

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

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# TOPIC

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

DEWAN ABDUL GANI COLLEGE

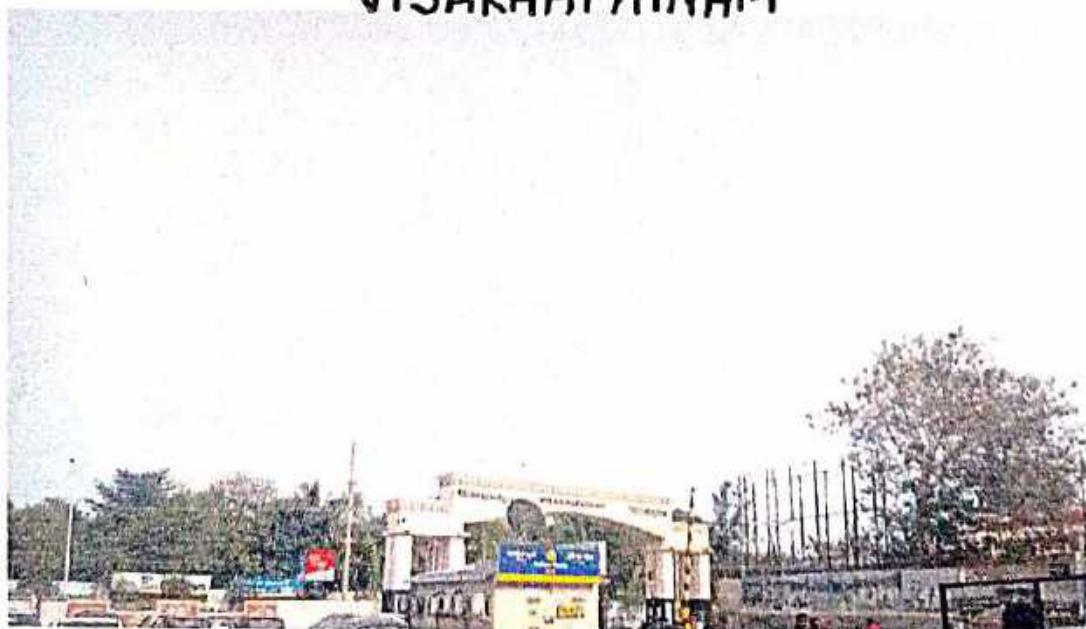
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VISAKHAPATNAM



# DEDICATION

**TO MY PARENTS  
AND MD. ISMAIL SIR**

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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 SABNOOR YEASMIN, 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

(Supervisor)

Date:

14/03/2023

Place:

Harirampur

  
  
14/03/2023

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By

Sabnoor Yeasmin

## ABSTRACT

Visakhapatnam, also commonly known as vizag, is one of the oldest port cities in the country. Situated in the heart of Andhra Pradesh. Visakhapatnam is known for picturesque beaches and serene landscape, as well as a rich cultural past, which makes it an ideal spot for a fantastic coastal vacation. Visakhapatnam serves as the headquarters for the Indian Navy's Eastern Naval Command. The city also serves as the zonal headquarters of South Coast Railway Zone. The city is also home to the oldest shipyard and the only natural harbour on the east coast of India. Visakhapatnam -the name was coined after Visakha, the hindu god of valour. It is surrounded by Eastern Ghats and faces Bay of Bengal on the east. It is also called the city of Destiny because of its landscopic view and very attractive beaches.

CHAPTER - 1

# CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A conceptual framework is a representation of the relationship you expect to see between your variables, or the characteristics or properties that you want to study. Conceptual frameworks can be written or visual and are generally developed based on a literature review of existing studies about your topic.

~~According to geographers -~~

## INTRODUCTION

Visakhapatnam is the largest city of Andhra Pradesh. Visakhapatnam is a GDP of 43.5 billion. Tourism also plays an important role in generating revenue, with numerous tourist destinations in and around the city. Blessed with a natural harbour and one of the largest ports of India, sea trade was made possible with other countries which also boosts the economy. The service sector contributes for 55 percent of the total GDP of Visakhapatnam, while 35 percent comes from the industrial sector and 10 percent from agricultural and allied sectors. Fishing is a major occupation in Visakhapatnam, as many fishermen depend on fishing harbour for their livelihood. Visakhapatnam port is one of the biggest in the coastal corridor of Andhra Pradesh and curing activities takes place at the harbour. About 45.9% respondents were involved in agricultural activities, 17.1% were engaged in animal husbandry, 16.5% respondents worked as agricultural labours, 4.1% of people were involved in firewood sale and 16.5% respondents were working as government servants. Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh has total population of 4290589 as per the census 2011, out of which are males while 2151679 females and males 2138910. In 2011 there were total 1097042 families residing in Visakhapatnam district. The average sex ratio of Visakhapatnam district is 1006. Thus as per the census 2011 the child sex ratio of Visakhapatnam is 961 is less than average sex ratio of Visakhapatnam district. The total literacy rate of Visakhapatnam district is 66.91%. The male literacy rate is 66.52% and the female literacy rate is 53.23% in Visakhapatnam district.

## INDICATORS

- ① per capita income:- The average income per capital in a specific country or region is represented by per capita income, which is a key indicator of a country's growth and development. It provides a more accurate typical citizen by accounting for the size and wealth distribution.
- ② Education :- Education is frequently used indicator in epidemiology. Education rate in India is 74%. It includes possessing good communication skills, developing deeper friendships and creating a network of support of family and friends and all of these are developed and enriched by the education system.
- ③ Life Expectancy :- Life expectancy at birth is derived from life tables and is based on sex and age-specific death rates. Life expectancy at birth values from the United Nations corresponding United Nations-Fertility medium-varient population projections.

## DETERMINANTS

Determinant theories investigated among the line have identify the following variables as major determinants of household socio-economic status.

i) Age :- Age is defined empirically with respect to specific event call it be study event and with age distinguishing people by how long they have survived. Age of the respondent in anticipating a positive relative relation on earning ability and age squared has a negative association with earning ability.

ii) Gender :- Gender refers to the commonly shared explanation and norms within a society about appropriate male and female behaviour characteristics and roles. Gender can be considered a special and cultural construct that is differentiates females from males and thus defined the way in which females and males interact with each other a gendered ability differential has correlation on with economic status of the house hold.

iii) Sex ratio :- Sex ratio represent the number of females compared to the numbers of males in other words. It expressed as number of females per 1000 males. The society which place high negative values has very low sex ratio and vice versa.

## OBJECTIVES

- 1) To find out the socio-economic status and visakhapatnam municipality.
- 2) To find out the problems faced by household.
- 3) To find out the solving methods.

## DATABASE

## 8

## METHODOLOGY

The study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data but more attention given on primary data which are collected by author through personal interview with questionnaire. Considering on random sampling basis number 40 households was approached with help of a direct questionnaire-respondent method. The secondary data have been collected from BDO (Block Development Officer) office and Gram Panchayat. Lastly all the data are arranged in the suitable table form and prepare chart and diagram for better understanding through analysis. At last all the data are represented through some graphical method like bar chart, pie chart, flow chart etc. and used statistical method. All the data were converted into relative numbers such as percentage and ratio methods used for observed the overall situation of the municipality.

## STATEMENT AND THE PROBLEMS

- ① Road with potholes, ditches and roads with unfinished work can cause accidents.
- ② There is an increase in the amount of vehicular consumption, which also causes several traffic jams at peak hours in vizag.
- ③ This is yet another reason resulting in accidents apart from rash and drunken driving.

## HYPOTHESIS

- ① There is a large socio economic difference among urban household.
- ② Socio economic status of the urban population is high as compared to rural population.

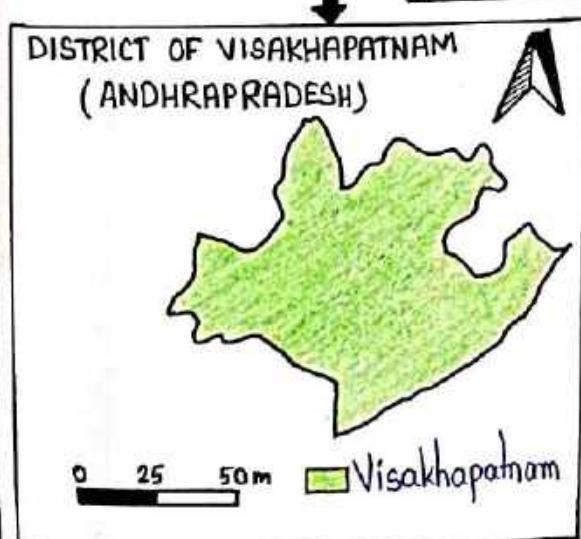
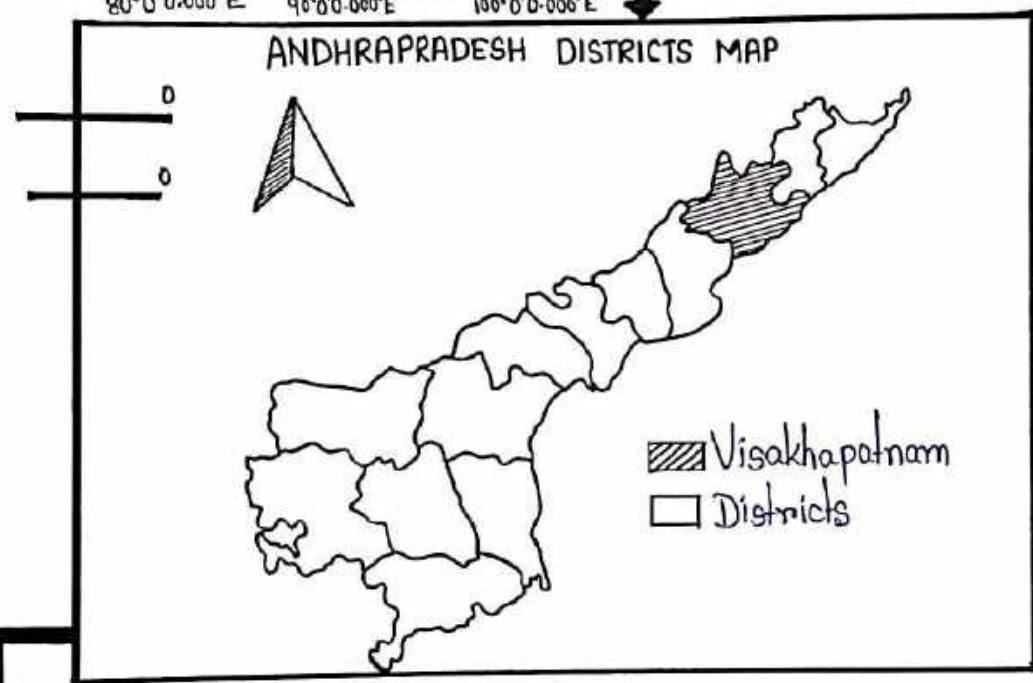
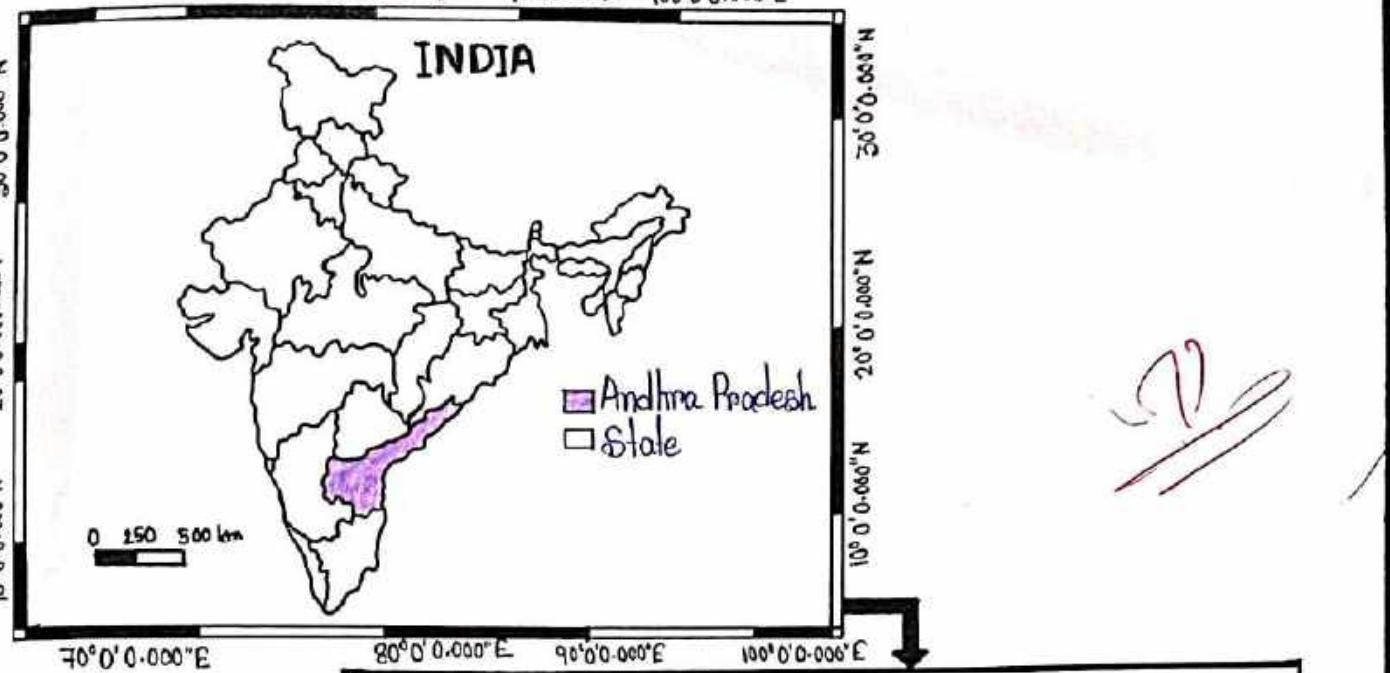
CHAPTER-2

# STUDY AREA

port of visakhapatnam is one of the leading major ports of India. The port is located on the east coast of India at a latitude of  $17^{\circ} 42' 1''$  North and longitude of  $83^{\circ} 18' 23''$  and covered 11.161 sq. km areas. The study area is located in and around of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, Andhra Pradesh. The area covered in this investigation is about 621.52 sq. km, Visakhapatnam District is one of the North Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and it lies between  $17^{\circ} 30'$  and  $17^{\circ} 86'$  N latitude and  $83^{\circ} 08'$  and  $83^{\circ} 40'$  E longitude. It is bounded on North side partly by Orissa state and partly by Vizianagram district, towards South by East Godavari district, towards West by Orissa state and towards East by Bay of Bengal. In this study we have taken the three slums from the Visakhapatnam city they are follows peda Jalaripetta, Indira Nagar Colony, and Chitti babu Colony slums geographical details are the three slums peda Jalaripetta Slum peda Jalaripetta slum was bounded in the east by Bay of Bengal, in the west by peda Waltair, in the South by VUDA park and in its north by the peda Waltair Bus Depot. It located in the North East corner of Visakhapatnam city Indira Nagar Colony is one of the oldest colonies in Visakhapatnam. The Indira Nagar Colony is located near Railway New Colony. It is almost centrally located between Bus Complex and Railway station. Visakhapatnam had population of 2254667 rural and 2035922 urban of which male and female were 1025676 and 1010246 respectively. The total literacy rate of Visakhapatnam district was 66.91% in which 2011 is less than average literacy rate 67.02% of Andhra Pradesh.

## GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Visakhapatnam, also known as 'Vizag' is one of the most commercialized cities in the state of Andhra Pradesh along with being credited the most beautiful tourist destination in the state. Based out of Coastal Andhra, Vizag lies between  $17^{\circ} - 15'$  and  $18^{\circ} - 32'$  Northern latitude and  $18^{\circ} - 54'$  and  $83^{\circ} - 30'$  in Eastern longitude. Sharing the boundaries partly on the north with the state of Orissa and Vizianagaram District, East Godavari District on the south, the state of Orissa on the west and with Bay of Bengal on the East. With two major strips of land, the exterriors being the plains division consisting the strip of land through the coast line and with the interiors and hills of Eastern Ghats surrounding it on the North and West called the Agency Division. With occupying an area of approximately 11161 square kms. Vizag is termed as the largest city in Coastal Andhra and the second largest in the state of Andhra Pradesh.



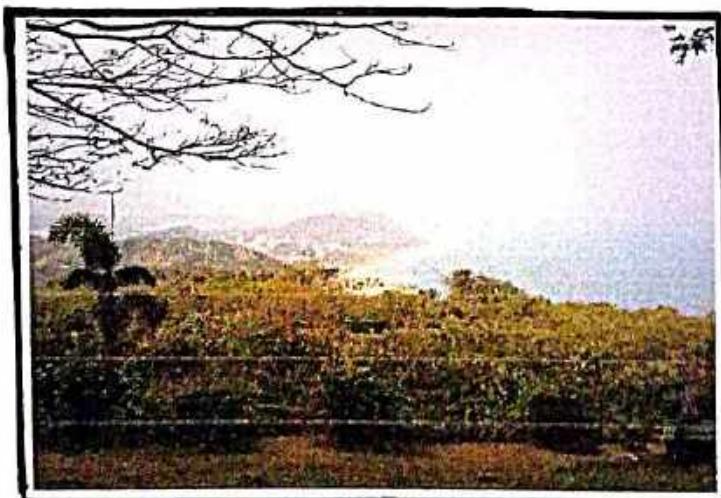
## OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

It has the fishing industry, robust road rail connectivity and many heavy industries like hindustan petroleum, Visakhapatnam steel plant, Visakhapatnam port trust, National thermal power board, heavy electricals, BARC, Naval Dockyard, fishing is the main occupation of visakhapatnam.

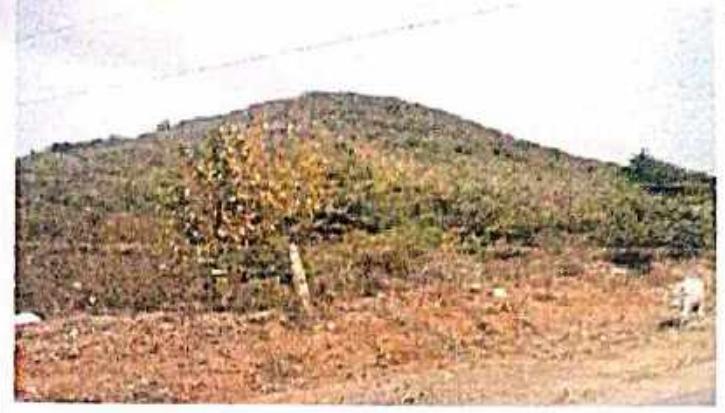


## CLIMATE

With different climatic conditions in different parts of the city however being constant in the same respective parts throughout the year, Vizag is one of the most tropical cities in the country. The air is moist and relaxing near the coast, but gets warmer towards the interior and cools down in the hilly areas on account of elevation and vegetation. Typically, April to June are the hottest months. With temperature (at Visakhapatnam Airport) getting down with the onset of South West Monsoon and tumbles to a mean minimum of 21.0 Degrees Celsius by December after which the temperature reaches a maximum of  $32.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  by the end of May.



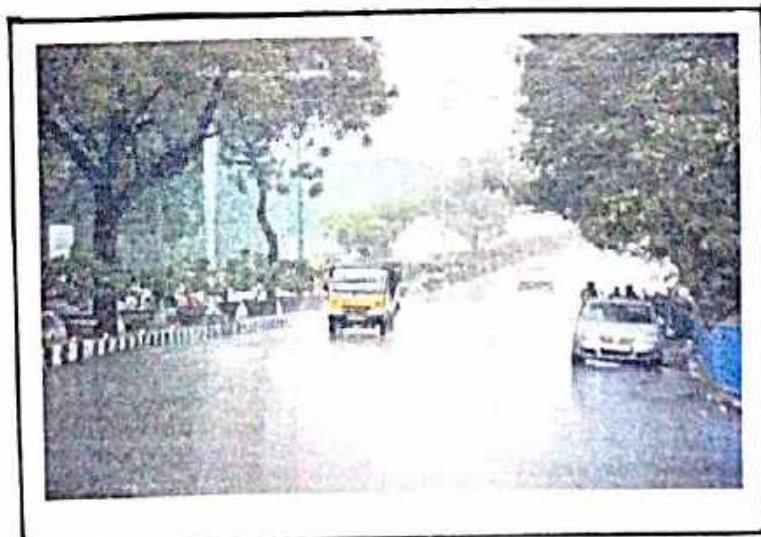
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## RAINFALL AND SOIL

71

Receiving a rainfall of 1202 mm on an average, the south-west monsoon accounts for 72% and the north-east monsoon contributes 13.9%. Villages of the district are covered by close to 70% of red loamy soil being poor textured and easily drained. 45% of the soils are low in organic content and high in phosphorous content being close to 55%. Visakhapatnam a city as per legends being named on the Hindu Deity Visakha as the Andhra king was truly mesmerized by her ethereal form, face and skin. When compared with winter, the summers have much more rainfall, the rainfall is 1071 mm. The region, situated near the equator line, is characterized by difficult to define summer seasons. The best time to visit is January, February, March, August, November, December.

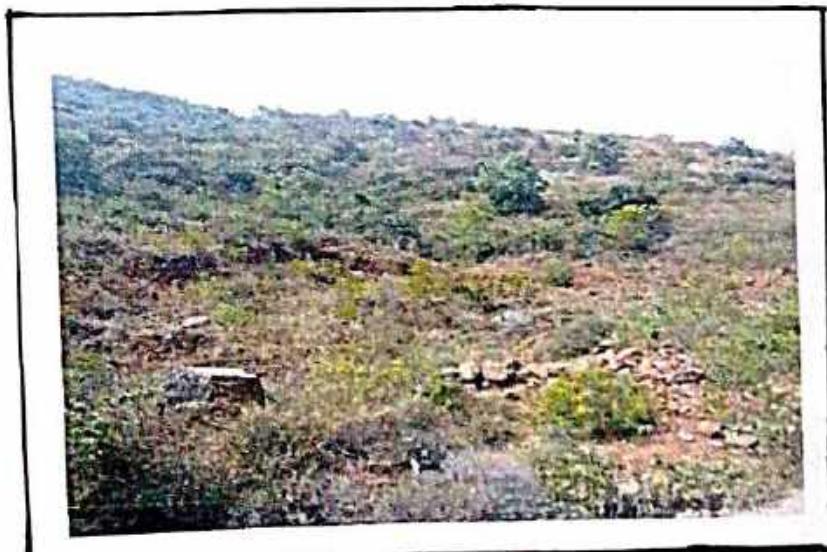


7.

## RELIEF

A sudden downpour lashed the city on Wednesday night, giving some respite to vizagites from the scorching temperatures prevailing in the city over the past few days. However, the welcome but untimely showers also caught people, particularly daily commuters and those returning from their offices, they faced problems reaching home. Dark clouds hovered over the city skyline since late afternoon, with the skies threatening to open up any time, it started raining and continued for 40 minutes, bringing the temperatures down and making the weather pleasant.

According to reports, mild rains greeted several areas on the city's outskirts too. Areas like Nanginrapadu, Sabbavaram, Lankelapalem, Vedullnarava and kothavalea received about 1 mm rainfall while simahachalam, kurmannapalem, pendurthi, HB colony and other parts of the city received mild to medium rain.



## VEGETATION

Flora refers to all plant life and fauna refers to all animal life. Fauna cannot prepare their own food so they depend upon the flora for their food. The state of Andhra Pradesh is considered one of the rich 123 biodiversified states in India. Natural vegetation and animal life depend mainly on climate, relief, and soil. The Andhra Pradesh Forest Department deals with protection, conservation and management of forests. The varied habitat harbors a diversity of fauna which includes Leopard, Asiatic Elephant, Sloth Bear, Cheetal, Wild Boar, Wild dog, Indian hare etc. Flora are about 3000 wild and naturalized species of angiosperms; 3 species of gymnosperms and 72 species of pteridophytes and 100 species of bryophytes. Scientists have estimated that there are around 8.7 million species of plants and animal existence.



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## ANIMALS

The varied habitat of Andhra Pradesh harbors a diversity of fauna which includes Tiger, Panther, Wolf, Gaur, Black Buck, Chinkara, Chowsingha, Nilgai, Cheetal, Sambar, Elephant, Leopard, Giant Squirrel, Hyena, Fox, Wild Boar, Indian Bison, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer etc.



## ECONOMIC CONCLUSION

INDUSTRIES: Industrial Development is conspicuous in Visakhapatnam urban agglomeration with the large scale industries like Hindustan Shipyard<sup>24</sup>, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Coromandal Fertilizers, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Hindustan Zinc Plant and the recent giant Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and a host of other ancillary industries. 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 lakhs Tons of by product. About 34,000 persons expected to be employed. The project has provided employment to 33000 persons. On the country side the agro based industries like Jute Mills and Rice Mills are there besides brick and the tile units. The District has 1132 registered factories under factories Act functioning with a working force of about 133625 persons during 2019-2020.

FISHING: It is another important economic activity of the fisherman population living in about 10 fishery villages and hamlets on coastline.

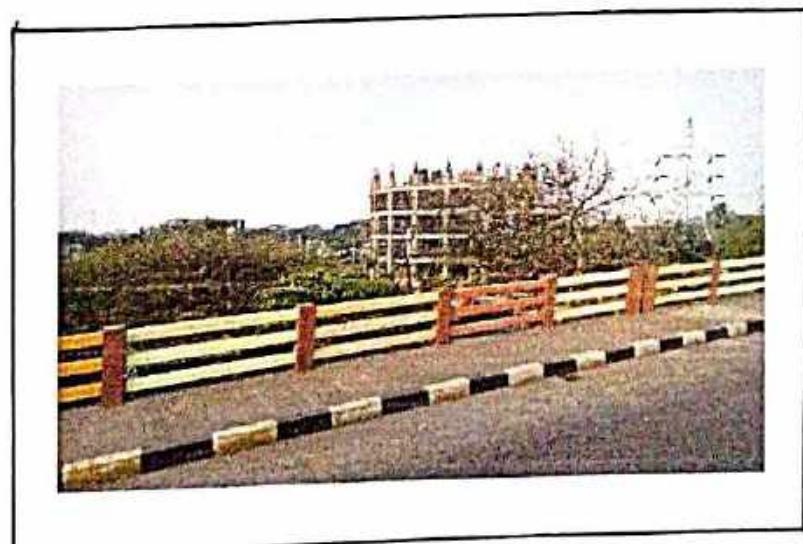
POWER: Power consumption by industries is 268.40 lakh Million Units while 117.811 lakh Million Units for Agricultural purposes. All 160 villages in the District (including hamlets) have been electrified including solar power system during 2019-2020.

BANKING: There are 525 Bank Branches including cooperative Banks in the district to look after the credit needs of the people.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS : The District has a Road length of 663.62 kms. of which the National Highway runs to a length of 52.48 kms. State Highways at a length of 72.95 kms State and the balance forms the roads maintained by Roads and Buildings, Zilla Praja Parishad and Mandal Praja Parishads.

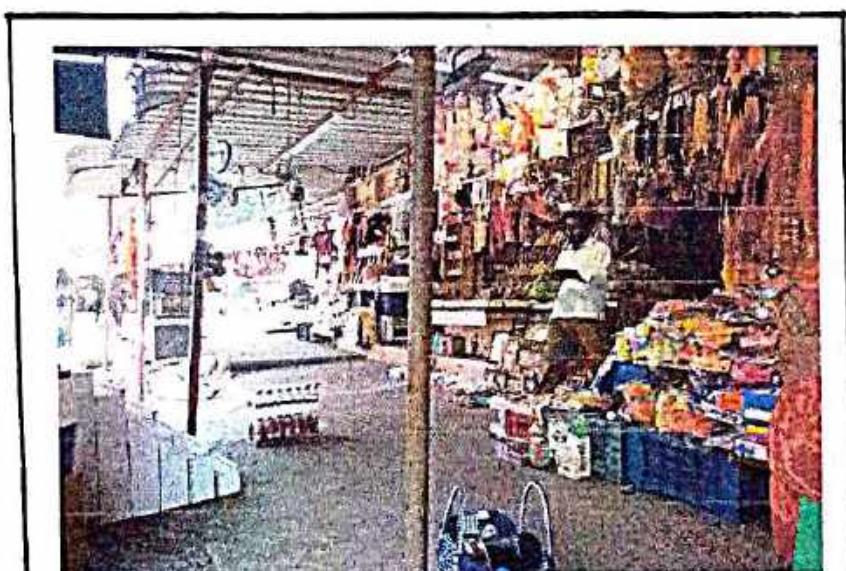
### EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES :

There are 659 primary schools with 0.79 lakhs children on enrolment, 268 Upper primary Schools with an enrolment of 0.37 lakhs, 513 High Schools with 2.30 lakhs pupils on roll, 240 Junior, Degree and Professional Institutions with 1.12 lakhs students during 2019-20. Regarding Medical facilities, there are 32 Government Hospitals and dispensaries for Allopathic with 100 bed-strength and 33 Doctors and 15 Hospitals and dispensaries for Indian Medicine with Doctors.



## CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

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.



CHAPTER-3

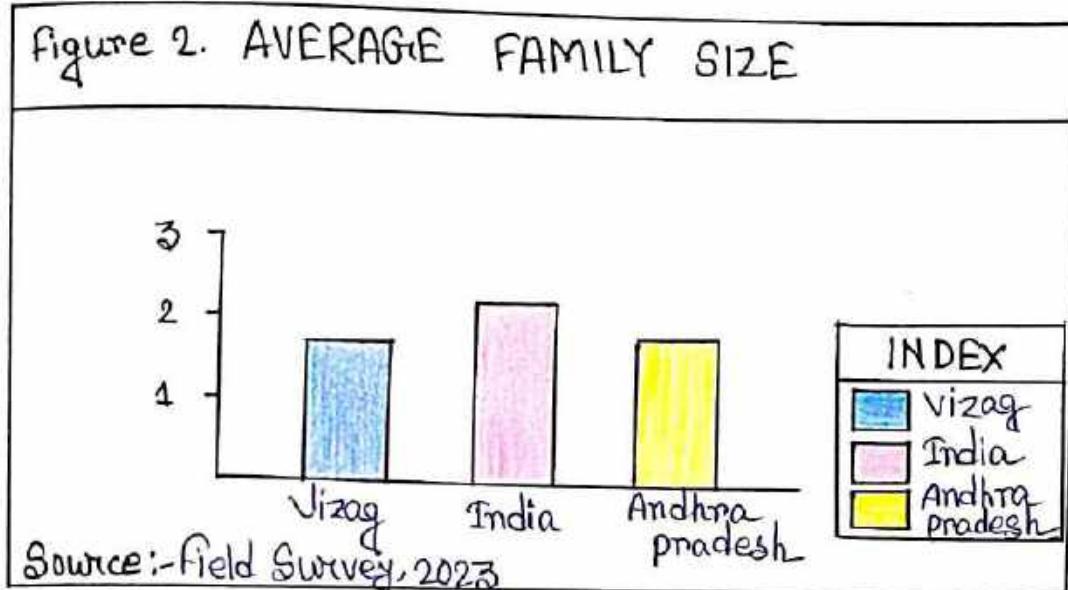
# DEMOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE

Demographic Structure describes the age distribution of a population and thereby is also called population age structure. It is usually measured by the total dependency ratio, which is the ratio of the dependent population, aged below 15 and above 65 years. To that of the working age population demographic information include age, race, ethnicity, gender, marital status, income, education and employment. The population of the district is 19.6 lakhs as per 2011 census with 11.96 % of growth rate and this constituted 3.95% of the population of the state while the geographical area of the district. 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 lakhs. The cultivators constitute 1.06 %, Agricultural Labourers 2.55%, the non-workers constitute 63.67% and the balance engage in primary, secondary, industrial and tertiary sectors. There are 13.90 lakhs literates forming 78.57% of the total population of the district. Male literates constitute 84.24% while female literates forming 72.81%.

# FAMILY SIZE

figure 2. AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE



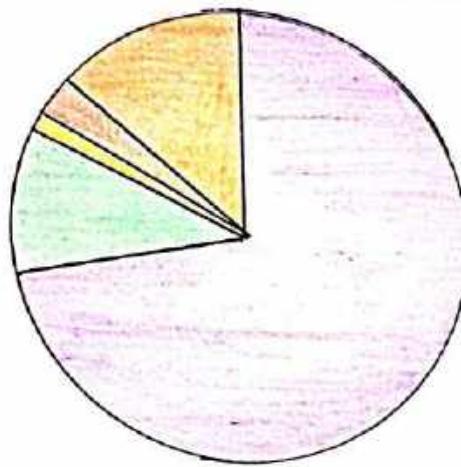
Average family size is one of the very important determinants of socio economic status. According to primary survey visakhapatnam municipality family size is 3.5 percent member per family. That is lowest as compared state average of the respective district 3.7 percent and also having national average India 4.44 percent.

# CASTE

A caste is a social group that includes people of the same economic status occupation or rank. In India the rigid caste system divides people by social distinctions into hereditary group that have specific limitations and privileges, depend on where the persons in on.

Figure:3

CASTE COMPOSITION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD  
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023



INDEX	GENERAL
SC	10.22
ST	1.92
OBC	2.92
OTHERS	2.09

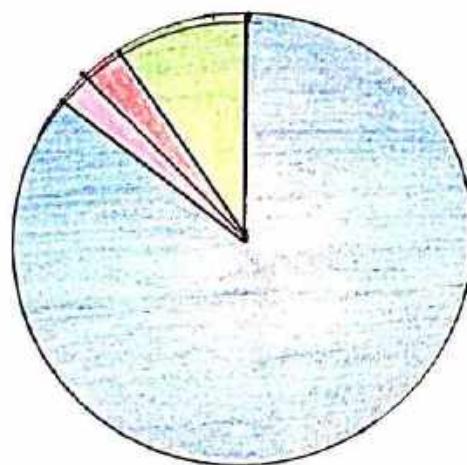
Source:- Field Survey, 2023

The social statement on the census 2011 in India shows scheduled castes at 18.46 percent, scheduled tribe at 10.97 percent. Others at 68.52 percent and 2.09 percent as no caste tribe households. According to census 2011 scheduled caste 7.7 percent while ST were 14.9 percent of total population of Visakhapatnam district. According to field survey, more than 71.28 percent people are general, followed by 10.22 percent people are SC, 1.96 percent people are ST and 2.92 percent people OBC and others 13.63 percent people. Caste is a complex and controversial topic in India, with a long history and ongoing debates about its role in society. Caste refers to a system of social stratification that has traditionally been based on occupation, ancestry and social status.

# RELIGION

Religion composition is the important factors for measures the status of socio-economic level because religion determines the occupational structure. Number of occupational activities prohibited by different religion, for example Islam cannot permit to perform alcohol business, smoking business etc. The religion composition of

Figure 14 RELIGION COMPOSITION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023



INDEX
HINDU
ISLAM
CHRISTIAN
OTHERS

Source:- Field Survey, 2023

The sampling areas plays very unique features. Hind is obviously dominated religion among sample, nearly 85.64 percent population believed in Hindu, 1.95 percent are Muslim / Islam, 2.92 percent are Christian and 9.49 percent are others religion.

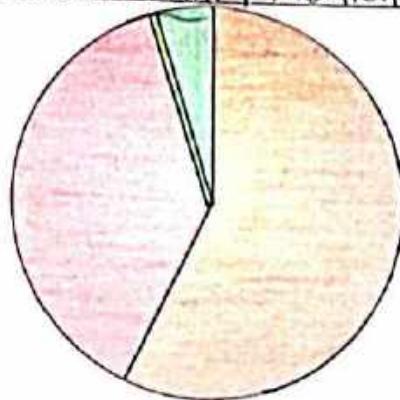




# MARITAL STATUS

It is often said that marriages are for eternity. However, this doesn't necessarily mean that most couples are happy. Marital problems have driven as many as 760 people to suicide between 2016 and 2020 in Andhra Pradesh. The reasons for marriage related

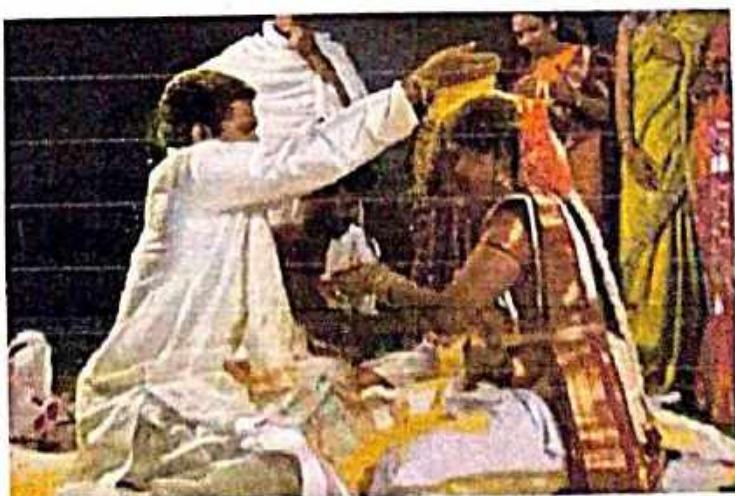
Figure 6. MARITAL STATUS AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



INDEX
MARRIED
UNMARRIED
SEPERATED/ DIVORCED
WIDOWED

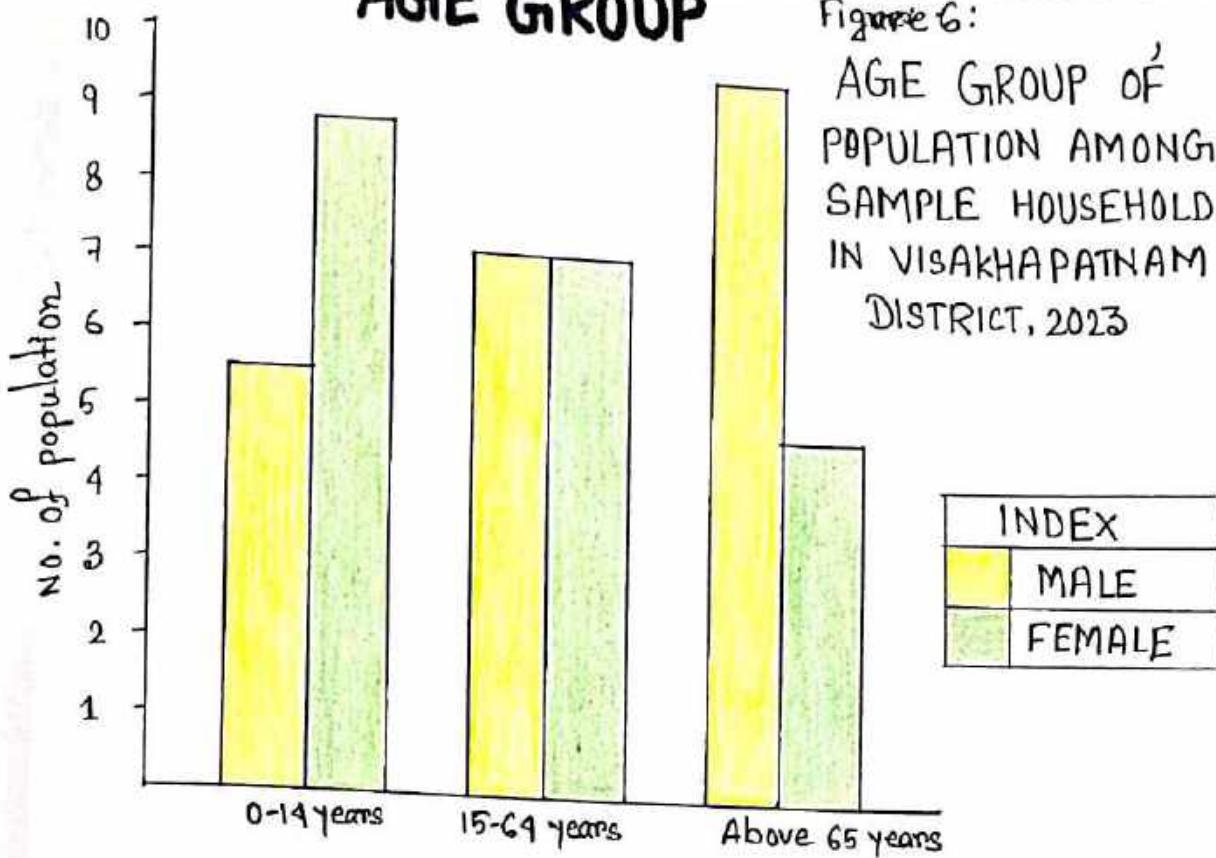
Source:- Field Survey, 2023

Suicides are non-settlement of marriages, dowry, extramarital affairs and divorce. According to field survey, 56.8 percent people are married, 37.86 percent people are unmarried. 0.53 percent people are separated or divorced and 4.8 percent people are widowed.



97

## AGE GROUP



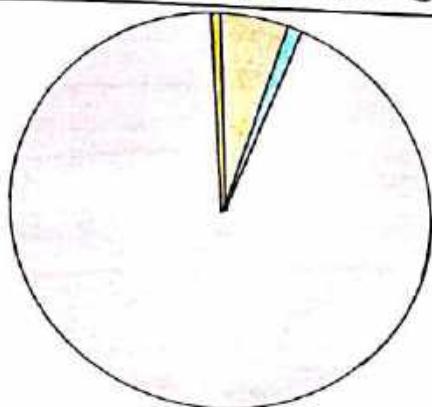
Source:- Field Survey, 2023

The meaning of the age group a segment of a population that is approximately the same age or is within a specified range of age. Age structure is also important for socio economic development. According to primary survey male 38.15.5 % and female 8.8 % population are below 0-14 years. Followed by male 7.1% and female 7.1% population are belongs to 15-64 years age group and male 9.5 %, female 4.8 % population are above 65 years age group.

# LANGUAGE

Language is a system conventional spoken manual or written symbols by means of which human beings as members of a social

Figure.7:- LANGUAGES OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023



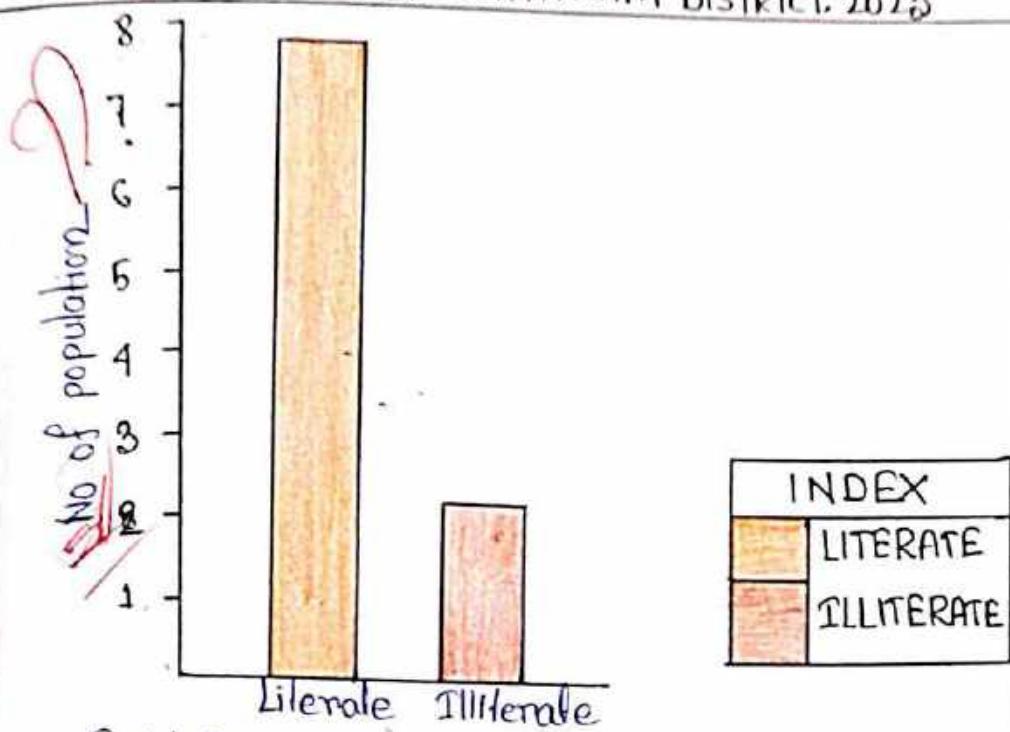
INDEX
HINDI
ENGLISH
TELEGU
OTHERS

Source: Field Survey, 2023

group and participant in its culture languages is also important factor for identification the socio economic status of population. According to field survey and secondary data on Visakhapatnam municipal corporation are 5.11 percent people are talk to hindi languages. And 0.97 percent people are talk to english languages and in that region 93.18 percent of people speak telugu language besides 0.73 percent of people speak other language. The official language of Visakhapatnam is Telugu. It is also the most widely spoken language of the state of Andhra Pradesh. Besides Telugu, Hindi is the second most popular language of Visakhapatnam. This city where people from different parts of India reside. Besides Hindi, English is also popular among the masses. A number of people visit Vizag from all corners of the country and the world.

# LITERACY

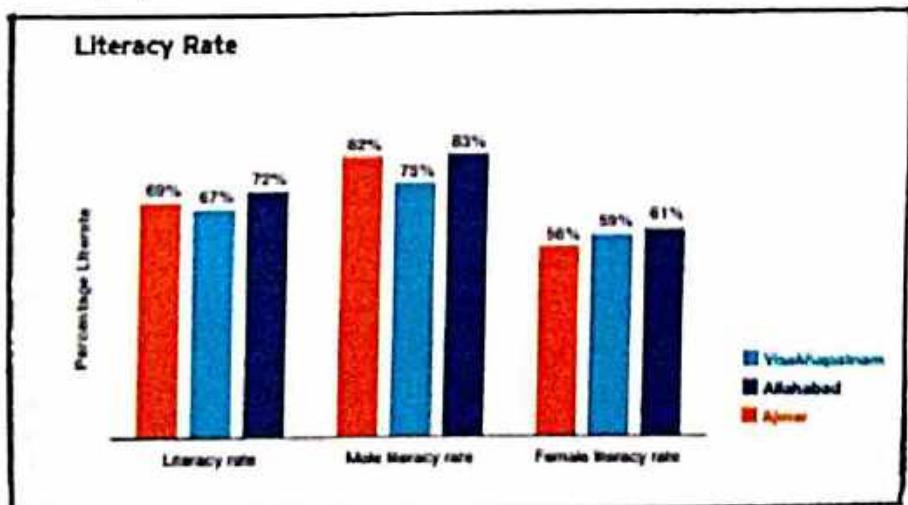
Figure 8. LITERACY RATE OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023



Source:- Field Survey, 2023

Average literacy rate of visakhapatnam city is 81.79 percent of which male and female literacy was 87.25 and 76.22 percent. The sex ratio of visakhapatnam city is 978 per 1000 males. child sex ratio of girls is 947 per 1000 boys.

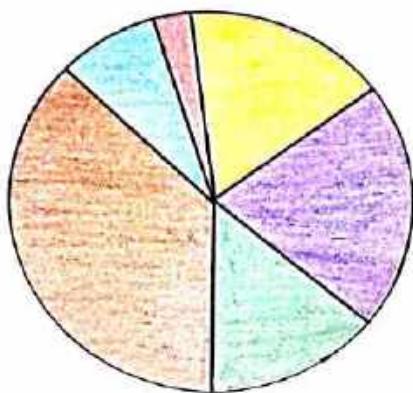
According to primary survey and Secondary data on visakhapatnam municipal corporation ~~77.77~~ percent one literate population and 22.22 percent are illiterate population.



# LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Within the framework of the international standard classification of

Figure 9:- LEVEL OF EDUCATION AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY, 2023



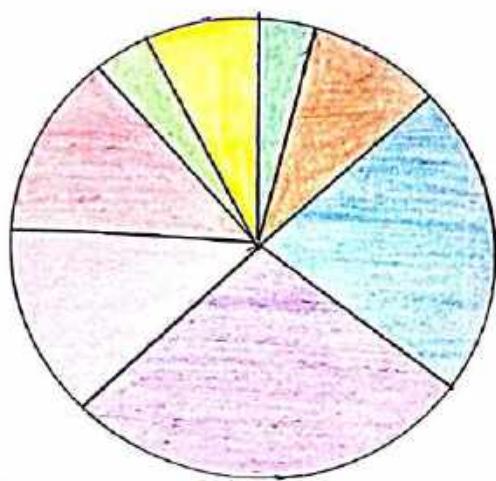
INDEX	EDUCATION LEVEL
1	PRIMARY
2	SECONDARY
3	HIGHER SECONDARY
4	GRADUATE
5	POST GRADUATE
6	TECHNICAL / PROFESSION

Education level of educations are an ordered set of categories intended to group education programmes in relation to graduations of learning experience and the knowledge, skills and competencies which each programmes to designed to impart. There are a number of schools and colleges in Visakhapatnam that are availed by the local inhabitants as well as willing students from other parts of India.

Education level is divided into 6 categories in our survey they are primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary, Graduate, Post graduate and Technical / Profession education. According to field survey, 14.61 percent of people have studied at primary level, 21.10 percent people studied at secondary level, 14.61 percent people studied at Higher Secondary level, 36.69 percent people studied at Graduate level, 8.44 percent people at post Graduate level and 2.92 percent people have studied at Technical / professional level of Visakhapatnam municipal corporation.

# OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Figure 10. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



INDEX
CULTIVATION
DAILY LABOUR
GONT. SERVICE
PRIVATE SERVICE
SMALL BUSINESS
MEDIUM BUSINESS
LARGE BUSINESS
OTHERS

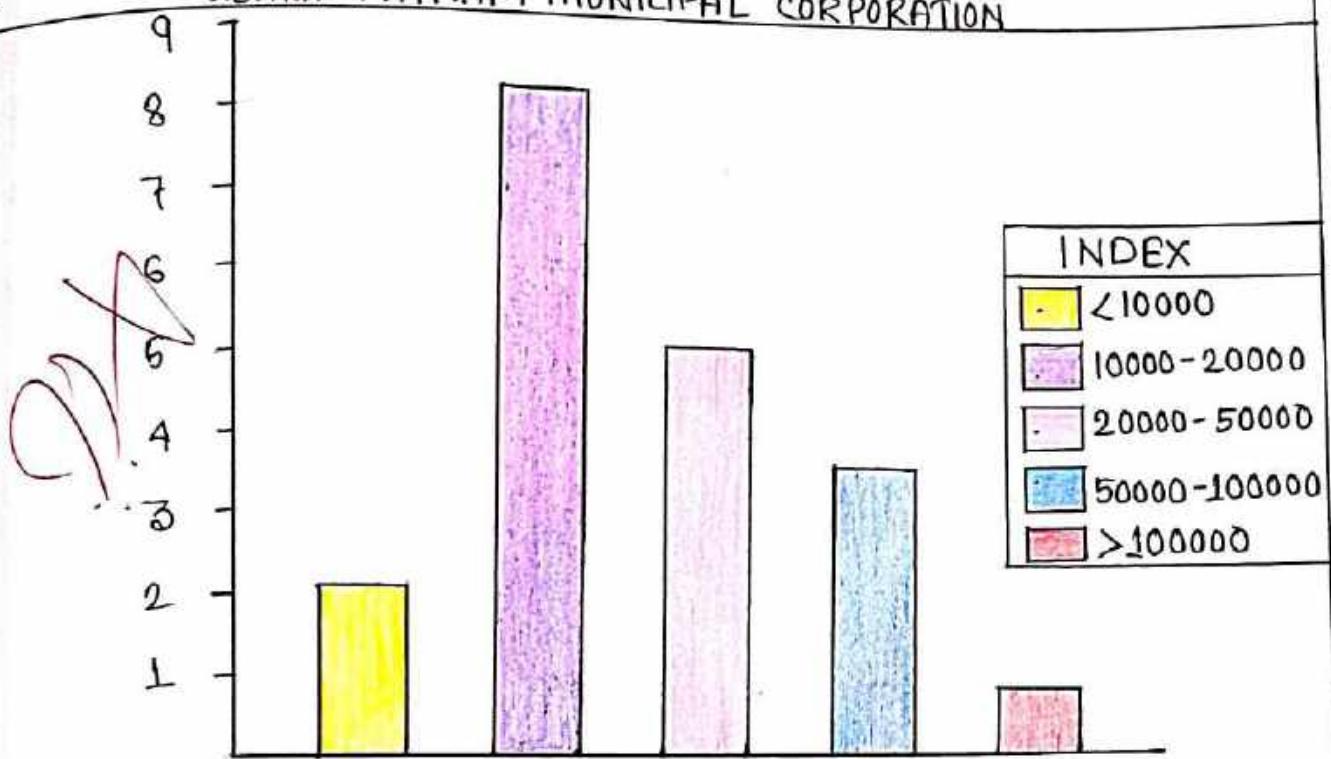
Source:- Field Survey, 2023

Occupational Structure of visakhapatnam is socio economic status distribution of occupations in society defined by skill level economic function of social rank. Various factor influence the occupational structure including the economy structure technology and bureaucracy the labour market. Here are the occupations we select through the visakhapatnam municipal corporation field survey.

According to field survey, occupational structure of the households shows the mixed picture. 3.62 percent people are associated with cultivation, 9.42 percent people are engaged with daily labour, 21.74 percent people were engaged government service and 27.59 percent people are associated private service. Followed by 13.04 percent are small business, 13.04 percent people are medium business and 3.62 percent people are associated with large business. Other hand 7.97 % people others occupation in visakhapatnam district.

# MONTHLY INCOME

Figure 11. MONTHLY INCOME AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



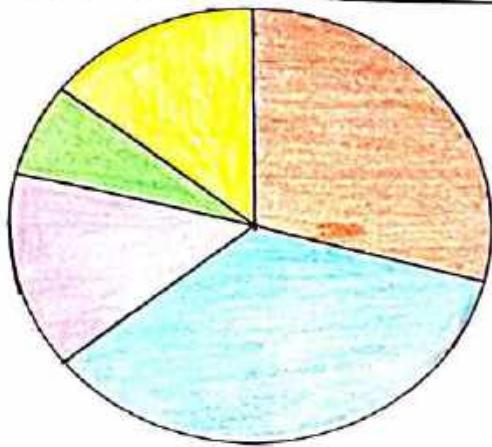
Source - Field Survey, 2023

Monthly income is also important factor for identification the socio economic status of population. A monthly income scheme is an investment option on investor certain amount. There are multiple type of monthly income schemes available like monthly income fixed deposit. According to field survey on visakhapatnam municipal area 10.74 percent household having less than 10000 income per month, 41.32 percent household having 10000-20000 income per month. Followed by 20000-50000 income per month 25.62 percent household, 18.18 percent household having 50000-100000 income per month and 4.13 percent household having income above 100000 per month.

# EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is also the determinant for socio economic status. Generally higher income group people are expenditure higher.

Figure 12. EXPENDITURE GROUP AMONG SAMPLE OF GRETER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



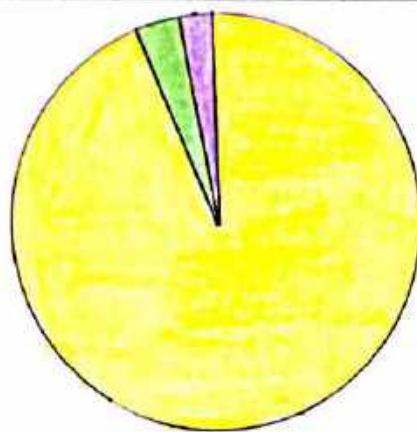
INDEX
<10000
10000 - 20000
20000 - 50000
50000 - 100000
> 100000

Source:- Field Survey, 2023

percentages and very little amount spent on food related purpose and other are mainly for infrastructural development. According to field survey on Visakhapatnam municipal corporation area 29.06 percent household expenditure less than 10000 per month, 35.04 per cent household among sample expend in greater than 10000-20000 per month. followed by 20000-50000 expenditure household 14.53 percent, 50000-100000 expenditure household 6.84 percent and above 100000 in only 14.53 percent household expenditure.

# HOUSE TYPE

Figure 13. HOUSE TYPE AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



INDEX
PUCCA
KUTCHA
MIXED

Source:- Field Survey, 2023

House type is the important factor for socio economic status. Brick, stone, stucco, wood, Hardiplank are common building materials for homes, but not every buyer understands the nuances of their choice of exterior material. Made of available kutchha house materials like mud, straw, wood. Pucca house materials conclude iron, brick, cement, steel etc. According to field survey 93.96 percent people live in pucca house, 3.45 percent people live in kutchha house and 2.58 percent people live in mixed house type on Visakhapatnam municipal corporation area.



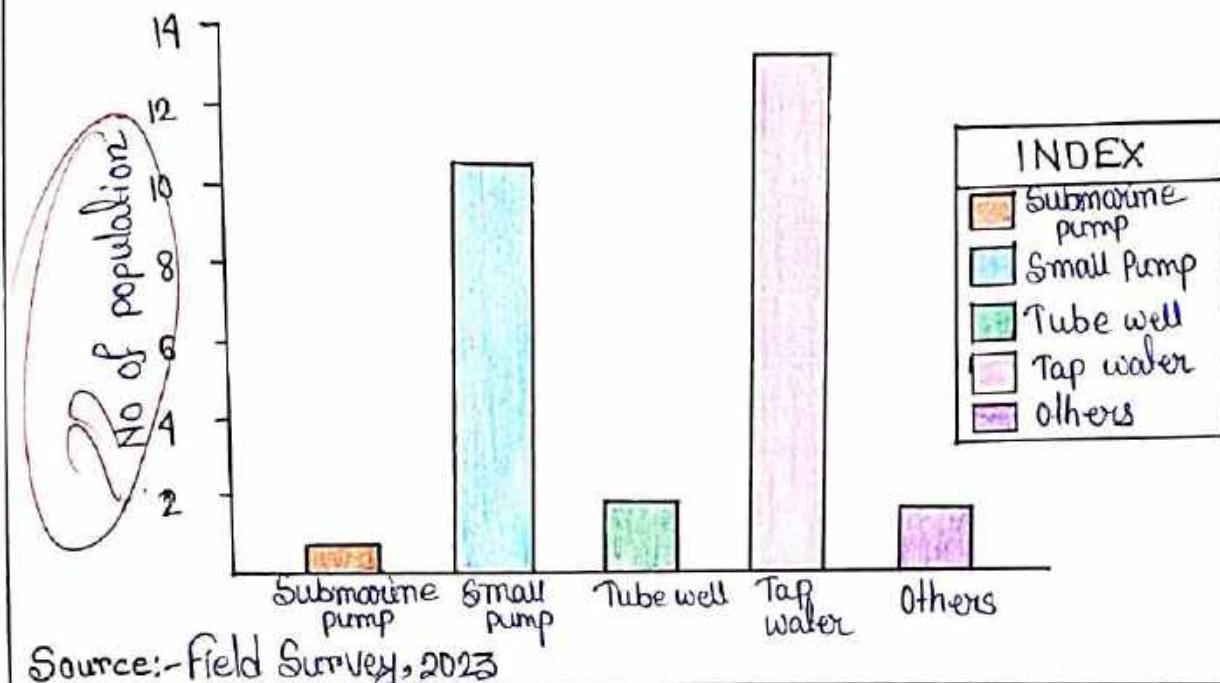
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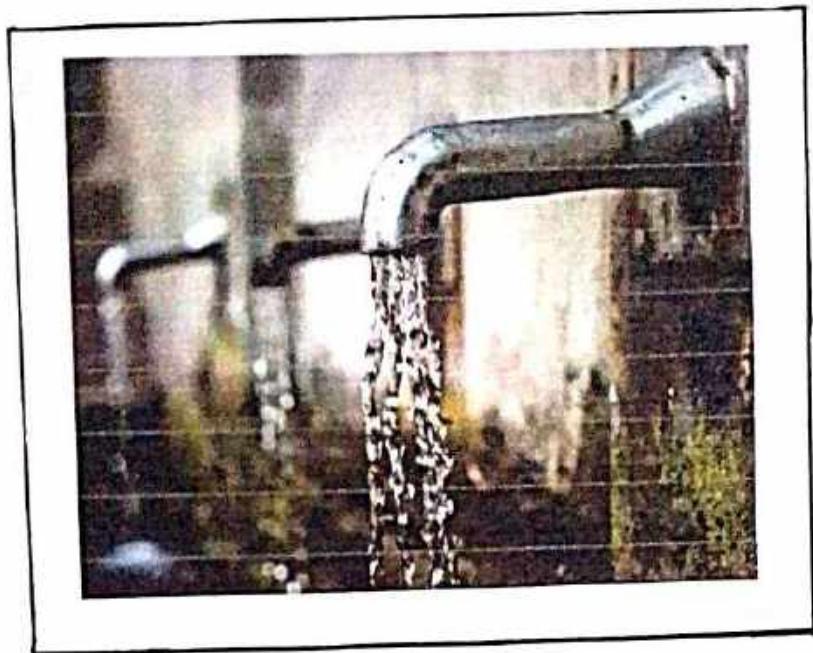
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# SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

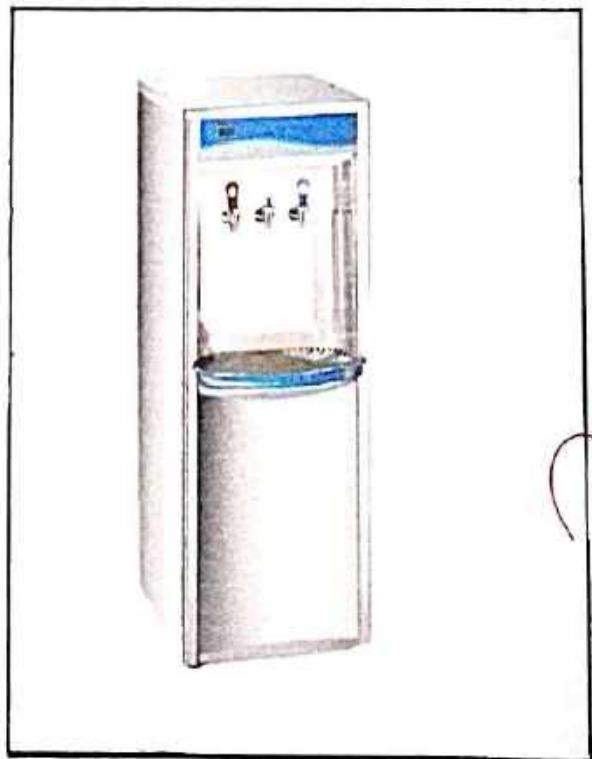
Figure 15. DRINKING WATER AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



Drinking water is also determinate for socio economic status. The general uses of water are mainly for human consumption and sanitation, food production, industrialization, energy, transportation and environmental conservation. According to primary survey report 1.29 percent people among are use submarine pump, 25.81 percent people among are use small pump. followed by 4.52 percent household among people are use tubewell, 64.52 percent household people are use tap walen and 3.87 percent household are use others.



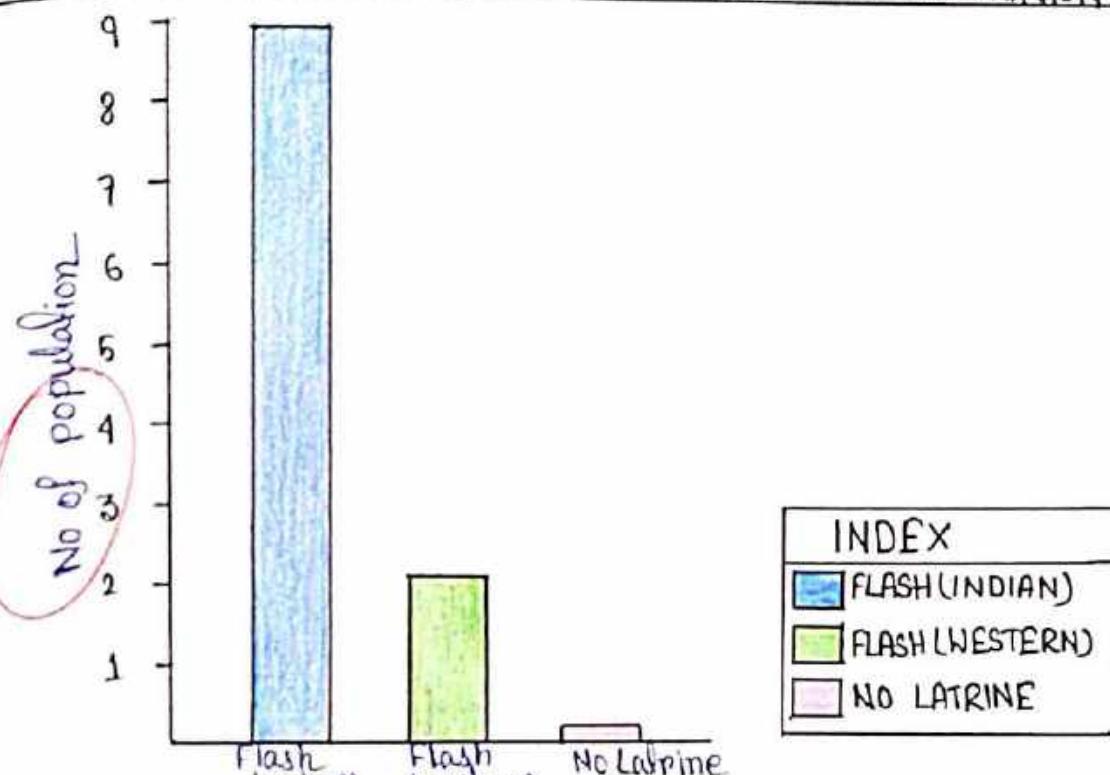
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○

# SANITORY SYSTEM

Figure 16. SANITORY SYSTEM AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



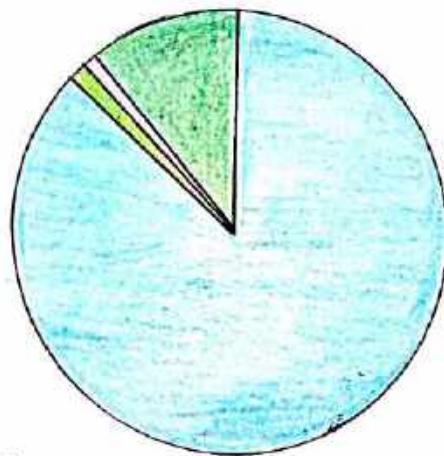
Source:- Field Survey, 2023

Sanitary system is the important for socio-economic status. About 50.9% of rural households and 48.9% of urban households used flash to septic tank system. 69.3% households used no latrine. According to primary survey, more than 80.32% of people have Indian flash, 18.89% of people have Western flash system, 0.79% of people have no latrine. No one has a bamboo made system.

# TYPE OF FUEL

Fuel is also determinant for socio economic status. A material such as coal, gas or oil that is burned to produce heat or power.

Figure 18. TYPE OF FUEL AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



INDEX
LPG
WOOD
KEROSENE
OTHERS

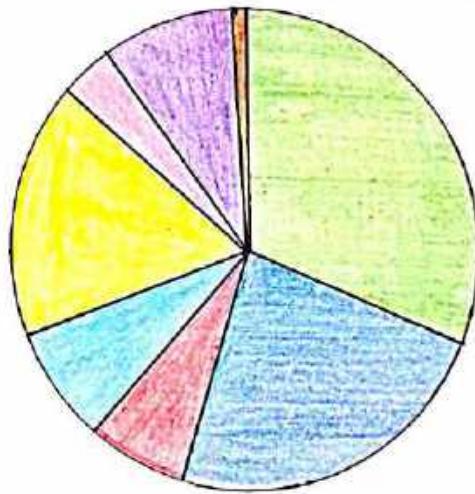
Source: Field Survey, 2023

Generally the percentage of people using wood and kerosene is low and besides the quantity of other fuels is high.

According to primary survey, more than 87.05 percent people are used LPG, 0.85 percent people are used wood, 0.85 percent people are used kerosene and 13.68 percent people are other fuel used.

# HOUSEHOLD AMINITIES

Figure 19. HOUSEHOLD AMINITIES AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



INDEX
TV
FRIDGE
COMPUTER
LAPTOP
BIKE
CAR
WASHING MACHINE
OTHERS

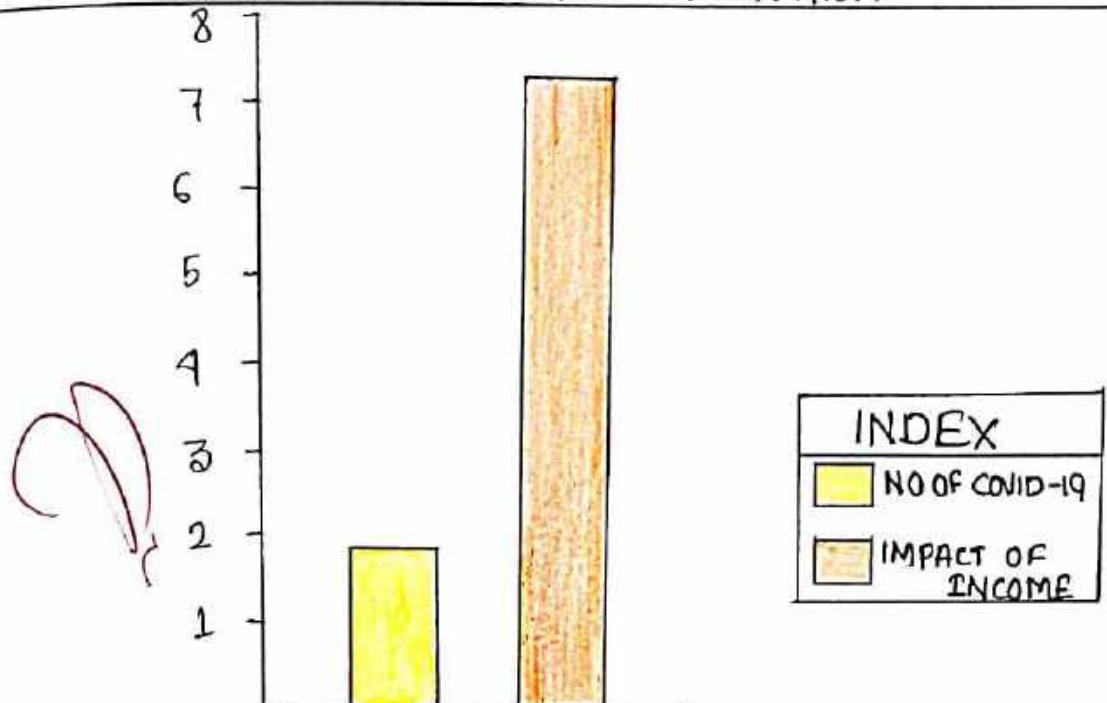
Source:- Field Survey, 2023

Aminities is also determinant for socio-economic status. household aminities as source of TV, fridge, Computer, Laptop, Car, Bike, washing machine and others, these facility are more common in the city.

According to primary survey, 93.16 percent household among people are use TV, followed by 70.09 percent household among people are use Fridge, 20.51 percent household among people use computer, 23.93 percent household among people use Laptop, 52.14 percent household people are use Bike, 10.26 percent household are car, 29.06 percent household use washing machine and 3.42 percent household people are used other.

# IMPACT OF COVID-19

Figure 20. IMPACT OF COVID-19 AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



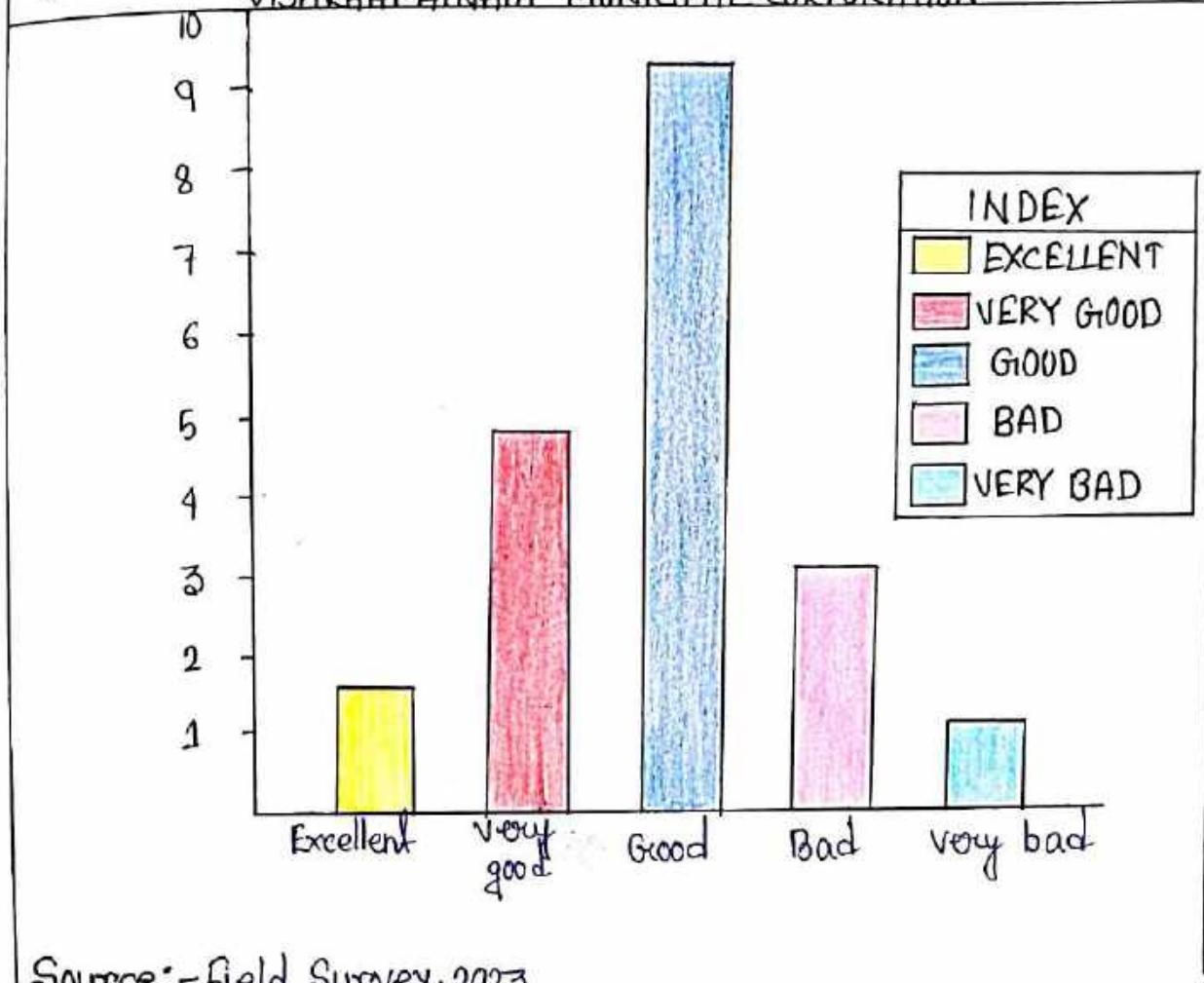
Source:- Field Survey, 2023

Covid-19 is also determinant for socio economic status. A world wide pandemic slows the whole global economy, causing many economies, particularly in underdeveloped countries, to collapse. The numbers economic operations and mobility were prohibited in several countries due to the countrywide lockdown. This research investigates the economic impact of the covid-19 induced economic crisis on tour operators.

According to primary survey, 3.84 percent are no of covid-19 and 14.60 percent people's impact of income.

# TRAFFIC CONDITION

Figure 21. TRAFFIC CONDITION AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

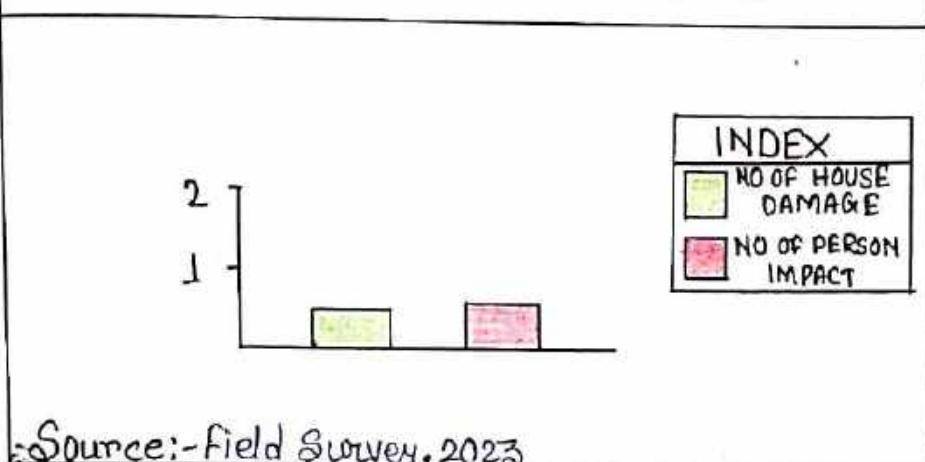


Source:- Field Survey, 2023

Traffic congestions 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. According to primary survey report 7.96 percent traffic condition are excellent, 24.25 percent are very good, 47.08 percent condition are good, 15.39 percent people told traffic condition are bad and 5.31 percent are very bad.

# IMPACT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES

Figure 22. IMPACT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISA KHPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



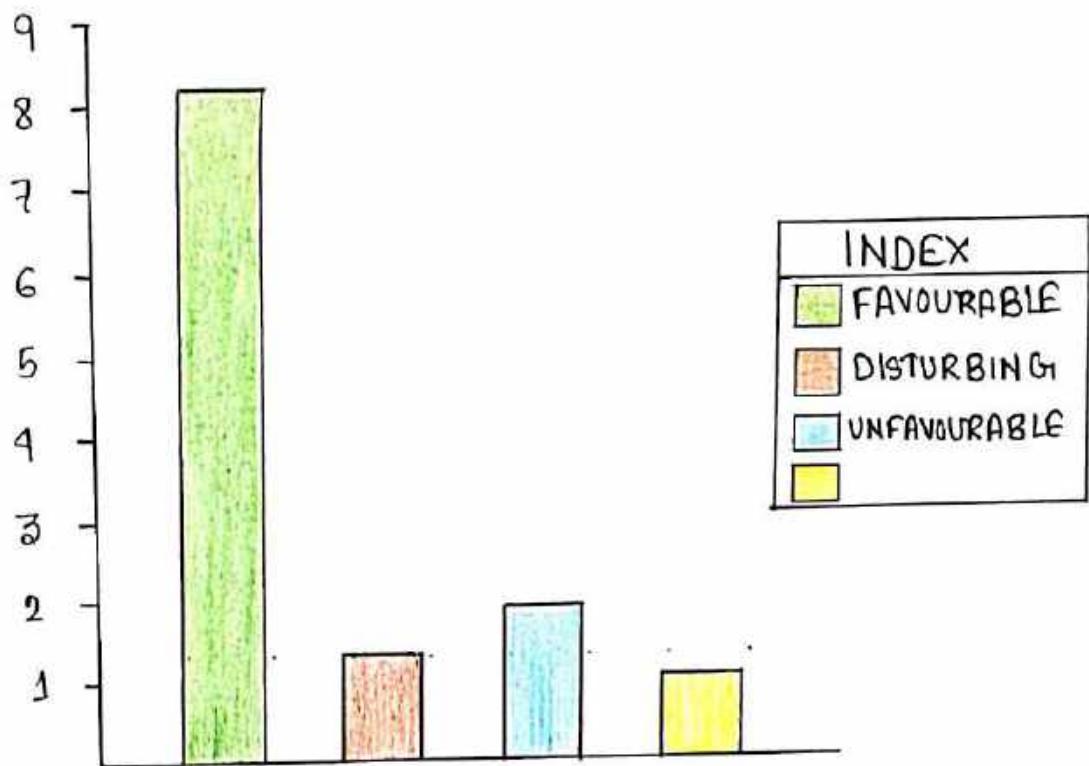
Source:- field Survey, 2023

Visakhapatnam district, one of the nine coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, is a regular victim of multiple disasters and this district was badly affected by all major natural disasters time to time since independent era. Cities are exposed to earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, floods, heat waves, cyclone and service winds, you face the danger of death or physical injury, you may also loss your home, possessions, and community.

According to primary survey 0.73 percent are no of house damage and 0.97 percent are no of person impact badly.

# POLLUTION LEVEL

Figure 23. POLLUTION LEVEL AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISHAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

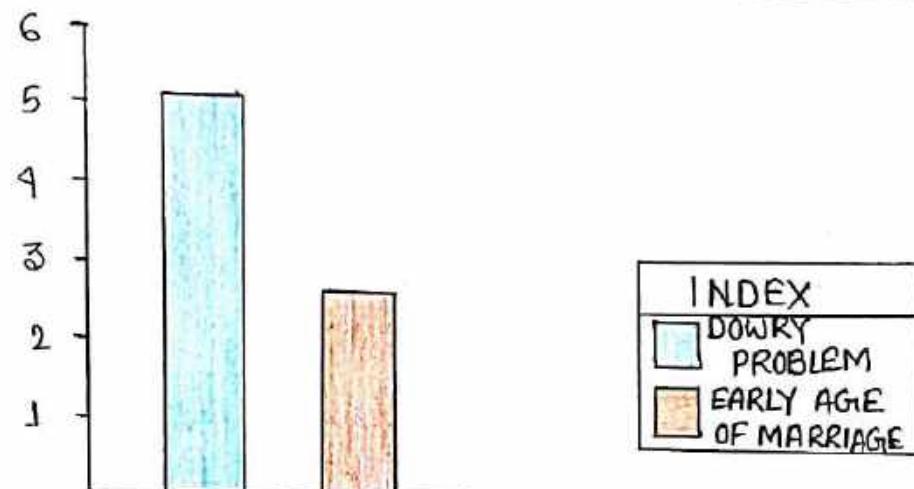


Source:- field Survey, 2023

Socio economic vulnerability pollution is an important global health problem. Highest ambient concentration of air contaminates are observed in countries with low economic condition. Addition probably the interaction between exposure to air pollution and socio economic variation within their boundaries. According to field survey report 66.99 percent pollution level are favourable, 10.85 percent pollution level are disturbing, 15.18 percent pollution level are unfavorable and 8.03 percent pollution level is extremely polluted.

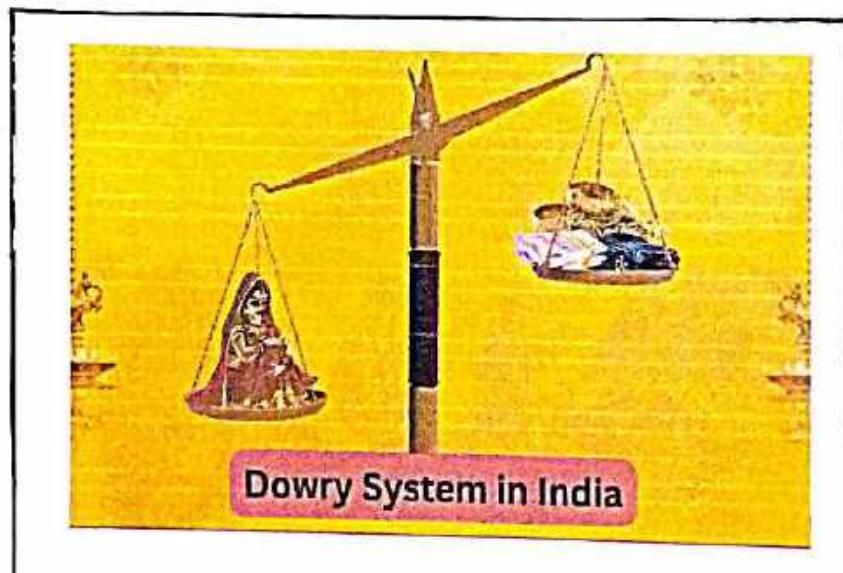
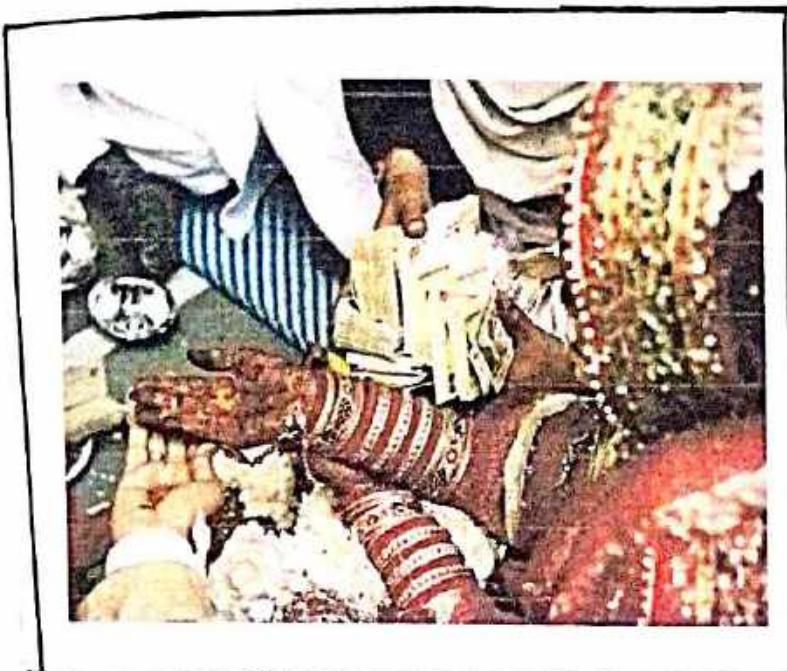
# SOCIAL HAZARD

Figure 24. SOCIAL HAZARD AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



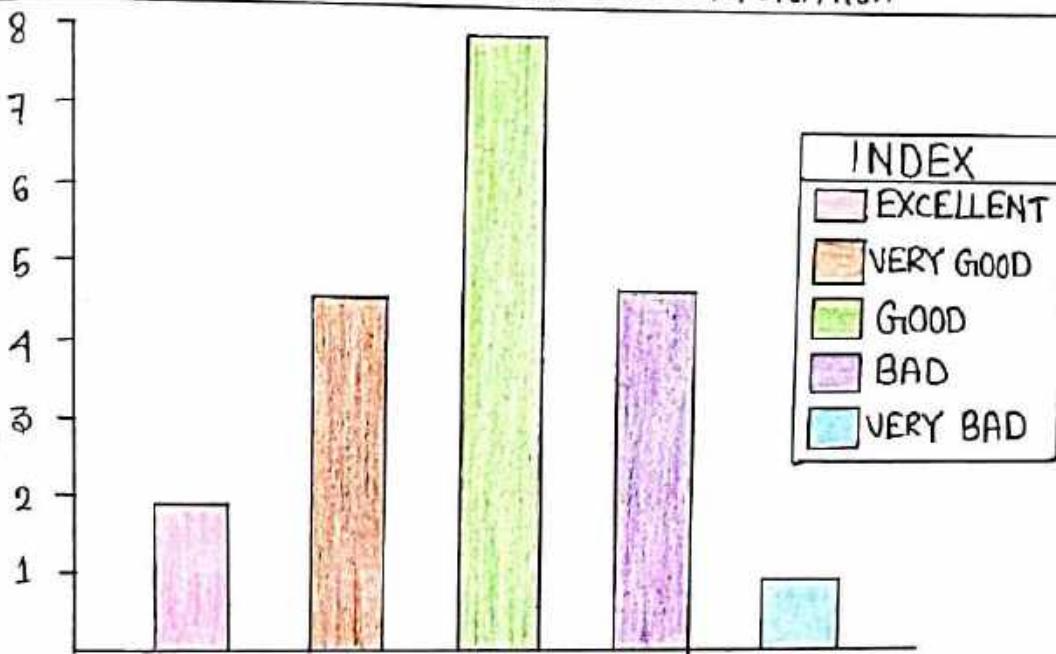
Source:-Field Survey, 2023

Social hazard is also determinant of socio economic status. The issue helps to clarify the way in which people low socio economic status may be at greater risk than other groups hazards as well as disaster preparedness. Social hazards also called complex emergencies seriously limit a population's access to health service, water, food, and transportation. They also often lead to a lack of safety and tend to come hand in hand with natural disasters such as floods. According to primary survey report 10.26 percent are under dowry problem, 5.13 percent people in early marriage on visakhapatnam municipal corporation area.



# SATISFACTION ON GOVERNMENT

Figure 25. SATISFACTION ON GOVERNMENT AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



Source:- Field Survey, 2023

Demonstrating government action strategy in a region is an important for the development of any region. Visakhapatnam government performance are good for developed this area.

According to field survey report, 9.53 percent people supported government performance are excellent, 23.05 percent people are said very good, 39.68 percent people are good. Followed by 23.39 percent people supported very bad and 4.33 percent people supported government performance are very bad.

CHAPTER -4

## FINDINGS

- ① 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.
- ② Child marriage also found in the city region but it is very low as compared to national average.
- ③ Percentage of working population are maximum as compared to other age group.
- ④ Literacy rate among sample data are satisfactory because more than 77.02% people are literate when national level literacy is 79.04% (2011).
- ⑤ 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 pictures.
- ⑥ Majorities and people among sample data are working is bussiesman and serviceman that represent very sound economic condition.
- ⑦ Nearly 50% household having income above 20000 per month that is also shows very good economic conditions.

## SUGGESTIONS

- i) To developed public health system and sanitary system.
- ii) Making effort for improvement of slums and poverty removal in the town.
- iii) Arrangements to water supply towards commercial residential and industrial purpose.
- iv) To creat public awareness for solid waste management.
- v) Working for the development of weaker sections of the society like mentally and physically disabled old age and gender biased people.
- vi) Improvement of the town economic and social status.
- vii) Working for the development of ecological aspect like development of urban forestry and making guidance for environmental protection.

## CONCLUSION

The study revealed that the average size of family members in the study area is 3.51. Nearly 93.96 % household are pucca and only 3.45% households are kutcha in the study area. In the study area is private service (27.54%). Nearly 29.05 % of households heads having less than repees 10000 per capital household income per month. Only few percent of the household's head having more than repees 100000 per capital household incomes per month.

From the appropriate discussion it can be said that apart from various social factors, social hazard, natural calamities have a great impact on the socio-economic of people. According to study, level of income and housing condition shows very poor pictures in the area.

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## PROBLEMS

- ① Solid waste and public health problems are relatively few in the municipality.
- ② Economic and Social problems are high in the municipality.
- ③ Malnutrition is a problem among low income people in the municipality.
- ④ Many planned city infrastructures are collapsing due to population pressure in municipalities.
- ⑤ Dowry problems is more than early married in the municipality.

# APENDIX

Table-1

## GENDER IN SELECTED STUDY AREA

Gender Type	Male	Female	Total
No. of population	204	207	411
percentage of population	49.64	50.36	100

Table-2

## AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE

Greater Vizag Municipality corporation (GVMC)	3.5%
India	4.44%
Andhra Pradesh	3.7%

Some

?

Table-3

## CASTE IN SELECTED STUDY AREA

Type of Caste	General	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
No. of population	295	42	6	12	56	411
percentage of population	71.78	10.22	1.46	2.92	13.63	100
Degree value of population	258° 23' 38"	36° 47' 17"	5° 15' 19"	10° 30' 39"	49° 3' 6"	360°

Table-4

## RELIGION STATUS IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Religion Type	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Others	Total
No. of population	352	8	12	39	411
percentage of population	85.64	1.95	2.92	9.49	100
Degree of value of population	308° 19' 16"	7° 26" 39"	10° 30' 39"	34° 9' 38"	360°

?

Table - 9

## EDUCATION LEVEL IN STUDY AREA

Educational level	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	Technical / professional	Total
% of population	45	65	45	113	26	9	308
% of population	14.61	21.10	14.61	36.69	8.44	2.92	100
Degree value of population	52° 35' 50"	75° 58' 26"	52° 35' 50"	132° 4' 40"	30° 23' 22"	10° 31' 10"	360°

?

## OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Occupational structure	Cultivation	Daily labourer	Service		Business			Others
			Government	private	Small	Medium	Large	
No of population	5	13	30	38	18	18	5	11
% of population	3.62	9.42	28.74	27.59	13.04	13.04	3.62	7.97
Degree value of population	13° 2' 36"	33° 54' 46"	78° 15' 34"	99° 7' 49"	46° 58' 23"	46° 58' 23"	13° 2' 36"	28° 41' 44"

?

## MONTHLY INCOME IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Monthly Income	Below 10000	10000-20000	20000-50000	50000-100000	Above 100000
No of population	13	50	31	22	5
% of population	10.79	41.32	25.62	18.18	4.13

?

## EXPENDITURE GROUP IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Monthly Income	Below 10000	10000-20000	20000-50000	50000-100000	Above 100000
No of household	34	41	17	8	17
% of household	29.06	35.04	14.53	6.84	14.53
Degree value of	104° 36' 55"	126° 9' 13"	52° 18' 27"	24° 36' 35"	52° 18' 27"

?

Table-13

## HOUSE TYPE IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

House Type	Pucca	kutcha	Mixed	Total
No of population	109	4	3	116
percentage of population	93.96	3.45	2.58	100
Degree value of population	33°8'16"'	12°24'49"	9°18'37"	360°

?

Table-14

## NUMBER OF ROOMS IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

No of rooms	Living	Non-Living	Total
No of population	287	120	407
percentage of population	70.52	29.48	100

?

Table-15

## SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Source of drinking water	Submersible pump	Small pump	Tubewell	Tap water	Others	Total
No of population	2	40	7	100	6	155
% of population	1.29	25.81	4.52	64.52	3.87	100

?

Table-16

## SANITORY SYSTEM IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Sanitary System	Flush (Indian)	Flush (Western)	No Latrine	Total
No of population	102	24	1	127
% of population	80.32	18.89	0.79	100

?

Table-17

## RATION CARD IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Type of Ration Card	APL	BPL	Antyodaya	Total
No of population	233	85	2	320
% of population	72.81	26.56	0.625	100
Degree value of population	262° 7' 30"	95° 37' 30"	2° 15"	360°

?

Table-18

## TYPE OF FUEL USED IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Type of fuel used	LPGI	Wood	kerosene	Others	Total
No of population	117	1	1	16	135
percentage of population	87.05	0.85	0.85	13.68	100
Degree value of population	31° 22' 52"	3° 4' 36"	3° 4' 23"	41° 26' 19"	360°

?

Table-19

## HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES IN SELECTED AREA

Household Amenities	TV	Fridge	Computer	Laptop	Bike	Car	Washing Machine	Other	Total
No of population	109	82	24	28	61	12	34	9	354
% of population	93.16	70.09	20.51	23.93	52.14	10.26	29.06	3.42	
Degree value of population	110°	83°	24° 24'	28° 28'	62° 2' 2"	12° 12' 12"	34° 54' 34"	4° 4' 4"	360°

?

Table-20

## IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Impact of Covid-19	No of covid-19	Impact of income	Total
No of population	16	60	76
% of population	3.84	14.60	18.44

}

Table - 21

## TRAFFIC CONDITION IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Traffic condition of the city	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Total
No of population	45	137	266	87	30	565
% of population	7.96	24.25	47.08	15.39	5.31	100

Table - 22

## IMPACT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES IN STUDY AREA

Impact of natural calamities	No of house damage	No of person impact	Total
No of population	3	1	7
% of population	0.73	0.97	1.7

Table - 23

## POLLUTION LEVEL IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Level of pollution of the city	Favourable	Disturbing	Unfavourable	Extremely polluted	Total
No of pollution	304	50	70	37	461
% of population	65.94	10.85	15.18	8.03	100

Table - 24

## SOCIAL HAZARD IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Social Hazard	Downy problem	Early age of marriage	Total
No of population	12	6	18
% of population	10.26	5.13	15.39

Table - 25

## SATISFACTION GOVERNMENT IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

Satisfaction of Government performance	Excellent	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	Total
No of population	55	133	229	135	25	577
% of population	9.53	23.05	39.68	23.89	4.33	100

**Department of Geography**  
**Dewan Abdul Gani College**  
 PO- Harirampur, D/Dinajpur, West Bengal

**SURVEY SCHEDULE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

Name of Surveyor: ..... Date: ..... Ward No. ..... Sl. No. ....

**RENTENT INFORMATION:**

Age: ..... Sex: ..... Religion: ..... Contact No. ....

**2. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION:**

Age	Sex	Marital Status				Relation ship with Head	Literacy		Educational Level					Occupat ion	Remark s
		M	UM	S/D	W		L	II	P	MP	HS	Grad	PG & Above		

L= Literate, II= Illiterate, M= Married, UM= Unmarried, S/D= Separated/Divorced, W= Widowed

school dropout children? Y / N, if Y, Probably cause.....

**4. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:**

1	Daily Labourer	Service		Business			Others	
		Govt.	Private	Small	Medium	Large		

Household average Income: <10000 / 10000 - 20000 / 200000 - 50000 - 100000 / >100000

**HOUSING CONDITION:**

use: Pucca / Kutcha /Mixed + Predominant materials of rooms: Floor: ..... Wall: ..... Roof: .....

s: Living: ..... Non-Living: .....

inking water: Submersible pump / small pump / Tube Well / Tap water / others

Aqua filter for drinking water? Y / N, + Type of Latrine: Flash (Indian) / Western / Bamboo made / No Latrine

on Card: APL / BPL / Antyodaya

used in your house: LPG / Wood / Cow dung Cake / Coal / Kerosene / Others

menities: TV/ Fridge / Computer / Laptop / Bike / Car / Washing Machine / Others

enditure (Rs.): .....

member affected by covid-19: - Y / N If Y, then how many members: .....

me affected by Covid-19? Y / N, If Y, how much: almost all / half / one third/ one fourth/ one fifth

ffic Condition of the city: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Bad / Very Bad

e your house due to natural calamities: Y / N, If Y, details.....

el of pollution of your locality: Favourable / Disturbing / Unfavourable / extremely polluted

d: Dowry Problem: Y / N, Early age of Marriage: Y / N, Incident of crime & social activities: .....

atisfaction on Govt. performance: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Bad / Very Bad

bserve (if any): .....

**Note:** In case of any special information, note details overleaf