

**ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT IN ANDHRA PRADESH**



***A field report submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirement for the degree of bachelor in Geography***

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**Analysis of Socio-Economic status of greater Visakhapatnam
Municipal Corporation of Visakhapatnam District in Andhra Pradesh**

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This is to certify that the field report entitled "**Analysis of Socio-Economic Status of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation of Visakhapatnam District in Andhra Pradesh**" is submitted by **AFRINA PARVIN**, for the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc. in Honours) in Geography at the University of Gour Banga. To my best knowledge, it is absolutely based upon her own work under my guidance and supervision.

Dr. Md. Ismail

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Date: 14/07/2023
Place: Harirampur

Examiners
14/07/2023





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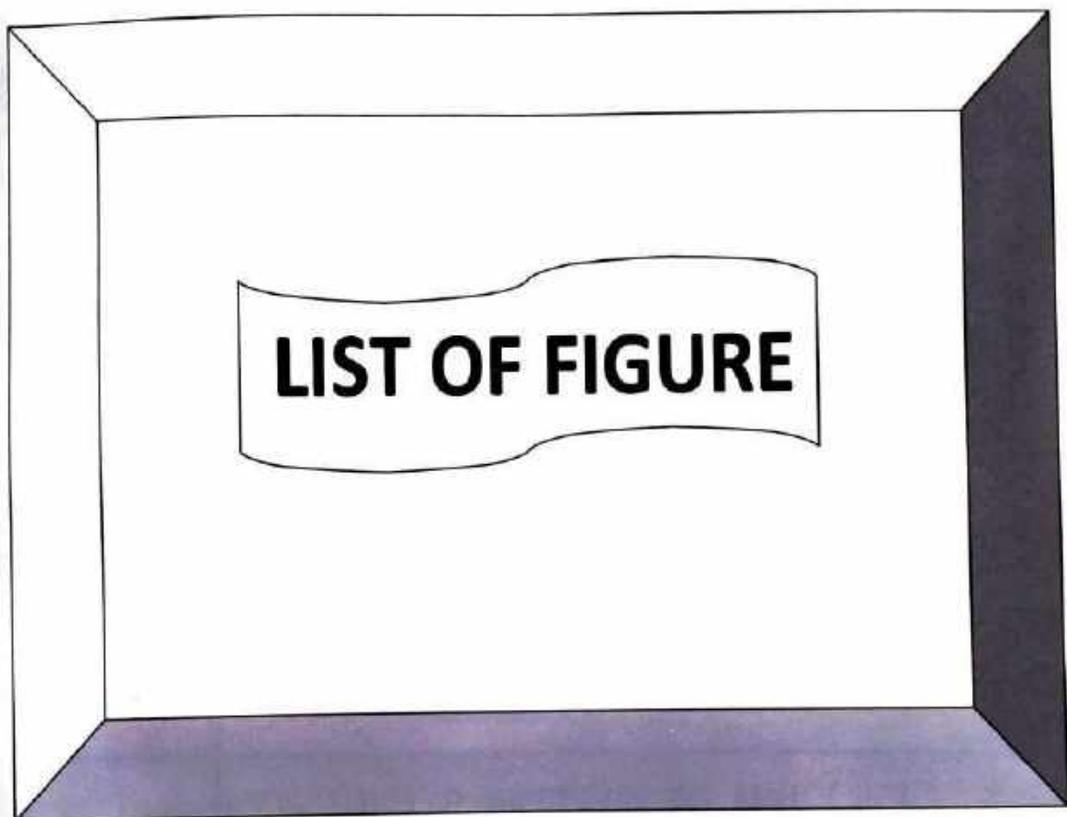


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Afrina Parvin

PREFACE

Geographers are very much interested to achieve proper knowledge regarding the man and environment relationship through intensive field work. From this point of view we have studied the socio-economic scenario of a municipal area named by vizag situated in the district Andhra Pradesh to search the human adaptation with the mountain terrain.

More over field study is a compulsory learning subject matter in the syllabus of geography B.Sc semester VI Honours in the University of Gaur Bonga. Thus we the student of geography semester VI Dewan Abdul Gani collage, under the guidance of our respected teachers observed the vizag to collect various information regarding our study.

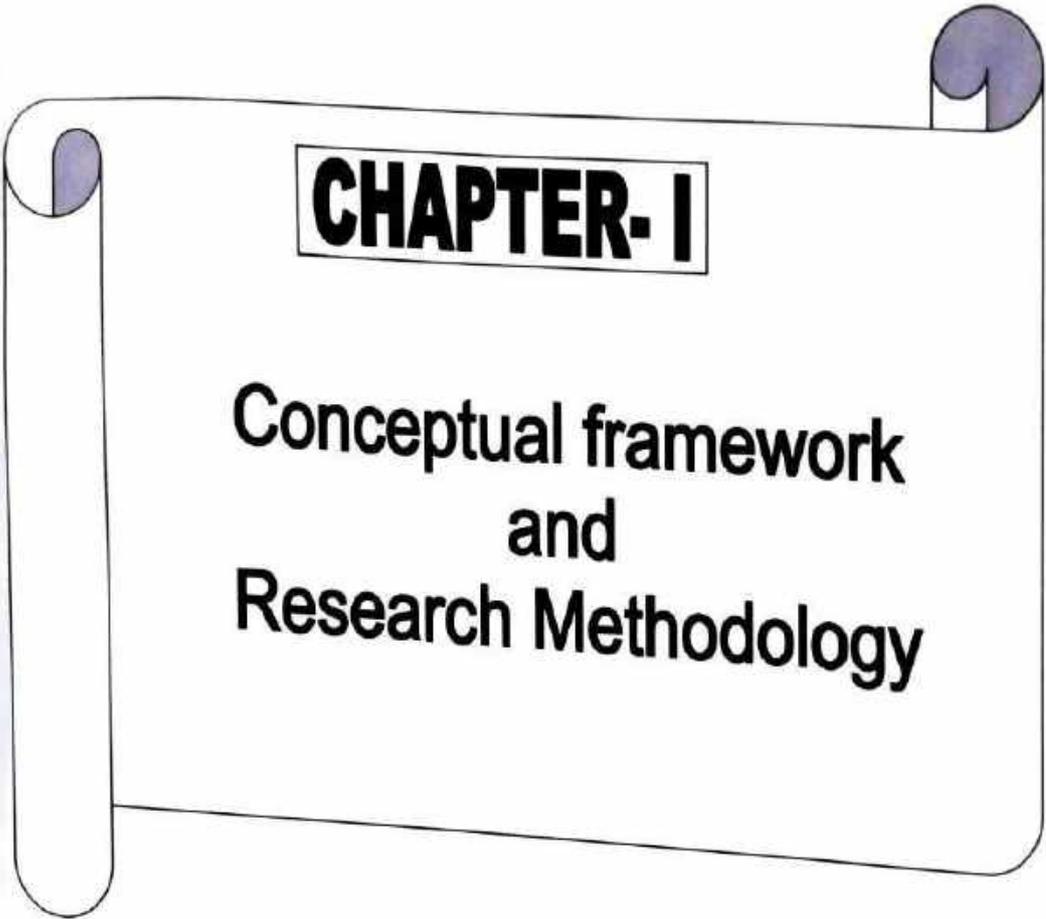
All though our field report mainly concerned with social and economical condition of vizag, but the physical aspects of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh are also incorporated. The information have been collected both from the primary and secondary sources. The physical part included, physiography, geology, drainage, vegetation, soil, & climate. demographic characteristics have been discussed more vividly. The agriculture, industries, the economic condition are also revealed in our discussion.

The problems and prospects of the study area have been considered.

ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
STATUS OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT IN
ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

Visakhapatnam is a port city on the south-east coast of India and is often called as "The Jewel of the East coast". With a population of 20,91,811 and occupying 681.96 sq km (proposed), it is the second largest city in the state of Andhra Pradesh and the third largest city on the east coast of India after Chennai and Kolkata. The Vizag (Visakhapatnam) Municipality was set up as early as in 1858. The Visakhapatnam Municipality was formed in order to full fill the basic infrastructural needs of the people of the city and was converted into Municipal Corporation in 1979. With the inclusion of nearby municipalities and villages, the Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation was formed in the year 2005. The Public Health and Sanitation Department of GVMC is responsible for collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste generated in Visakhapatnam city. Visakhapatnam was adjudged as the 3rd cleanest city in the Swachh Survekshan Survey 2027.



CHAPTER- I

Conceptual framework and Research Methodology

INTRODUCTION

Socio-Economic status (SES) is a measure of family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on various variables responsible for social and economic development. Socio-economic status is utilized in sociological research and measuring socio-economic status is an important tool in descriptive analysis. Moreover, socio-economic status has been one of the most strong and consistent variables in explaining variation among social groups and is defined as an indicator of households combined economic and social welfare variables. Generally, socio-economic status is viewed as a latent construct and is measured using a composite index of education, health, poverty, income and consumption.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Demographic and socio-economic characteristics are the important tools in the measures of human development. Demography is the 'scientific study of human population, primarily with respect to the size, the structure and their development' (U.N. 1958). Demography is concerned with not only the components of population change but also their interrelation with various social, economic, political and biological variables.

A Majority of population in many parts of the less developed countries reside in the ~~rural~~^{urban} areas whose economy is overwhelmingly dependent upon agriculture and its allied activities. Therefore, in many parts of the land are uneven to produce, people in such areas go hungry due to lack of access to food. The main problem therefore is not there are too many people and too little food but that resources are not evenly distributed. Even famines have more to do with poor people's inability to command access to food than its actual scarcity. (Hartmann 1995)

The current situation of the society in developing nations is rapidly moving from poor economy as well social condition. But these changes are not equal to all places. Basically rural areas are very less developed as compared to urban areas in terms of social cultural or economic aspect. Lifestyle of an individual's are widely depended on their economic status. Hence social position of the person is dominated by his/her income. development can contribute to healthy and balanced growth

of a region. Now a day increasing educational level and perception of education has been changing the socio-economic status among the rural population.

Socio-economic characteristics are the important tools to the measures of human development. It is a measure of an individual's or family's or group of people's economic and social position based on education, income, health and occupation (Mustaqim et al. 2014). Socio-economics is the most important determinant of the livelihoods as it influences levels of knowledge, skill and income conditions which mean for their living people's way of living is differ from one income group to another as their consumption power is also different among income groups of population.

According to Dutton and Levine (1989) socio-economic status is "a composite measure by education; and work status, measured by occupation" (Dutton et al., 1989) Rathod and Ningshen (2012), noted that socio-economic status is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of family's economic and social position relative to others based on income, education and occupation, Krieger et al (1997) define socio-economic positions as 'an aggregate concept that includes both resource-based and prestige-based measures, as linked to both childhood and adult social class position' socio-economic status refers to the position of individuals families, households or other aggregates on one or more dimensions of stratification. These dimension include income, education, prestige, wealth or other aspects of standing that member of society deem salient (Bollen et al, 2001) Socio-economic status is often considered a personal demo-graphic variable; however, socio economic status can also reflect aspect of an individual's broader environment. (Kynch et al, 2000)

INDICATOR

This section address basic indicators of socio-economic status. ~~and~~ Brief explanation of the indicators are follows:

Per Capita Income — In the study of income distribution, house hold income is the common measure of house hold welfare, although house holds per capita income is better subsequently as it automatically 'correct' for house hold size. Welfare cannot be measured but we can measure income, which is generally regarded as the best proxy for welfare. Per capita income is an important nation in economies. The distribution of household per capita income can be interpreted as the distribution of household per capita income by individuals. It is used as an explanatory variable in theoretical and empirical analyses. (Lazear & Michael, 1981)

Education — According to Zakir Husain education is the process of the individual mind getting to its full possible development. It is commonly presumed that education is one of several important contributors to the skill of an individual and to human capital. It is well skills of an individual and to human capital. It is well established fact that the distribution of personal incomes in society is strongly related to the amount of education people have had. The most important contribution of education is not only to upgrade the living standards of ~~education~~ citizens but also

improves and strengthens developmental capacities of individuals: (Turkkohronen 2012)

Life expectancy — Man and woman in the lowest socio-economic status group had 12 & 9 years lower life expectancy, respectively than those in the highest socio-economic status-group of the same age. The study also found that the lower the socio-economic status, the higher odds of death independent of age and sex.

Proverty — Poverty has many forms but in the literature, two forms of poverty are more common. One is relative poverty in which a person is not able to maintain a lowest level of living of a specific society (Yousaf & Ali, 2014). According to Akhtar (1988), relative poverty is measured as a percentage of average income of society. Second is absolute poverty in which person is not able to fulfill the basic nutrition requirement of its body. According to Batool (2007) in absolute poverty line if he is not able to take 2350 calories in a day. Poverty is a socio-economic issue and also a variable that determines one's socio-economic status (Frisby, 1998)

DETERMINANTS

Brief explanation of the indicators are follows:

i) Gender — Gender refers to the commonly shared expectation and norms within a society about appropriate male and female behavior, characteristics and roles, gender can be considered a social a cultural construct that differentiates and roles. Gender can be considered a social and cultural construct that differentiates females from males and thus defines the ways in which females and males interact with each other. A gendered ability differential has correlation with economic status of the house hold.

ii) Sex Ratio — Sex Ratio represent the number of females compared to the number of males. In other words it is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males'. The society which place high negative values has very low sex ratio on vice versa.

iii) Education — Education is often looked to as an opportunity for children to overcome the disadvantage of social background by placing themselves on equal footing with others upon entering the labour market. It is well known that the Socio-Economic Status (SES) of children's families has a significant influence on their educational achievement. And of course, educational achievement is a good predictor of Socio-economic status (Taylor & Yu, 2009)

Family Size — The number of members normally residing in a household is its size. The size of the family is a matter of great importance, not only for the country as a whole but also for the welfare and health of individual, the family and the community. The development regarding social, educational and economic condition leads to positive attitudes in favor of limiting of the family size.

(Pandey et al. 2013)

Dependency Ratio — Demographic dependency ratio is used as approximate indicator of the relative size of the non-working age population vis-a-vis the working-age population. The youth-dependency ratio (the number of children per 100 persons of labor force for ages 15-64 years) and elderly-dependency ratio (the number aged 65 years or older per 100 persons of labor force age) indicate the dependency burden on workers and how the type of dependency shifts from children to older person during the demographic transition. The falling or rising burdens of demography dependency is a predictor of economic status (Mirkin & Weinberger 2001)

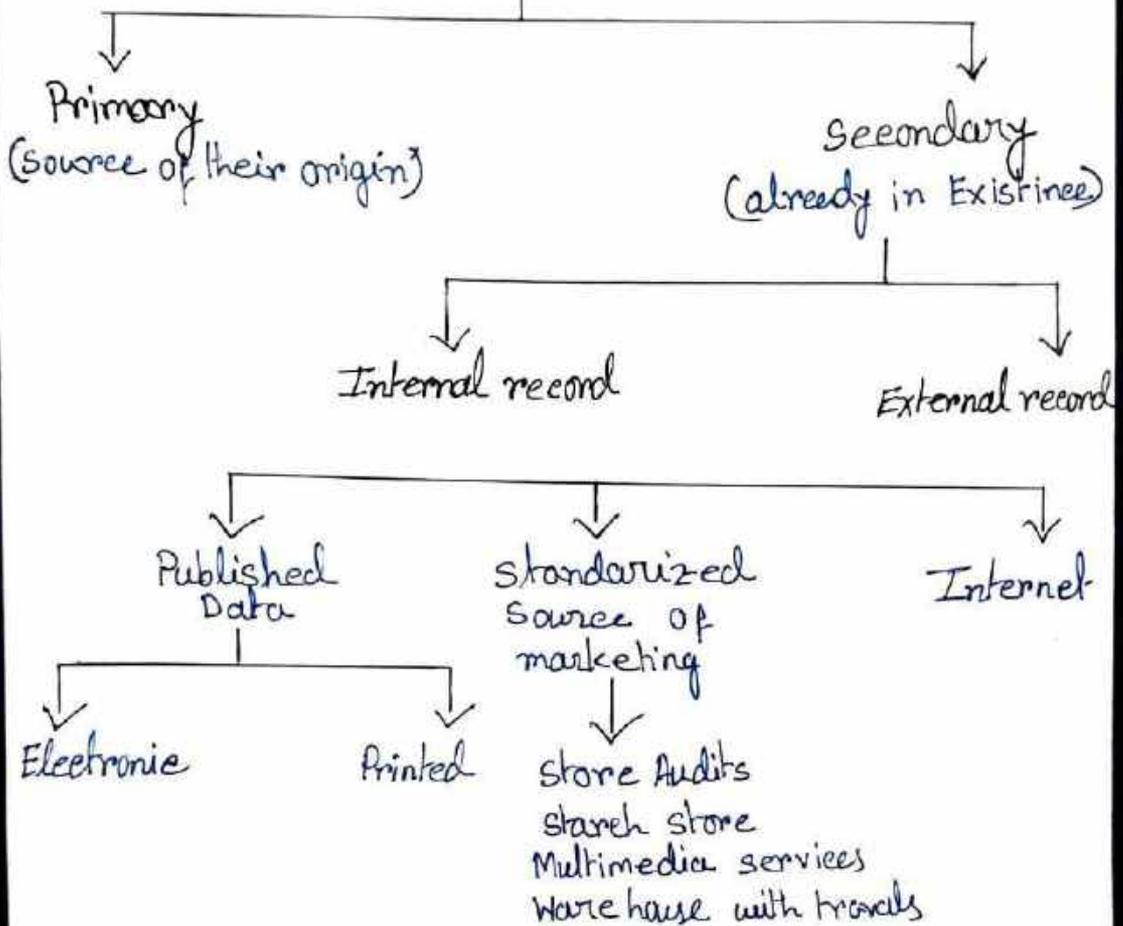
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RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- i) To know the present demographic characteristics of Vishakhapatnam.
- ii) To understand the spatial patterns of population distribution.
- iii) To assess the literacy and education status of the study area.
- iv) To study the occupational structure of the selected study area.
- v) To examine overall socio-economic condition of the study area.
- vi) To know about the local area its part and present and various problems of socio-economic condition.
- vii) To know about water supply, Transport system.

DATA SOURCE



Primary Data —

- i) Government document and Public record
- ii) Newspaper and Magazine clipping, original hand written manuscripts
- iii) Articles, building, furniture clothing

Secondary Data —

Textbook, Review articles, Historical films, music art and Biographies.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on both primary and secondary source of data which are collected by author through personal interview with the questionnaire [Primary data]. Considering on Random sampling basis number 117 households was approached with help of a direct questionnaire responded with the secondary data have been collected from google. Lastly all the data are arranged in the suitable form and prepare chart and diagram for better understanding through analysis. At last all the data are represented through some geographical method like bar chart, pie chart, flow chart etc. and used statistical method.

All the data were converted into relative number such as percentage and ratio methods used for observed the overall situation of the village.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The socio-economic status (SES) is an important determinant of health, nutritional status, mortality and morbidity of an individual. SES also influences the accessibility, affordability, acceptability and actual utilization of available health facilities.

To measuring socio-economic status is a great challenge today as it is a very complex phenomenon. Visakhapatnam, a port city of India, has diverse characteristics of physical as well as economical, social, cultural, political phenomena. The great Visakhapatnam municipal corporation (G.V.M.C.) combination of 98 wards has around 2,50,000 house hold and line every strata of population there. This study works to examine the socio-economic status of some selected wards and draw a comparison across the wards.

HYPOTHESIS

Socio-Economic of the Urban population is high as compared to rural population

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CHAPTER- II

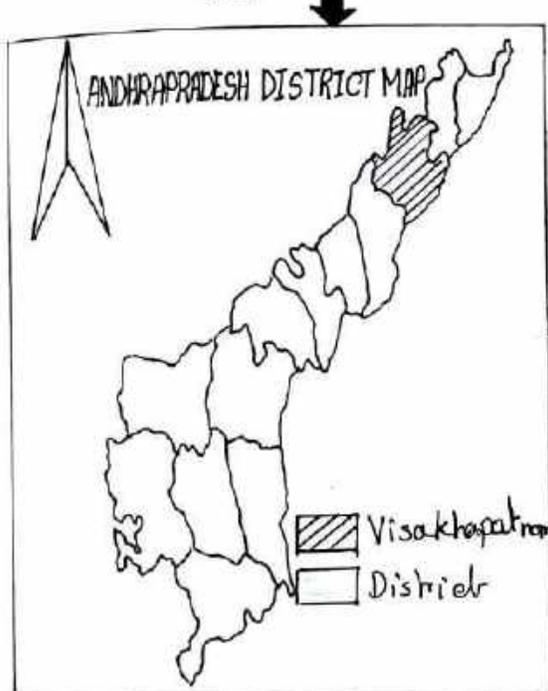
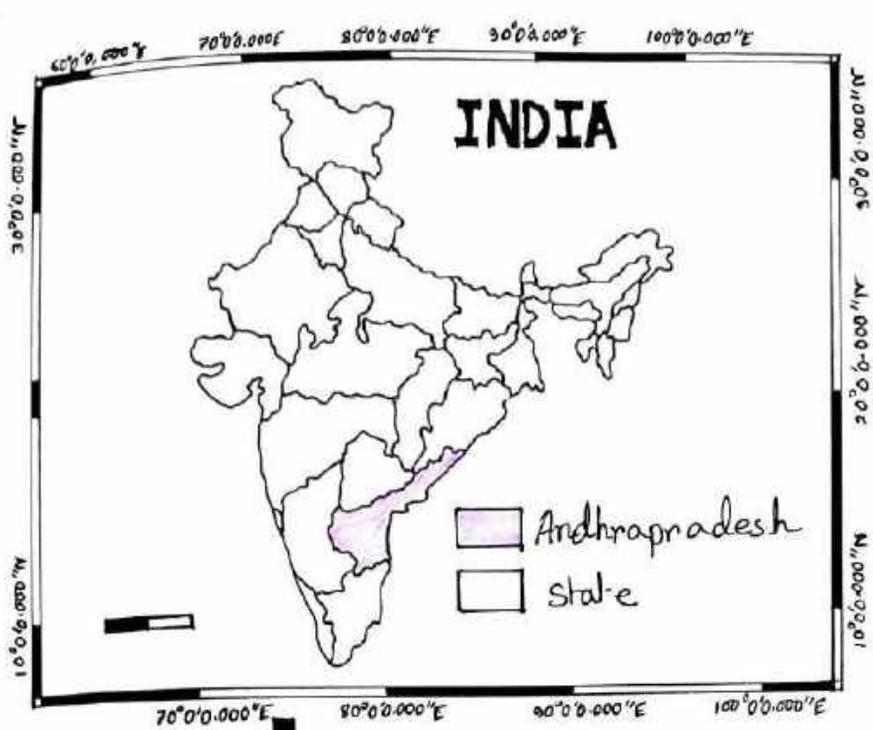
General Geography and Characteristics of the Study area

STUDY AREA

Location — Vishakhapatnam District is one of the North Eastern coastal district of Andhra Pradesh and it lies between $17^{\circ}41'$ and $17^{\circ}59'$ Northern latitude and $83^{\circ}12'$ and $83^{\circ}27'$ in Eastern longitude. It is bounded on North by Vizianagaram District on the south and West by Anaparthi District and on the East by Bay of Bengal.

Demography — The population of the district is 19.6 lakh as per 2011 census with 11.96% of growth rate and this constitute 3.95% of the population of the state while the geographical area of the District is 1049 sqkm which is only 0.64% of the area of the states. Out of the total population 9.88 lakhs are Males and 9.71 lakhs are Females. The sex ratio is 983 Females per 1000 males. The District has density of population of 1869 per sq. km.

As per 2011 census scheduled castes constituted 8.54% of the population while scheduled tribes account for 1.2% of the population of the district. The district has a work force of 7.12 lakh Nos. constituting about 19.60 lakh Nos. of the population besides the marginal workers to a tune of 1.14 lakh Nos. as per 2011 census. The cultivation constitute 1.06%, Agricultural Labourers the No-workers constitute 63.67% and the balance engage in Primary, Secondary, Industrial and Tertiary sectors.



Climate and Rainfall — The district has differing climate condition in different parts of it. Near coast the air is moist and relaxing, but gets warmer towards and interior and cools down in the hilly areas on account of elevation and vegetation. April to June are warmest months. The Temperature (at Vishakhapatnam) gets down with the onset of south west monsoon and tumbles to a mean minimum of 16.8°C by January after which there is reversal trend till the temperature reaches mean maximum of 36.0°C by the end of June during 2019-20.

The District receives annual rainfall of 1117.7 mm for the year 2019-20. The south west monsoon account for 0.8% below the normal. The North-East monsoon contributes 20.2% below the normal rainfall during 2019-20. The rest is shared by summer showers and winter rains. Total rainfall received is 1076.9 mm during the year 2019-20 which is 3.7% below the normal rainfall.

Vegetation — The total geographical area of the district is 1.05 lakh hectares of this 0.02 lakhs alone is cultivable waste while 0.13 lakh hectares is forest area. The rest is distributed among "Barren and uncultivable land" about 0.18 lakh hectares and "Land put to non-agriculture uses about 0.40 lakh hectares.

Mango, Tamarind, Jackfruit, Custard Apple, Lemon, clearing nut or Induga (*Strychnos potatorum*) kuraka kanuga, Gum karaya (*Stemodia Urns*) Adda leaves for Plate Making Rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) And bamboo (Forest-Based Activities). The Natives Tree Species planted here include The Black Murdeh (*Terrainalia paniculata*) Blackberry (*Rubus spp.*), karanj (*Milletia pinnata*) Tamarind (*Tamarindu indic*) Amle (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*).

Relief — Vishakhapatnam is a beautiful place specially for landscape [Araku valley]. Araku valley is a beautiful landscape and located in Vishakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh and being surrounded by the magnificent eastern Ghats the place hosts refreshing breaks for nature lovers. The valley is known for its exquisite biodiversity and features lush green tea and coffee plantations.

Occupational structure — It has the fledgling fishing industry, robust road rail connectivity and many heavy industries like Hindustan petroleum, Vishakhapatnam steel plant, Hindustan shipyard, Vishakhapatnam port Trust. National Thermal power, Bharat Heavy electricals, BARE Naval science and Technological Laboratory, Naval Dockyard,

in about 10 fishery villages and hamlets on coastline

Power — Power consumption by industries is 268.40 lakh Million Units while 117.81 lakh Million Units for Agricultural purposes. All 160 villages in the District have been electrified including solar power system during 2019-20

Transport and communications — The District has a Road Length of 663.62 kms. of which the National Highway run to a length of 52.48 kms state Highways at length of 72.45 kms and balance from the roads maintained by Roads and Buildings, Zilla Praga Parishad and Mandal Praga Parishad.

Banking — There are 525 Bank Branches including cooperative Banks in the district to look after the credit needs of the people

Cultural Characteristics — Visakhapatnam, also known as Vizag, is a city and port in the South India state of Andhra Pradesh. Visakhapatnam has long history since 1068 AD inscription of Sri Bheemeswara Swamy temple, 4th largest city in South India

Religion — Hinduism is the majority religion in this city with 93%, other religion are Islam, Christianity and Buddhism religious tolerance is very important in this city.

Dredging. Fishing is the main occupation of Visakhapatnam.

Animals — The varied diversity of animal includes Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, hyenas, black bucks, sambars and sea turtles. Hippopotamus & crocodile are conserved in Indira Gandhi Zoological Park. The park has almost eighty species with primates, carnivores, ~~mammals~~ mammals, ungulates, reptiles and birds. These include rhesus monkeys, baboons, panthers, tiger, wolves, pythons, monitor lizards, elephant, bison, peacocks, macaws.

Economic condition —

Industries — Industrial Development is conspicuous in Visakhapatnam urban agglomeration with the large scale industries like Hindustan Shipyard, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation. The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is the biggest with an authorized share capital of Rs. 7466 crores with a licensed capacity of 2.8 Million Tons of salable steel, 3.0 Million Tons of Pig Iron and 8.32 lakh Tons of by product. About 3400 persons expected to be employed.

The project has provided employment to 33000 persons.

This district has 1132 registered factories under factories Act functional with working force of about 133625 person during 2019-20.

Fishing — It is another important economic activity of the fishermen population living

People — Majority of people in Visakhapatnam are Telugu because Visakhapatnam is the largest city in Andhra Pradesh. Along with that we can find Odia, Hindi, Tamil and Malayalam people also. Visakhapatnam has a cosmopolitan culture. English is also used widely in Vizag because significant amount of Anglo-Indian people lives here.

Cuisine — In Visakhapatnam typical south Indian cuisine available its destination for Andhra food especially Muri Mixture is famous along with idly, Dosa, Pesarattu, kodi pulao and bamboo chicken and all so available of western food like pizza burgers.

Festivals — Makar Sankranti is famous festival in Vizag all so people celebrate Ugadi, Vinayaka, Chavithi, Deepavali, Dasara.

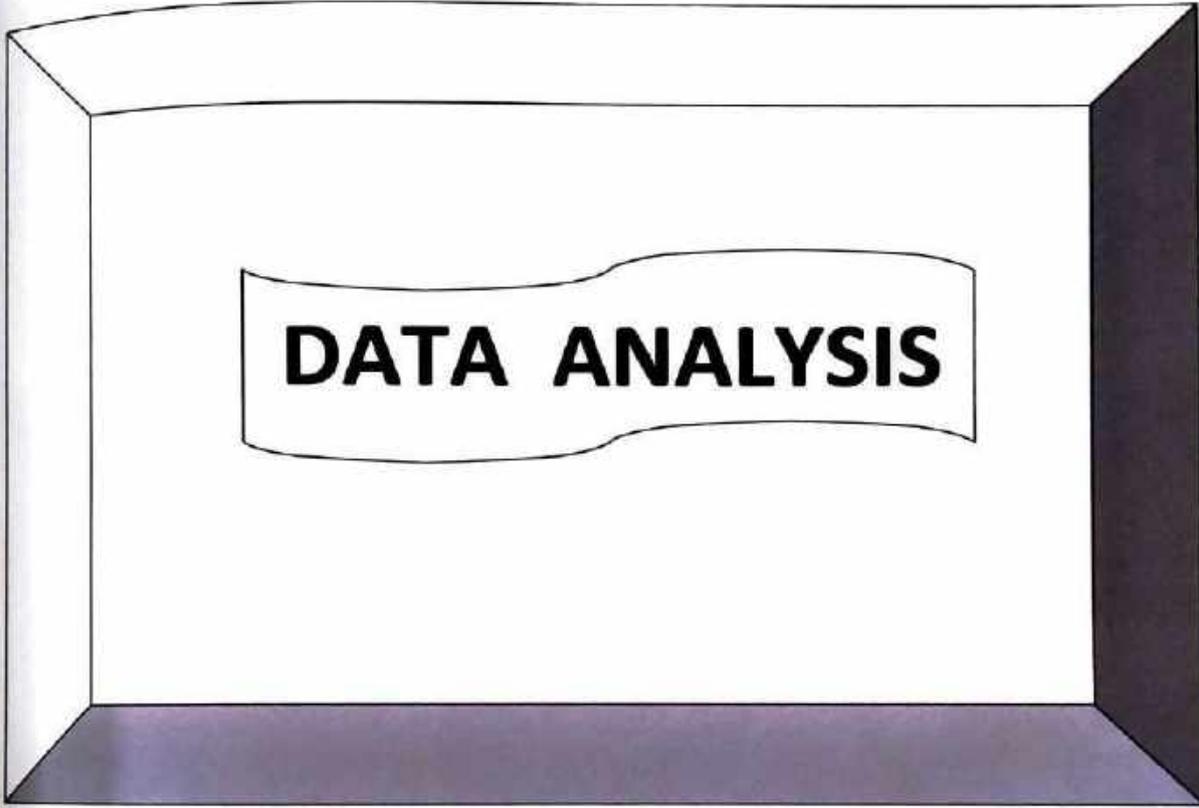
Sports — Cricket is the most popular game in Vizag. Kabaddi, Tennis, badminton and field hockey are also popular. Sport facilities include Dr. Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy ACA-VDCA Cricket stadium.

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#:~:text=Majority%20of%20people%20in%20Visakhapatnam,Visakhapatnam%20has%20a%20cosmopolitan%20culture
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#:~:text=Visakhapatnam%20is%20the%20largest%20city,9th%20richest%20city%20in%20India

CHAPTER- III

Primary Analysis of the Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation



DATA ANALYSIS

SEX RATIO IN THE STUDY AREA

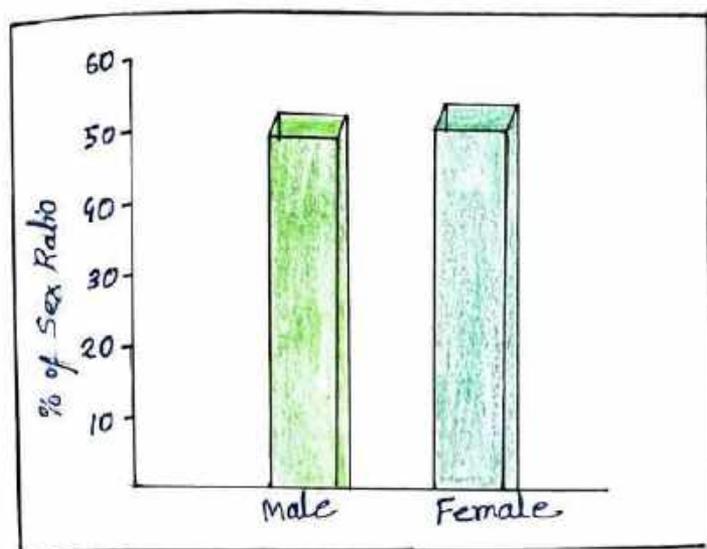


Fig - 3.1

Sex ratio - The sex ratio is an important indicator of the status of the socio-economic development of the region.

A sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. The number of females per 1000 males in a given population.

Most of Asian country like India, Bangladesh have an unfavourable sex ratio for female whereas vizag have a favourable sex ratio for females.

According to census 2011, the sex ratio of India is 943 female per 1000 males.

Sex ratio of Andhrapradesh is 993 female per 1000 males. The sex ratio of vishakhapatnam is 978 per 1000 males.

According to primary, 49.63% are male and 50.46% are females population. Due to socio-economic status and high level of Education enough female members.

AGE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION IN THE SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

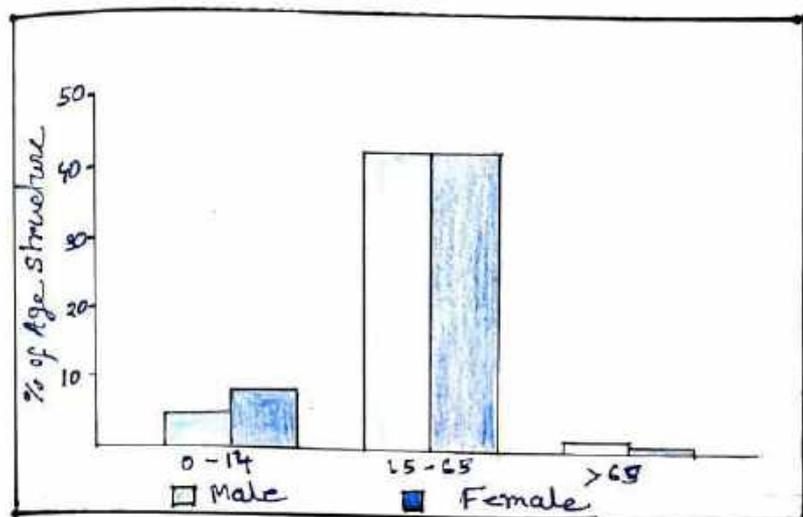


Fig-3.2

Age Structure — The age structure of a population refers to the proportionate numbers of people in different age categories in a given population for defined time. It is a natural characteristics of a population in a country or a region.

According to census 2011, 0 to 14 years population 28.6%, 15 to 64 year population 63.6% and 65 and above 5.3% population in India.

This diagram depicts the age structure of population of the selected Municipality. It reveals that majority of the population belongs to 15-65 years age group among sample size.

MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

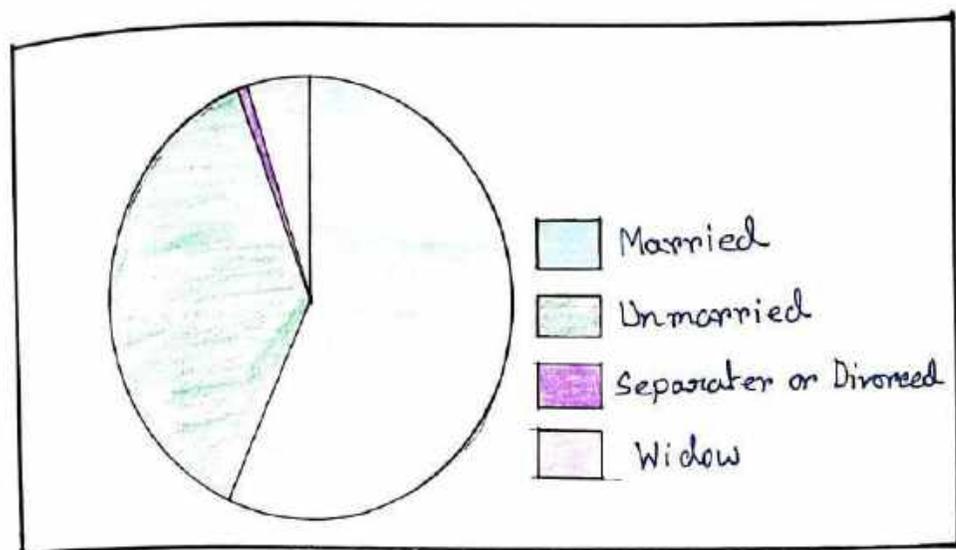


Fig-3.3

Marital status — Classified through self-reporting in the categories of married and unmarried. The term 'married' encompasses all married people, including those separated from their spouses. 'Unmarried' includes those who are single (never married), divorced or widowed.

In health, United States, marital status is presented for three groups — i) Married, ii) Divorced, separated or widowed, iii) Never married.

This diagram represents the distribution of marital status of persons inhabiting the selected Municipality of Visakhapatnam. The majority of persons in this Municipality area are married. Divorce rate is very low in ~~the~~ among sample age.

Married — This category includes persons whose opposite or same sex spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Also included are persons in civil union.

2. Unmarried — This category includes persons who ~~but~~ have never married. (including all persons less than 15 years of age.) It also includes person whose marriage has been legally annulled who were single before the annulled marriage and who have not re-married. Those who live with a common-law partner are included in this category.

3) Separated or Divorced — This category includes person currently legally married but who are no longer living with their spouse and have not obtained a common-law partner are included in this separated category.

Divorced category includes persons who have obtained a legal divorce and have not re-married. Those who live with a common-law partner are included in this category.

4) Widowed — This category includes persons who have lost their legally-married spouse. Those who live with a common-law partner are included in this category.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION IN THE STUDY AREA

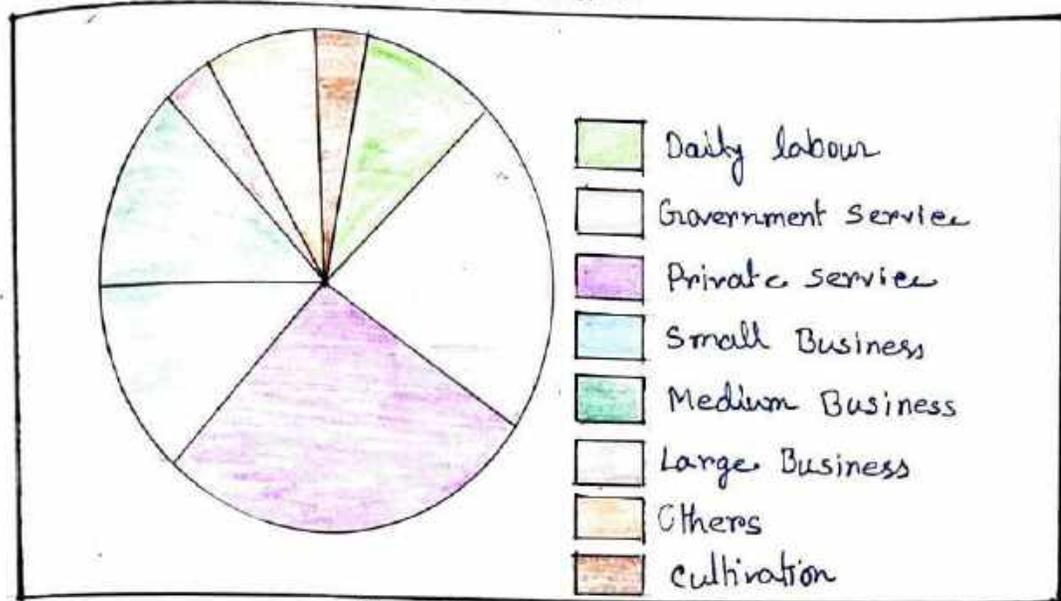


Fig-3.4

Occupational Structure — The occupational structure of a nation refers to the percentage of its workforce employed in various economic ventures. To put it in other words, agriculture the number of the total working population employed in various agriculture and associated activities and the number of them involved in the manufacturing and service sectors can be identified from the occupational structure of the nation.

Cultivation — Cultivation is the process of tilling or unsettling the soil to make it more suitable for planting. When done properly, it can be an essential component of a nontoxic, integrated pest-management solution. According to our survey, 36% people are related to cultivation.

Daily Labour — Daily Labour means an employee who is employed at daily rates or wages. According to Primary survey 9.42% people are daily labour.

Government Service - A government job is a position of employment within a local, state or federal agency. Federal jobs, in particular are governed by regulations and laws that differ from those in the private sector.

According to Primary survey, 21.74% people are related to Government service.

Private Service - A private sector job is a position in a company or a organization owned and operated by individuals or groups to generate profits for themselves and their stakeholders. Private sector jobs are typically in finance, manufacturing retail, health care and technology industries.

According to Field survey, 27.54% people are related to Private service.

Small Business - According to our study small business man are those people who have income less than 20000 per month. 13.04% are small business man

Medium Business - Those business man have monthly income is between 20000 - 60000 are considered medium business man. 13.04% are medium business man

Large Business - According to our survey which people income above 60000 are called large business man. 3.62% people are large business man

7.97% people are related to other job category.

MONTHLY INCOME (RS.) IN THE STUDY AREA

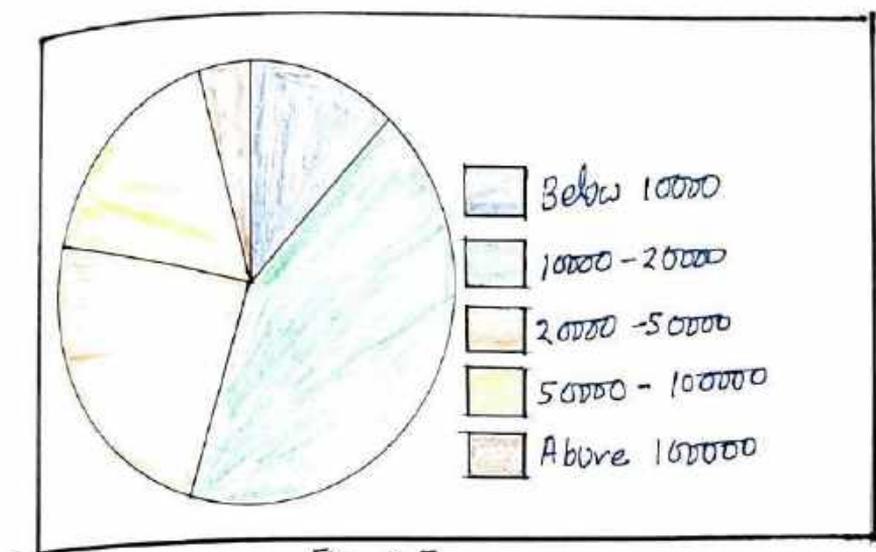


Fig-3.5

According to primary survey, level of income moderate. About 11.97 percent people having less than Rs. 10000 income per month. Followed by Rs. 10000-20000 are 42.74%, Rs. 20000-50000 are 23.93%, Rs. 50000-100000 are 17.09% and above ~~4.27%~~ 100000 are 4.27% peoples income.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE IN THE STUDY AREA

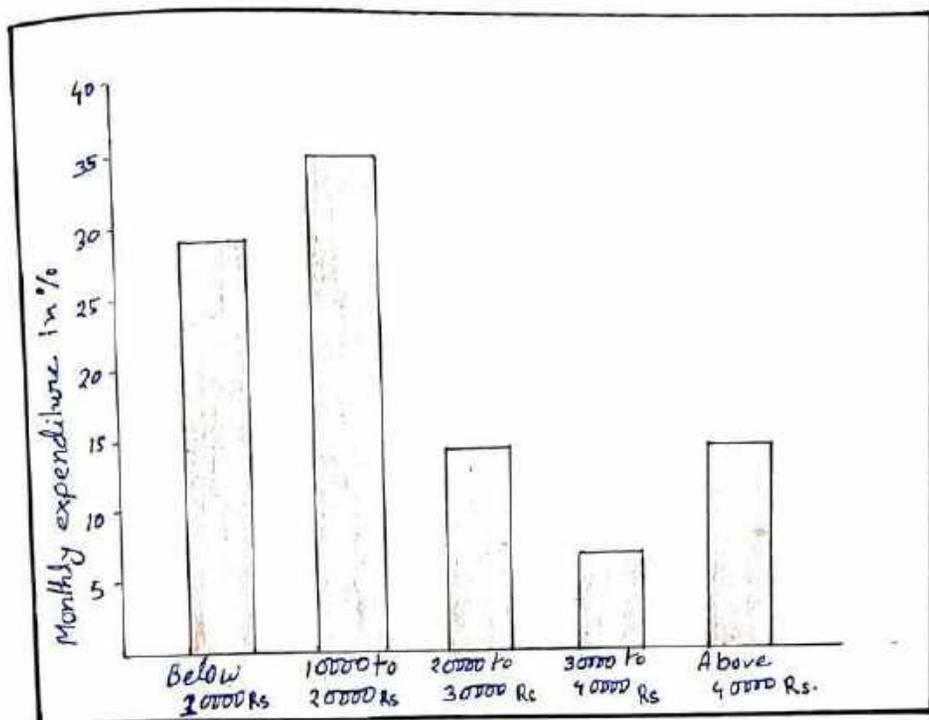


Fig - 3.6

According to primary report, 29.06% household are expending less than 10000 Rs. per month followed by 10000-20000 are 35.04%, 20000 - 30000 per month are 14.53%, 30000-40000 per month are 6.84% and above 40000 Rs. per month expend 14.53% people.

CASTE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

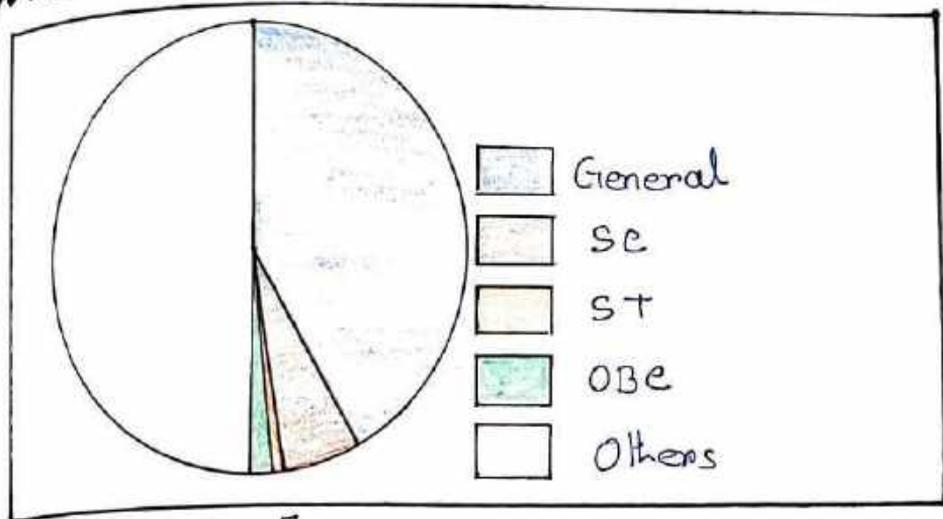


Fig - 3.7

Caste - The caste system has been taken as an important unit under Hindu social organization. It has been also taken as an extremely strange system, where society is stratified through segmental division of society, its strata where Brahmins and chhetriyas remain at the top of the social ladder, Vaishyas at the middle and shudras at the lowest ladder.

Caste composition is the important factor for measures the status of socio-economic factor of the municipality area -

From Field survey, 41.55% people are general caste, 5.92% people are SC, 0.85% are ST, 1.69% are OBE and 50% people are in other category of caste.

RELIGION COMPOSITION AMONG HOUSEHOLD OF VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

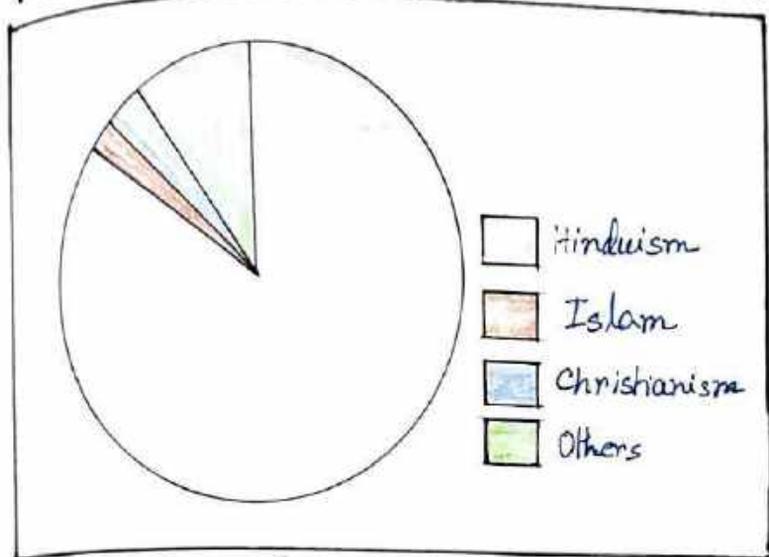


Fig - 3.8

Religion — Religion is belief in a god or gods and the activities that are connected with this belief, such as praying or worshipping in a building such as a church or temple.

According to census 2011, Hindus is 95.68%, Islam 2.01%, christian 1.81%, Buddhism 0.02%, others 0.02%

In Primary Survey, 83.70% people are hindu, 1.94% are Islam, 2.9% are christian, 2.43% people in other religion.

LINGUISTIC PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD AMONG SAMPLE IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

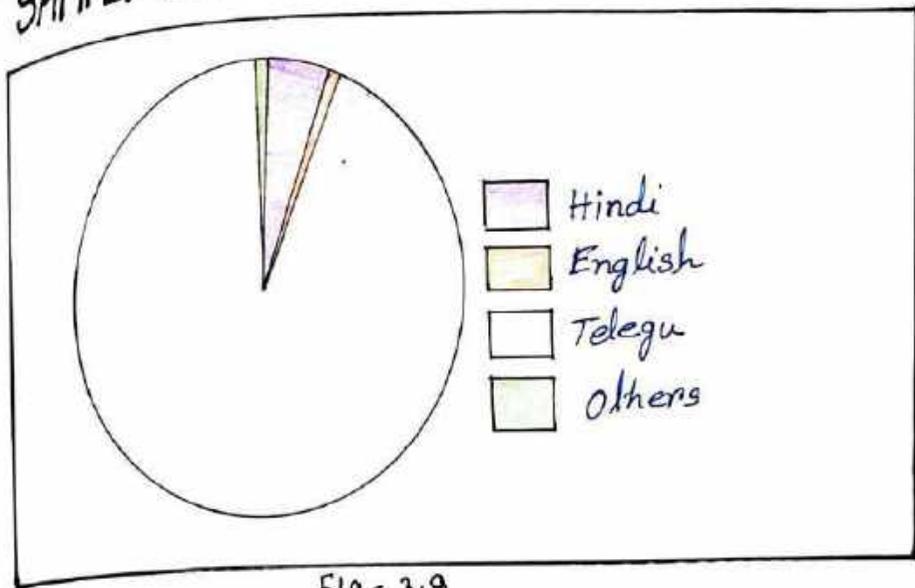


Fig- 3.9

Language - A system of conventional spoken, manual (signed) or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture express themselves. Henry Sweet an English phonetician and language scholar, stated: "Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts."

This diagram shows that most of people in Visakhapatnam speak in Telegu language. 93.19% people are speak in Telegu, 5.12% people are in Hindi, 0.57% people are English and 0.73% people are speak in other language.

LITERACY STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE STUDY AREA

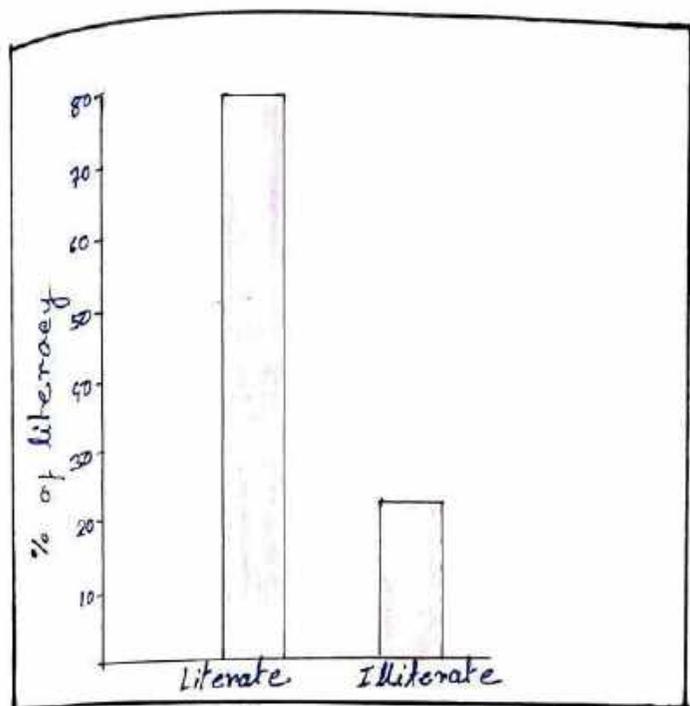


Fig-3.10

Literacy & Education - Literacy is a continuum of learning and proficiency in reading, writing and using numbers throughout life and is part of a larger set of skills, which include digital skills, media literacy, education for sustainable development and global citizenship as well as job-specific skill.

As per census 2011, literacy rate in India has been reported as 74.04 with a 14% increase to that in 2001. Whereas the maximum for rural women at 25% in the last decade which may be attribute to literacy mission of government of India.

As per 2011 census the literacy rate among male was 73.04% and 66.4 among females in Andhra Pradesh.

According to our survey, 77.78% are literate and 22.22% are illiterate.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN THE STUDY AREA

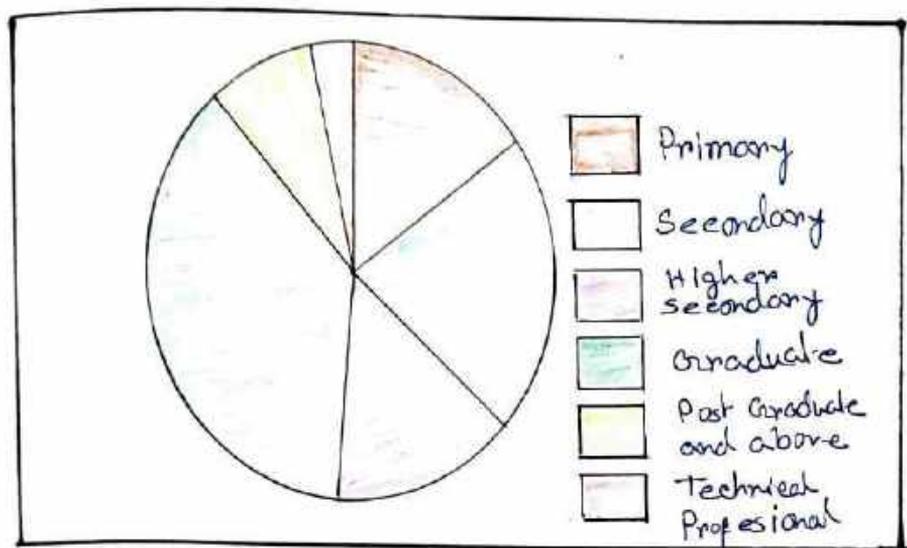


Fig - 3.11

Level of Education - Education system in India has four levels -

- i) Lower Primary (age 6 to 10)
- ii) Upper Primary (age 11 to 12)
- iii) Secondary (age 13 to 15)
- iv) Higher secondary (age 17 to 18)

According to our survey Education level are -

- i) Primary (I - V)
- ii) Secondary (VI - X)
- iii) Higher secondary (XI - XII)
- iv) Graduate
- v) Post Graduate & above
- vi) Technical & Profession

According to primary survey, 14.62% are primary pass, 2.43% secondary, 14.94% Higher secondary, 37.33% Graduate, 8.77% Post graduate and above, 2.92% are Technical & Professional.

HOUSING CONDITION IN STUDY AREA

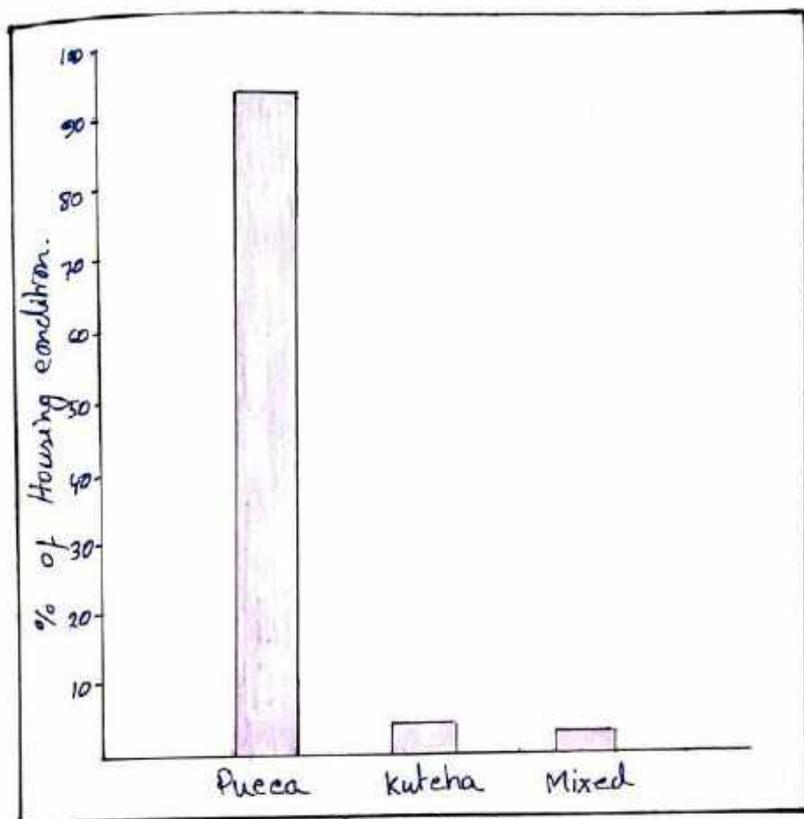


Fig - 3.12

House Type - Type of housing condition of area is the very important determination which reflects the socio economic status of the population.

Pucca house - A pucca house also referred to as pakka house, refers to the kind of house that are designed to be a permanent and solid. The roof and walls of a pucca house are made from durable materials like cement, concrete, burnt, bricks, Jaek

board timber or stone,

of pucca house is 93.16.

Kuteha house — A kind of house where the walls are made up of bamboo, mud, grass, reed stones thatch, straw, leaves and unburnt bricks is known as kuteha house or kaehcha house.

According to our survey, percent of kuteha house is 4.27.

Mixed House — When a house is made up of concrete building materials such as cement, concrete, burnt brick, Jack board timber or stone and mud house materials such as bamboo, mud, grass, reed stones thatch, straw leaves and unburnt bricks etc. It is called mixed house.

According to our survey, 2.56% are mixed house.

NO OF ROOM IN THE HOUSE IN MUNICIPALITY AREA

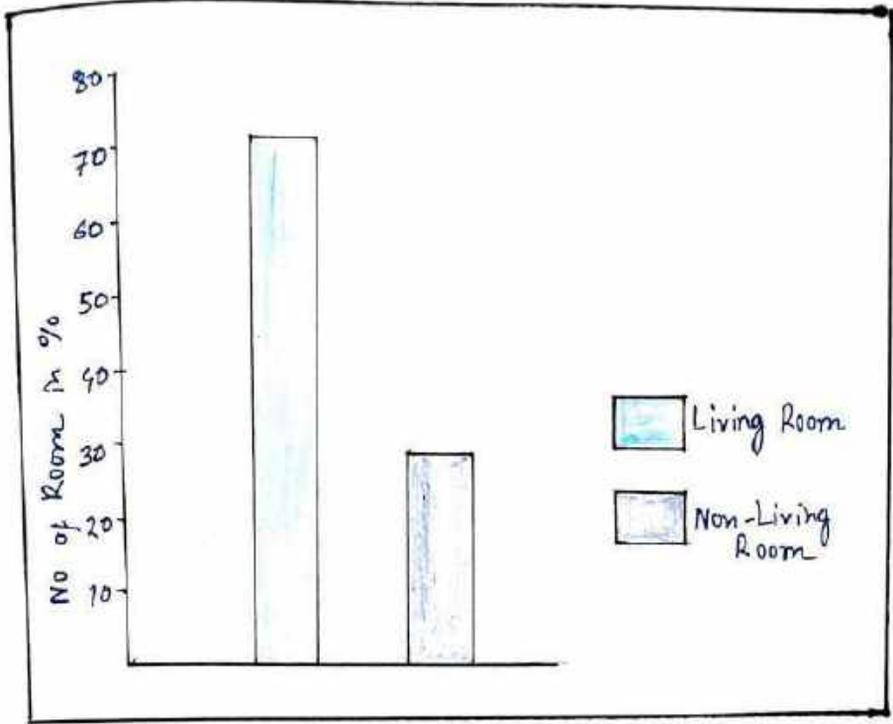


Fig - 3.13

Living Room — A room in a residence used for the common social activities of the occupants.

According to our survey, In Visakhapatnam percent of living room is 70.52%

Non-Living Room — Rooms where people don't live is called Non-Living Room.

According to Field survey 29.48% Room have non-living room.

TYPE OF LATRINE IN THE STUDY AREA

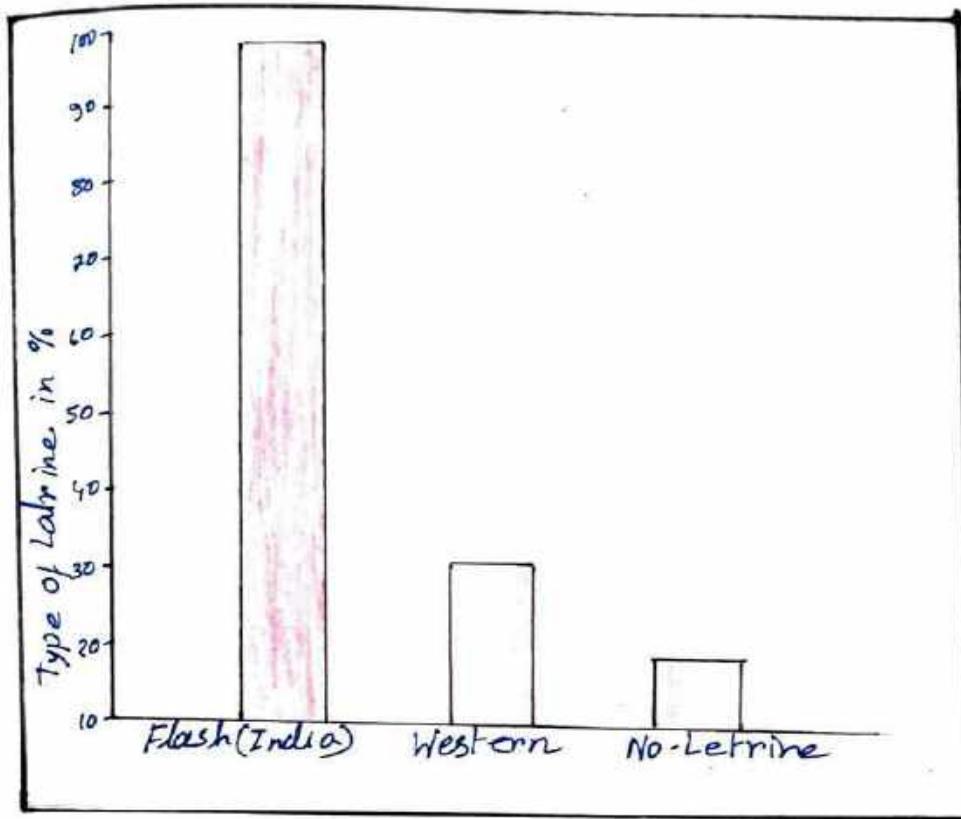


Fig - 3.14

Sanitary System — A latrine is a toilet or an even simpler facility that is used as a toilet within a sanitation system.

Our Primary survey 87.18% house have Flash Indian, 20.51% house have western sanitary system, The number of house with out latrine is 0.85%

DIFFERENT TYPE OF FUEL USES IN THE STUDY AREA

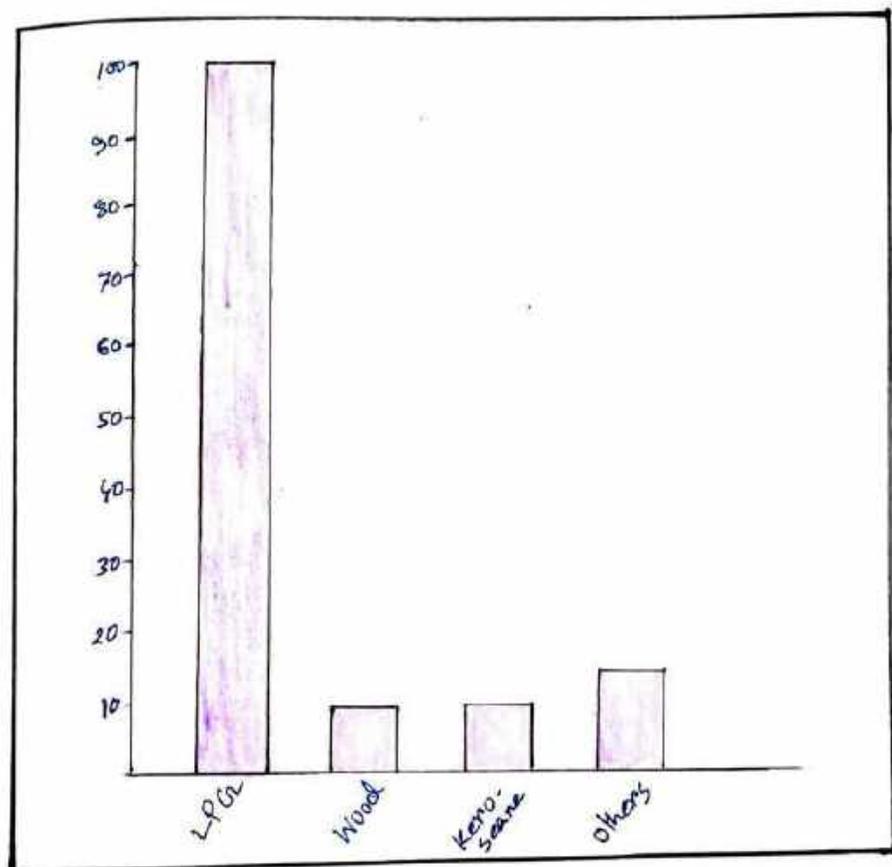


Fig - 3.15

Fuel— A fuel is any material that can be made to react with other substance so that it releases energy as thermal energy or to be used for work.

Any substance which upon combustion produces a usable amount of energy ~~what~~ is known as fuel.

LPG - Liquefied petroleum gas is non-renewable resource made of different hydrocarbon compounds, mostly propane and butane that are odorless and colorless gases at room temperature. Therefore, LPG would be odorless too, if manufacturers did not add that unpleasant odor we know. It is because of safety reason: LPG is not toxic but inhaling it in large quantities can cause faint.

According to our survey, 100% people uses

LPG.

Wood - Wood fuels are types of biofuels originating from wood biomass. Wood is used as solid biofuel in many parts of the world as it is easily available and economical. Using fire for burning is considered as one of the most significant invention by humanity.

According to Primary survey, 0.85% people use wood.

kerosene - kerosene fuel is a petroleum product that is produced by separating the compounds which make up crude oil. This process is known as 'fractional distillation' and leaves a clear and thin oil which is roughly 0.81 g/cm^3 in density.

According to Field survey, 0.85% people use kerosene. And 13.67% people are use other type of fuel.

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

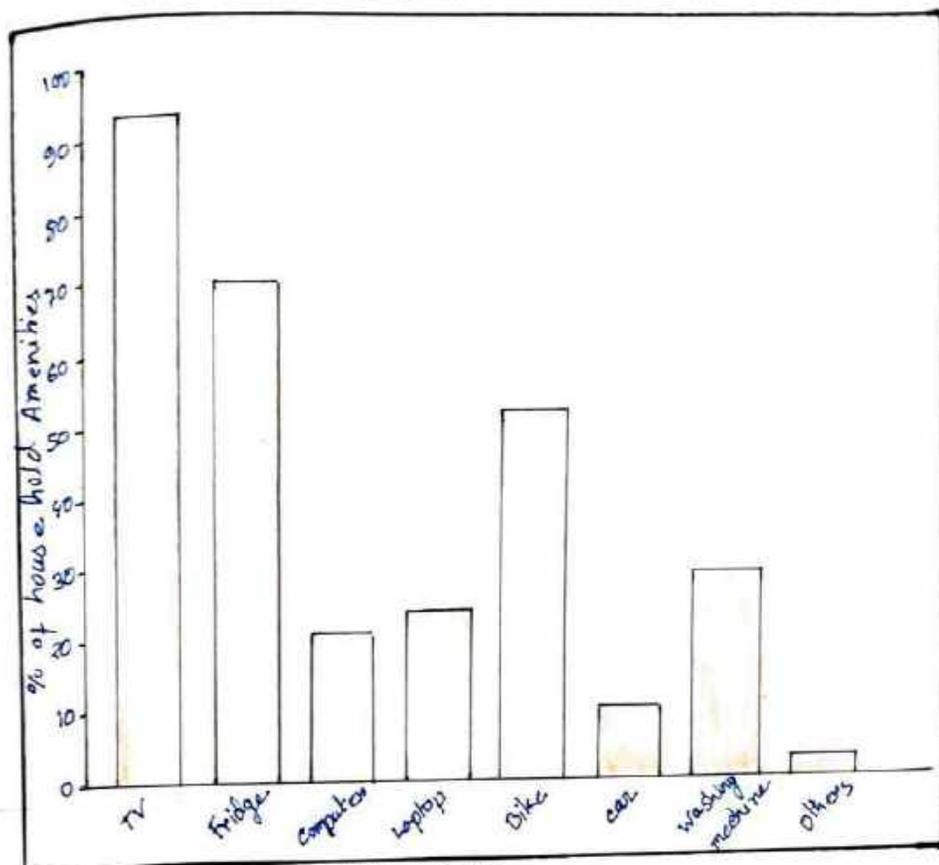


Fig - 3.16

According to primary survey, 93% houses have TV, 70.09% house have refrigerator, 20.51% houses have computer, 23.93% house have Laptop, 52.14% house have Bike, 10.26% house have car, 29.06% houses have washing machine, 3.42% house have other Amenities.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IN THE STUDY AREA

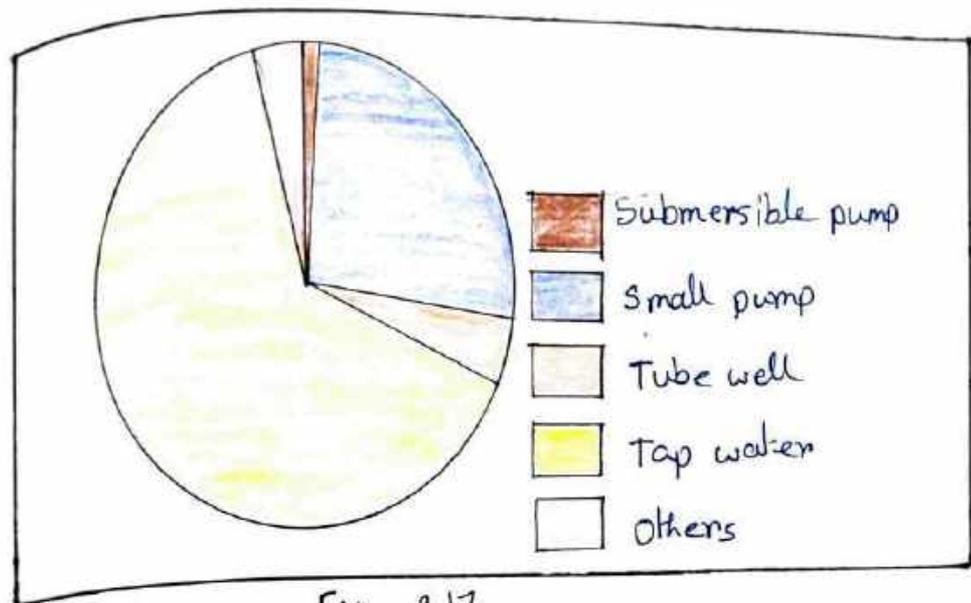


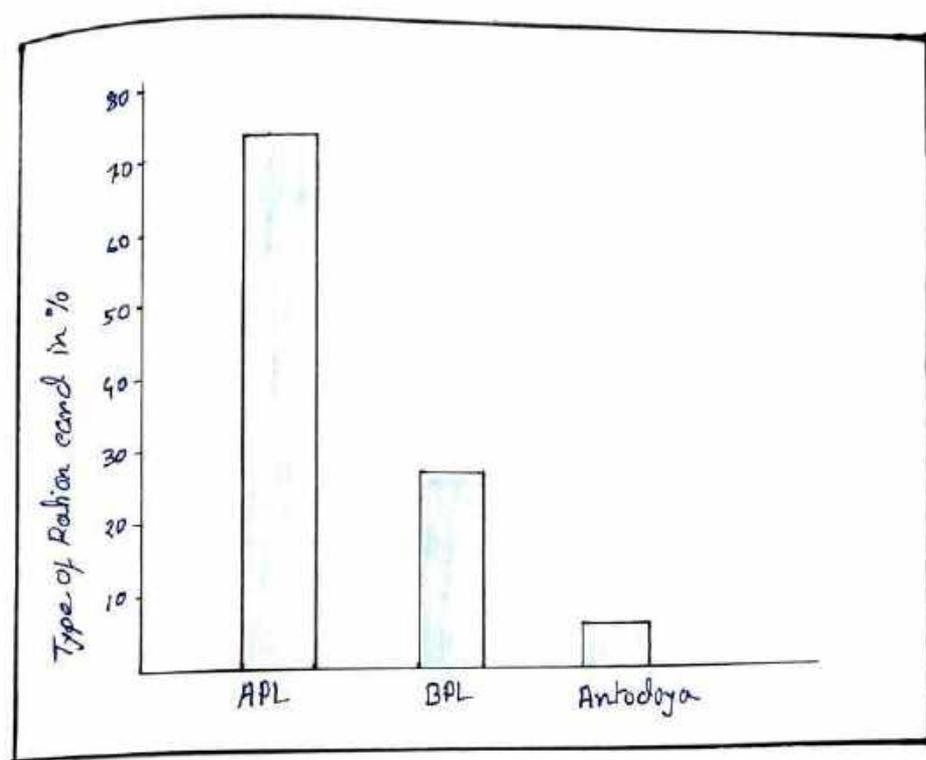
Fig - 3.17

Source of Drinking water — Freshwater i.e. water available for drinking is a rare and valuable resource! While water covers two third of the earth's surface, most of it is salty and not suitable for drinking. Only 2.7 percent of the available water on earth is freshwater and only 1% of the available freshwater can be accessed for use from rivers, lakes and ground water. This ground water is extracted and made potable by various methods like - submersible pump, small pump, Tube well, Tap water and others.

This diagram depicts the source of drinking water in the study area. It showed that most of the people of the area uses Tap water.

According to Primary survey, 1.29% people are uses submersible pump, 25.81% uses small pump, 4.52% use Tube well, 64.52% uses Tap water and 3.87% people use others method.

TYPE OF RATION CARD IN THE STUDY AREA



Ration Card — Ration cards are an official document issued by the state governments in India to households that are eligible to purchase subsidised food grain from the public distribution system under the National Food Security Act. They also serve as a common form for the Food of Indians.

APL (Above Poverty Line) — This card was issued to households living above the poverty line.

According to primary survey, 72.8% people have APL card.

BPL (Below Poverty line) - This card issued to house holds living below the poverty line.

According to Primary survey, 26.56% people use BPL card.

Antodaya Anna Yojana - This card is issued to households that are identified by the state government. Each household is entitled to 35kg of food grains per month family.

According to Field survey, 0.63% people have Antodaya Anna yojana card.

SOCIAL HAZARD IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

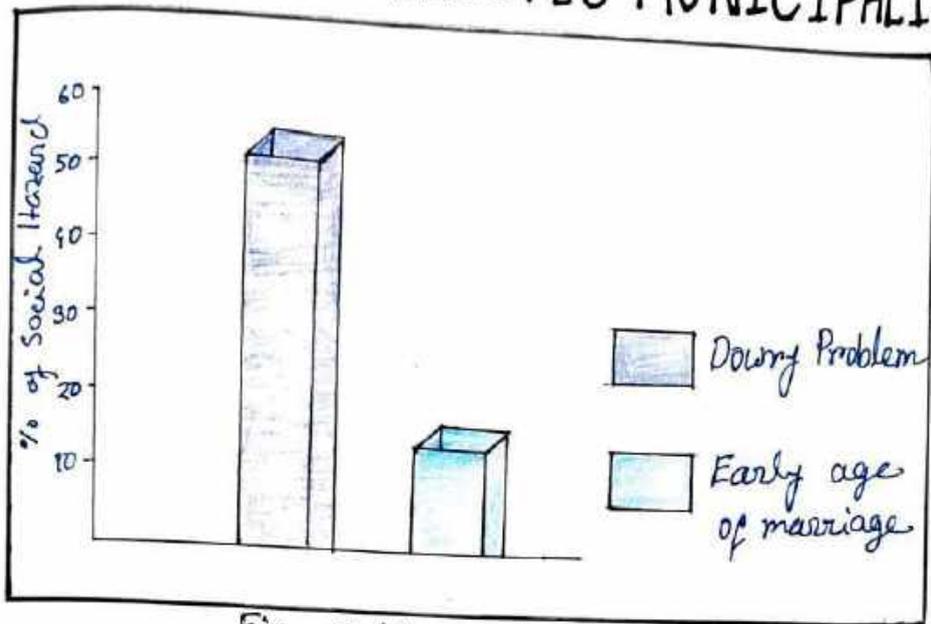


Fig - 3.10

Downy Problem — Downy is a social evil in the society, that has caused unimaginable tortures and crimes towards women.

According to our survey, 10.26% person take dowry.

Early age of marriage — According to Indian law is a marriage where either the women or man is below the age of 21. Most child marriages involve girls, many of whom are in poor socio-economic condition, child marriage are prevalent in India.

A 2015-2016 UNICEF report estimated that India's child marriage rate is 27%.

From Primary Survey, 2.82% people were Early age of marriage.

POLLUTION LEVEL IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

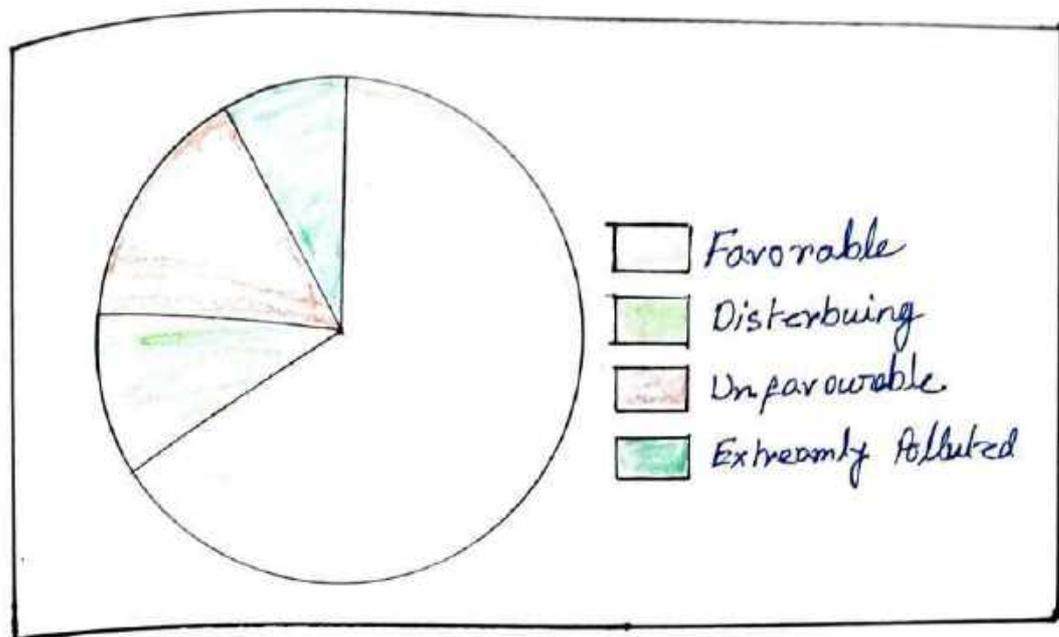


Fig - 3.20

Pollution level - Pollution occurs when an amount of any substance or any form of energy is put into the environment at a rate faster than it can be dispersed or safely stored. The term pollution can refer to both artificial and natural materials that are created, consumed and discarded in an unsustainable manner.

From Primary survey 65.94% people said pollution level is favorable, 10.85% people said pollution level is disturbing, 15.18% people said pollution level is unfavorable and 8.03% people said that pollution is extreme.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN THE STUDY AREA

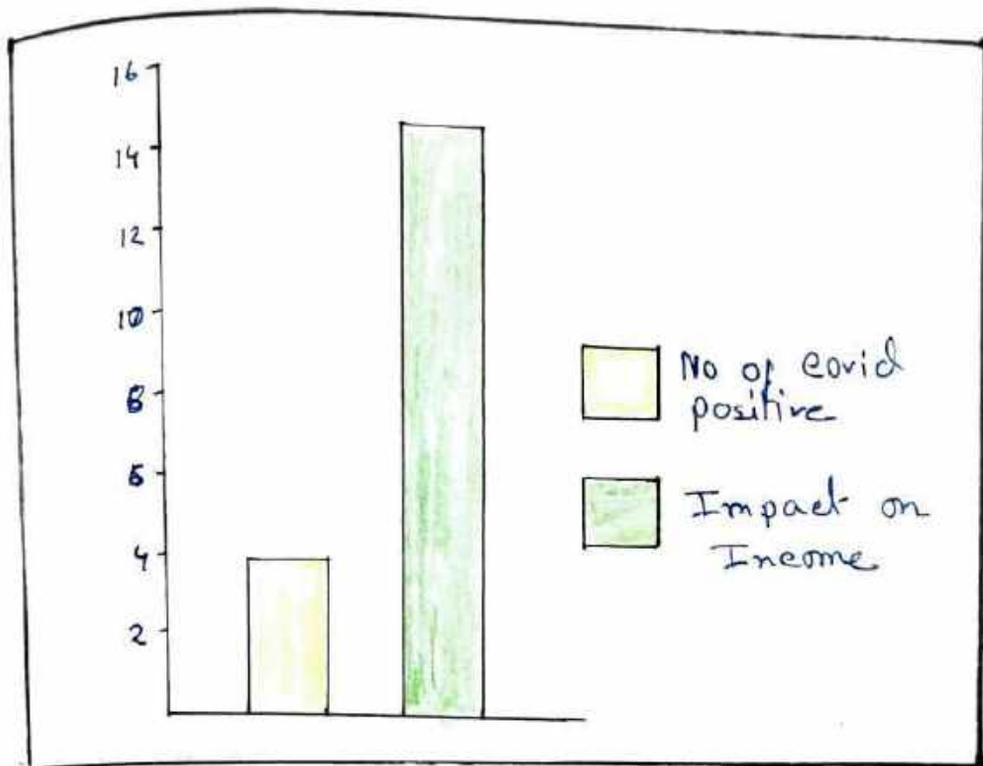


Fig - 3.21

Covid-19 - Coronaviruses are the type of virus. There are many different kinds, and some causes disease. A coronavirus identified in 2019, SARS-CoV-2 has caused a pandemic of respiratory illness, called COVID-19.

According to field survey, 3.89% people were covid positive and 14.60% of people's income has been affected by covid-19.

NATURAL CALAMITIES IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

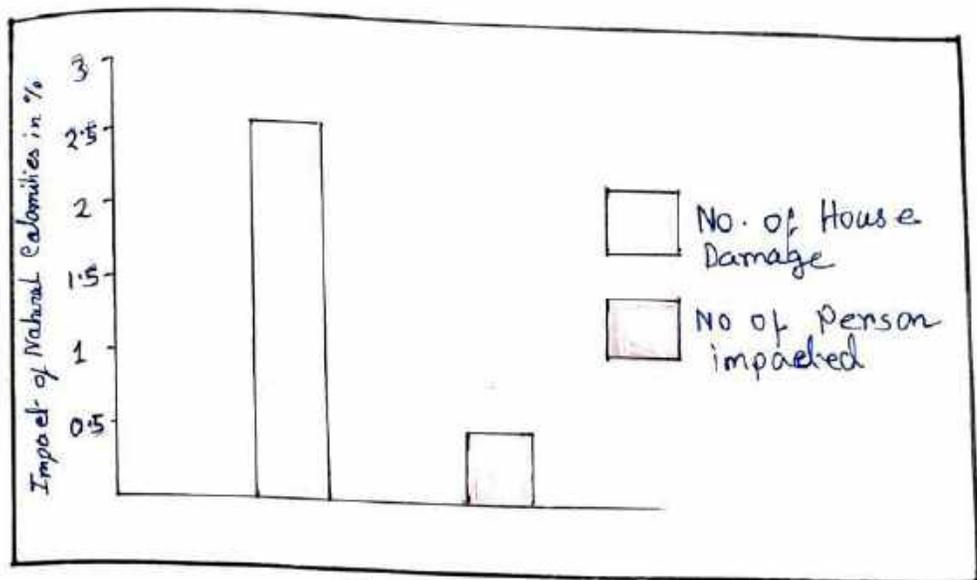


Fig - 3.22

Natural Calamities — A natural disaster is characterized by the abnormal intensity of a natural agent (Flood, mud slide, earthquake, avalanche, drought) when the usual measures to be taken to prevent this damage were not able to prevent their emergence, or were not able to be taken.

From Primary survey, In last- one year 2.56% people's houses were damaged, and 0.97% people were affected.

TRAFFIC CONDITION IN THE STUDY AREA

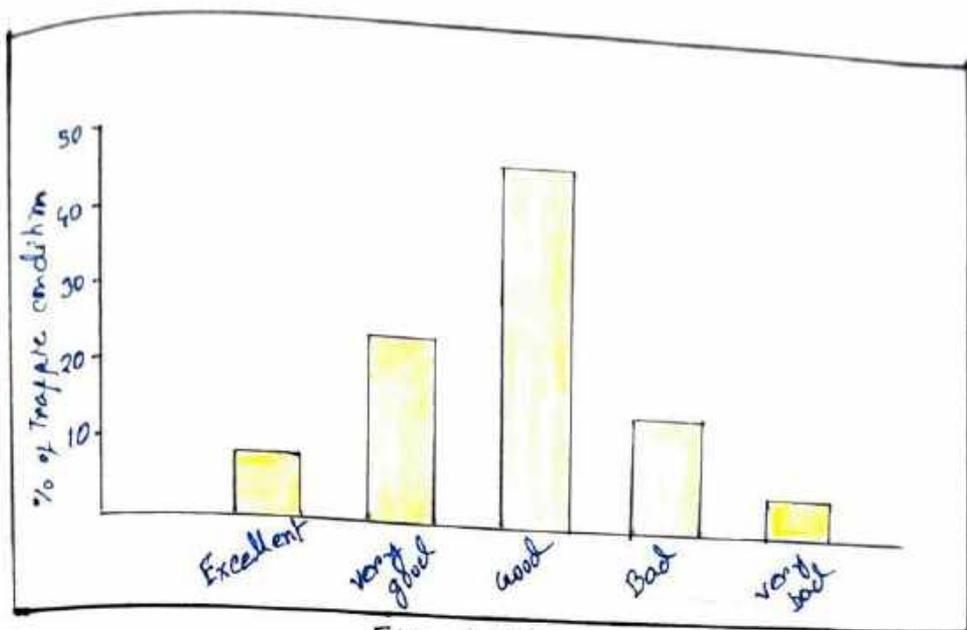


Fig - 3.23

Traffic condition— Traffic congestion is a condition in transport that is characterized by slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased vehicular queuing. Traffic congestion on urban road networks has increased substantially since the 1950s. When traffic demand is great enough that the interaction between vehicles slows the speed of the traffic stream, this results in some congestion. While congestion is a possibility for any mode of transportation, this article will focus on automobile congestion on public roads.

According to our field survey, 7.96% are told traffic condition is Excellent, 24.25% people told very good, 47.08% people remarked good, 15.40% people told traffic condition is bad, 5.31% people said that traffic condition are very bad.

GOVT. PERFORMANCE IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

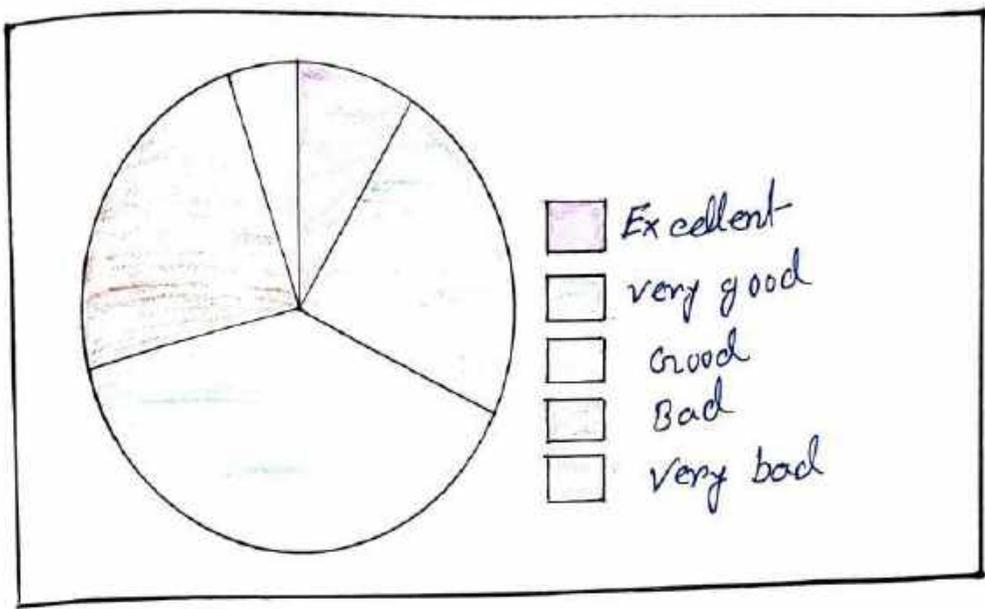
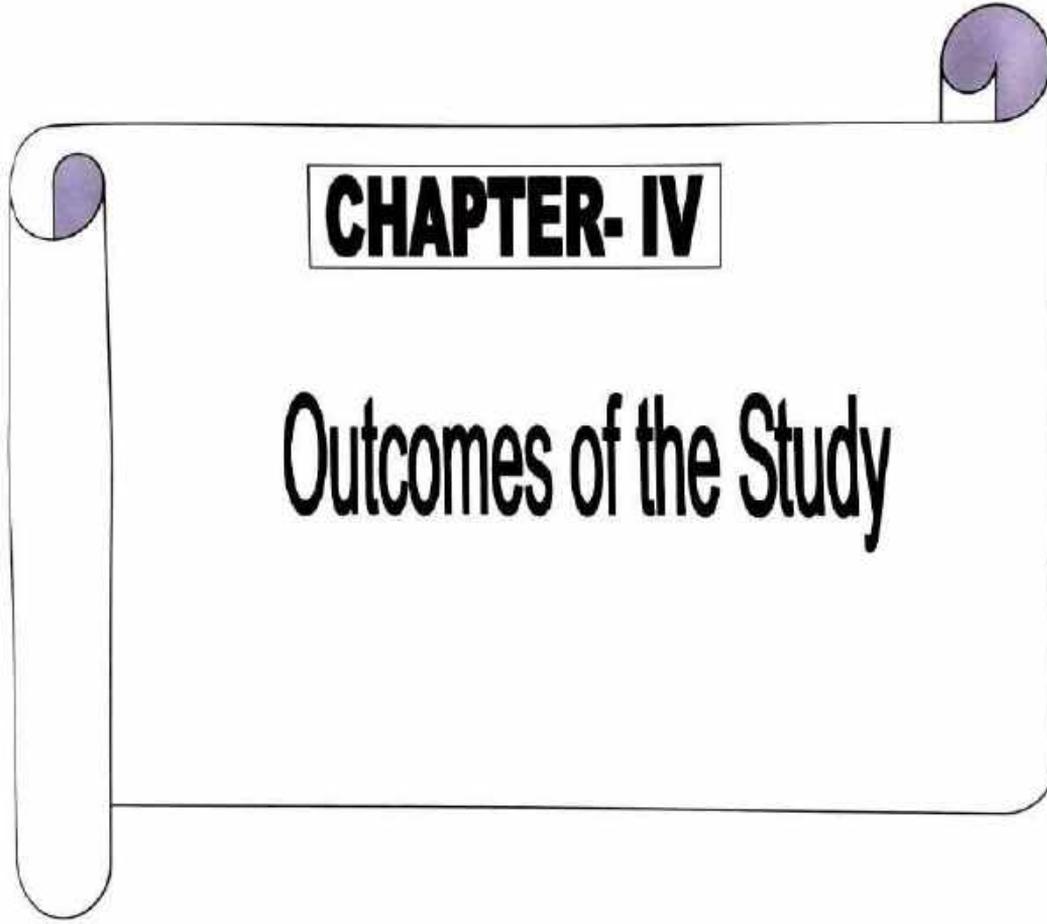


Fig-3.24

According to Primary survey, 9.53% people said Govt. performance is excellent, 23.05% said very good, 39.69% comment Good, 23.34% told bad and 4.33% peple said very bad.



CHAPTER- IV

Outcomes of the Study

FINDING

i) Sex Ratio is high among sample which is nearly 1015 females per 1000 male members and sex ratio high in the age group 0-14 years

ii) Child marriage also found in the city region but it is very low as to national average.

iii) Percentage of working ~~pop~~ population are maximum as compared to other age group.

iv) Literacy rate among sample data are satisfactory because more than 77.07% people are literate when national level literacy is 74.04% (2011)

v) Level of education is also good and more than 46% people are graduates and Post graduate passes when state and National level data shows very measurable picture.

vi) Majorities and people among sample data are working as Business man and service man that represent very sound economic condition.

vii) Nearly 50% household having income above 20,000 per month that is also shows very good economic condition.

viii) 93.16% house are pucca that represent very good economic condition.

ix) 64.52% people used Tapwater that shows good economic condition.

PROBLEMS

Poor Infrastructure — Visakhapatnam suffers from a lack of adequate infrastructure including roads, public transportation and sewage systems. This can ~~make~~ make it difficult for residents to access basic necessities and for businesses to operate efficiently.

Pollution — The city has high levels of air and water pollution, which can have serious health consequences for residents.

Unemployment — Visakhapatnam has high unemployment rate, with many ~~per~~ resident struggling to find work.

Poverty — The city has a large population of people living in poverty, with many struggling to afford basic necessities such as food shelter and health care.

Poor Education — There is a lack of quality education in Visakhapatnam, with many schools in poor condition and lacking resources.

Crime — Visakhapatnam has a high crime rate, with incidents of theft, robbery, and violence being common.

Health Issues — The city has a high incidence of health problems such as diabetes heart disease and respiratory issues. due to pollution and poor living conditions.

Poor Sanitation — Many areas of Visakhapatnam lack proper sanitation facilities. leading to public health such as the spread of diseases.

Limited Access to Clean Water — Many residents of Visakhapatnam do not have access to clean water leading to health issues and a lack of proper hygiene.

Environmental Degradation — The city's industrialization and rapid population growth have led to environmental degradation, including deforestation and water pollution.

SUGGESTION

Traffic congestion - One of the major problems facing Visakhapatnam is traffic congestion, which is caused by increasing population, lack of proper infrastructure, and inadequate public transport. Solutions include improving public transport infrastructure, implementing traffic management measures such as carpool lanes and roundabouts, and encouraging the use of non-motorized modes of transport such as cycling and walking.

Water scarcity - Visakhapatnam experiences water scarcity due to increasing demand and inadequate supply. Solutions include increasing the capacity of existing water treatment plants, implementing water conservation measures and promoting the use of rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling.

Air pollution - Visakhapatnam suffers from high levels of air pollution, which is caused by vehicle emissions, industrial activities, and construction. Solutions include stricter emission standards for vehicles, stricter regulation for industrial activities, and better monitoring and enforcement of pollution control laws.

Garbage management - Improving waste segregation and recycling efforts, building more

CONCLUSION

The following four major conclusions can be made from the analysis —

1. Demographic factors related to family size, age of the household head, gender, dependency ratio or number of working members in the households in the most of the literatures.

2. Economic characteristics of households such as income and expenditure analysis; poverty and indebtedness analysis and land and asset analysis; occupation and working status analysis etc. are regressed at equally frequent levels by most of the researchers.

3. Access to social services is the third category of variables regressed in the most of the literatures as governing factors for socio-economic status of households. These include provisions such as access to education and related expenditure; access to health facilities and related expenditure; accesses to clean drinking water.

4. Factors such as education; family size; age structure of these households/dependency ratios; income and expenditure patterns and employment opportunities and land and related assets are still dominant determinants in most of survey

articles. This would imply that family planning and education can favorably improve household socio-economic status alongside the ~~ear~~ creation of economic access through income earning mechanisms to the households.

Table 1 - Gender in selected study area

Gender		
Male	Female	Total
49.63	50.36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 2 -

Age group in selected Municipality, 2023

Age Group					
0-14		15-65		65 Above	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4.85	8.01	42.48	42.48	1.46	0.73

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 3 -

Marital Status in selected study area

Marital Status			
M	DM	S/D	W
56.8	37.87	4.8	0.53

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4 -

Service and Business status in selected Municipality

Cultivation	Daily Labour	Government	Private
3.6	9.42	21.74	27.54

Small	Medium	Large	Others
13.04	13.04	3.62	7.97

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 5 —

Monthly Income in selected Municipality

Monthly Income

Below 10000	10000-20000	20000-50000	50000-100000	above 100000
11.97	42.74	23.93	17.09	4.27

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 6 —

Expenditure Group in selected Municipality

Expenditure Group

Below 10000	10000-20000	20000-30000	30000-40000	Above 40000
29.06	35.04	14.53	6.84	14.53

Table 7 —

Caste in selected study area

Caste				
General	SC	ST	OBC	Others
41.55	5.92	0.85	1.69	50

Source: Field survey,

Table 8 —

Religion Status in selected Municipality, 2023

Religion

Hinduism	Islam	Christianism	Buddhism	Others
85.64	1.95	2.92	0	9.49

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table -9 -

Language in selected Municipality

Language			
Hindi	English	Telegu	Others
5.12	0.97	93.89	3

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 10 -

Literacy in selected study area

Literacy	
Literate	Illiterate
77.78	22.22

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 11 -

Education status in selected study area.

Education status					
Primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate & above	Technical professional
14.61	21.43	14.94	37.33	8.77	2.92

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 12 -

House Type in selected Municipality

House Type			
Pucca	Kutcha	Mixed	Rented
93.16	4.27	2.56	0

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 13 —

No of Rooms in Selected Municipality

No of Rooms	
Living	Non-Living
70.52	29.48

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 14 —

Sanitary System in selected Municipality

Sanitary System			
Flash (India)	Western	Bamboo	No-Letrin
87.18	20.51	0	0.85

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 15 —

Type of fuel used in selected Municipality,

Type of fuel used					
LPG	Wood	cow dung cake	coal	keroseane	Others
100	0.85	0	0	0.85	13.67

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 16 —

Household Amenities in Selected Municipality, 2023

Household Amenities							
TV	Fridge	computer	Laptop	Byke	car	Washing machine	Others
93.16	76.09	20.51	23.93	52.14	10.26	29.06	3.42

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 17 -

Source of drinking water in selected Municipality, 2023

Source of drinking water(%)				
Submersible pump	small pump	Tube well	Tap water	Others
1.29	25.81	4.52	64.52	3.87

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 18 -

Type of Ration card in selected Municipality, 2023

Type of Ration card(%)		
APL	BPL	Antyodaya
72.8	26.56	0.63

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 19 -

Social Hazard in selected Municipality, 2023

Social Hazard(%)	
Dairy Problem	Early age of marriage
10.26	2.81

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 20 -

Pollution level in selected Municipality; 2023

Pollution level(%)			
Favorable	Disterbuing	Unfavorable	Extreme polluted
64.94	10.85	15.18	8.03

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 21 —

Impact of Covid 19 in selected Municipality, 2023

Impact of Covid 19 (%)	
No. of Covid Positive	Impact on Income
3.89	14.59

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 22 —

Impact on Natural Calamities in selected Municipality, 2023

Impact of Natural Calamities (%)	
No of house damage	No of person Impacted
2 2.56	0.97

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 23 —

Traffic Condition in selected Municipality, 2023

Traffic Condition %				
Excellent	Very good	Good	Bad	Very Bad
7.96	24.25	47.08	15.40	5.31

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 24 —

Satisfaction on Govt. Performance in selected Municipality, 2023

Satisfaction on Govt. performance (%)				
Excellent	Very good	Good	Bad	Very Bad
9.53	23.05	39.69	23.34	4.33

Source: Field survey 2023

No. 2

House Type



Source - Primary Survey

Occupation



Source - Primary Survey

Sanitary System



Source - Primary

Culture in Visakhapatnam



Source - Primary Survey

Source of Water



Source - Primary Survey

Garbage



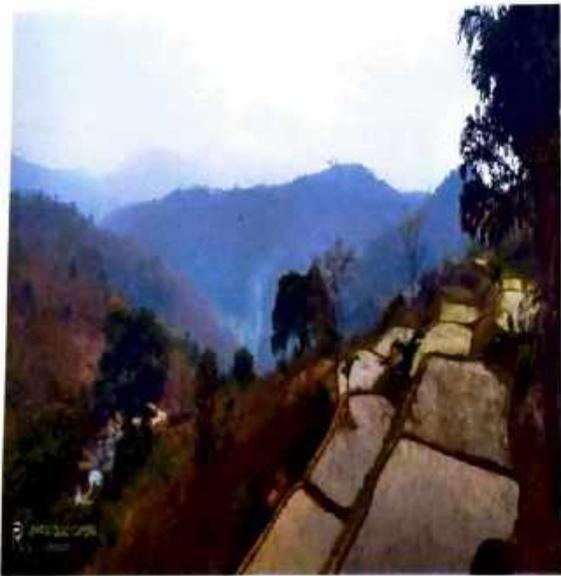
Source - Primary Survey

Education System



Source - Primary Survey

Vegetation

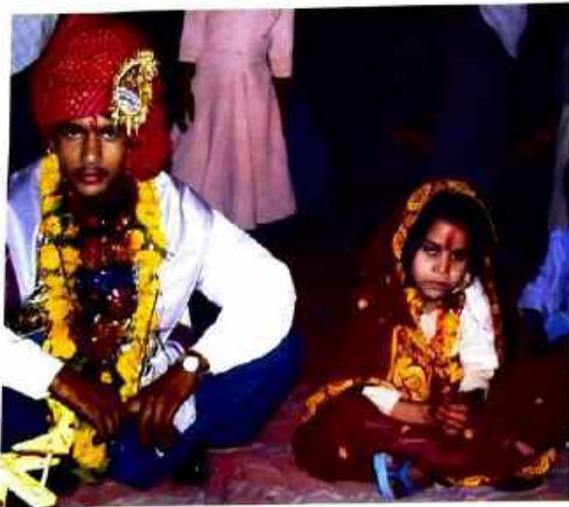


Source - Primary Survey

Traffic condition



Early age of marriage



Source- Primary Survey



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