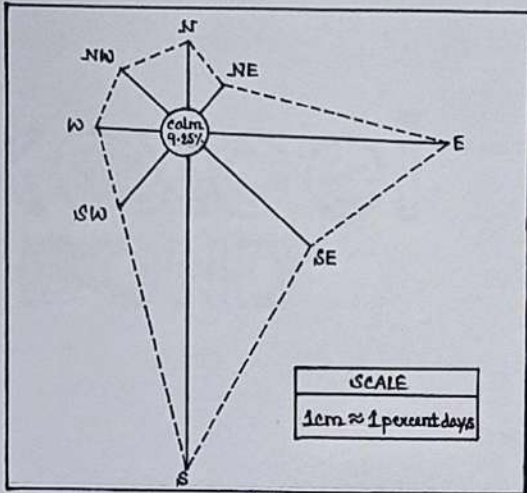
- Unclassified soil alluvium and soil deposit
- Sandstone and shale
- Quartz-garnet-sillimanite schist and gneiss with or without graphite
- Acid Charnockite (cha)
- Basic Charnockite (chb)
- Augen, gneiss, garnetiferous leucogranite

Kob
a. 9. 22

6. WEATHER PHENOMENA

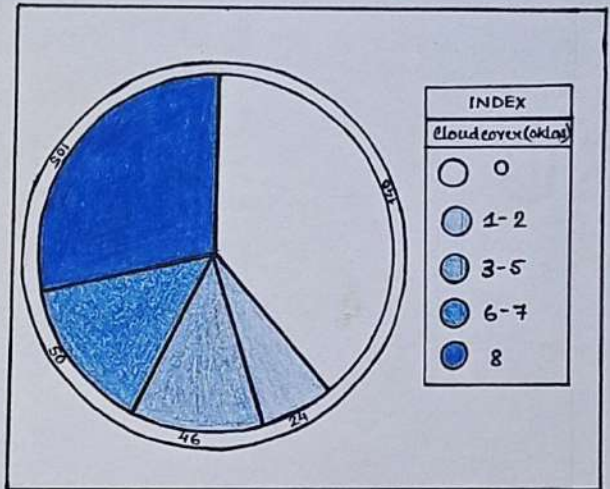
LOCATION → BRAHMAMPUR, LATITUDE - 22° 08' N, LONGITUDE - 88° 16' E, HEIGHT ABOVE MSL - 49 mts

WIND DIRECTION



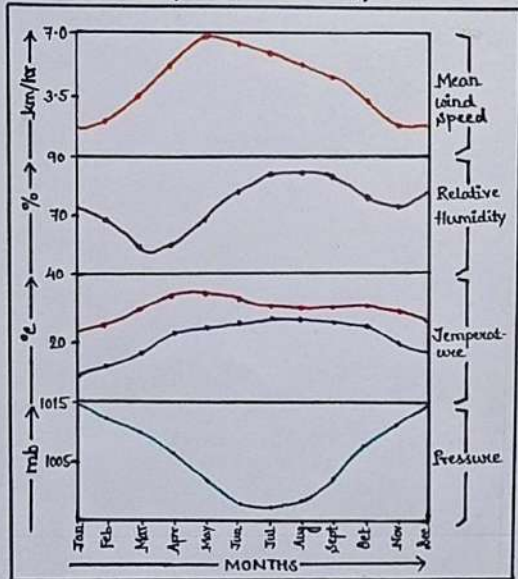
(Fig 6-1)

CLOUD COVER



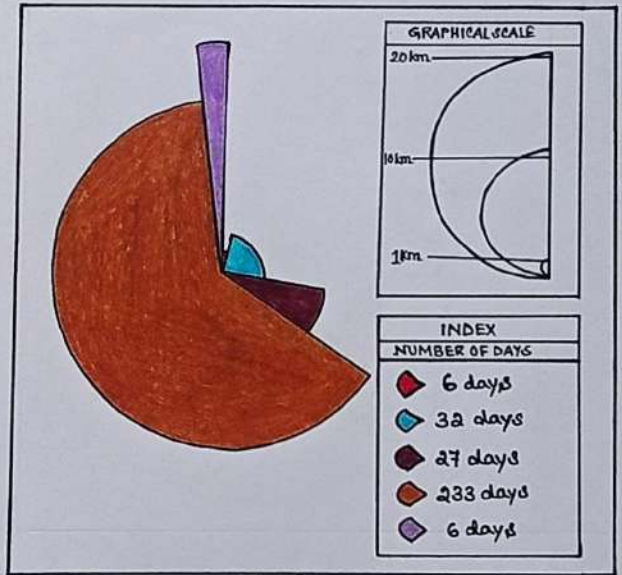
(Fig 6-2)

TRANSECT CHART SHOWING PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE, RELATIVE HUMIDITY, MEAN WIND SPEED



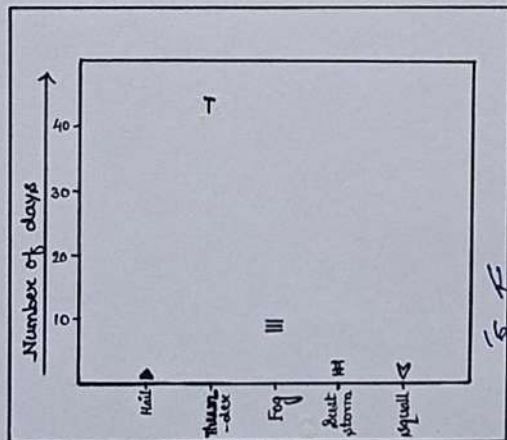
(Fig 6-3)

VISIBILITY



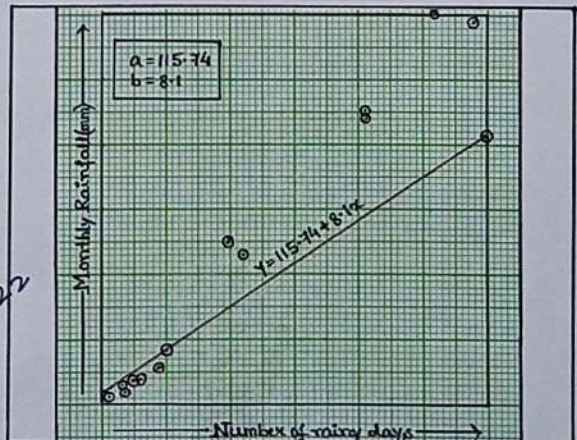
(Fig 6-4)

SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA



(Fig 6-5)

MONTHLY RAINFALL, RAINY DAYS



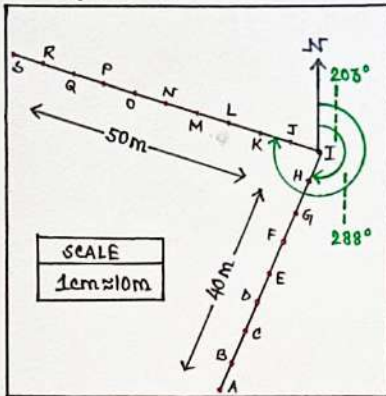
(Fig 6-6)

SOURCE: CLIMATOLOGICAL TABLES OF OBSERVATORIES IN INDIA, INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (pp: 27-28)

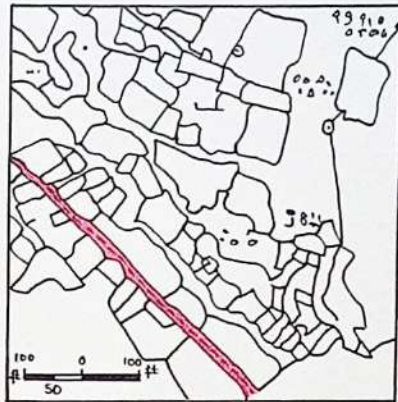
16.9.22

7. PROFILE LEVELLING AND LANDUSE

(Fig 7.1) GROUND PLAN



(Fig 7.2) LOCATION OF SURVEYED AREA

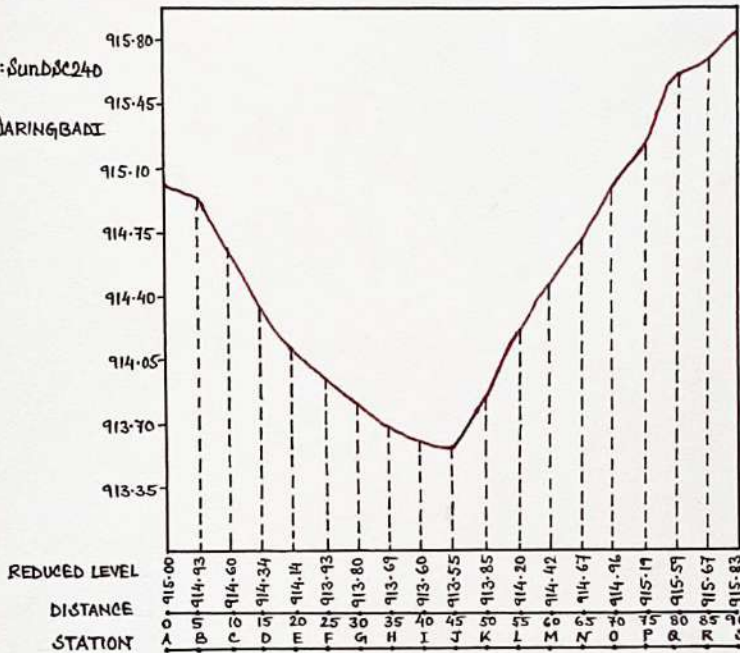


INSTRUMENT NO: SUND 20240

PLACE: LINEPADA, BARINGBADI

SURVEYED ON: 25-5-2022, 10am

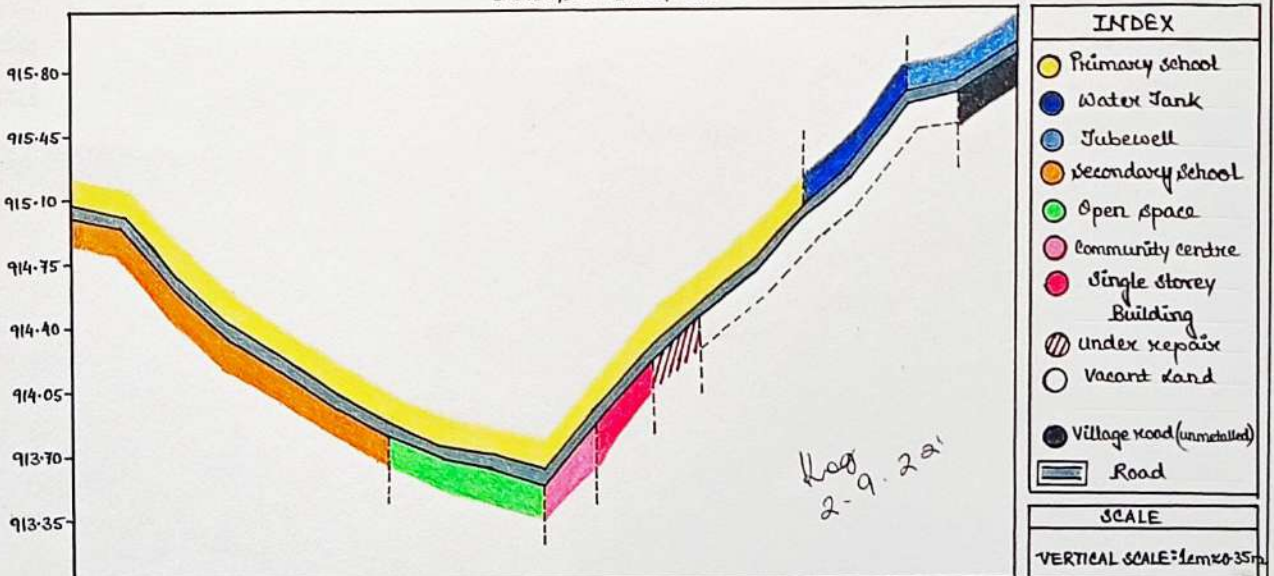
SURVEYED BY: 5th SEM, GEOGRAPHY/HONS.



SCALE
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1cm ≈ 5m
VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm ≈ 0.35m

(Fig 7.3)

LANDUSE ALONG THE ROAD



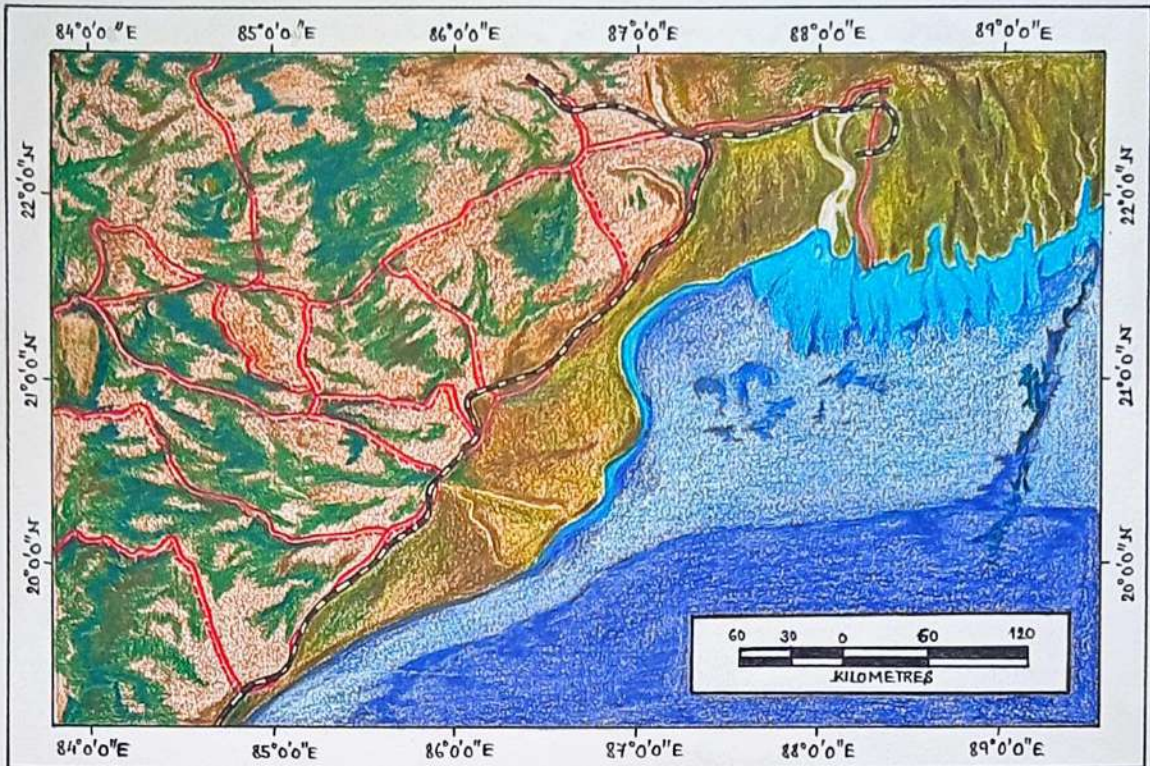
- INDEX
- Primary school
 - Water Tank
 - Tubewell
 - Secondary school
 - Open space
 - Community centre
 - Single storey Building
 - Under repair
 - Vacant land
 - Village road (unmetalled)
 - ▬ Road

SCALE
VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm ≈ 0.35m

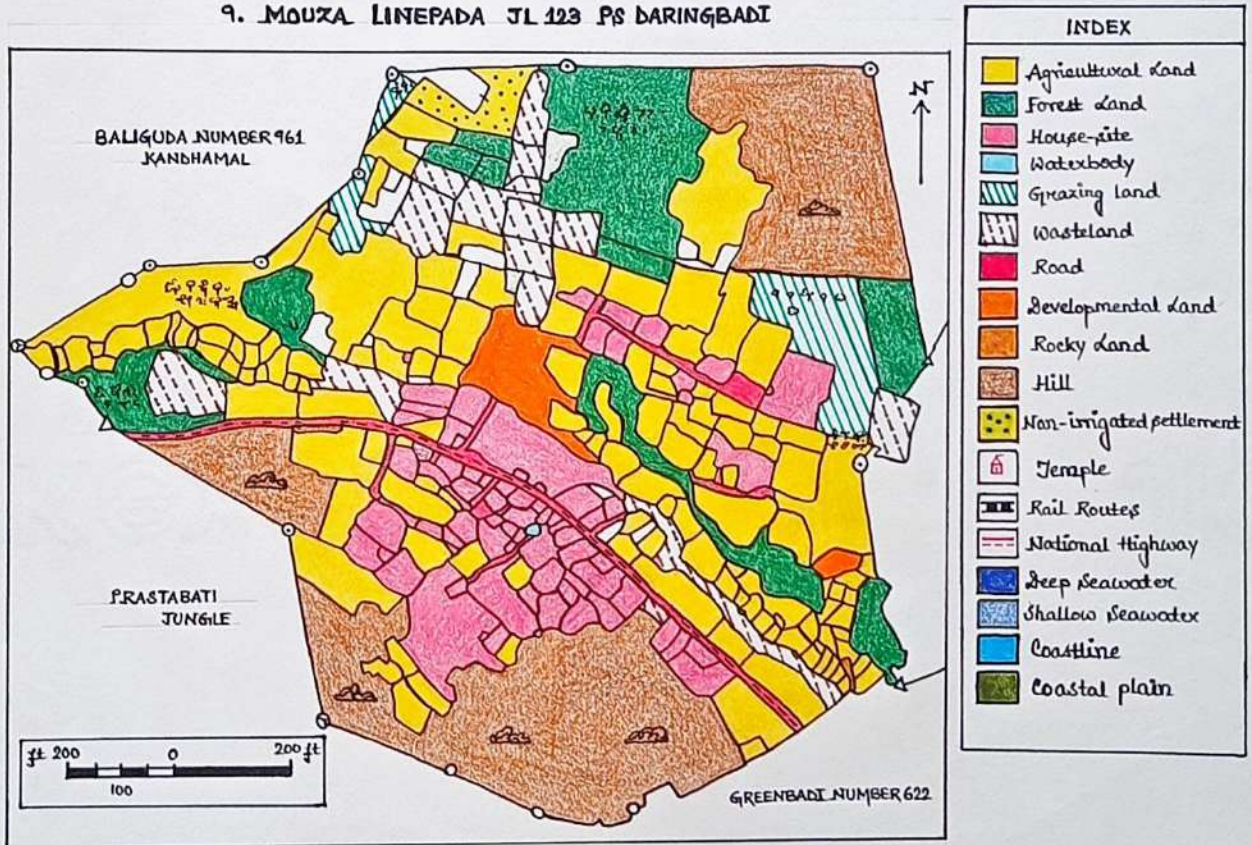
(Fig 7.4)

2022-9-2

8. REAL COLOUR SATELLITE IMAGE



9. MOUZA LINEPADA JL 123 PS BARINGBADI



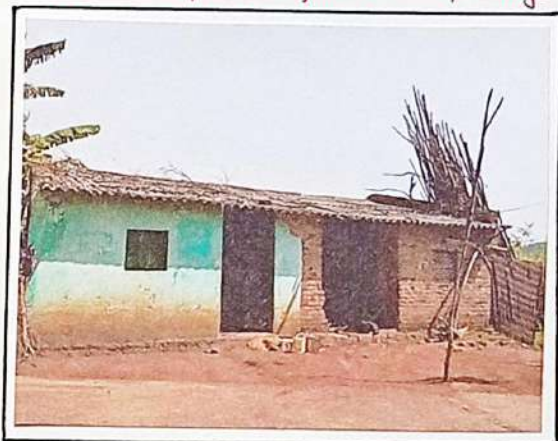
SOURCE : LAND REVENUE RECORDS, BRAHMAPUR

Kag. 9.22
16.9.22

Amidst the forest



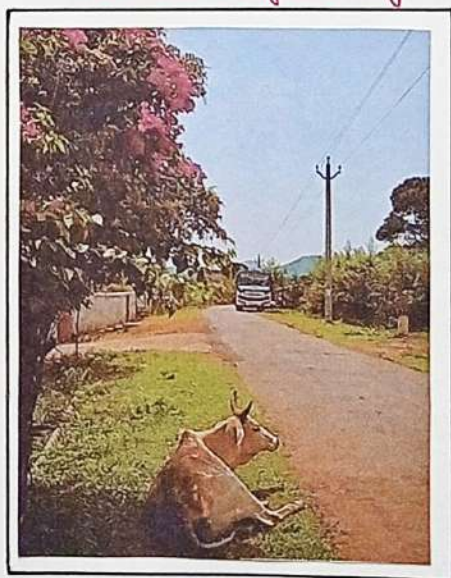
A house specimen from the surveyed village



Remnants of an old house



Within the village locality



CHAPTER 3

CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

(*) Household Survey:-

A household survey was conducted in Linepada village of Saringbadi, Odisha and the sample size selected was 140. Household surveys collect comprehensive and diverse socio-demographic data pertaining to conditions under which people live — their welfare, demographic characteristics and cultural factors that influence their behaviour, as well as social and economic change. Concerning the survey conducted in the study area, the parameters in focus are highlighted using various cartograms and pictorial representation. From the diagrams depicted, we observe that the area has a dominance of ST and SC communities who follow Christianity and majorly speak in Odia. Linepada village depicts a male-dominated locality and most of the households follow a nuclear family pattern. Triangle graph used, show that there is a slight dominance of unmarried people followed by a near similar percent of married people too. The age-sex composition denotes that females dominate the age groups 15-30 and 31-45 because the male population of the same age groups supposedly migrate to other places for sustenance of life and work. In spite of that, Linepada shows a negative sex ratio as male dominates over female. The education level of the Linepada population shown with cylindrical bars deduce that majority of the people have completed secondary and primary levels of education followed by graduation with a handful of population achieving post graduation degree. Annual income and expenditure reflect that the people majorly bear an annual income of less than Rs. 1 Lakh and an annual expenditure of less than Rs. 1 lakh, thus pertaining to minimal savings. Cattles are domesticated in general by almost every household. The region has a dominance of non-migrated family members over migrated depicting that people engage in their own family occupation. Social values of the region show that the average age for marriage of both male and female population is between 18-27 years of age.

(*) Market survey at study area:-

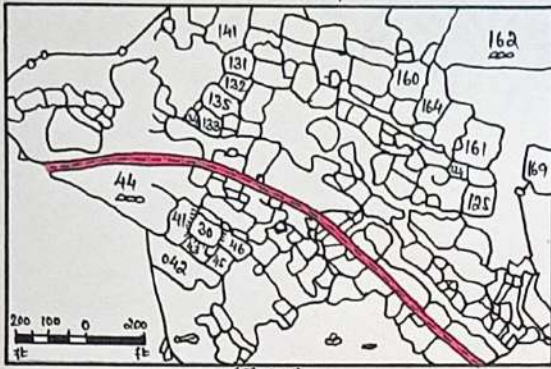
A market survey is an organised effort to gather information about the locational status, daily purchase and sell of the shops, etc to understand the market status of the area concerned. Using various diagrams to show the market parameters of the area, we find that the areal coverage of most of the shops is less than 500 sq. ft. which are singly owned by the people residing in the locality. The locational status of the shops mostly encircle business areas which will attract maximum number of customers from the peripheral regions. The shops experience daily amount of sale of below 5000 (Rs) where the demand is mostly created by the local customers. The shops usually employ 1-3 number of workers. There is a dominance of grocery and stationery shops followed by garments and other that are of necessity in their daily life.

(*) Hotel survey at study area:-

A hotel survey is conducted using a series of standardized questions aimed at evaluating the tourist experience in hotels. The idea is to evaluate several areas of the stay such as the economic status of the hotel, the availability of public facilities and amenities, social condition of the staffs employed, warm aspect of establishment and several similar factors. With respect to the main area of concern, a hotel survey has been conducted and the parameters which were the matter of concern were highlighted using several diagrams and pictorial representation. A line graph has been drawn to denote that most of the hotels in that area were established after 2015. Pie diagram has been used to depict that the hotels mostly offer AC room accommodations followed by a near similar percentage of Non AC room accommodations too. Triangle graph used, show that most of the hotels have 15-25 number of rooms for accommodation and the average room charge is Rs. 1000-2000 which is shown in bar graph. The hotels of the area is owned by males who hold a significant majority over females, and most of them belong to the Hindu religion and speak Odia, followed by Hindi and others. A pareto chart has been used to show the facilities available in each hotel. The chart depicts that all the hotels have pure drinking water supply followed by fire resisting facilities, 24 hours cold and hot water supply and TV with cable connection,

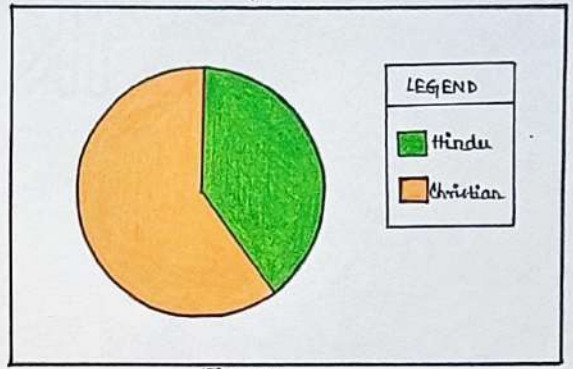
10. HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

LOCATION OF THE SURVEYED AREA



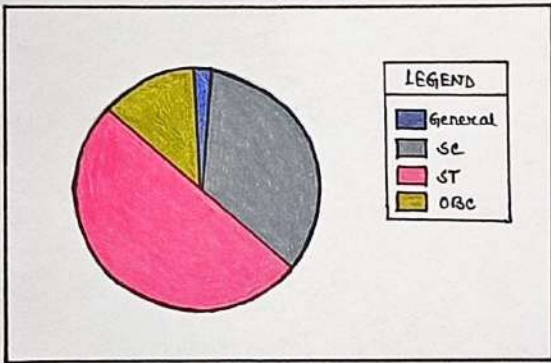
(Fig 10-1)

RELIGION



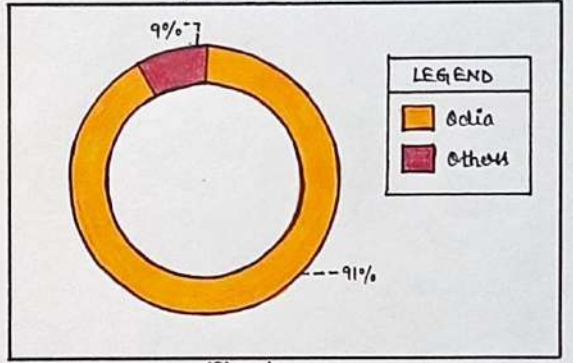
(Fig 10-2)

CASTE STRUCTURE



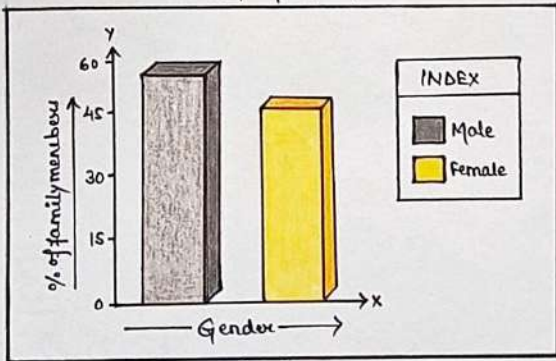
(Fig 10-3)

MOTHER TONGUE



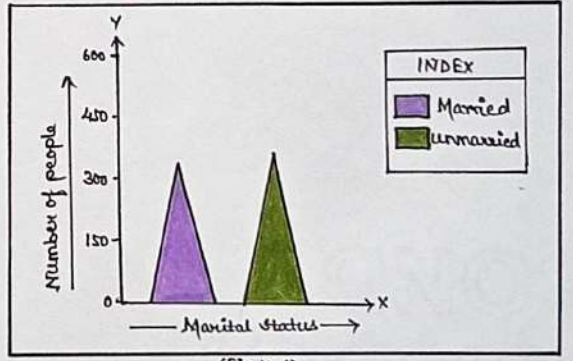
(Fig 10-4)

FAMILY MEMBERS



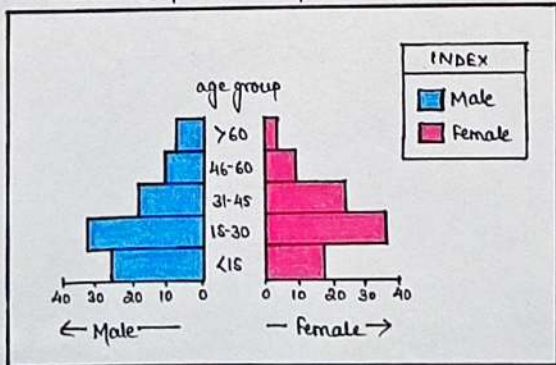
(Fig 10-5)

MARITAL STATUS



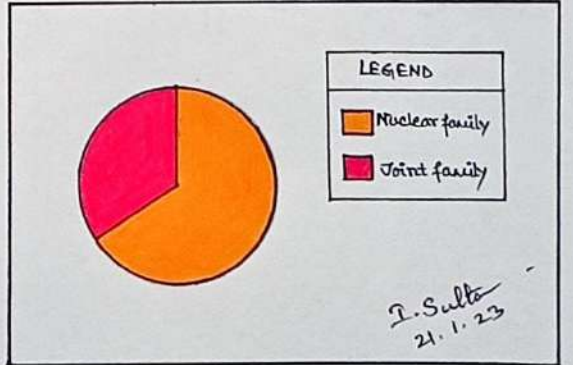
(Fig 10-6)

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION



(Fig 10-7)

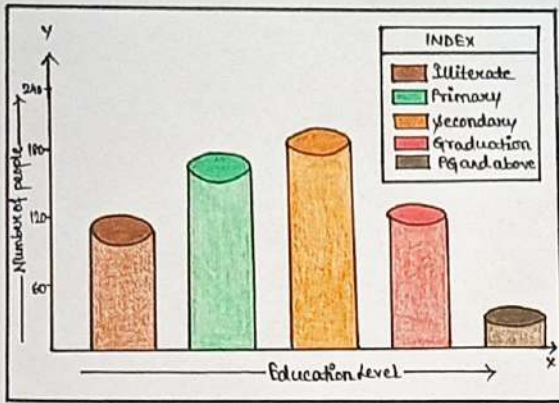
FAMILY TYPE



(Fig 10-8)

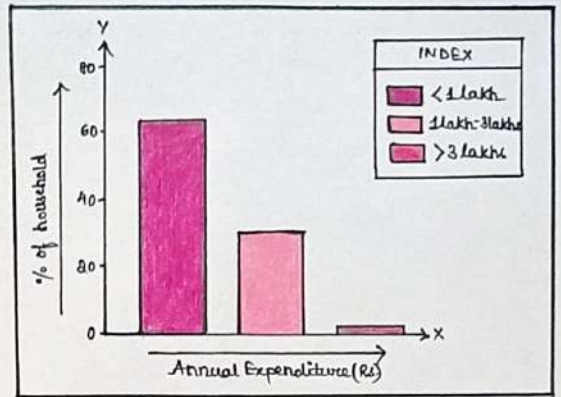
I. Sultana
21.1.23

EDUCATION LEVEL



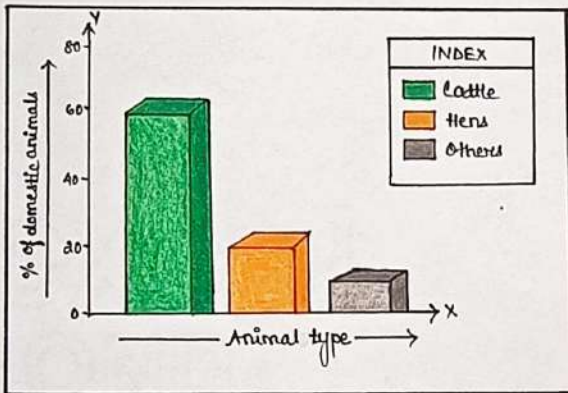
(Fig 10-9)

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE



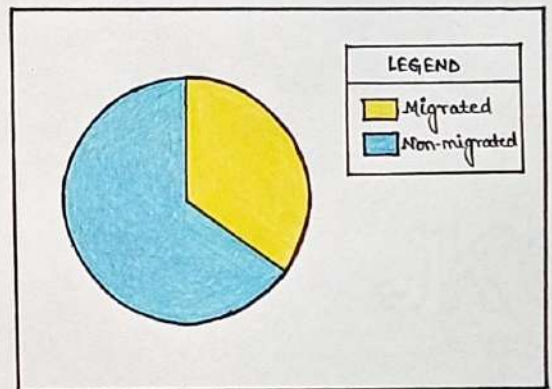
(Fig 10-10)

DOMESTIC ANIMALS



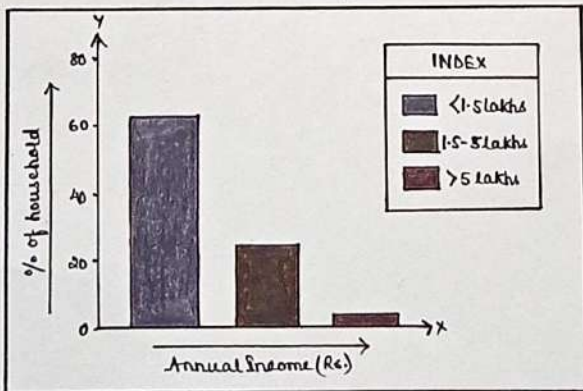
(Fig 10-11)

MIGRATED FAMILY MEMBERS



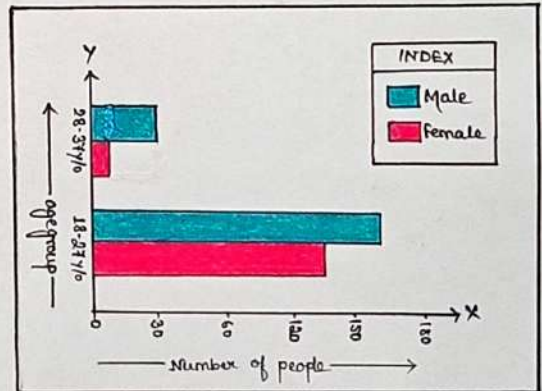
(Fig 10-12)

ANNUAL INCOME



(Fig 10-13)

AVERAGE AGE OF MARRIAGE

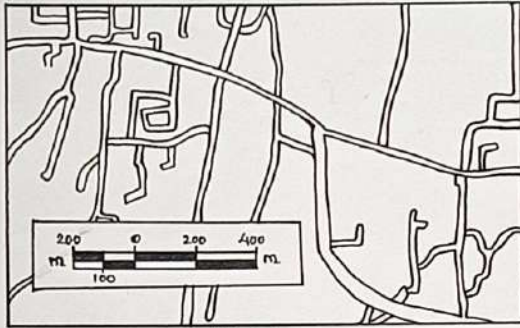


(Fig 10-14)

I. Sultana
21.09.23

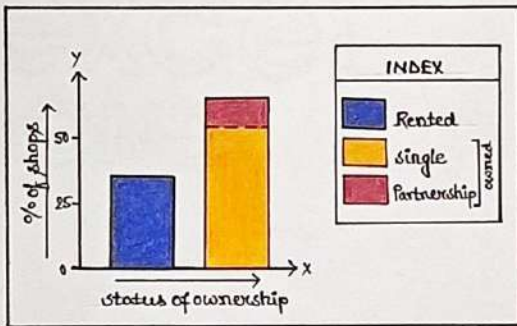
11. MARKET SURVEY AT STUDY AREA

LOCATION OF THE MARKET AREA SURVEYED



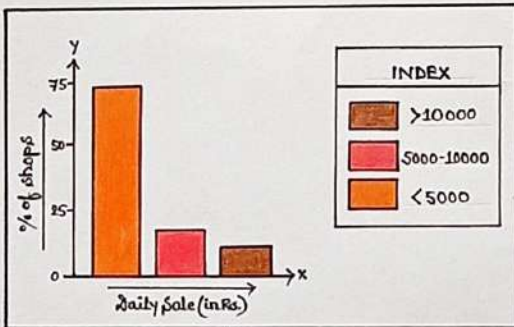
(Fig 11-1)

OWNERSHIP STATUS



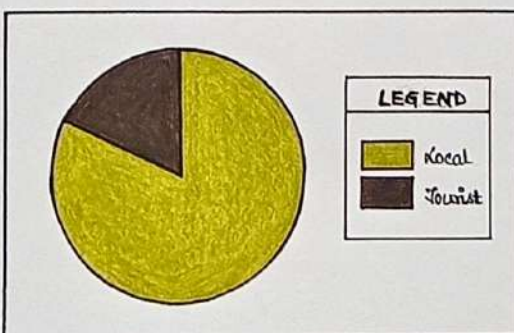
(Fig 11-3)

DAILY AMOUNT OF SALE



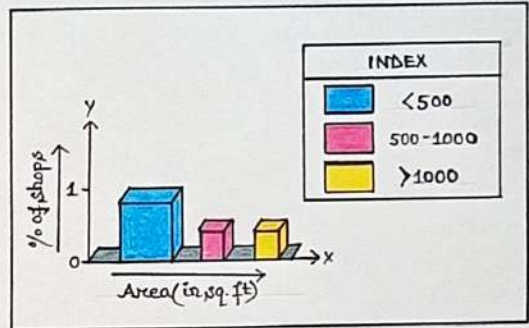
(Fig 11-5)

TYPE OF CUSTOMER



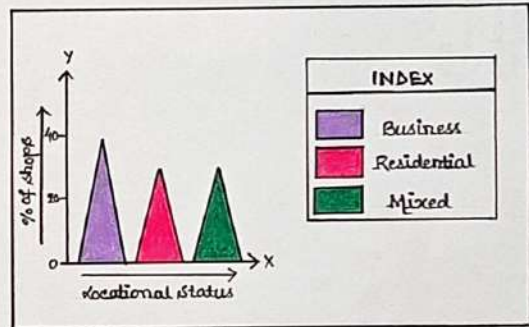
(Fig 11-7)

AREA OF THE SHOPS



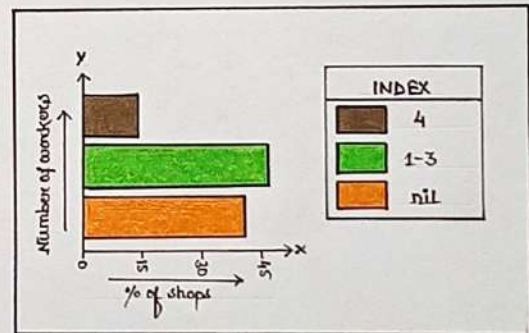
(Fig 11-2)

LOCATIONAL STATUS OF THE SHOPS



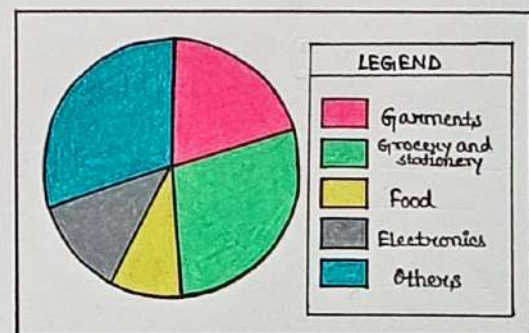
(Fig 11-4)

NUMBER OF WORKERS



(Fig 11-6)

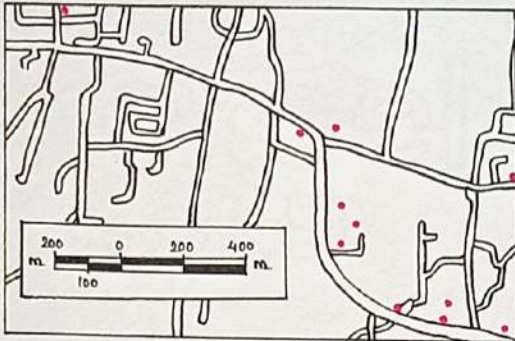
TYPE OF SHOPS



(Fig 11-8)

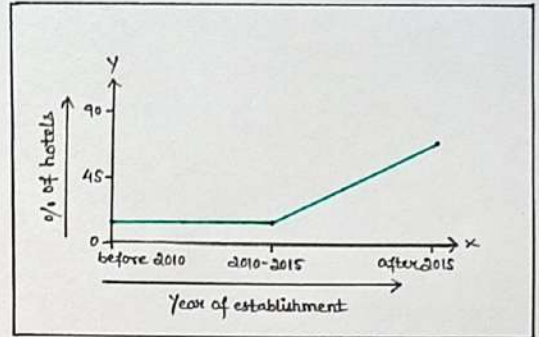
12. HOTEL SURVEY AT STUDY AREA

LOCATION OF THE SURVEYED HOTELS



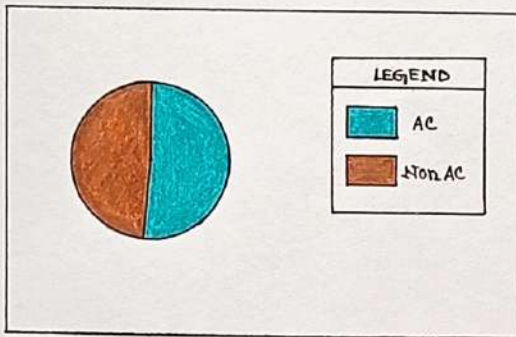
(Fig 12.1)

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT



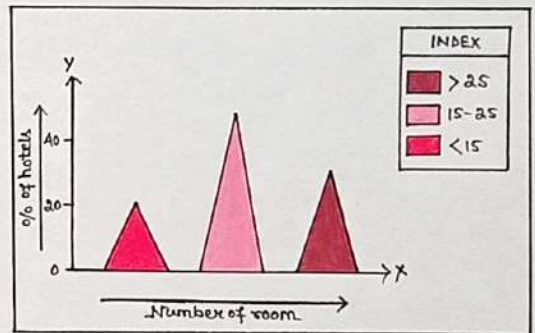
(Fig 12.2)

TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION



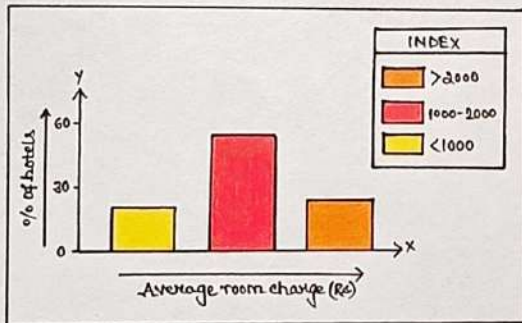
(Fig 12.3)

NUMBER OF ROOM



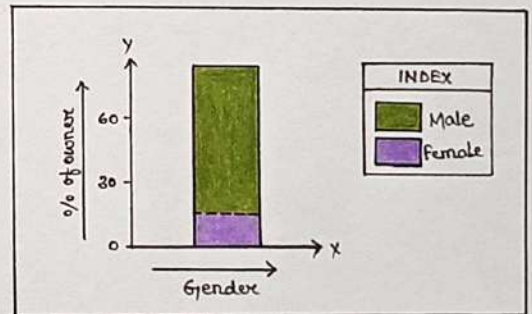
(Fig 12.4)

AVERAGE ROOM CHARGE



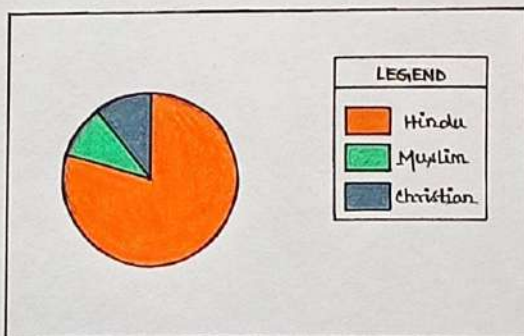
(Fig 12.5)

GENDER OF OWNER



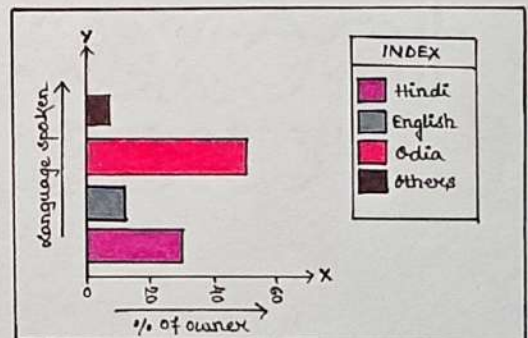
(Fig 12.6)

RELIGION OF OWNER



(Fig 12.7)

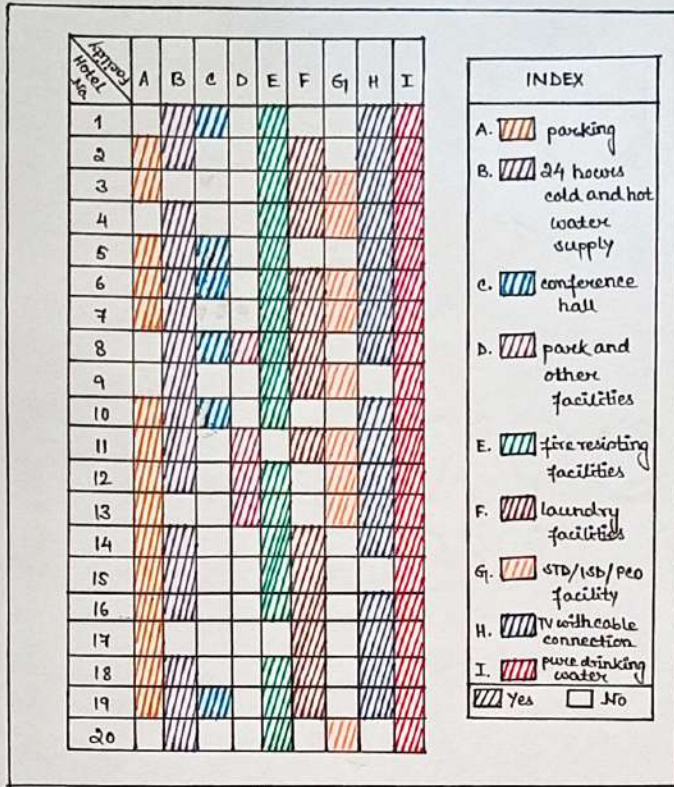
LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY OWNER



(Fig 12.8)

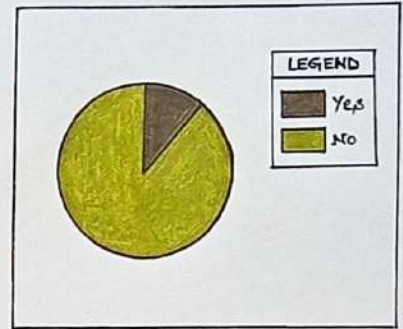
D. Sultana
20.12.22

FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN HOTELS



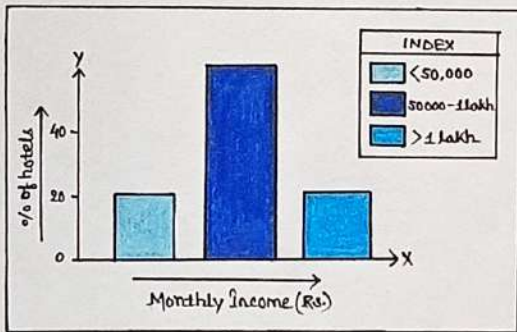
(Fig 12.9)

OWNERSHIP OF OTHER HOTELS



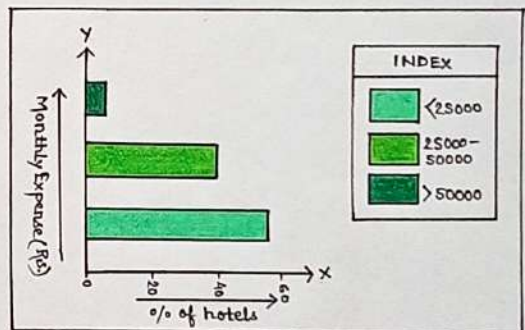
(Fig 12.10)

MONTHLY INCOME



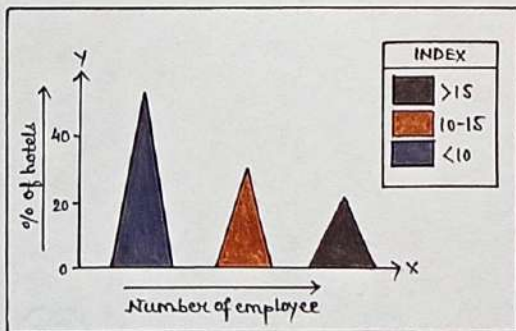
(Fig 12.11)

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE



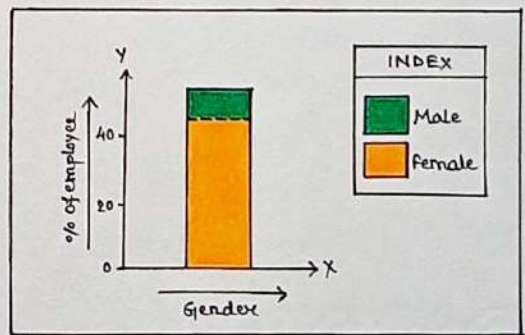
(Fig 12.12)

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEE IN HOTEL



(Fig 12.13)

GENDER OF EMPLOYEE



(Fig 12.14)

followed by other facilities like parking, availability of green space or park, laundry, etc. A pie diagram is used to show that the owners of the region majorly don't own any other hotels. Bar graphs showing monthly income and expense show that the hotels bear monthly income between Rs. 50,000 to 1 lakh and monthly expense of less than Rs. 25000. The hotels usually employ less than 10 employees who are mostly male.

(*) Tourist survey :-

A tourist survey mainly allows us to obtain quality information quickly. This data comes directly from tourists or travel enthusiasts on how they see and experience a particular place and their surrounding tourist spots. It is a tool that allows the surveyor to collect information about people's opinions about the place they visited. With reference to our study area, the data collected from the tourists are represented diagrammatically. It is observed that the tourist influx in that region is significantly male dominated who belong to the Hindu religion and constitute the general caste group. There is a dominance of inter-state tourists who are significantly male to that of female tourists who usually speak in Bengali language. The tourists who visit the study area are mainly workers who belong to either service or business activities over non-workers group constituting of house-wife and students in general. On surveying the tourists, we observe that the monthly income of the concerned tourists range between Rs. 25000 and above and include a higher proportion of post graduated educational background. The tourists visit the study area by train in general followed by private cars and accommodate themselves in private hotels mostly. The flow diagram shows that the tourist flow is maximum in Gopalpur, which is a sight-seeing spot.

(*) Socio-economic status of transport workers :-

A study of the detailed information regarding the socio-economic conditions of the transport workers (in and around the study area) is done which is reflective of the prevailing economic and socio-cultural aspects of the study area. A questionnaire survey was conducted in this regard and the respective parameters are picturized in several diagrams. The transport workers belonging to the age group of 20-40 practise Christianity and are mostly married. There is an equal share of vehicle ownership and the vehicles owned are mostly commercial typed. The workers earn a monthly income of Rs. 10000-20000. They mostly cover a distance of more than 100 kms per trip by their vehicles.

(*) Road Morphology and Traffic survey :-

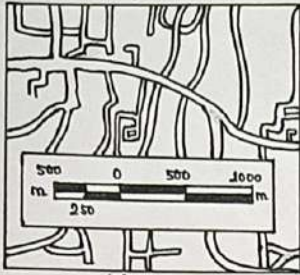
With the help of a prismatic compass, a road map connecting the main area concerned with other centres has been prepared. Here, a fourway cross road connects the area with 4 places namely Baliguda, Brahmanigaoan, Brahmapur and Greenbadi. The landuse along both the sides of the 4 roads have been arranged covering a distance of 50m along the corresponding roads. The diagram deduces that various landuse has been categorized into different groups. Among all the landuses, the presence of a PWD Bungalow, water tank and Post office demand significant mention. On account of the number of landuse types a pie diagram is drawn which shows the dominance of garment shops in the area followed by grocery shops, eateries and medical shops. Similarly, a traffic survey was conducted to perceive the up and down flow of vehicles along each road. The survey was conducted 3 times namely Morning Hours (7:20 am - 8:20 am), Office Hours (10:45 am - 11:45 am) and Evening Hours (7:10 pm - 8:10 pm) for better understanding the fluctuations. We can see that the flow along Brahmapur Road is mainly dominant especially during office and Evening Hours making it an important centre, whereas the flow is slightly less towards Baliguda. There are also variations in the type of vehicles aided with a pie diagram. It is evident that the two wheelers influence the traffic flow followed by other supplementary vehicles, four wheelers and heavy vehicles.

(*) Educational status and health condition of the study area :-

Education survey is a gathered information from various educational institutions regarding the type, medium of an institution and related components available. The region has a dominance of government educational institutions where the medium of board is Odia.

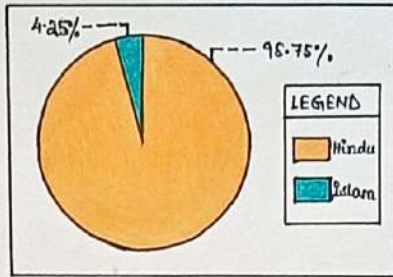
13. TOURIST SURVEY

STUDY AREA



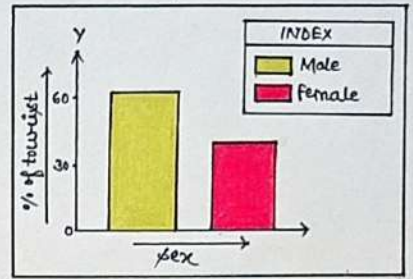
(Fig 13-1)

RELIGION



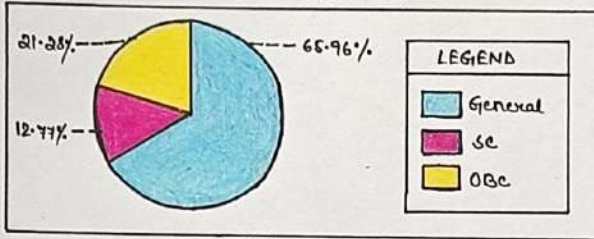
(Fig 13-2)

GENDER



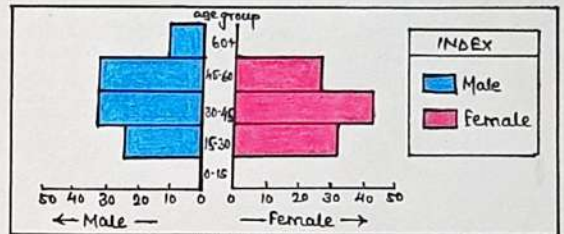
(Fig 13-3)

CASTE STRUCTURE



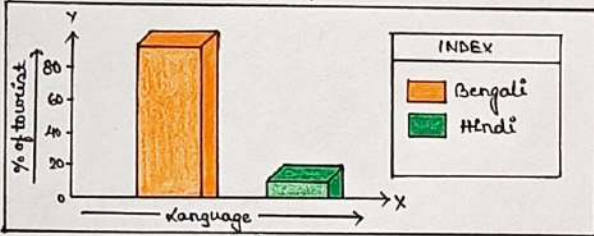
(Fig 13-4)

AGE GROUP



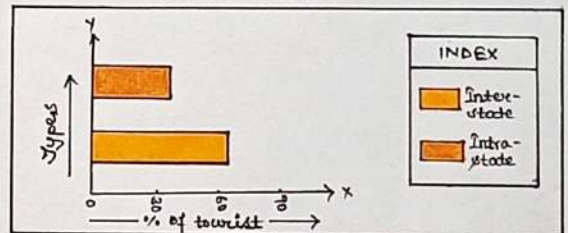
(Fig 13-5)

LANGUAGE



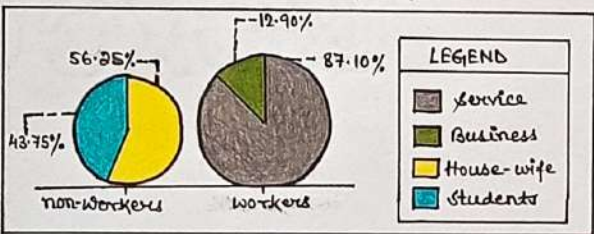
(Fig 13-6)

TYPE OF TOURIST



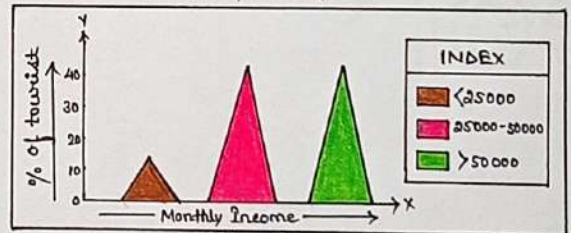
(Fig 13-7)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



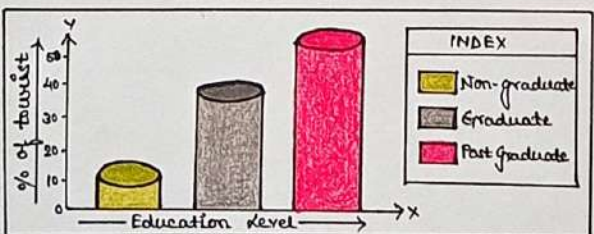
(Fig 13-8)

MONTHLY INCOME



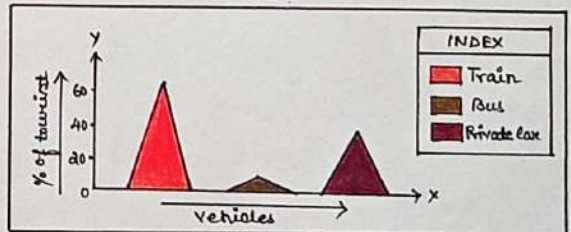
(Fig 13-9)

EDUCATION LEVEL



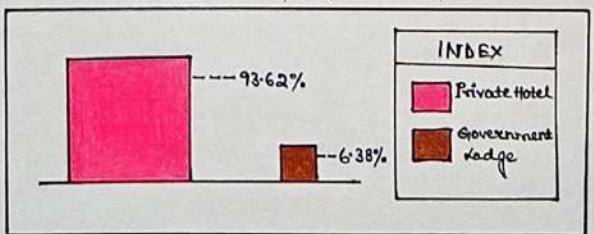
(Fig 13-10)

VEHICLES



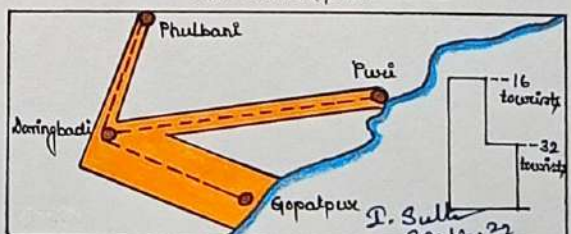
(Fig 13-11)

PLACE OF STAYING IN DARINGBADI



(Fig 13-12)

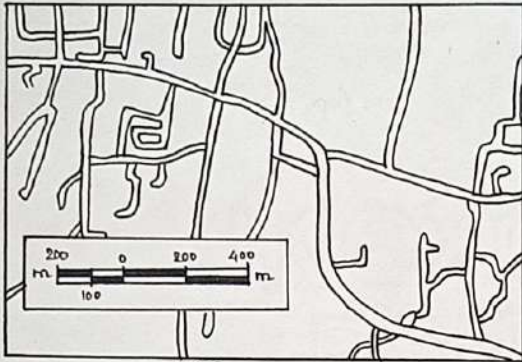
VISIT OTHER SPOT



(Fig 13-13)

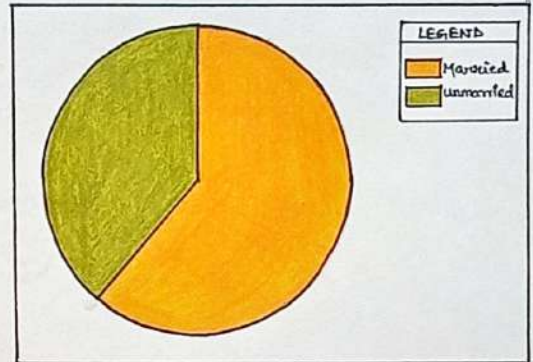
14. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRANSPORT WORKERS

LOCATION OF THE SURVEYED AREA



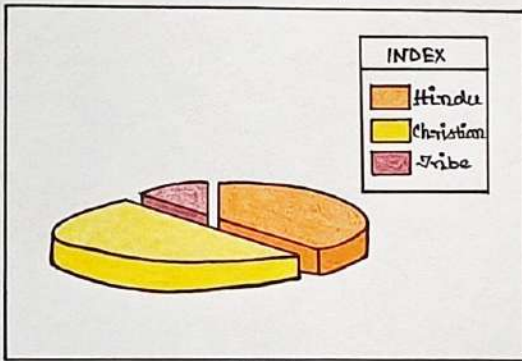
(Fig 14.1)

MARITAL STATUS



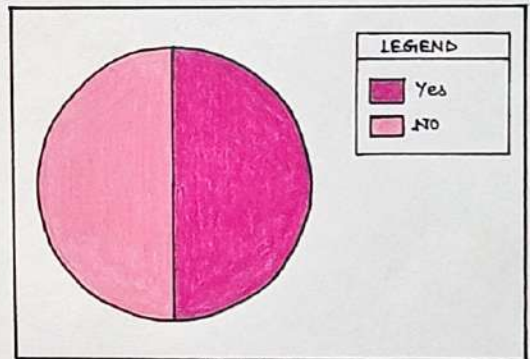
(Fig 14.2)

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

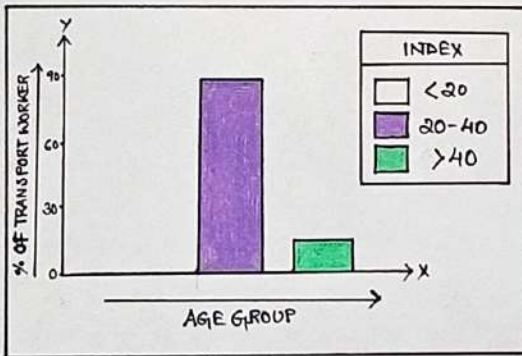


(Fig 14.3)
AGE-GROUP

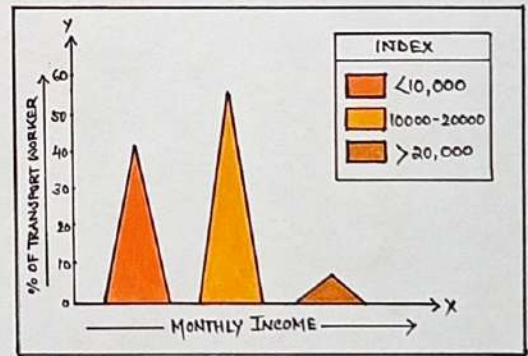
OWNERSHIP OF VEHICLES



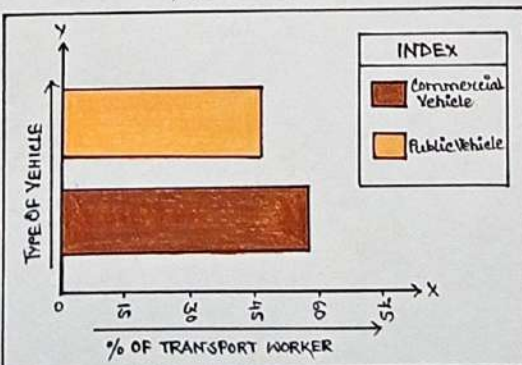
(Fig 14.4)
MONTHLY INCOME



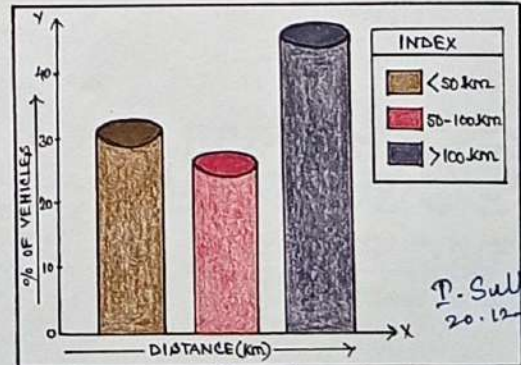
(Fig 14.5)
TYPE OF VEHICLE



(Fig 14.6)
DISTANCE PER TRIP



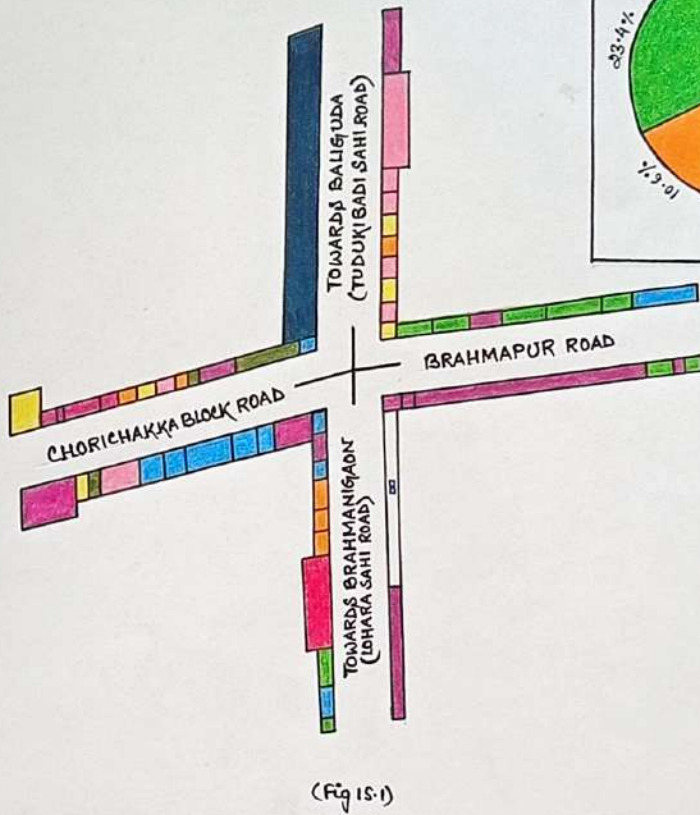
(Fig 14.7)



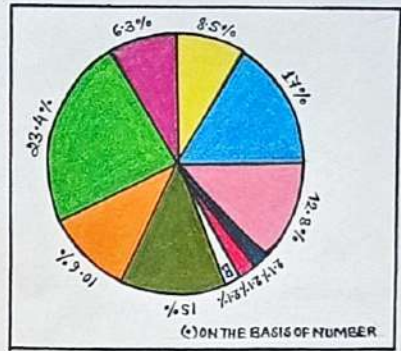
(Fig 14.8)

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15. ROAD MORPHOLOGY



ROADSIDE LANDUSE



(Fig 15.2)

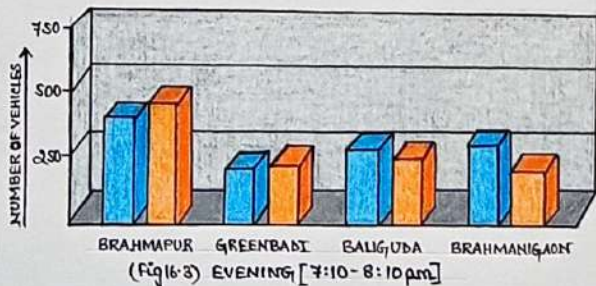
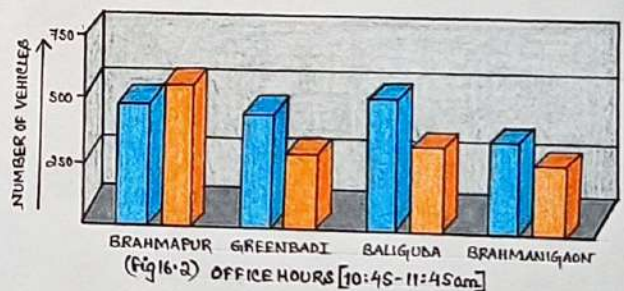
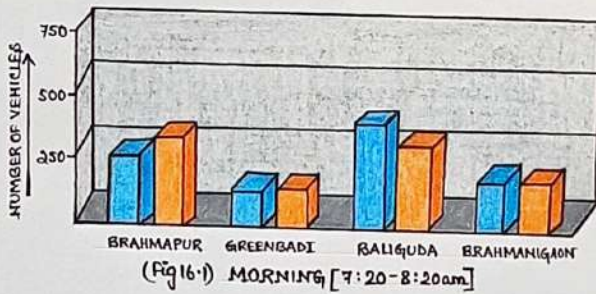
INDEX

- Warehouse
- Grocery Shop
- Healthcare Centres
- Public Bungalow
- Postoffice
- Water Tank
- Eateries
- Stationery Shop
- Garments Shop
- Others

SCALE

1cm ≈ 10m.

16. TRAFFIC SURVEY



TYPES OF VEHICLE



LEGEND

- Two wheelers
- Four wheelers
- Heavy vehicles
- Others

(Fig 16.4)

SCALE

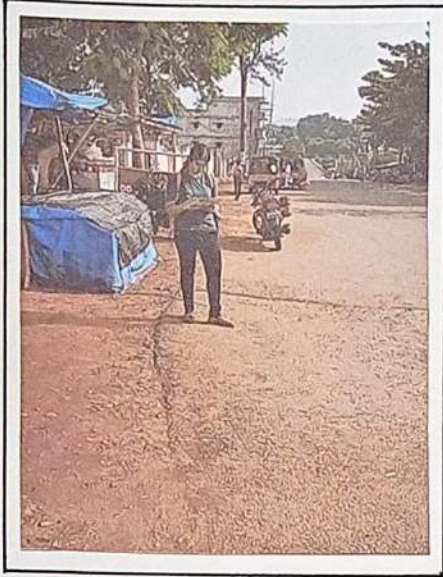
1cm ≈ 250 vehicles

INDEX

- UP
- DOWN

D. Sultan
20.12.22

Traffic Survey



Household Survey



Household Survey



Market Survey



Hotel Survey



Tourist Survey



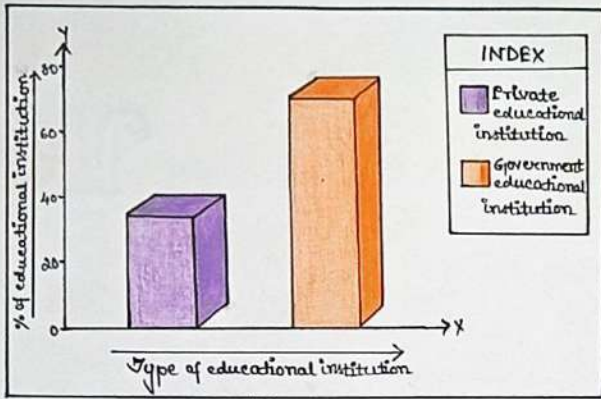
The institutions available offer facilities like library and toilet, in general with some institutions offering playground and laboratory facilities in addition. School bus and canteen are however missing in general. The students of the school/colleges mostly belong to SC/ST community. The health institutions of the study area are surveyed and following information are represented using various cartograms. It is observed that number of doctors available are mostly male and the health centres offer prime facilities like vaccination, pathology, etc. The staff composition of the primary health centre constituted an almost equal share of nurses and wardboys with a majority of office staffs; whereas the vaccination centre has more nurses.

(*) Bank and Religious Institution:-

Bank surveys are conducted to absorb ideas about the financial infrastructure and finance flows of a particular region. On surveying the banks of the study areas we observe that the banks offer facilities like an ATM, followed by drop box and core banking solution. The ratio of male and female staff represents that the share of females are absent for the posts of a manager, assistance manager, group D staff and casual staff. However, females occupy a minimal share in case of group C staff in comparison to that of male. The customer visit in State Bank of India (SBI) is more than that of Punjab National Bank (PNB). A survey on the available religious institutions of the region show that the follower count of the Patakhand Temple is more than that of the Mahamaya Temple.

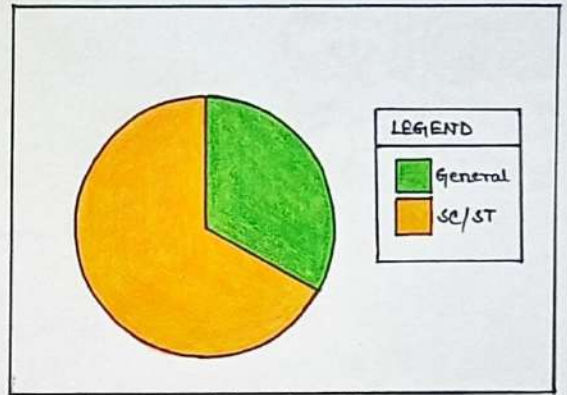
17. EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND HEALTH CONDITION OF THE STUDY AREA

TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION



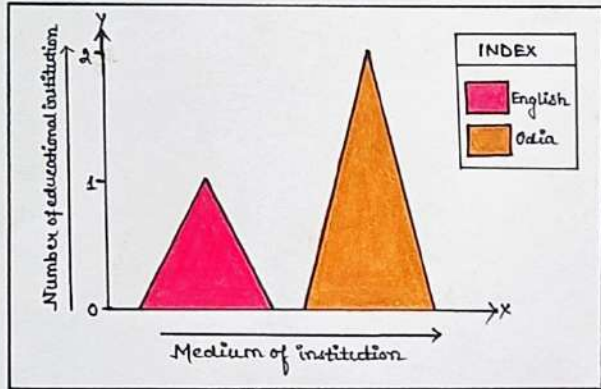
(Fig 17-1)

CASTE STRUCTURE OF THE STUDENTS



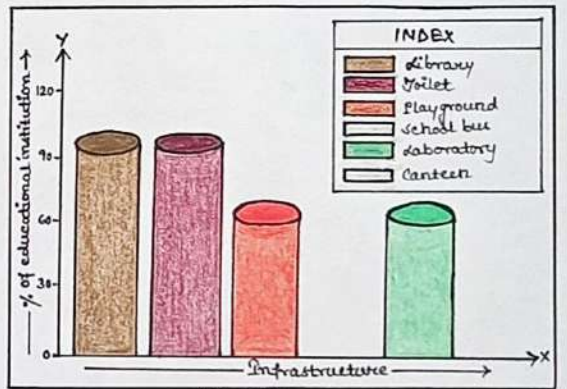
(Fig 17-2)

MEDIUM OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION



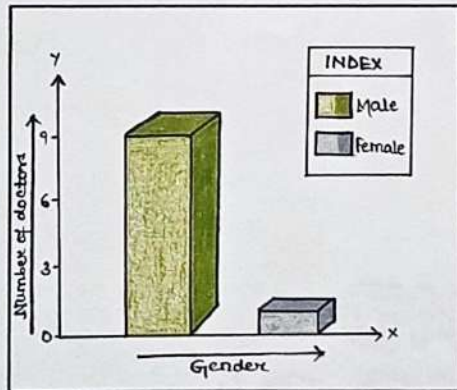
(Fig 17-3)

INFRASTRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



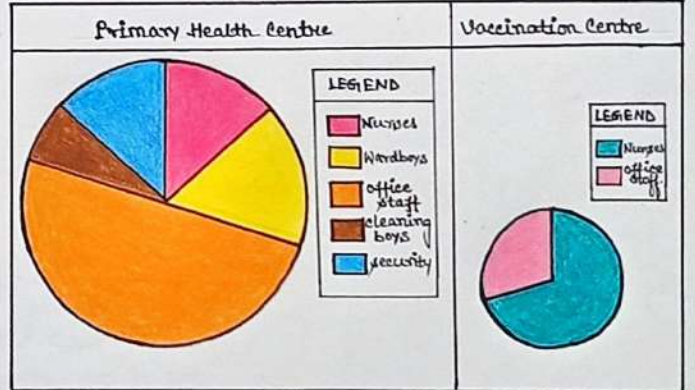
(Fig 17-4)

NUMBER OF DOCTORS



(Fig 17-5)

STAFF COMPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL



(Fig 17-6)

FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN HEALTH CENTRES

| Name of educational inst. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Primary Health centre | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| Vaccination Centre | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |

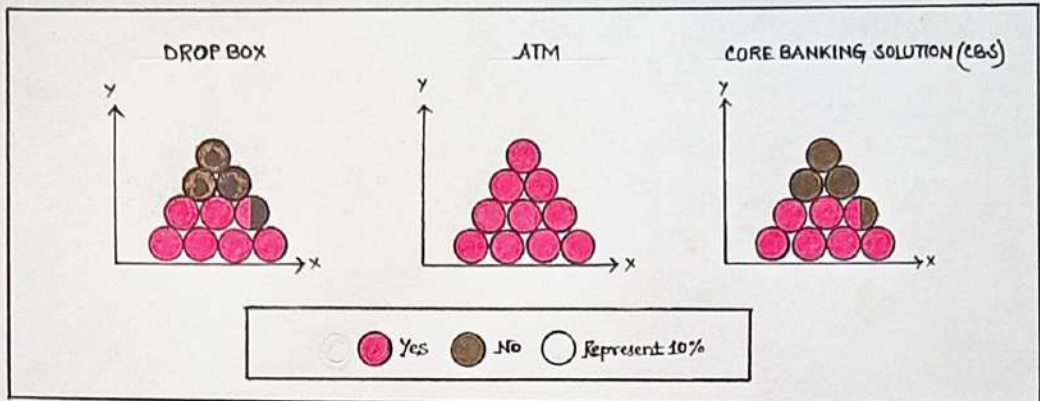
(Fig 17-7)

| INDEX | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| A. Available | O.T. |
| B. Available | Emergency |
| C. Available | I.C.U. |
| D. Available | D. Burnt Cases |
| E. Available | Pathology centre |
| F. Available | X-ray |
| G. Available | Blood Bank |
| H. Available | Supply of oxygen |
| I. Available | Ambulance services |
| J. Available | Morgue |
| K. Available | Vaccination |
| L. Available | stretcher |
| M. Available | Family Planning |
| N. Available | Maternity |
| O. Available | C.T Scan |

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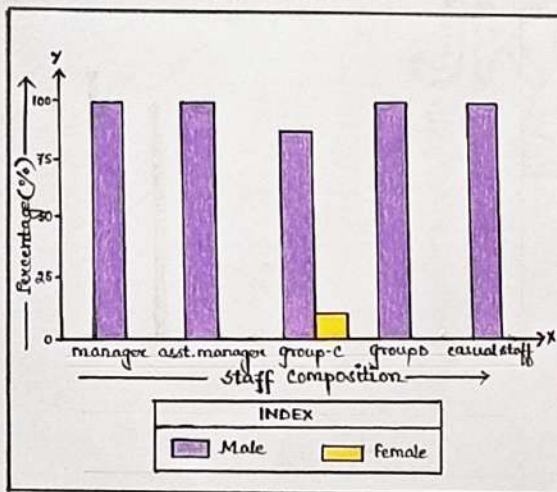
18. BANK

FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN BANK



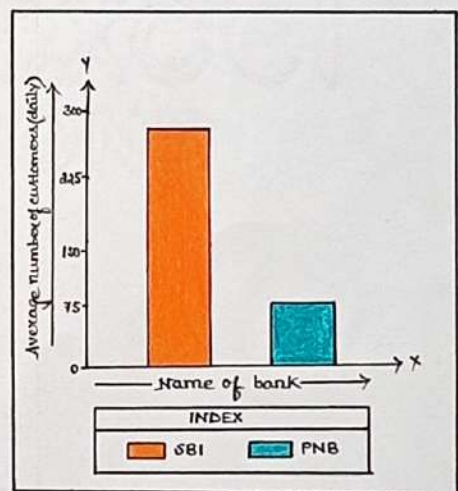
(Fig 18-1)

STAFF COMPOSITION



(Fig 18-2)

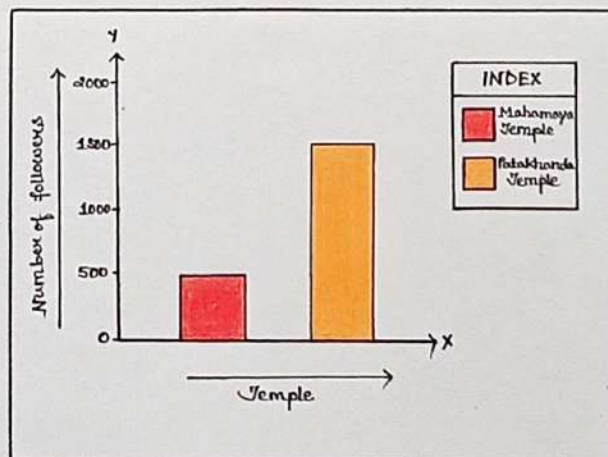
AVERAGE CUSTOMERS



(Fig 18-3)

19. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

FOLLOWERS OF THE TEMPLES



(Fig 19-1)

Group picture at a sightseeing spot



Health Institution



Educational survey



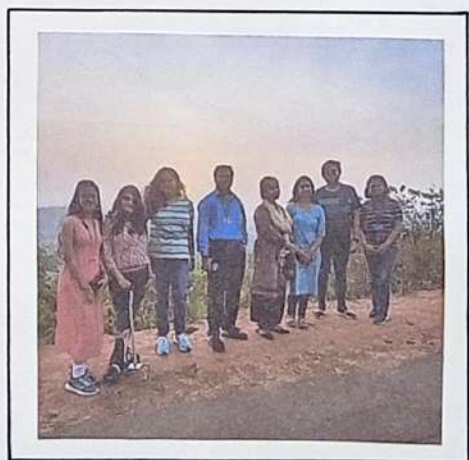
Primary school



Temple survey



Sunset Point



CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION

Daringbadi, widely known as the 'Kashmir of Odisha' is named after 'Daring Sahab' - a British officer in charge. Situated in the heart of India's Eastern Ghats, surrounded by expansive mountains and greenery looks alluring during sunrise and sunset. The atmosphere and greenery attract visitors to enjoy views of endless hills, pine forests and valleys.

The basic objective of this study is to discover improvements in practice and procedure that will enable more effective planning and socio-economic development of the residents of the surveyed location. The conclusions drawn on the basis of field-survey offer a view of current socio-economic trend of the areas surveyed.

A vivid investigation of the Kinepada Gram area which is about 100 acres upto the sunset point, reveals that the total population of the area is 318 with about 76 households in number. The area has a fairly moderate sex ratio of 59%. Within the surveyed area there are two schools - Good Shepherd and U.P. school. Since the area consists of only 1 health centre with only 1 health worker; the provision of medical aid in the vicinity of that area is very less. The inhabitants are frequently infected by the disease 'sickle cell anemia'. According to the surveyed report, mother and child are immunized once a month on every 4th Wednesday. On the 2nd Friday of the month, a health checkup called BHND is conducted and on occasional weekdays, vaccinations are provided to children. The area consists of an anganwadi with 16 girls and 18 boys, nurtured and taken care of by one shahayika. Awareness regarding hygiene practices, eye-motor coordination are spread among the students of anganwadi. The average size of landholdings of Kinepada area is 3 acres. The prime crops cultivated by the cultivators residing in the area are cabbage, cauliflower, potato, tomato, turmeric, paddy, etc. Total forested area of about 35% consists of vegetation like sal, piasal, mango, jackfruit, etc. The area consists of 5 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the people engaged earn a living by making sal plates. The tourism industry blooming in Daringbadi has attracted many tourists all over India, mainly from West Bengal because of its pleasant weather. People who visit Daringbadi also visit Gopalpur which is in proximity where they can also enjoy a beach day. Some of the tourist spots that are visited frequently are - Hillview point, Madhubanda waterfalls, Coffee Plantation, Lower's point, Erle Park, etc. The number of schools being 2 has a negative impact on the literacy rate of the surveyed area. Analysing the data, we see that since the number of young dependents (0-6) being more in the population pyramid, there is little scope for economic contribution by this age group. The area resides in a patriarchal society where the female literacy rate is found to be poor. Considering the female contribution in the local governing body, female participation in the village meetings is low to negligible. Having only one teacher in the school, the student-teacher ratio is also very poor. Availability of only one health centre indicates poor health condition of Kinepada Gram area. The available number of doctors is very insufficient, thus indicating a delay in the provision of aid, especially during emergency. The area lags behind in the availability of medication to combat even the most common disease. Lack of awareness regarding hygiene deteriorates the health condition of the people there. Due to lack of proper technical facilities like uninterrupted internet connectivity, the area lags behind in technological advancement as well. However, the HDI rank of Odisha reveals poor status which symbolizes poor standard of living and low purchasing power of the people. The tourism industry, in spite of being a much flourished sector posed certain problems. The tourists visiting Daringbadi face a common problem of language barrier specially while communicating with the local vendors. There is poor transport and communication facility in Daringbadi which also stagnates the tourism sector.

The recommendations and suggestions offer more specific solutions on how improvement can take place in all the areas of human development to provide future opportunities to the budding society. Increase in the number of schools is the best alternative to improve the literacy rate of the area. Imparting proper training among the youth of the area and a surveillance of the SWOT analysis will help in the contribution for further economic development. Necessary increase in the number of teacher recruitment is a good indicator of education sector. Increase in the number of health centre and inclusion of dispensaries in each locality is a good alternative for the upgradation of health sector. A rise in the number of medical personnel will help in handling emergency situations. Government should look after the provision of proper medical aid to resolve the problem of acute diseases. Proper distribution of iron tablets would ensure better health status. The area needs improvement in the infrastructural condition of the hospitals in terms of equipments to tackle emergency situations. Awareness regarding women participation and women contribution should be spread through various yojanas, schemes or programmes to improve the involvement of women in various sectors of the society. Regulation and supervision of the working of the existing schemes and yojanas adds to the societal improvement. Government must look after the paucity of transport and communication system and take necessary steps and organize campaigns to improve the same, to construct new roads and repair the existing ones, to operationalize more government buses and other local transports, etc. Road campaigns also aim to revive the domestic tourist movement between the neighbouring states. This promotes road trips and tourism products of Odisha.

Khajurahi, inspite of the constraints, continues to attract a flock of tourists every year to savour the beauty of the hills and the adjoining areas. Development of technology will, however, help in further utilization of the existing resources, some of whose use is still unknown.

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN DARINGBADI

(C) PROSPECT OF TOURISM:-

Daringbadi is a beautiful hill station in Odisha. This hill station lies peacefully at an elevation of 3000 ft from sea level, waiting to be explored. Daringbadi is named after Daring Sahib, a British officer who was in charge of the place. We can feel the refreshing cool breeze as we trek along the hilly trails of the surreal landscape sprawling through the jungle. Daringbadi, known as the 'Kashmir of Odisha' provides an eclectic mix of cultural tourism, tribal tourism and nature tourism. The series of waterfalls punctuating the landscape are a must visit, some of the popular ones are - Daringbadi waterfall, Pitudi waterfall, Gadubaba waterfall and Rudu waterfall.

Dotted with fine forests and waterfalls, the hillstations of Phulbari are popular holiday destinations of the state. Daringbadi Nature Camp and Belghar Nature Camp offer accommodation options travellers coming to this part of Odisha. Surrounded by beautiful valleys and plateaus and dotted with pepper and coffee gardens, the land of one of the most ancient tribes of India 'Kutia Kondhas', is a perfect gateway for people who are looking for some time off from the mundane city life.

(C) CONSTRAINTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT:-

Nearest railway station of Daringbadi is Brahmapur, situated almost 120 km away from this hill station. Public transport like bus is very rare in this route, so most of the tourists depend on hired motor vehicles which increases overall transport cost. Though terrorist activities of extreme leftist have been controlled to some extent but still now they are active in some parts of Kandhamal and Phulbari districts.

(C) SUGGESTIONS:-

- Daringbadi is a potential tourist spot in respect of nature and tribal tourism. Government should involve the local people more in tourism sector. It creates opportunities of job which generates income.
- The popular spots should be maintained properly.
- There is a possibility of development of homestays for the tourists who mainly come to visit here for the attraction of tribal culture or for the research purpose.
- Medical facilities and banking service should be developed more to attract the tourists.

J. Sulta
05.01.23

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- Sultan, M.I., "Geographical Field Study: For Aught I Know"; Distributer: Techno world and ACB Pub, Kolkata, 2011 (pp. - 14-15 & 61-63)

➤ INTERNET SOURCES :-

- Google Earth
- IRETE Rail Connect
- www.google.com

➤ TOPOSHEET NUMBER :-

- E44F11, SOI OPEN SERIES MAP, 2009

APPENDIX I

1.

TRAIN NUMBER : 12863 TRAIN NAME: YPR Express [Yasvantpur Express]

| Sl.No. | Stations | Zone | Distance | Elevation (m) | Latitude and Longitude | Arrival | Departure | Halt | Speed |
|--------|---------------------------|------|----------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|------|-------|
| 1. | HWH Howrah Junction | ER | 0.0 | 12 | 22.5839°N 88.3434°E | N/A | 23:00 | | 28 |
| 2. | MCA Mecheda | SER | 58.2 | 10 | 22.4102°N 87.8631°E | 23:54 | 23:56 | 2 | 77 |
| 3. | KGP Khargapur Junction | SER | 115.0 | 61 | 22.3460°N 87.2320°E | 00:40 | 00:45 | 5 | 82 |
| 4. | BLS Balasore | SER | 231.1 | 16 | 21.4934°N 86.9135°E | 02:10 | 02:12 | 2 | 67 |
| 5. | BHC Bhadrak | ECOR | 293.5 | 23 | 21.0574°N 86.4963°E | 03:08 | 03:10 | 2 | 84 |
| 6. | JTKR Jajpur Keonjhar Road | ECOR | 337.1 | 36 | 20.9435°N 86.1328°E | 03:41 | 03:43 | 2 | 76 |
| 7. | CTC Cuttack Junction | ECOR | 409.2 | 36 | 20.4625°N 85.8830°E | 04:40 | 04:45 | 5 | 47 |
| 8. | BBJ Bhubaneswar | ECOR | 436.9 | 58 | 20.2961°N 85.8245°E | 05:20 | 05:25 | 5 | 57 |
| 9. | KUR Khurda Road Junction | ECOR | 456.0 | 36 | 20.162379°N 85.6919708°E | 05:45 | 05:55 | 10 | 95 |
| 10. | BALU Balugaon | ECOR | 527.0 | 76 | 20.1783°N 85.1129°E | 06:40 | 06:42 | 2 | 95 |
| 11. | BAM Brahmapur | ECOR | 603.1 | 24 | 19.3150°N 84.7941°E | 07:30 | 07:40 | 10 | 46 |

SOURCE : IRCTC RAIL CONNECT

12/11/22

2. WORKING TABLE FOR WEATHER PHENOMENA

PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE, RELATIVE HUMIDITY, RAINFALL, WIND SPEED

| Month | Pressure (mb) | Maximum Temperature (°C) | Minimum Temperature (°C) | Relative Humidity (%) | Monthly rainfall (mm) | Number of rainy days | Mean wind speed (km/hr) |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| January | 1015.3 | 25.7 | 11.8 | 74 | 12.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| February | 1012.5 | 28.4 | 13.7 | 67 | 19.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| March | 1009.4 | 34.1 | 18.4 | 54 | 17.6 | 1.7 | 3.1 |
| April | 1006.4 | 37.6 | 23.1 | 61 | 37.3 | 2.7 | 4.9 |
| May | 1002.2 | 37.1 | 24.7 | 72 | 114.6 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| June | 998.6 | 34.5 | 26.0 | 80 | 218.7 | 12.2 | 5.9 |
| July | 998.1 | 32.5 | 28.0 | 84 | 294.5 | 17.5 | 5.6 |
| August | 999.7 | 30.3 | 28.1 | 84 | 301.6 | 15.7 | 4.5 |
| September | 1003.4 | 32.8 | 25.8 | 81 | 226.4 | 12.2 | 3.7 |
| October | 1009.2 | 32.2 | 23.3 | 78 | 126.6 | 5.8 | 2.0 |
| November | 1002.2 | 29.4 | 17.4 | 72 | 15.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| December | 1015.0 | 25.4 | 13.1 | 74 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 |

SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

| Weather Phenomena | Number of days |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Hail | 0.4 |
| Thunder | 44 |
| Fog | 10 |
| Duststorm | 1.3 |
| Squall | 0.2 |

CLOUD COVER

| Cloud cover (octas) | Number of days |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 0 | 140 |
| 1-2 | 24 |
| 3-5 | 46 |
| 6-7 | 50 |
| 8 | 105 |

VISIBILITY

| Visibility | Number of days |
|------------|----------------|
| upto 1km | 6 |
| 1-4kms | 92 |
| 4-10kms | 27 |
| 10-20 kms | 233 |
| Over 20kms | 6 |

WIND DIRECTION

| Wind direction | Number of days |
|----------------|----------------|
| N | 4 |
| NE | 2 |
| E | 15 |
| SE | 9 |
| S | 20 |
| SW | 5 |
| W | 4 |
| NW | 4 |
| Calm | 37 |

Source: Climatological Tables of Observatories in India,
Indian Meteorological Department (pp: 27-28)

Feb
20.1.23

3. MOUZA LINEPADA JL 123 PS DARINGBADI

| PLOT NO. | LAND USE | PLOT NO. | LAND USE |
|----------|--|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Grazing land (government) | 53 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 2 | Private agricultural land (non-irrigated settlement) | 54 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 3 | Agricultural land (private) | 55 | House-site land (private) |
| 4 | Agricultural land (private) | 56 | House-site land (private) |
| 5 | Agricultural land (private) | 57 | House-site land (private) |
| 6 | Grazing land (government) | 58 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 7 | Agricultural land (private) | 59 | Temple (government) |
| 8 | Agricultural land (private) | 60 | House-site land (private) |
| 9 | Hill (government) [forest area] | 61 | House-site land (private) |
| 10 | Forest land (government) | 62 | House-site land (private) |
| 11 | Agricultural land (private) | 63 | House-site land (private) |
| 12 | Agricultural land (private) | 64 | Road (government) |
| 13 | Agricultural land (private) | 65 | House-site land (private) |
| 14 | Agricultural land (private) | 66 | House-site land (private) |
| 15 | Agricultural land (private) | 67 | House-site land (private) |
| 16 | Agricultural land (private) | 68 | House-site land (private) |
| 17 | Agricultural land (private) | 69 | House-site land (private) |
| 18 | Agricultural land (private) | 70 | waterbody (government) |
| 19 | Agricultural land (private) | 71 | House-site land (private) |
| 20 | Agricultural land (private) | 72 | House-site land (private) |
| 21 | Agricultural land (private) | 73 | House-site land (private) |
| 22 | Agricultural land (private) | 74 | House-site land (private) |
| 23 | Agricultural land (private) | 75 | Road (government) |
| 24 | Agricultural land (private) | 76 | House-site land (private) |
| 25 | Agricultural land (private) | 77 | Road (government) |
| 26 | Agricultural land (private) | 78 | House-site land (private) |
| 27 | Agricultural land (private) | 79 | House-site land (private) |
| 28 | Agricultural land (private) | 80 | House-site land (private) |
| 29 | Forest land (government) | 81 | House-site land (private) |
| 30 | Wasteland (government) | 82 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 31 | Agricultural land (private) | 83 | House-site land (private) |
| 32 | Agricultural land (private) | 84 | House-site land (private) |
| 33 | Agricultural land (private) | 85 | Hill (government) |
| 34 | Agricultural land (private) | 86 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 35 | Agricultural land (private) | 87 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 36 | Wasteland (government) | 88 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 37 | Road (government) | 89 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 38 | Agricultural land (private) | 90 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 39 | Agricultural land (private) | 91 | Hill (government) |
| 40 | Hill (government) | 92 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 41 | Agricultural land (private) | 93 | House-site land (private) |
| 42 | Agricultural land (private) | 94 | House-site land (private) |
| 43 | House-site land (private) | 95 | House-site land (private) |
| 44 | House-site land (private) | 96 | Road (government) |
| 45 | House-site land (private) | 97 | House-site land (private) |
| 46 | Agricultural land (private) | 98 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 47 | Wasteland (government) | 99 | House-site land (private) |
| 48 | House-site land (private) | 100 | House-site land (private) |
| 49 | House-site land (private) | 101 | House-site land (private) |
| 50 | House-site land (private) | 102 | House-site land (private) |
| 51 | Road (government) | 103 | House-site land (private) |
| 52 | Agricultural land (private) | 104 | House-site land (private) |

| PLOT NO. | LAND USE | PLOT NO. | LAND USE |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 105 | House-site land (private) | 158 | Forest land (government) |
| 106 | House-site land (private) | 159 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 107 | House-site land (private) | 160 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 108 | House-site land (private) | 161 | House-site land (private) |
| 109 | House-site land (private) | 162 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 110 | House-site land (private) | 163 | House-site land (private) |
| 111 | House-site land (private) | 164 | House-site land (private) |
| 112 | Road (government) | 165 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 113 | House-site land (private) | 166 | Grazing land (government) |
| 114 | House-site land (private) | 167 | Hill (government) |
| 115 | House-site land (private) | 168 | Village forest (government) |
| 116 | House-site land (private) | 169 | Wasteland (government) |
| 117 | House-site land (private) | 170 | House-site land (government) |
| 118 | House-site land (private) | 171 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 119 | Road (government) | 172 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 120 | House-site land (private) | 173 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 121 | Road (government) | 174 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 122 | Road (government) | 175 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 123 | House-site land (private) | 176 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 124 | House-site land (private) | 177 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 125 | Agricultural land (private) | 178 | House-site land (private) |
| 126 | House-site land (private) | 179 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 127 | House-site land (private) | 180 | Road (government) |
| 128 | House-site land (private) | 181 | House-site land (private) |
| 129 | House-site land (private) | 182 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 130 | Agricultural land (private) | 183 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 131 | Agricultural land (private) | 184 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 132 | House-site land (private) | 185 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 133 | Agricultural land (private) | 186 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 134 | Agricultural land (private) | 187 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 135 | Agricultural land (private) | 188 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 136 | Agricultural land (private) | 189 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 137 | Agricultural land (private) | 190 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 138 | Agricultural land (private) | 191 | House-site land (private) |
| 139 | Agricultural land (private) | 192 | House-site land (private) |
| 140 | Agricultural land (private) | 193 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 141 | Wasteland (government) | 194 | Road (government) |
| 142 | Wasteland (government) | 195 | House-site land (private) |
| 143 | Forest land (government) | 196 | House-site land (private) |
| 144 | Forest land (government) | 197 | Forest land (government) |
| 145 | Wasteland (government) | 198 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 146 | Wasteland (government) | 199 | Developmental land (government) |
| 147 | Wasteland (government) | 200 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 148 | Wasteland (government) | 201 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 149 | Wasteland (government) | 202 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 150 | Wasteland (government) | 203 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 151 | Agricultural land (private) | 204 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 152 | Wasteland (government) | 205 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 153 | Agricultural land (private) | 206 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 154 | House-site land (private) | 207 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 155 | Road (government) | 208 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 156 | House-site land (private) | 209 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 157 | Agricultural land (private) | 210 | Agricultural land (private) |

| PLOT NO. | LAND USE | PLOT NO. | LAND USE |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 211 | Wasteland (government) | 236 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 212 | Agricultural land (private) | 237 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 213 | Agricultural land (private) | 238 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 214 | Agricultural land (private) | 239 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 215 | Agricultural land (private) | 240 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 216 | Road (government) | 241 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 217 | Wasteland (government) | 242 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 218 | House-site land (private) | 243 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 219 | House-site land (private) | 244 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 220 | House-site land (private) | 245 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 221 | House-site land (private) | 246 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 222 | Hill (government) | 247 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 223 | Agricultural land (private) | 248 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 224 | Agricultural land (private) | 249 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 225 | Road (government) | 250 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 226 | Agricultural land (private) | 251 | Rocky land (government) |
| 227 | Agricultural land (private) | 252 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 228 | Wasteland (government) | 253 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 229 | Agricultural land (private) | 254 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 230 | Forest land (government) | 255 | Forest land (government) |
| 231 | Agricultural land (private) | 256 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 232 | Agricultural land (private) | 257 | Forest land (government) |
| 233 | Developmental land (government) | 258 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 234 | Agricultural land (private) | 259 | Agricultural land (private) |
| 235 | Agricultural land (private) | 260 | Forest land (government) |

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4. WORKING TABLE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

RELIGION

| Religion | Number of people | % of people |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| Hindu | 55 | 39.29 |
| Christian | 85 | 60.71 |
| Total | 140 | 100 |

CASTE STRUCTURE

| Caste | Number of people | % of people |
|---------|------------------|-------------|
| General | 3 | 2.14 |
| SC | 47 | 33.57 |
| ST | 72 | 51.43 |
| OBC | 18 | 12.86 |
| Total | 140 | 100 |

MOTHER TONGUE

| Mother Tongue | Number of people | % of people |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| Odia | 128 | 91 |
| Others | 12 | 9 |
| Total | 140 | 100 |

FAMILY MEMBERS

| Family members | Number of people | % of people |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Male | 365 | 50.35 |
| Female | 360 | 49.66 |
| Total | 725 | 100 |

MARITAL STATUS

| Marital status | Number of people | % of people |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Married | 333 | 47.51 |
| Unmarried | 368 | 52.49 |
| Total | 701 | 100 |

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

| Age group | Number of male | % of male | Number of female | % of female |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| <15 | 64 | 19.8 | 60 | 18.5 |
| 15-30 | 122 | 37.7 | 127 | 39.3 |
| 31-45 | 70 | 21.6 | 82 | 25.3 |
| 46-60 | 40 | 12.3 | 37 | 11.4 |
| >60 | 27 | 8.6 | 21 | 5.5 |
| Total | 323 | 100 | 327 | 100 |

FAMILY TYPE

| Family type | Number of household | % of household |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Nuclear | 92 | 65.71 |
| Joint | 48 | 34.28 |
| Extended | - | - |
| Total | 140 | 100 |

EDUCATION LEVEL

| Education level | Number of people | % of people |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Illiterate | 107 | 17.83 |
| Primary | 157 | 26.16 |
| Secondary | 201 | 33.18 |
| Graduation | 108 | 18.00 |
| Pg & above | 27 | 4.5 |
| Total | 600 | 100 |

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

| Annual Expenditure (Rs) | Number of household | % of household |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <1 lakh | 95 | 67.8 |
| 1-3 lakhs | 41 | 29.2 |
| >3 lakhs | 4 | 2.8 |
| Total | 140 | 100 |

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

| Animal type | Number of domestic animals | % of domestic animals |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cattle | 76 | 62.2 |
| Hen | 28 | 22.9 |
| Others | 18 | 14.9 |
| Total | 122 | 100 |

MIGRATED FAMILY MEMBERS

| Migration status | Number of people | % of people |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Migrated | 35 | 35.35 |
| Non-migrated | 64 | 64.65 |
| Total | 99 | 100 |

ANNUAL INCOME

| Annual Income (Rs) | Number of household | % of household |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <1.5 lakhs | 91 | 65 |
| 1.5-5 lakhs | 40 | 28.5 |
| >5 lakhs | 9 | 6.4 |
| Total | 140 | 100 |

AVERAGE AGE OF MARRIAGE

| Age group | Number of people | |
|-----------|------------------|--------|
| | Male | Female |
| 18-27 | 107 | 133 |
| 28-37 | 33 | 7 |
| Total | 140 | 140 |

5. WORKING TABLE FOR MARKET SURVEY

AREA OF THE SHOPS

| Area (in sq. ft.) | Number of shop | % of shop |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| <500 | 36 | 72 |
| 500-1000 | 08 | 16 |
| >1000 | 06 | 12 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

OWNERSHIP STATUS

| Status of ownership | | Number of shop | % of shop |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| Rented | | 18 | 36 |
| owned | single | 28 | 56 |
| | partnership | 04 | 8 |
| Total | | 50 | 100 |

LOCATIONAL STATUS OF THE SHOPS

| Locational status | Number of shop | % of shop |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Business | 20 | 40 |
| Residential | 15 | 30 |
| Mixed | 15 | 30 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

DAILY AMOUNT OF SALE

| Daily sale (in Rs.) | Number of shop | % of shop |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|
| <5000 | 36 | 72 |
| 5000-10000 | 09 | 18 |
| >10000 | 05 | 10 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

NUMBER OF WORKERS

| Number of workers | Number of shop | % of shop |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| nil | 20 | 40 |
| 1-3 | 23 | 46 |
| 4 | 07 | 14 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

TYPE OF CUSTOMER

| Customer Type | Number of shop | % of shop |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| Local | 50 | 81.97 |
| Tourist | 11 | 18.03 |
| Total | 61 | 100 |

TYPE OF SHOPS

| Type of shop | Number of shop | % of shop |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Garments | 10 | 20 |
| Grocery and Stationery | 14 | 28 |
| Food | 5 | 10 |
| Electronics | 6 | 12 |
| Others | 15 | 30 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

6. WORKING TABLE FOR HOTEL SURVEY

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT

| Year of establishment | Number of hotel | % of hotel |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Before 2010 | 3 | 15 |
| 2010-2015 | 3 | 15 |
| After 2015 | 14 | 70 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

| Accommodation | Number of hotel | % of hotel |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| Ac | 237 | 50.64 |
| Non-Ac | 231 | 49.36 |
| Total | 468 | 100 |

NUMBER OF ROOM

| Number of Rooms | Number of hotel | % of hotel |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| <15 | 4 | 20 |
| 15-25 | 10 | 50 |
| >25 | 6 | 30 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

AVERAGE ROOM CHARGE

| Average Room charge (in Rs.) | Number of hotel | % of hotel |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| <1000 | 4 | 20 |
| 1000-2000 | 11 | 55 |
| >2000 | 5 | 25 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

GENDER OF OWNER

| Gender of owner | Number of owner | % of owner |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Male | 17 | 85 |
| Female | 3 | 15 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

RELIGION OF OWNER

| Religion | Number of owner | % of owner |
|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| Hindu | 16 | 80 |
| Muslim | 2 | 10 |
| Christian | 2 | 10 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY OWNER

| Language spoken | Number of owner | % of owner |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Hindi | 11 | 30.56 |
| English | 4 | 11.11 |
| Odia | 18 | 50.00 |
| Others | 3 | 8.33 |
| Total | 36 | 100 |

OWNERSHIP OF OTHER HOTELS

| Other hotels | Number of owner | % of owner |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Yes | 2 | 10 |
| No | 18 | 90 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

MONTHLY INCOME

| Monthly income (Rs.) | Number of hotel | % of hotel |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| <50,000 | 4 | 620 |
| 50000-1lakh | 12 | 60 |
| >1lakh | 4 | 20 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

MONTHLY EXPENSE

| Monthly expense (Rs.) | Number of hotel | % of hotel |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| <25000 | 11 | 55 |
| 25000-50000 | 8 | 40 |
| >50000 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEE IN HOTEL

| Number of employee | Number of hotel | % of hotel |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| <10 | 10 | 50 |
| 10-15 | 6 | 30 |
| >15 | 4 | 20 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

GENDER OF EMPLOYEE

| Gender of employee | Number of employee | % of employee |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Male | 20 | 54.05 |
| Female | 17 | 45.95 |
| Total | 37 | 100 |

7. WORKING TABLE FOR TOURIST SURVEY

GENDER

| Sex | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|--------|-------------------|--------------|
| Male | 28 | 59.58 |
| Female | 19 | 40.43 |
| Total | 47 | 100 |

AGE GROUP

| Age group | Male | % | Female | % |
|-----------|------|-------|--------|-------|
| 0-15 | 1 | 3.57 | - | - |
| 15-30 | 6 | 21.43 | 6 | 31.58 |
| 30-45 | 9 | 32.14 | 8 | 42.11 |
| 45-60 | 9 | 32.14 | 5 | 26.32 |
| 60+ | 3 | 10.72 | - | - |
| Total | 28 | 100 | 19 | 100 |

RELIGION

| Religion | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|----------|-------------------|--------------|
| Hindu | 45 | 95.75 |
| Islam | 2 | 4.26 |
| Total | 47 | 100 |

CASTE STRUCTURE

| Caste | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|
| General | 31 | 65.96 |
| SC | 6 | 12.77 |
| ST | - | - |
| OBC | 10 | 21.28 |
| Total | 47 | 100 |

LANGUAGE

| Language | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|----------|-------------------|--------------|
| Bengali | 44 | 93.62 |
| Hindi | 3 | 6.38 |
| Total | 47 | 100 |

TYPE OF TOURIST

| You are from | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Inter State | 30 | 63.83 |
| Intra State | 17 | 36.17 |
| Total | 47 | 100 |

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

| Occupation | Number of tourist | % of tourist | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|
| Workers | Service | 27 | 87.10 |
| | Business | 4 | 12.90 |
| Non-workers | Housewife | 9 | 56.25 |
| | Students | 7 | 43.75 |
| Total | 47 | 100 (each) | |

MONTHLY INCOME

| Income | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| <25000 | 5 | 15.16 |
| 25000-50000 | 14 | 42.42 |
| >50000 | 14 | 42.42 |
| Total | 33 | 100 |

EDUCATION LEVEL

| Education | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Non-graduate | 6 | 12.77 |
| Graduate | 17 | 36.17 |
| Post-graduate and above | 24 | 51.06 |
| Total | 47 | 100 |

VEHICLES

| Vehicle | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Train | 30 | 63.83 |
| Bus | 1 | 2.13 |
| Private car | 16 | 34.04 |
| Total | 47 | 100 |

PLACE OF STAYING IN DARINGBAZI

| Place | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Private Hotel | 44 | 93.62 |
| Government Lodge | 3 | 6.38 |
| Total | 47 | 100 |

VISIT OTHER SPOT

| Other spot | Number of tourist | % of tourist |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Gopalpur | 33 | 80.49 |
| Puri | 7 | 17.07 |
| Phulbari | 1 | 2.44 |
| Total | 41 | 100 |

8. WORKING TABLE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRANSPORT WORKERS

MARITAL STATUS

| Marital Status | Number of transport worker | % of transport worker |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| married | 12 | 60 |
| unmarried | 08 | 40 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

| Religion | Number of transport worker | % of transport worker |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hindu | 06 | 30 |
| Christian | 10 | 50 |
| Tribes | 04 | 20 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

OWNERSHIP OF VEHICLES

| Ownership of vehicle | Number of transport worker | % of transport worker |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Yes | 10 | 50 |
| No | 10 | 50 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

AGE GROUP

| Age group | Number of transport worker | % of transport worker |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <20 | - | - |
| 20-40 | 18 | 90 |
| >40 | 02 | 10 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

MONTHLY INCOME

| Monthly Income (in Rs) | Number of transport worker | % of transport worker |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <10000 | 08 | 40 |
| 10000-20000 | 11 | 55 |
| >20000 | 01 | 5 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

TYPE OF VEHICLE

| Type of vehicle | Number of transport worker | % of transport worker |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Commercial vehicle | 11 | 55 |
| Public vehicle | 09 | 45 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

DISTANCE PER TRIP

| Distance (in km) | Number of vehicle | % of vehicle |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| <50 | 06 | 30 |
| 50-100 | 05 | 25 |
| >100 | 09 | 45 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

ROAD MORPHOLOGY

| Serial No. | Name of the road | Length of the road (m) | Width of the road (ft) | Characteristics of the road [eg; metalled] | Magnetic Bearing |
|------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | Chonichakka block road to Brahmanigoon | 50 | 28 | metalled | 177° |
| 2 | Chonichakka block road to Brahmapur road | 50 | 29 | metalled | 82° 30' |
| 3 | Chonichakka block road to Greenbadi | 50 | 30 | metalled | 255° |
| 4 | Chonichakka block road to Baliguda | 50 | 33 | metalled | 1° |

TRAFFIC SURVEY

| Name of the road | Morning | | Office hours | | Evening | |
|------------------|---------|------|--------------|------|---------|------|
| | UP | DOWN | UP | DOWN | UP | DOWN |
| Brahmapur | 268 | 338 | 472 | 566 | 424 | 478 |
| Greenbadi | 144 | 156 | 294 | 280 | 248 | 232 |
| Baliguda | 418 | 334 | 502 | 318 | 282 | 240 |
| Brahmanigoon | 188 | 192 | 352 | 270 | 302 | 212 |

TYPES OF VEHICLE

| Name of the road | Two wheelers | Four wheelers | Heavy vehicles | Others |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| Brahmapur | 2148 | 142 | 24 | 232 |
| Greenbadi | 1168 | 74 | 4 | 108 |
| Baliguda | 1534 | 234 | 84 | 242 |
| Brahmanigoon | 1100 | 122 | 44 | 178 |
| Total | 5950 | 572 | 156 | 760 |
| Degree Value | 313° 13' | 17° 59' | 4° 54' | 23° 54' |

10. WORKING TABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTION SURVEY

TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

| Type of educational institution | Number of educational institution | % of educational institution |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Private | 1 | 33 |
| Government | 2 | 67 |
| Total | 3 | 100 |

CASTE STRUCTURE OF THE STUDENTS

| Caste structure | Number of student | % of student |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| General | 102 | 33 |
| se/st | 208 | 67 |
| Total | 310 | 100 |

MEDIUM OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

| Medium | Number of educational institution |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| English | 1 |
| Odia | 2 |
| Total | 3 |

INFRASTRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

| Infrastructure | Number of educational institution | % of educational institutional |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| library | 3 | 30 |
| Toilet | 3 | 30 |
| Playground | 2 | 20 |
| school bus | 0 | 0 |
| laboratory | 2 | 20 |
| canteen | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 10 | 100 |

NUMBER OF DOCTORS

| Gender | Number of doctors |
|--------|-------------------|
| Male | 9 |
| Female | 1 |
| Total | 10 |

RADIUS OF STAFF COMPOSITION

| Staff composition | Total | $r = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Total}}{\pi}}$ | Scale [1cm = 3unit] |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Primary health centre | 30 | 3.09 | 1.03 |
| Vaccination centre | 7 | 1.49 | 0.49 |

ANGLES OF STAFF COMPOSITION

| Staff composition | Nurses | Ward Boys | office staff | cleaning boys | security | Total |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------------|----------|-------|
| Primary health centre | 48° | 60° | 180° | 24° | 48° | 360° |
| Vaccination centre | 257° 8' | - | 102° 61' | - | - | 360° |

11. WORKING TABLE FOR BANK AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION SURVEY

FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN BANK

| Facilities | YES | % | NO | % |
|------------|-----|------|----|------|
| Drop box | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 |
| ATM | 3 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| CBS | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 |

STAFF COMPOSITION

| Staff Composition | Male | % | Female | % |
|-------------------|------|------|--------|------|
| Manager | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant Manager | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Group C | 8 | 88.9 | 1 | 11.1 |
| Group D | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Casual staff | 10 | 100 | 0 | 0 |

AVERAGE CUSTOMERS

| Name of the bank | Average number of customers (daily) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| State Bank of India (SBI) | 300 |
| Punjab National Bank (PNB) | 75 |

FOLLOWERS OF THE TEMPLES

| Name of the temple | Number of followers |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Mahamaya Mandir | 500 |
| Patakhandra | 1500 |

APPENDIX II

12. CALCULATION TABLE FOR PHYSICAL BACKGROUND OF KANDHAMAL

RELATIVE RELIEF

| Grid No. | Highest contour value (m) | lowest contour value (m) | Relative relief (m) |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| F11 | 420 | 180 | 240 |
| F12 | 180 | 140 | 40 |
| F13 | 260 | 140 | 120 |
| F14 | 480 | 200 | 280 |
| F15 | 300 | 160 | 140 |
| F16 | 160 | 140 | 20 |
| F17 | 580 | 100 | 400 |
| F18 | 580 | 160 | 420 |
| F19 | 160 | 140 | 40 |

| Classes |
|---------|
| <100 |
| 100-200 |
| 200-300 |
| >300 |

Relative relief (m)

DRAINAGE DENSITY

| Grid No. | Drainage length (cm) | Drainage length (km) | Area (sq. km) | Drainage density (km/km ²) |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|
| F11 | 10.0 | 5.00 | ↑ | 2.22 |
| F12 | 10.2 | 5.10 | ↑ | 2.27 |
| F13 | 10.0 | 5.00 | ↑ | 2.22 |
| F14 | 10.1 | 5.05 | ↑ | 2.24 |
| F15 | 13.5 | 8.75 | 1.5 × 1.5 = 2.25 | 3.89 |
| F16 | 16.5 | 8.25 | ↓ | 3.67 |
| F17 | 11.0 | 5.50 | ↓ | 2.44 |
| F18 | 9.8 | 4.90 | ↓ | 2.18 |
| F19 | 13.5 | 6.75 | ↓ | 3.00 |

| Classes |
|-----------|
| <2.76 |
| 2.76-3.33 |
| >3.33 |

Drainage density (km/km²)

VEGETATION

| Grid No. | With vegetal cover | without vegetal cover | value of vegetal cover (%) |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| F11 | 24 | 1 | 96 |
| F12 | 21 | 4 | 84 |
| F13 | 20 | 5 | 80 |
| F14 | 24 | 1 | 96 |
| F15 | 18 | 7 | 72 |
| F16 | 19 | 6 | 76 |
| F17 | 20 | 5 | 80 |
| F18 | 24 | 1 | 96 |
| F19 | 18 | 7 | 72 |

| Classes |
|---------|
| 70-78 |
| 79-87 |
| 88-96 |

Vegetal cover (%)

LONG PROFILE OF RIVER BANGDHARA

| Relative Height | River Length (cm) | selected scale | River length (km) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| source to 14r | 0.5 | ↑ | 0.33 |
| 14r to 15r | 1.0 | ↑ | 0.67 |
| 15r to 10r | 3.0 | ↑ | 2.00 |
| 10r to 12r | 4.0 | 1cm ≈ 1.5 km | 2.67 |
| 12r to 13r | 5.0 | ↓ | 3.33 |
| 13r to 4r | 5.5 | ↓ | 3.67 |
| 13r to 20r | 8.0 | ↓ | 5.33 |
| 20r to bounding latitude | 10.0 | ↓ | 6.67 |

CROSS PROFILE OF RIVER BANGDHARA

| Contour crossing (m) | River length (cm) |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 200 | 0.5 |
| 200 | 1.0 |
| 200 | 1.5 |

| Contour crossing (m) | River length (cm) |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 200 | 0.5 |
| 200 | 1.5 |
| 160 | 1.0 |

| Contour crossing (m) | River length (cm) |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 200 | 0.5 |
| 100 | 0.5 |
| 200 | 2.0 |

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13. CALCULATION TABLE FOR WEATHER PHENOMENA

CALCULATION FOR MONTHLY RAINFALL, RAINY DAYS

| Month | Monthly rainfall (mm)(y) | Number of rainy days (x) | Deviation | coded 'x' | x^2 | xy | yc |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| January | 12.8 | 1.0 | -5.5 | -11 | 121 | -140.8 | 26.64 |
| February | 19.1 | 1.6 | -4.5 | -9 | 81 | -171.9 | 42.84 |
| March | 17.6 | 1.7 | -3.5 | -7 | 49 | -123.2 | 59.04 |
| April | 37.3 | 2.7 | -2.5 | -5 | 25 | -186.5 | 75.24 |
| May | 114.6 | 6.6 | -1.5 | +3 | 9 | -433.8 | 91.44 |
| June | 218.7 | 12.2 | -0.5 | -1 | 1 | -216.7 | 107.64 |
| July | 294.5 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | 294.5 | 123.84 |
| August | 301.6 | 15.7 | 1.5 | 3 | 9 | 904.6 | 140.04 |
| September | 226.4 | 12.2 | 2.5 | 5 | 25 | 1132.0 | 156.24 |
| October | 126.6 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 7 | 49 | 886.2 | 172.44 |
| November | 15.8 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 9 | 81 | 142.2 | 182.64 |
| December | 3.9 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 11 | 121 | 42.9 | 204.84 |
| (N = 18) | $\Sigma y = 1387.9$ | | | | $\Sigma x^2 = 572$ | $\Sigma xy = 4677.5$ | |

SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

| Weather Phenomena | Number of days | Scale (1cm \approx 10 days) |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Hail | 0.4 | 0.04 |
| Thunder | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Fog | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Surtstorm | 1.3 | 0.13 |
| Squall | 0.2 | 0.02 |

CLOUD COVER

| Cloud cover (Octal) | Number of days | Scale (in degree) |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 0 | 140 | 138° 4' |
| 1-2 | 24 | 25° 36' |
| 3-5 | 46 | 45° 22' |
| 6-7 | 50 | 49° 15' |
| 8 | 105 | 103° 0' |

VISIBILITY

| Visibility | Number of days | Scale (in degree) |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| upto 1km | 6 | 5° 56' |
| 1-4 kms | 92 | 90° 59' |
| 4-10 kms | 27 | 26° 42' |
| 10-20 kms | 233 | 230° 26' |
| over 20 kms | 6 | 5° 56' |

WIND DIRECTION

| Wind direction | Number of days | Scale [1cm \approx 4%] |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| N | 4 | 1 |
| NE | 2 | 0.5 |
| E | 15 | 3.75 |
| SE | 9 | 2.25 |
| S | 20 | 5 |
| SW | 5 | 1.25 |
| W | 4 | 1 |
| NW | 4 | 1 |
| calm | 37 | 9.25 |

Kaag
20.1.23

14. PROFILE LEVELLING AND LANDUSE

INSTRUMENT NO: SunDSC240

SURVEYED ON: 25-05-2022, 10:00 am.

PLACE: Linepada, Davangudi

SURVEYED BY: 5th semester, Geo Hons.

| Stations | Distance | Staff Readings | | | Height of the instrument (hi) | Reduced level (RL) | Landuse | | Remarks |
|----------|----------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | | BS | IS | FS | | | Left | Right | |
| A | 0 | 0.055 | | | 915.055 | 915.000 | | | BM at A 915mts M.S.L |
| B | 5 | | 0.120 | | | 914.935 | | | |
| C | 10 | | 0.450 | | | 914.605 | | | |
| D | 15 | | 0.710 | | | 914.345 | | | |
| E | 20 | | 0.910 | | | 914.145 | | | |
| F | 25 | | 1.120 | | | 913.935 | | | |
| G | 30 | | 1.250 | | | 913.805 | | | |
| H | 35 | | 1.360 | | | 913.695 | | | |
| I | 40 | 4.270 | | 1.450 | 917.875 | 913.605 | Primary school | Open space | FB of IA 203° |
| J | 45 | | 4.320 | | | 913.555 | | | |
| K | 50 | | 4.020 | | | 913.855 | | | |
| L | 55 | | 3.670 | | | 914.205 | | | |
| M | 60 | | 3.450 | | | 914.425 | | | |
| N | 65 | | 3.200 | | | 914.675 | | | |
| O | 70 | | 2.915 | | | 914.960 | | | |
| P | 75 | | 2.680 | | | 915.195 | Water Tank | | |
| Q | 80 | | 2.280 | | | 915.595 | | | |
| R | 85 | | 2.200 | | | 915.675 | | | |
| S | 90 | | | 2.040 | | 915.835 | Tubewell | Village road (unmetalled) | FB of IS 288° |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΣBS | | ΣFS | | | | | |
| | | =4.325 | | =3.490 | | | | | |
| | | | 0.835 | | | 0.835 (Last RL - First RL) | | | |

Kag
11/11/22

APPENDIX III

GOKHALE MEMORIAL GIRLS' COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

EXCURSION 2022

16. INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

1. IDENTIFICATION:-

A.1)Name of the village/place: _____ 2)District: _____

3)Block/Tehsil: _____

4)Ward No: _____ Municipal Area: _____

B. Name of the head of the household: _____

C. Religion: _____

D. Caste/sub-caste/tribe: _____

E. Mother-tongue: _____

F. Number of members: (a)Total: _____ (b)Male: _____ (c)Female: _____

G. Family site:(a)Near source of water: _____

(b)Near line of communication: _____

(c)Isolated: _____

(d)Any other: _____

H. Family type: (a)Nuclear: _____

(b)Joint: _____

(c)Extended: _____

2.PROPERTY(LAND/ANIMAL/OTHER):

A.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Size & Status Of Operational Holding | Land Use (In Acres/Katha) Own house..... Agriculture..... /Horticulture..... /Orchard..... /Dairying..... Plantation..... /Others..... | Land Tenure (Within 1year) Land/Land Sold/Land Bought/Leased Out |
| | | |

B.SIZE OF HOLDINGS-(MENTION UNIT):

a)0- 3 _ _ _ _ _

b)3-6 _ _ _ _ _

c)>6 _ _ _ _ _

DOMESTIC ANIMALS:-

| TYPES | NUMBERS | PURPOSE |
|-------|---------|---------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

INCOME LEVEL OF THE FAMILY:-

| SOURCES | INCOME LEVELS (<5000/5000-10000/>10000) |
|---------|---|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

FAMILY EXPENDITURES(In Rs/within a year/month):-

| Categories | Expenditure in Rs |
|---|-------------------|
| 1.Food | |
| 2.Clothing | |
| 3.Fuel (kerosene, LPG, Diesel, petrol, electricity etc) | |
| 4.Education | |
| 5.Recreation | |
| 6.Liquor,cigarettes | |
| 7.Maintenance/repair of shelter ,machinery , car etc | |
| 8.Medicine | |
| 9.Rent | |
| 10.Social function(marriage, upanayana ,etc) | |
| 11.Festivals | |
| 12.Loan repayment, EMI etc | |
| 13.Others | |
| 14.Savings | |

Migration :

1.How many years have you lived in this village/place.....

2.Name and distance of place of origin_____

3.And the place where migrated

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| in search of (elaborate the reason) | 1.resources |
| | 2.food |
| | 3.jobs |
| | 4.education |
| | 5.marriage |
| | 6.natural calamity |
| | 7.displacement caused by development project |
| | 8.Any other |

3. At present number of family member has migrated out temporarily:

Yes: Number:

No:

4. If yes then specify these:

| Family members | Age | Sex | Place where migrated | Length of migration | Reason of migration |
|----------------|-----|-----|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

5. HEALTH:-

A. Illness (morbidly pattern of any family members (during last 5 years))

| Name | Age | Sex | Cause /type of illness | Duration Of sickness | Whether medically treated (yes/no) | If yes source of treatment | | | | Outcome cured /not cured /cured partly |
|------|-----|-----|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | | Health centre (PHC) | District hospital | Pvt. clinic | Any other | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

B. Record of disability in household:-

| Name | Sex | Age | Type of disability |
|------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| | | | In seeing |
| | | | In speech |
| | | | In hearing |
| | | | In movement |
| | | | Mental |
| | | | Any other |

c. Deaths during last one year:-

Death :- Total no.....Male.....Female.....Age.....Cause.....

D. Immunization provided:

(BCG/Triple antigen/Meningococcal/Measles/Chicken pox/Oral polio/Hepatitis B/Hib booster typhoid)

7. Households amenities:-

A. (1) House Type:.....

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Wall material | |
| Roof material | |
| Floor material | |
| Total no. of rooms | |

Electrified:-yes/no

Place of kitchen :-inside the house/in open space

- B) Source of water supply:- (a) tap water (public/private)
(b) Hand pump (public/private)
(c) Open well (public/private)
(d) Pond (public/private)
(e) Any other

In absence of private connection

a) Distance travelled and hours spend for fetching water:-

.....

b) Number and age of members engaged in getting water (1) male.....

(2) female.....

C) Main cooking device used (1) Chulha & firewood

(2) Kerosene stove

(3) Charcoal & soft coke

(4) Gas (LPG)

(5)Biogas

D)Sanitation status:-

| Waste type | Covered drain | Uncovered drain | Let out in open space | Specified space/vats |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

E)Toilets:- (private/public/open fields)

F)Asset Ownership

a) Transport (2 wheeler/4 wheeler)

b) Electric gadgets(TV, mobile, fridge ,computer ,solar cell , v.c.r)

c)Agricultural implements

d)Others

8.Cultue & Tradition

a)Food & Dress:-

| Frequency | Types of dress(male/female) | Type of food |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Regular | | 1. |
| | | 2. |
| | | 3. |
| | | 4. |
| | | 5. |
| | | 6. |

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Occasional | | 1. |
| | | 2. |
| | | 3. |
| | | 4. |
| | | 5. |
| | | 6. |

b) Main festivals throughout the year:-

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Months | |
| January | |
| February | |
| March | |
| April | |
| May | |
| June | |
| July | |
| August | |
| September | |
| October | |
| November | |
| December | |

C) Social perception:-

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Level up to which the children should be educated | Minimum age of marriage |
| Male | |
| Female | |

D) Languages known (other than mother tongue) to the family member:-

| Languages | Ability (specify no. of family members) | | |
|---------------|---|----------|-----------|
| | Can speak | Can read | Can write |
| Local dialect | | | |
| Hindi | | | |
| English | | | |
| Other | | | |

11.Engagement of female:-

| Nature | yes | no | Numbers of hours |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|------------------|
| Domestic chores | | | |
| Fetching | | | |
| SHG | | | |
| Households Industry | | | |
| Teaching offspring | | | |
| Escorting Offspring to school | | | |
| Part time domestic duty | | | |

12. Other information

i)Participate in tourism activity(yes/no)

If yes:-

| Member | Nature of job | Duration of job | Income (yearly/monthly) |
|--------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

E. Do you feel that tourism has helped in development of tourism :- (yes/no)

F.1)The benefits received from the development of tourism in this area

- a)Generating employment
- b)Including development of roads , transportation and communication network
- c) Reviving and preserving the local art and handcraft
- d)Any other benefits (specify)

2.The disadvantages

- a)Overcrowding during tourist season

- b) Increasing pollution (air/sound/water etc)
- c) Excessive garbage dumping
- d) Loss in forest cover
- e) Scarcity of water
- f) Increase in frequency of landslides
- g) Increase in security
- h) Including price rise
- i) Bad influence on the young generation (Drug abuse etc)
- j) Breakdown of the traditional lifestyle

Name of the investigators and date

.....

GOKHALE MEMORIAL GIRL'S COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

EXCURSION 2022

17. QUESTIONNAIRES FOR HOTEL SURVEY AT A TOURIST SPOT

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1 | Names of the Hotel: | | | |
| 2 | Address: | | | |
| 3 | Location of the Hotel: | | | |
| | Distance from railway station | | | |
| | Distance from bus-stand | | | |
| | Distance from main market | | | |
| | Location of surrounding | | | |
| 4 | Year of establishment of the Hotel: | | | |
| 5 | Accommodation: | | | |
| | Types of room (mention attach-bath) | No. of Room: | Charge(roomwise): | |
| 6 | Have you those licence: | | | |
| | Police dept's licence: | Yes/no | | |
| | Municipality's licence: | Yes/no | | |
| | Health officer's licence: | Yes/no | | |
| | Fire service agency's licence | Yes/no | | |
| | Money changer licence | Yes/no | | |
| | Bar licence | Yes/no | | |
| 7 | Do you have those facilities: | | | |
| | Parking facility | Yes/no | (no. of cars) | |
| | 24 hour cold & hot water supply | Yes/no | | |
| | Conference Hall | Yes/no | (no. of people) | |
| | Park and other facilities for kids | Yes/no | (Type of facilities) | |
| | Fire resisting facility | Yes/no | | |
| | Laundry facilities | Yes/no | | |
| | Own Travel Agency | Yes/no | | |
| | Any discount in off season (in %) | | | |
| | STD/ISD/PCO facility (room-wise) | Yes/no | | |
| | TV with cable connection (room-wise); | Yes/no | | |
| | Pure drinking water facility: | Yes/no | | |
| | Restaurant facility | Yes/no | | |
| 8 | Name of the Hotel owner: | | | |
| | Sex: | Religion: | | |
| | Nationality: | Language spoken: | | |
| | Occupation: | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| 9 | If he/she has any hotel except this | | | |
| 10 | Expenditure of this hotel for maintenance | | | |
| | Monthly | | Yearly: | |
| 11 | Income of this hotel | | | |
| | Daily | | Monthly | |
| | Yearly | | | |
| | Peak season | | (Duration of peak season) | |
| | Off season | | (Duration of off season) | |
| 12 | Water supply (daily): | | | |
| 13 | Total employee of this hotel: | | | |
| | Male | | Female | |
| | Language spoken: | | | |
| | Bengali | | Hindi | |
| | | | Others | |
| 14 | You are aware about the term "Environmental-pollution" | | Yes/no | |
| 15 | Do you get any help from government for the development of the hotel: | | Yes/no | |
| 16 | Future planning for the development of your hotel | | | |

GOKHALE MEMORIAL GIRLS' COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

EXCURSION 2022

18. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TOURIST SURVEY

1. Name:
2. Sex: Male/Female
3. Age Group: 0-15 / 15-30 / 31-45 / 46-60 / above 60
4. Religion:
5. Caste: General / S.C. / S.T. / OBC
6. Language:
7. Occupation:
8. Income (monthly): (<25000 / 25000-50000 / >50000)
9. You are from: (Inter-State / Intra-State / Foreigner)
10. Tourist attraction reason: (Scenic Beauty / Health / Education / Others) [specify]

11. Your education level: (Non-Graduate / Graduate / Post Graduate and above)
12. No. of visits made: (1st Time / Two / Three / Frequent)
13. Type of vehicles you have used for coming: (Train / Bus / Private Car / Steamer / Others)
14. Place of staying here: Private Hotel / Govt. Lodge / Relative's House / Others)
15. Are you willing to visit other spot except this spot:

16. What should be done for better Tourism Development:

17. Comment on physical & social environment of this spot:

Signature of the Surveyor

GOKHALE MEMORIAL GIRLS' COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

EXCURSION 2022

19. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE TRANSPORT WORKERS

1. Types of vehicle :
2. Route of the vehicle :
3. Distance :
4. Licence : Y/N
5. Route permit :
6. No. of vehicles in this route :
7. Fare (per km) :
8. Carrying capacity in a trip :
9. No. of trips in a day :
10. Peak-hour (in a day) :
11. Daily income :
12. Daily expenditure (including salary of the staff and cost of fuel, etc.) :
13. Percent of income during peak-hour :
14. Any peak-season : Y/N (If yes, mention the months) :
15. Name of the driver :
16. Own vehicles : Y/N
17. How long is he driving in this route :
18. Religion :
19. Caste :
20. Language :
21. Age : <20/20-40/41-60/>60
22. Marital status :
23. No. of children (if married) :

24. Family type : Nuclear/Joint/Extended

25. Occupation (except driving) :

26. Income (Monthly) :

27. House type : Own/Rented/Other

28. What type of problems do you face in this occupation :

29. What attempts are you taking to overcome this problem :

30. Few comments on this place :

Signature of the surveyor:

Name:

Roll no.:

GOKHALE MEMORIAL GIRL'S COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

EXCURSION 2022

21. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COLLEGE/SCHOOL SURVEY

1. Name of the college/school: _____
2. Year of establishment: _____
3. Ward no. : _____
4. Private/Govt/Govt aided:
 - (a) Nature of school:
 - (b) Boy's school/girl's school/co-education school:
5. Student's detail record:

| Class | General caste | | S. C. | | Total | |
|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 1. | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | | |
| 9. | | | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | | |
| 11. | | | | | | |
| 12. | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

6. Medium of instructions:
7. Detailed record of the staff members:

| STAFF | Male | Female | Total | Educational Qualification | Remarks/Any other information |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Principal | | | | | |
| Teaching | | | | | |
| Non-teaching | | | | | |
| Anganwadi worker | | | | | |
| Mid-day meal cook | | | | | |
| Casual worker | | | | | |

8. If any anganwadi center attached to it: _____
9. Timing of the school/college: _____
10. Residential/ Non-residential: _____
11. If residential then it's detailed information: _____
12. If free medical check ups were conducted in last one year: _____
13. Amount of fees for students: _____
- (a) Class 1 to 4: _____
- (b) Class 5 to 8: _____
- (c) Class 9 to 12: _____

14. School building, equipment, facilities, furniture and other things:-

| Building | Equipments | Facilities | Rooms | Incentives record of last year | Remarks |
|----------|----------------------|--|-----------------|--|---------|
| Kaccha | Black boards | Toilets-common/separate For male: _____ For female: _____ For staff: _____, flushed or not | Total rooms: | Books given to the number of students | |
| Pucca | Maps: | Drinking water facilities, no. of points: | For class: | Uniform given to no. of students: | |
| Mixed | Books: | Playground: | For teachers: | Financial aid for S.C., S.T. students: | |
| | Sports items: | School bus: | For Principal: | S. C. Students | |
| | Other: | Library: | For office: | S. T. Students | |
| | Electric connection: | Any other: | Any other type: | | |
| | | Computer lab: | | | |
| | | Canteen: | | | |
| | | Laboratory: | | | |

15. Mid day meal information:

| Cooking device | Type | No. Of days provided in a week | Total no. of students provided | Remarks |
|--|---------------|---|--------------------------------|---------|
| Fire work/gas | Cereal | Total no. of days provided in last year | No. of boys provided/day | |
| Any other | Veg items | | No. of girls provided/day | |
| Cooking utensils' owned by school or not | Non veg items | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

16. Academic calendar of the school:

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|-----------|
| Exams: | Annual Exam | Half-yearly exam | Unit test |
| Vacation: | Summer | Winter | Any other |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Sports: | |
| Annual function: | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Holidays: | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|

17. (a) Distance travelled by the members for school:

| Members | Comes from which Village/ward | Distance in kms | Mode of travelling Bus, cycle, walk, train, others | Remarks |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------|
| Teacher | | | | |
| Students | | | | |
| Other people | | | | |

(b) Whether school bus is provided: yes/no

18. (a) Performance of students in board examination:

| | 80% and above | 50-79% | Below 50% |
|--------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|
| Number of students | | | |

(b) No. of students passed out from each class last year:

| Class | Students | | Total |
|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12. | | | |

19. A) Do the students participate in co-curricular activities: yes/no

If yes what are the types of co-curricular activities:

B) No. of physically challenged students in the _____
no _____ class _____

20. Special facilities for the physically challenged students:

21. Problems faced by the:

- a) Social problems
- b) Political
- c) Economic
- d) Other

22. Are there any plans for the development of the school in future like:-

- (a) Extension of the school building
- (b) Introducing higher classes (xi-xii) (if earlier was not present)
- (c) Establishment of laboratories for different subjects
- (d) Introducing modern facilities like smart classes, audio-visual, wifi connectivity in school campus
- (e) Others (specify)

Name of the surveyor:-

8. Patients come from : _____

9. Distance (<5 km/5-10 km/10-15 km/>15 km)

10. Availability of facilities :

(a) Number of beds: _____ (1) Free beds _____ (2) Chargeable _____

(b) Outdoor check-up _____

| Outdoor Fees | Timings and Dates | Number of Patients Attended/Days |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | |

(c) Operation theatre – i) number of O.Ts _____

(d) Wards : i) emergency _____ ii) I.C.U. _____ iii) Maternity _____

iv) Children's _____ v) Burnt cases _____ vi) Others _____

(e) Pathology centre : _____

(f) X-Ray : _____

(g) CT Scan : _____

(h) Blood Bank : _____

(i) Ambulance Service : _____

(j) Pharmacy : _____

(k) Supply of Oxygen Cylinders : _____

(l) Morgues : _____

(m) Stretcher/ Wheel chair : _____ Lift : _____ Food : _____

(n) Vaccinations provided (BCG/Triple Antigen/Oral Polio/Chicken Pox/Measles/Meningococcal)

(o) Family Planning Programmes Provided : _____

11. Visiting Hours : _____

12. Facilities for the visitors :

(a) Waiting Lounge : _____

(b) Drinking Water : _____

(c) Laboratories : _____

(d) Canteen : _____

(e) Telephone Booth : _____

(f) Others : _____

13. Additional Facilities :

(a) Generators : _____ (b) Fire extinguishers : _____ (c) Others : _____

14. Method of Medical Waste Disposal :

(a) Incineration _____ (b) Chemical Disinfection _____

15. Any other information : _____

16. Whether any financial assistance is provided for pre natal or post natal care

17. If yes, in what form they are provided :

(a) Pre natal (financial aid/haematinic capsules)

(b) Post natal _____

Signature of the surveyor

GOKHALE MEMORIAL GIRLS' COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

EXCURSION - 2022

23. BANK SURVEY

- Name:
- Location:
- Bank Manager:
- Asst. Bank Manager:
- Year of Establishment:
- Major Service:
- Drop Box Facility:
- ATM facility:
- Yearly Expenditure:
- Employee Profile:

STAFF COMPOSITION

| SERIAL NO. | POST | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | PERMANENT/ CONTRACTUAL | LOCATION | AVERAGE QUALIFICATION |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|-------|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Manager | | | | | | |
| 2. | Assistant manager | | | | | | |
| 3. | Group C | | | | | | |
| 4. | Group D | | | | | | |
| 5. | Casual Staff | | | | | | |

- Bank Office:
- Number of Counter:
- Profit or loss in the last year:
- Comment:

| PERMANENT MEMBERS | | CASUAL MEMBER |
|-------------------|--------|---------------|
| MALE | FEMALE | |
| | | |

- Number of Visitors (per day):

Facility

- Special Office: yes/no
- CBS Facility: yes/no`
- Building Development: yes/no
- A/C: yes/no
- Repairing: yes/no
- Basic Problem:.....

SIGNATURE OF SURVEYOR:

.....

ROLL NUMBER:

.....

EXCURSION- 2021-2022

24. Study on Temple/Mosque/Church/Others

NAME OF INSTITUTION : GOKHALE MEMORIAL GIRLS' COLLEGE,KOLKATA

PLACE:

DATE:

1. Name of shrine:
2. Address with phone number:
3. Head Quarters:
4. Religion:
5. Name of the Idol worshipped:
6. Number of priests working in that holy shrine: M: F: Child:
7. Total numbers of followers of that shrine:
8. Name of main festival observed:
9. Name of other festivals observed:
10. How many tourist visited this place last year: National: International:
11. Hierarchy of the priests:
12. Number of branches: 1.India: 2.Abroad:
13. What are the activities:
14. Nature of charitable works if undertaken:
15. Number of people benefitted:
16. Amount of expenditure in last three years:
17. Source of income:
18. Whether any audited statement of account is available:
19. Is there any foreign contribution/donation/aid received (yes/no)
20. Country relating undertaken by the prist/s to the foreign countries:

21. Number of tours undertaken by the priest/s to the foreign countries:

22. Purpose of those tours:

23. Were those tours personal/official/complementary in nature:

24. Short reporting on the historical background of this holy shrine:

Name of surveyor