

**ANALYSIS OF SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF GREATER VISAKHAPATANAM  
MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION OF VISAKHAPATANAM DISTRICT IN  
ANDHARA PRADESH**



*Field Report*

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE  
DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN GEOGRAPHY**

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# CONTENT

CERTIFICATE → 1

LIST OF FIGURE → 2-3

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT → 4

ABSTRACT → 5

## **CHAPTER - 1** CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK RESEARCH & METHODOLOGY PAGE NO

1.1 INTRODUCTION → 6

1.2 INDICATORS → 7-8

1.3 DETERMINANTS → 9-10

1.4 OBJECTIVE → 11

1.5 DATABASE & METHODOLOGY → 12-13

1.6 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS → 14-15

## **CHAPTER - 2** GENERAL GEOGRAPHY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY PAGE NO

2.1 STUDY AREA → 16-22

2.2 LOCATION → 16

2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE → 16

2.4 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE → 19

2.5 CLIMATE & RAINFALL → 17

2.6 RELIEF → 18

→ 18

2.7 VEGETATION → 18

2.8 ANIMALS → 19

2.9 ECONOMIC CONDITION → 19

2.10 FISHING → 20

2.11 CULTURAL CHARACTERISTIC → 21

2.12 FESTIVALS → 22

# CHAPTER-3 PRIMARY ANALYSIS OF THE VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION

3.1 SEX RATIO	→ 23
3.2 AGE STRUCTURE	→ 24
3.3 MARITAL STATUS	→ 25-26
3.4 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS	→ 27-28
3.5 MONTHLY INCOME	→ 29
3.6 CAST COMPOSITION	→ 30
3.7 RELIGION COMPOSITION	→ 31
3.8 LINGUISTIC PATTERN	→ 32
3.9 LITERACY STATUS	→ 33
3.10 LEVEL OF EDUCATION	→ 34
3.11 HOUSING CONDITION	→ 35-36
3.12 NO OF ROOM	→ 37
3.13 TYPE OF LATRINE	→ 38-39
3.14 TYPE OF FUEL	→ 40
3.15 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES	→ 41
3.16 SOURCE OF DRINKING	→ 42
3.17 TYPE OF RATION CARD	→ 43-44
3.18 SOCIAL HAZARD	→ 45
3.19 POPULATION LEVEL	→ 46
3.20 IMPACT OF COVID-19	→ 47
3.21 NATURAL CALAMITIES	→ 48
3.22 TRAFFIC CONDITION	→ 49
3.23 GOVT. PERFORMANCE	→ 50

# CHAPTER-4 OUTCOMES OF THE STUDY

PAGE NO-

4.1 FINDINGS → 51

4.2 SUGGESTION → 52-53

4.3 CONCLUSION → 54

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## CERTIFICATE FROM THE SUPERVISOR

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 **KARISHMA KHATUN**, 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:

Place:

18/07/2023  
Harirampur

  
24/07/2023



# LIST OF FIGURE

2

Figure: 1	Sex ratio in the study area	
Figure: 2	Age Structure of population in the selected municipality	
Figure: 3	Marital Status of the population selected municipality	
Figure: 4	Occupational Structure of the population in the study area	
Figure: 5	Monthly income in the study area	
Figure: 6	Monthly Expenditure in the study area	
Figure: 8	Cast composition of population among sample household in visakhapatnam District	
Figure: 7	Religion composition among household of visakhapatnam	
Figure: 8	Linguistic pattern of household among sample in visakhapatnam District	
Figure: 9	Literacy status of the population in the study area	
Figure: 10	Level of Education in the study area	
Figure: 11	Housing condition in study area	

Figure:12	NO of room in the Howe in the munici- pality Area	
Figure:13	Type of Latrine In the Study Area	
Figure:14	Differnet Type of Fuel uses in the Study Area	
Figure:15	Household Amenities in the Study Area	
Figure:16	Source of drinking water in the Study Area	
Figure:17	Type of Ration Card in the Study Area	
Figure:18,	Social Hazard in Selected municipality	
Figure:19	population level in selected municipality	
Figure:20	Impact of covid-19 In the Study area	
Figure:21.	Natural calamities in Selected munici- pality	
Figure:22	Traffic condition in the Study Area	
Figure:23	Govt. performance in Selected municipality	



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to my supervisor, Md. Ismail, assistant professor of geography department, Dewan Abdul Gani collage, for his experience, motivation understanding patience and the usefull discussion, especiaudanding the difficult conceptual development stage of my project work.

my sincere appreciation is reserved for respect sir Zubber Ahmed Ashnafi Department of Geography Dewan Abdul Gani collage for his invaluable insights and suggestions.

I also express my sincere gratitude to md. monirul Islam and Mahes Barman, Assistance professor Department of Geography Dewan Abdul Gani collage for his support.

Heartiest thanks to my all friend for their love and moral support which I needed earnestly to complete my research timely.

Finally I would like to thank everybody who played an important role towards the successful realization of my project work as well as expressing my apology that I could not mention personally one by one.

# 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 681.9659 km<sup>2</sup> (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 Viza (Visakhapatnam) Municipality was set up as early as in 1858. The Visakhapatnam Municipality was formed in order to fulfill the basic infrastructural needs of the people of the city and was converted into a 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.

# INTRODUCTION

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

# INDICATOR

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

Per capita Income — It 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 in connet 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 house hold per capita income can be interpreted as the distribution of house hold per capita income intervals. It is used as an explanatory variable in theoretical and empirical analysis. (Lazear & Mehta, 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 contribut-ions to the skill of an individual and to human capital. It is well established fact that the distribution of personal

income is society is strongly related to the amount of education people had. The most important contribution of education is not only to upgrade the living standards of citizens but also improves and strengthens developmental capacities of individuals: (Turkkan 2012)

Life expectancy — man and woman in the lowest socio-economic status group had 12.83 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.

Poverty — 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 (1982), 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.

# DETERMINE

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 and cultural construct that differentiates and roles, Gender can be considered a social and cultural construct that differentiates females from males and interact with each other. A gender ability differential has correlation with economic status of the household.

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 value has very low sex ratio or 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 labor market. It is well known that the socio-economic status of children's families has a significant influence on their educational achievement. And of course educational achievement is good predictor of socio economic status (Taylbr 37-200)

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 education and economic condition leads to positive attitudes in favor of limiting of the family size.

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) indicate the dependency burden on workers and how the type of dependency shifts from children older persons during the demographic transition. The falling or rising burdens of demography dependency is a pointer.

# RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

i) To know the present demographic characteristics of visakhapatnam.

ii) To understand the spatial patterns of population distribution.

iii) To access the literacy and education status of the study areas.

iv) To study the occupational structure of the selected study area.

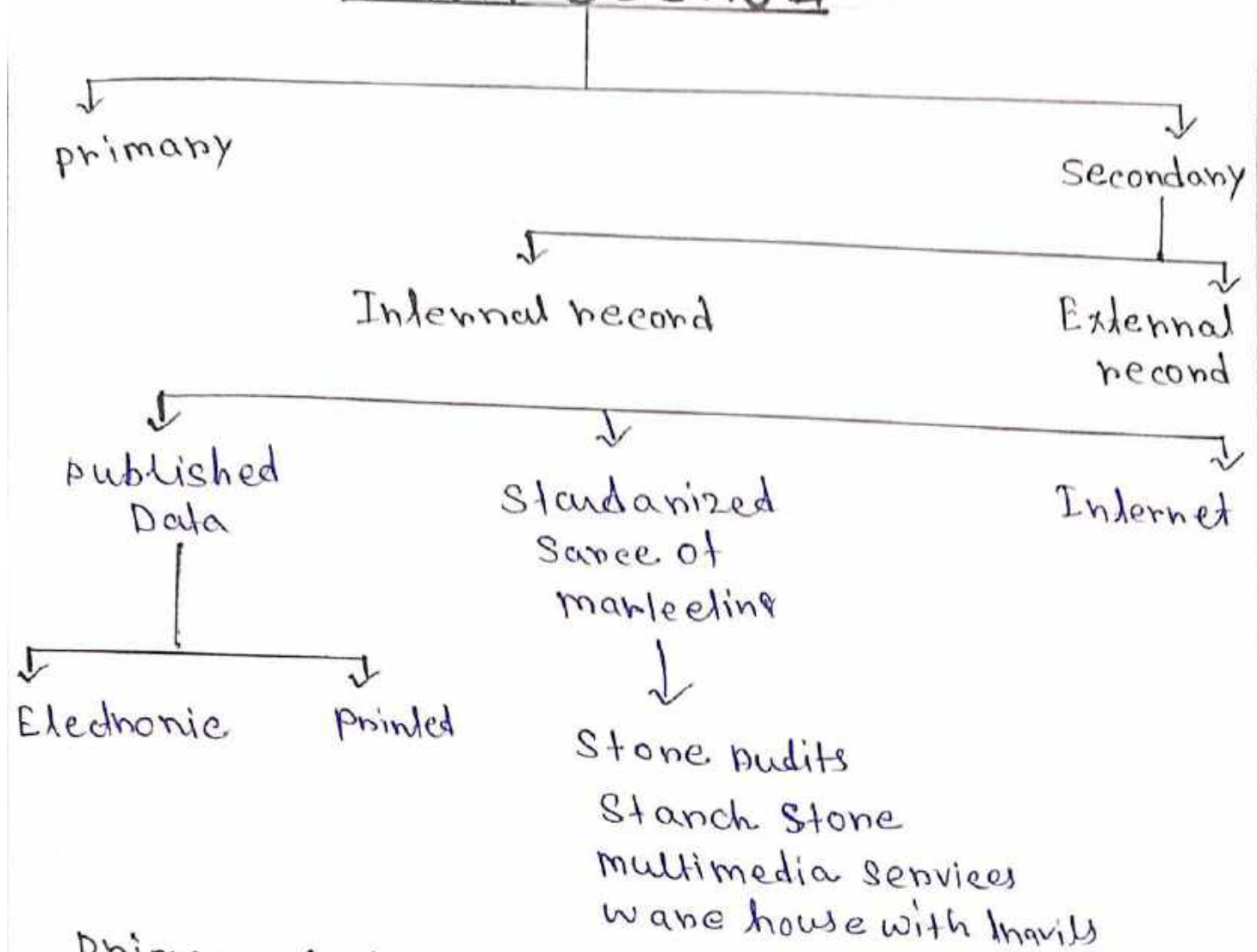
v) To examine overall socio-economic condition of the study area.

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) Anticals, buildings, furniture clothing

## Secondary Data -

Text book, Review antical,  
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 prepared 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 more converted into relative number such as percentage and ratio methods.

# PROBLEMS

poor Infrastructure — visakhapatnam suffers from a lack of adequate infrastructure including roads, public transportation and sewage system. This can 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 residents 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 healthcare.

Crime — visakhapatnam has a high crime rate with incidents of theft, robbery, and violence 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 issues 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 lack of proper hygiene.

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

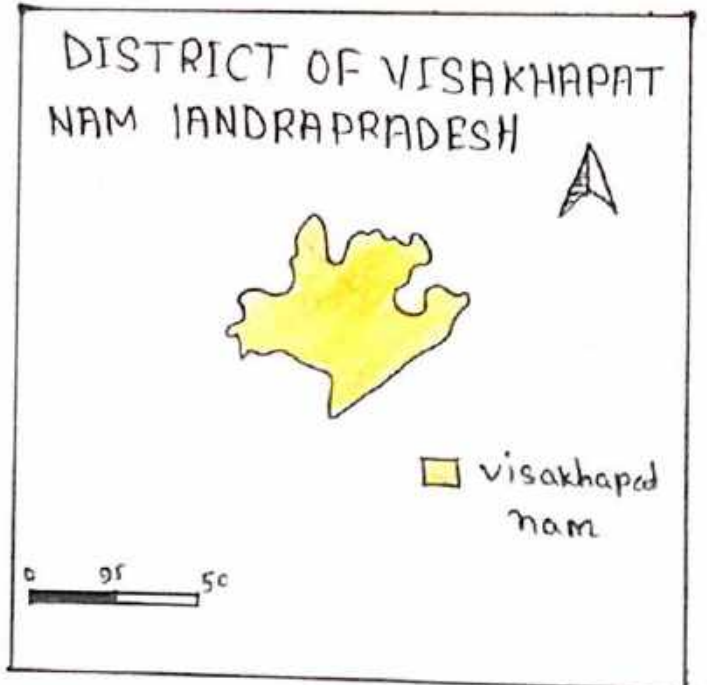
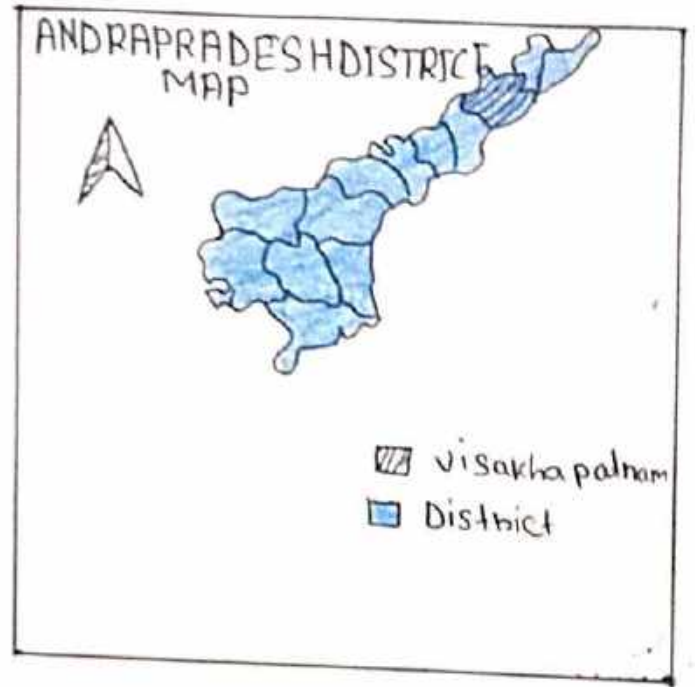
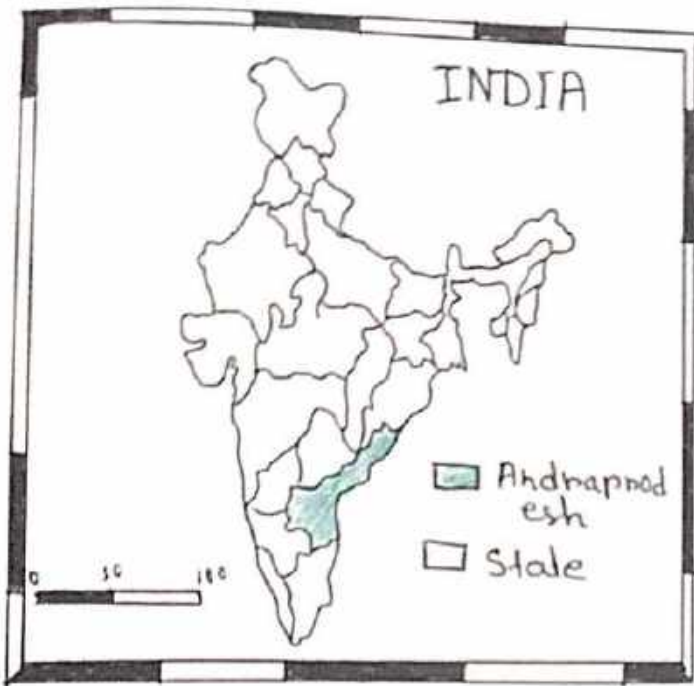
## STUDY AREA

**Location** — Visakhapatnam 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 9.82 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 1269 per sq. km.

As per 2011 census scheduled castes constituted of the population while scheduled tribes account 1.2% of the population of the district. The district a work force of 7.12 lakh constituting about 19.60 lakh nos. of the population besides the marginal workers 1.14 lakh nos.

# LOCATION MAP



as per 2011 census. The constitute 1.06%, Agricultural Labourers No-workers constitute 63.67% and the balance in primary, Secondary, Industrial and Territory.

**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 Visakhapatnam) gets down with the onset of South West monsoon and tumbles to a mean minimum of  $16.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  by January after which there is reversal trend till the temperature reaches mean maximum of  $36.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  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 is 3.7% below normal rainfall.

Vegetation — The total geographical area of the district is 1.05 lakh hectares of this 0.02 lakh along is cultivable waste which 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-agricultural uses" about 0.40 lakh hectares. mango, Tamarind, Jack fruit, Custard Apple, Lemon, Cashew nut or Indur (Strychnos potatorum) Kanaka Kanna, Gum Kanna (Sterculia unguis) A dda leaves for plate making Rose wood (Dulbergia latifolia) and bamboo (Forest - Based Activities). The native tree species planted here include The Black muhda (Terminalia paniculata) Black berry (Rubus spp) Kanahj (Milletia pinnata) Tamarind (Tamarindus indica) Amla (Phyllanthus emblica), Jackfruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus).

Relief — Visakhapatnam is a beautiful place specially for landscape [Anaku valley]. Anaku valley is a beautiful landscape and located in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh and being surrounded by the magnificent eastern Ghats the place hosts numerous breaks for nature lovers.



19

occupational structure — It has the fledgling fishing industry, robust road rail connectivity and many heavy industries like Hindustan petroleum, visakhapatnam steel plant, Hindustan shipyard, visakhapatnam port Trust, Nalaval Thermal power Bharat Heavy electricals, BARC Naval Science and Technological Laboratory, Naval Dockyard, Pundelung. Fishing is the main occupation of visakhapatnam.

Animals — The varied density 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, ungulates, reptiles and birds. These include rhesus monkey, baboons, panthers, tiger, wolves, pythons, monitor lizards, bison, peacocks, macaques.

### 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 2.2 million Tons of salable steel 3.0 million Tons of Pig Iron and 2.32 lakh Tons of by product. About 3400 person expected to be employed. The project provided employment 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 in about 10 fishery villages and hamlets on coastline

power - power consumption by industries is 268.70 lakh million units, while 117.8 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 of length of 72.45 kms and balance from the roads maintained by Roads and Building. Zilla Prasa parishad and Mandal prasa 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 Bheemeswari Swamy temple, 4th largest city in South India.

**Religion** — Hinduism is the majority religion in this city with 93%. Other religions are Islam, Christianity and Buddhism religions is very important in this city.

**people** — Majority of people in Visakhapatnam are Telugu because Visakhapatnam is the largest city in Andhrapradesh. Along with that we can find Odia, Hindu, Tamil and Malayam people also Visakhapatnam has a cosmopolitan culture.

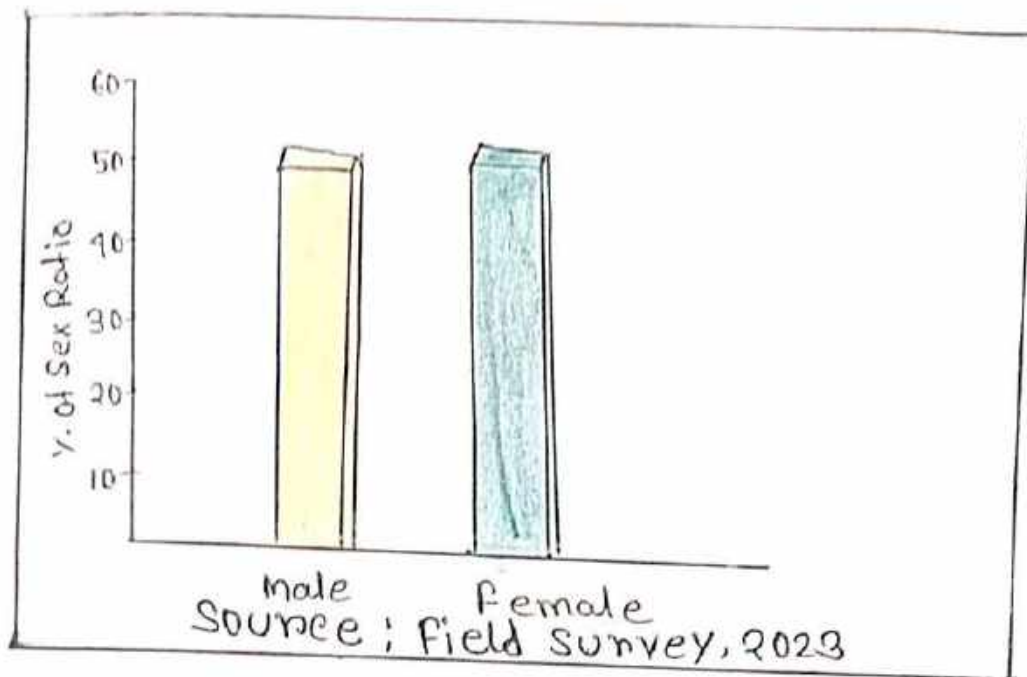
English is also used widely in Vizag because significant amount of Anglo-Indian people lives here.

Cuisine — In visakhapatnam typical south Indian cuisine available its destination for Andhra food especially muni mixture is famous along with idly, dosa, pesantlu kodi pulao and bamboo chicken and all so available of western food like pizza burgers.

Festivals — Makur Sankranti is famous festivals in viza all so people celebrate wraati, vinayaka chavithi, Deepavali, Dasra.

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

# SEX RATIO IN THE STUDY AREA



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

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

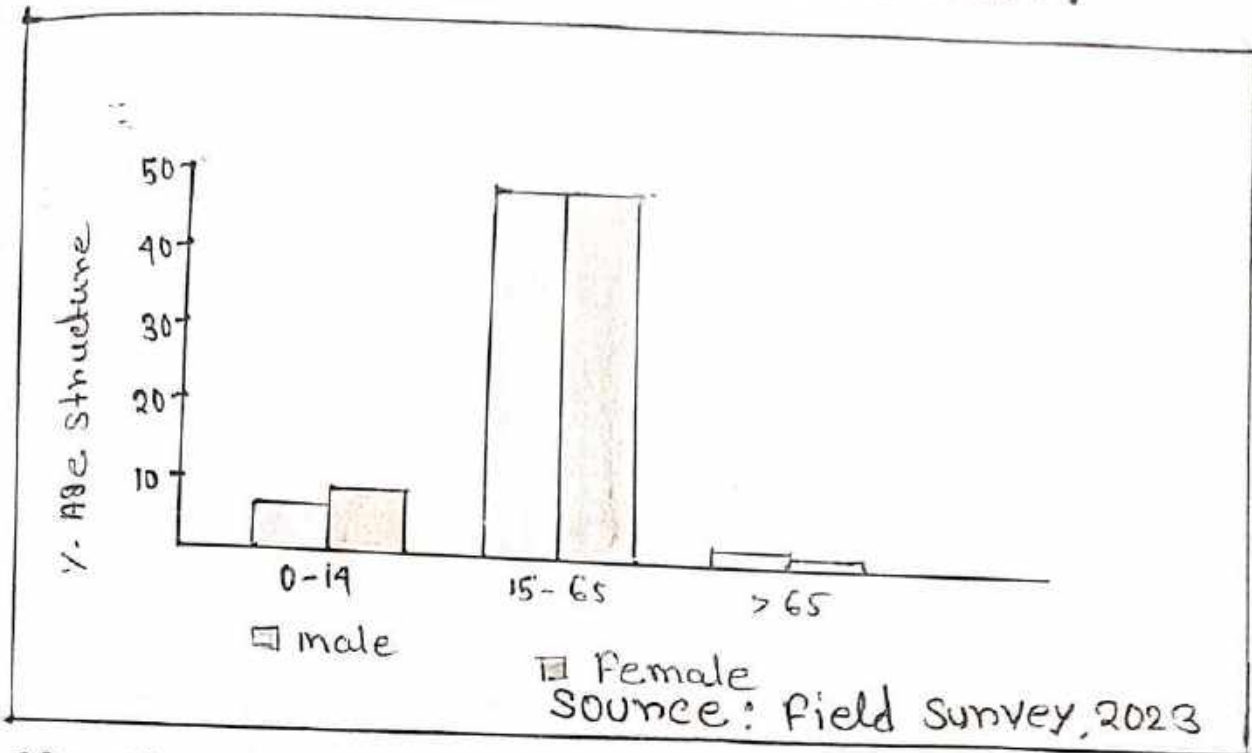
most of Asian country like India, Bangladesh have an unfavourable sex ratio for female whereas china have a favourable sex ratio for females.

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 visakhapatnam 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

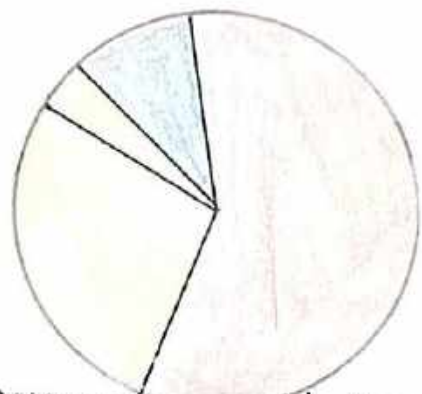


Age structure — The age structure of a population refers to the proportionate numbers of people in different age categories in a given population for a defined time. It is a normal characteristics of a population in a country or a region.

According to census 2011, 0 to 14 years population 8.6%, 15 to 64 year population 63.6% and 65 and above 3% population in India.

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

# MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY



- Married
- Unmarried
- Separated or Divorced
- Widow

Source: Field Survey, 2023

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 widow.

In health, united states, marital status is presented for three group — i) Married, ii) Divorced, Separated or widowed iii) Never married

This diagram represent the distribution of marital status of person inhabiting the selected municipality of visakhapatnam. The majority of person in this municipality area are married. Divorce rate is very low in among sample age.

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

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

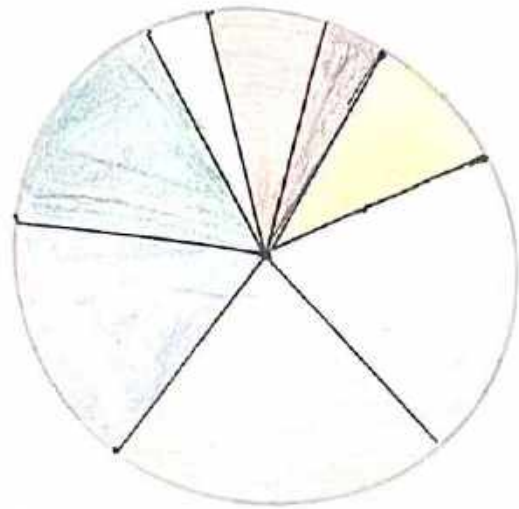
3. Separated or Divorced — This category includes person currently legally married but who are no longer living with their spouse have not obtained a common-law partner are included in this separated category.

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

4. Widowed — This category includes person who have lost their legally-married spouse



# OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION IN THE STUDY AREA



- Daily labour
- Government Service
- Private Service
- Small Business
- Medium Business
- Large Business
- others
- cultivation

Source: field survey, 2023

**Occupational structure** — The occupational structure of a nation refers to the percentage of its work force employed in various economic ventures. To put it in other words, a articulation on the number of them total working population employed in 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 loosening 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 Labor means an employed who is employed at daily rates or wages. According to our survey 9.42% people are daily labor.

**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%.

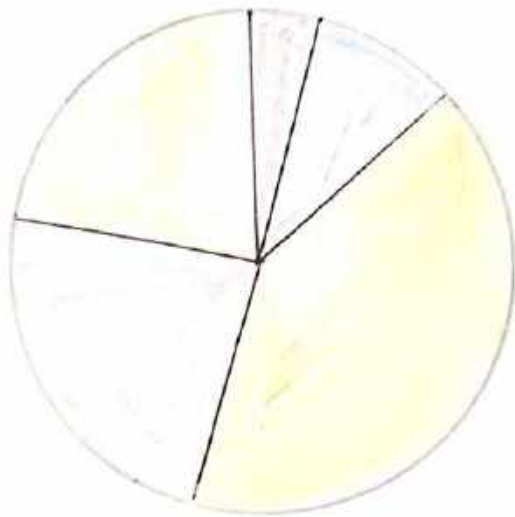
people are related to private service.

**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 (R.S) IN THE STUDY AREA

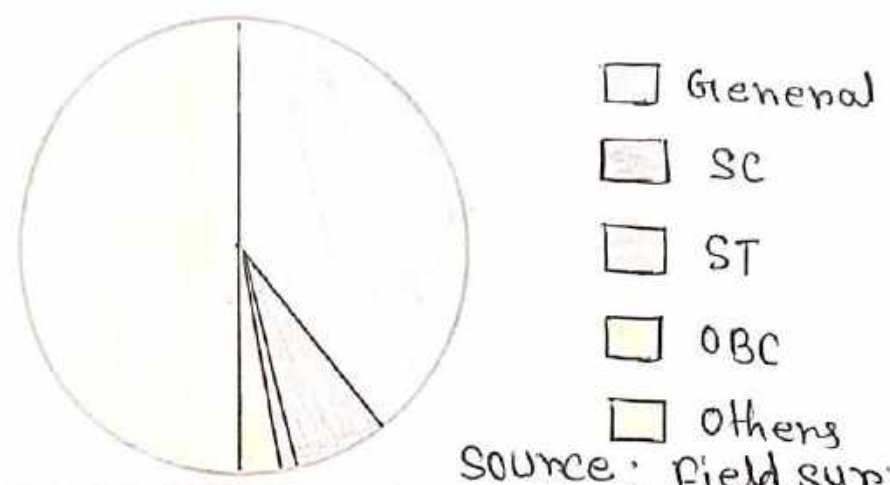


- Below 10000
- 10000 - 20000
- 20000 - 50000
- 50000 - 100000
- above 100000

Source: Field survey 2023

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

# CAST COMPOSITION OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT



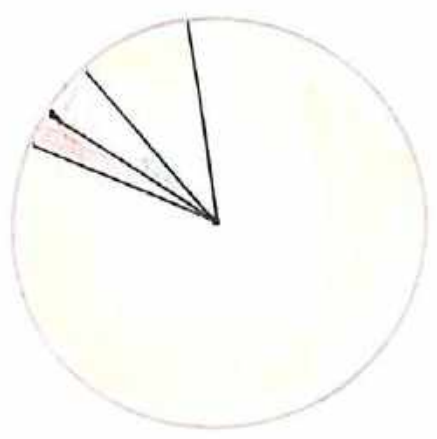
Source: Field survey, 2023

Caste- The caste system has been taken as an important unit under Hindu social organization. It has been also taken as an extremely strong system where society is stratified through segmental division of society, where Brahmins and Kshatriyas 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 measuring the status of socio-economic factors 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 OBC and 50% people are in other category of caste.

# RELIGION COMPOSITION AMONG HOUSE HOLD OF VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT



- Hinduism
- Islam
- Christianism
- Others

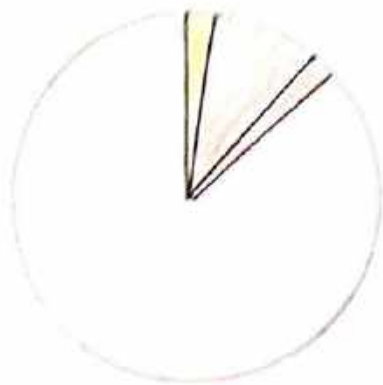
Source: Field survey, 2023

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 91.68%, Islam 2.01%, Christian 1.81%, Buddhism 0.02%, Other 0.01%.

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



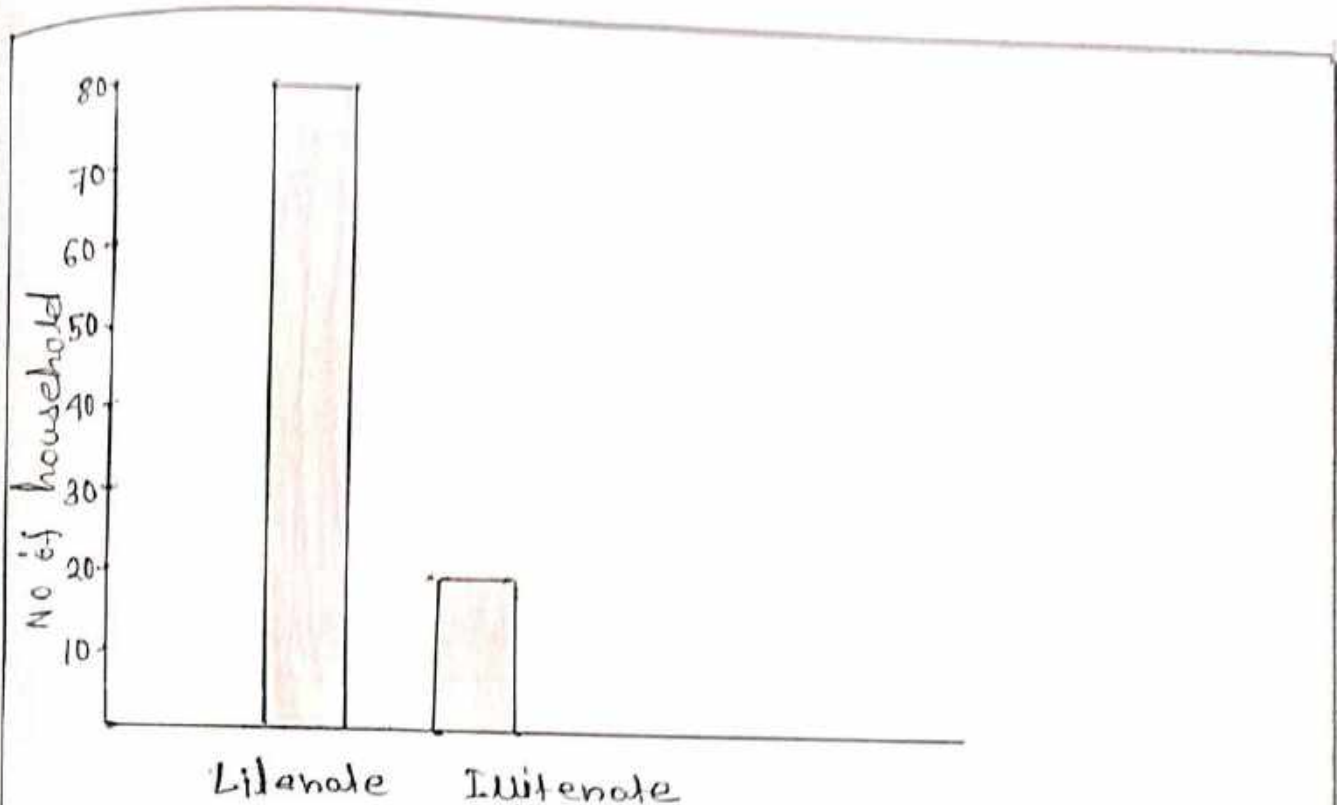
- Hindi
- English
- Telegu
- others

Source: Field survey, 2023

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 combined into word. words are combined sentences this combination answering to that of ideas thoughts.

This diagram shows that most of in visakhapatnam speak in Telegu, 5.12%. 7. people in Hindi, 0.97%. people are English and 0.73%. people are speak in other language.

## LITERACY STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE STUDY AREA



Source: Field survey, 2023

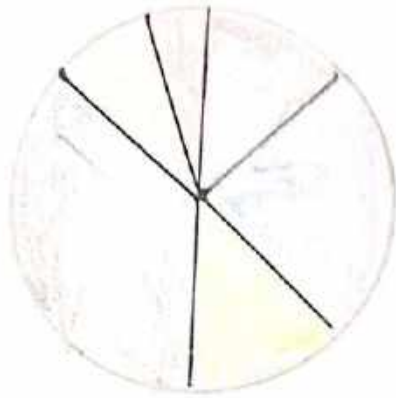
**Literacy & Education** — Literacy is a continuum of learning and proficiency in reading, writing and using numbers throughout life and is part of a larger set of skills, which include digital skills, media, literacy, education for sustainable development and global citizenship as well as job-specific 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 26% in the last decade which may be literacy mission of government of India.

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

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

# LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN THE STUDY AREA



- primary
- Secondary
- Higher secondary
- Graduate
- post Graduate and above
- Technical

Source: field survey, 2023 professional

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)

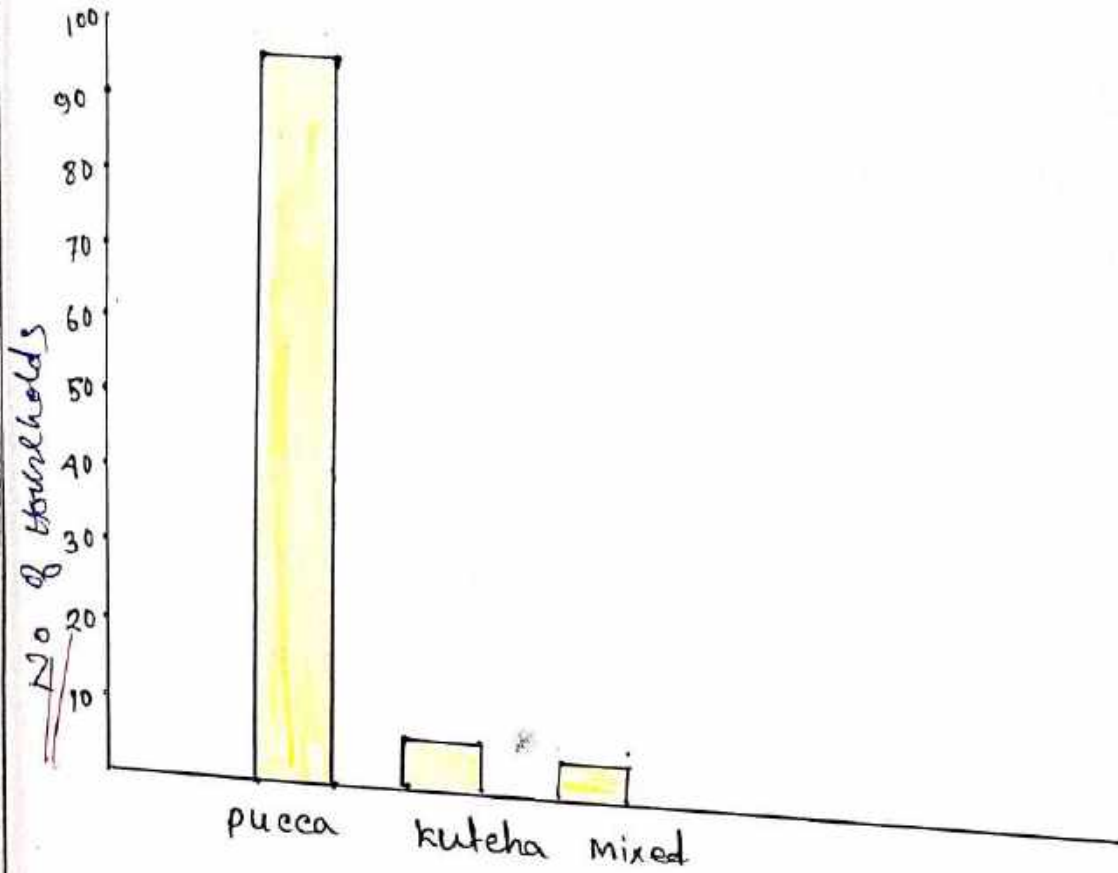
According to our survey Education level are –

- i) primary (I-V) ii) secondary (VI-X) iii) Higher Secondary (XI-XII) v) Graduate vi) post Graduate & above
- vii) Technical & professional

According to primary survey 14.61% are primary pass, 21.43% secondary, 14.94% Higher Secondary 37.33% Graduates, 8.77% post graduate and above 2.92% are Technical & professional.



# HOUSING CONDITION IN STUDY AREA



Source: field survey, 2023

House Type — Type of housing condition of very important determination which reflected the socio-economic status of the population

Pucca house — A pucca house also referred to as Dukka 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, Jack-board, timber or stone.

According to our survey, percent of pucca house is 93.16.

Kutchra house — A kind of house where, the walls are made up of bamboo, mud, grass, peed stones thatch, straw, leaves and unburnt bricks is known as kutchra house or kachcha house.

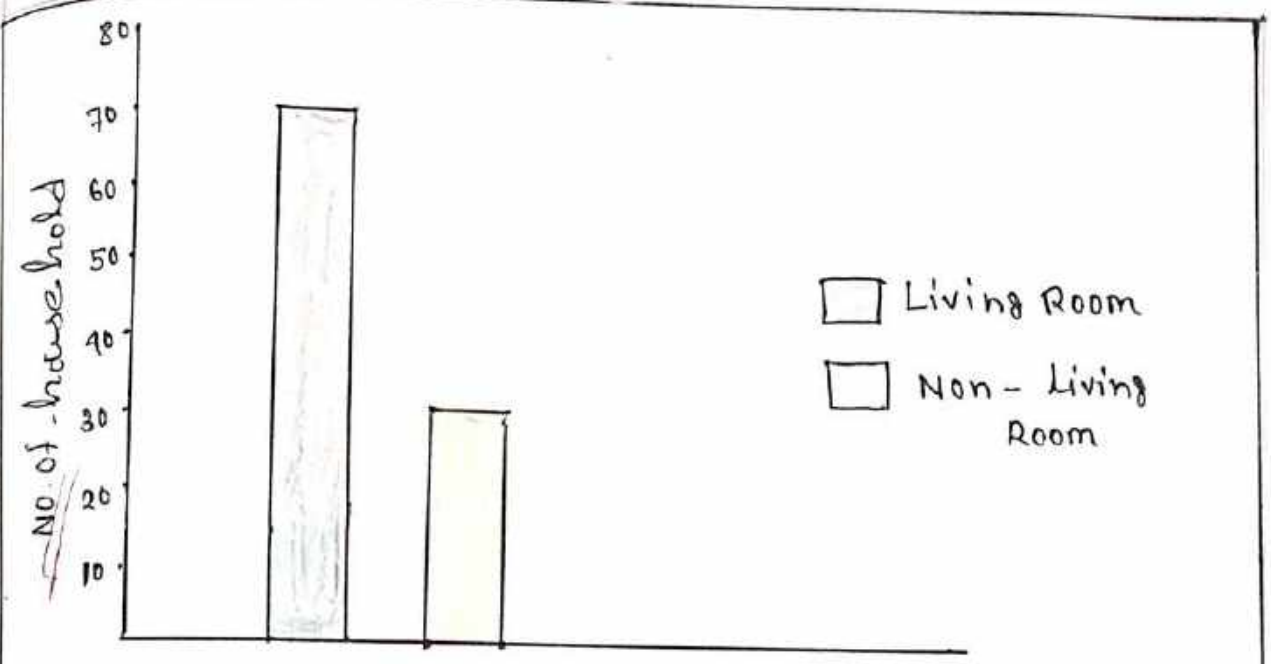
According to our survey, percent of kutchra house is 4.27.

Mixed House — When a house is made up of concrete building materials such as cement, conenal burnt brick, Jack bound timber or stone and mud house materials such as bamboo, mud & grass, peed 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



Types of room

Source of field survey ? )  
2023

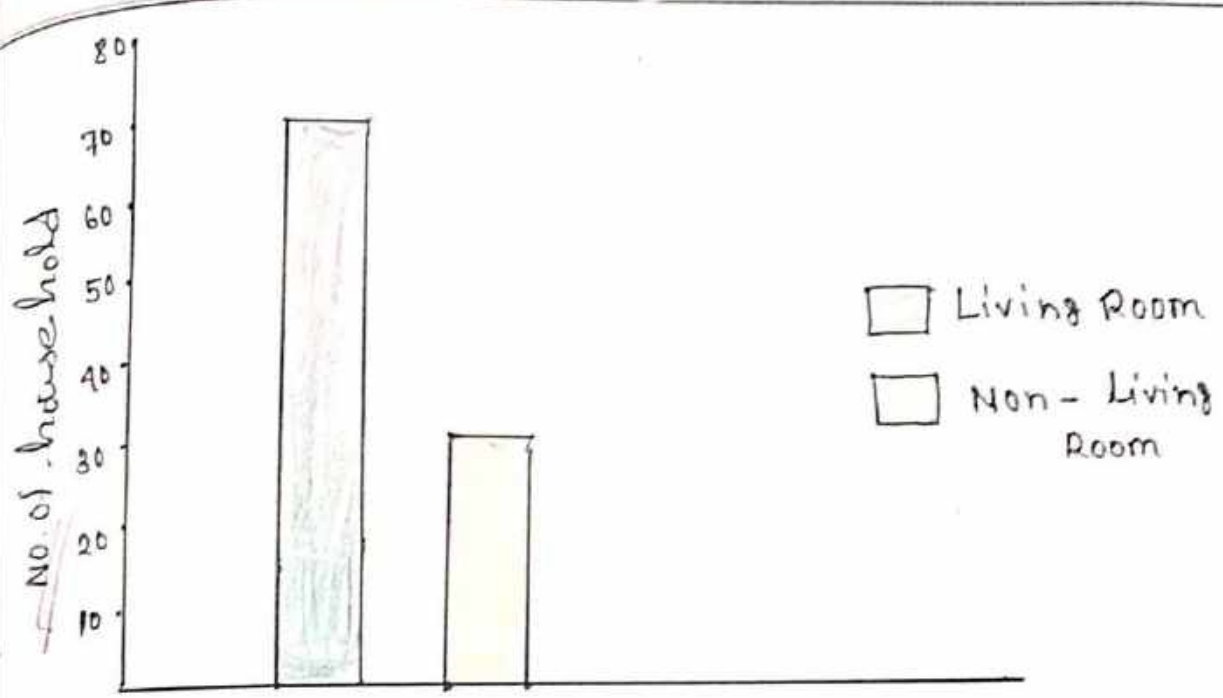
Living Room — A room in a residence used for the common social activities of the occupants.

According to our survey, In visakha - patnam percent of living room is 70.52%.

NON-living Room — Rooms where people don't living is called non-living room.

According to field survey 29.48% room have non-living room.

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types of room

source of field survey ?  
2023

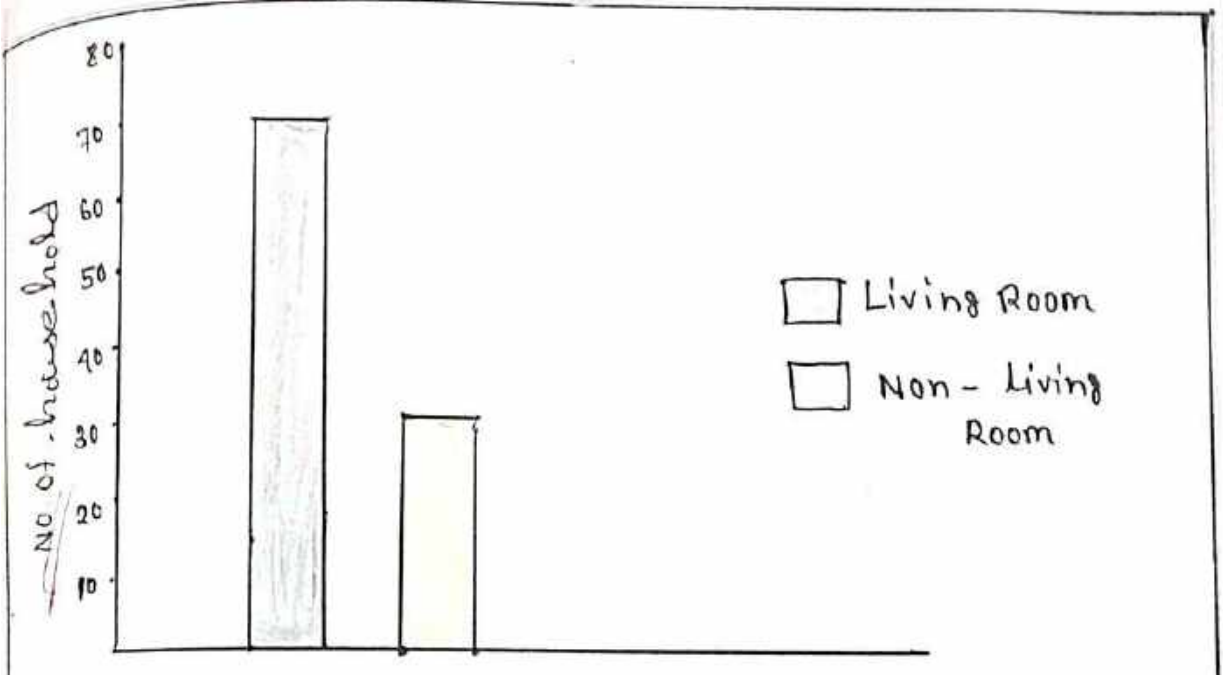
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source of field survey ?) 2023

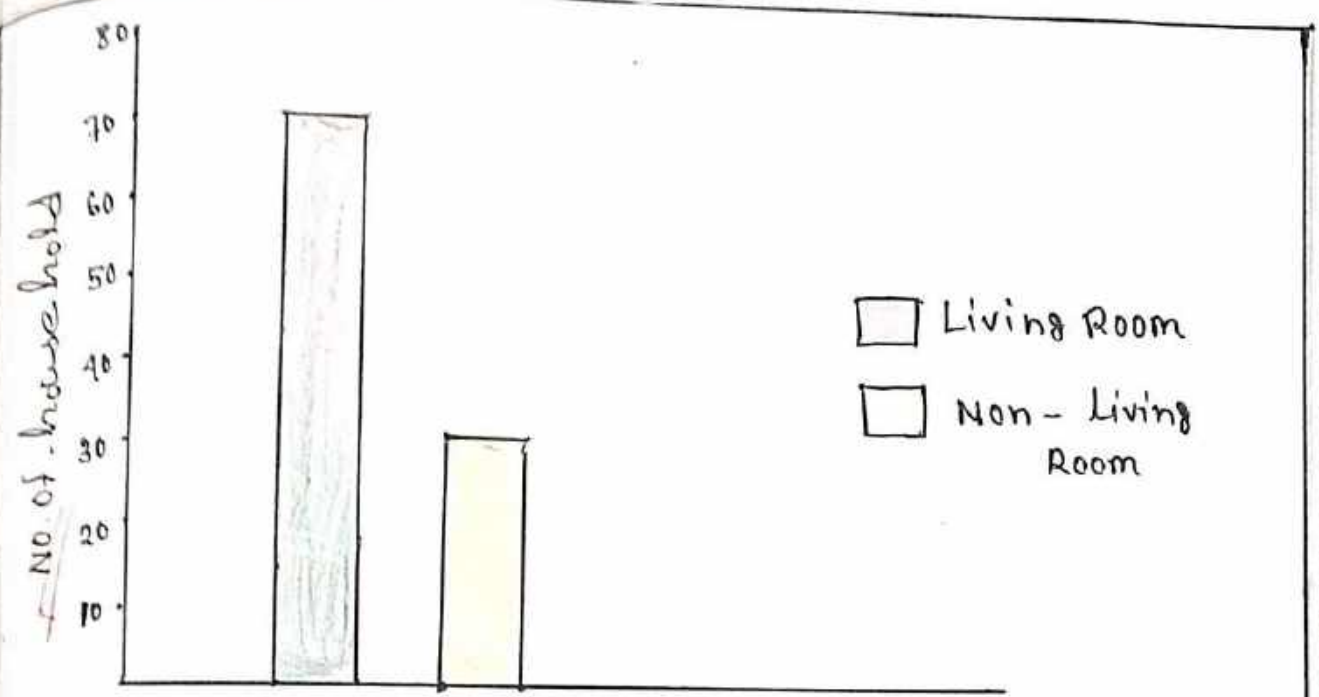
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2023

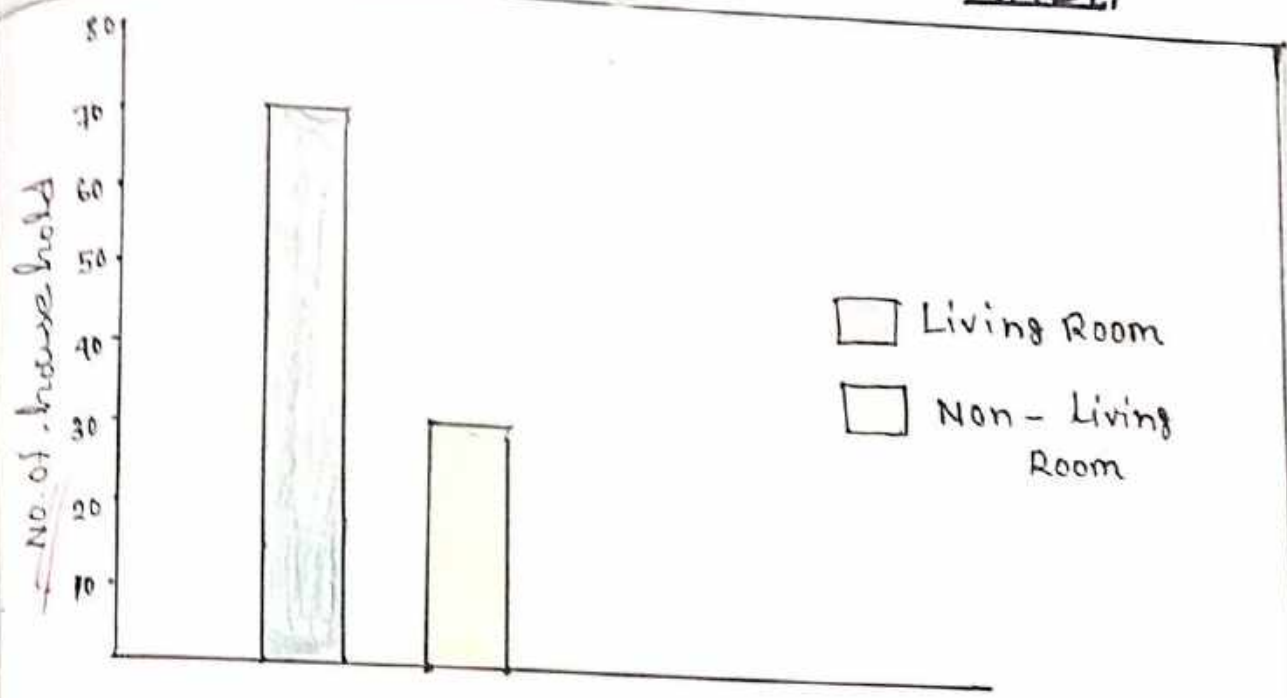
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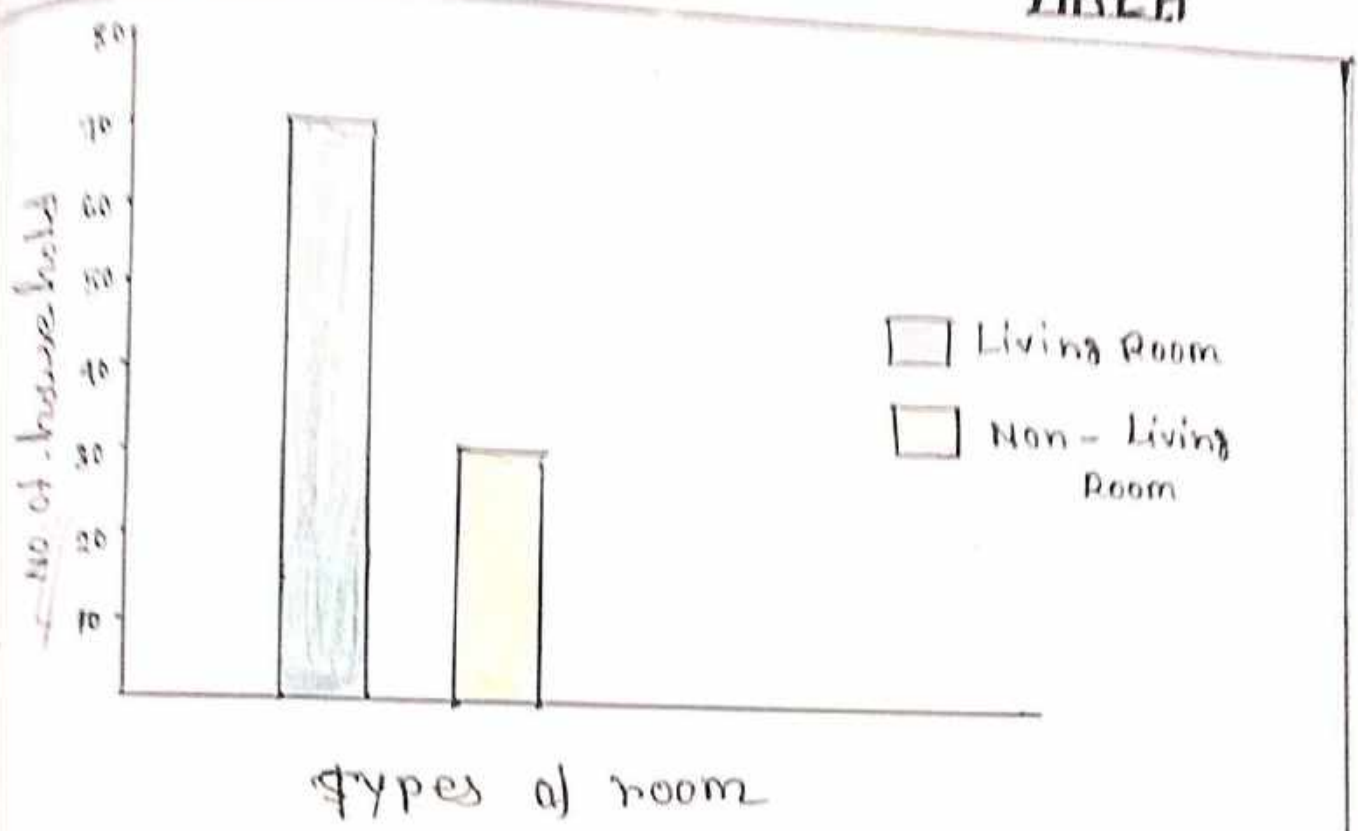
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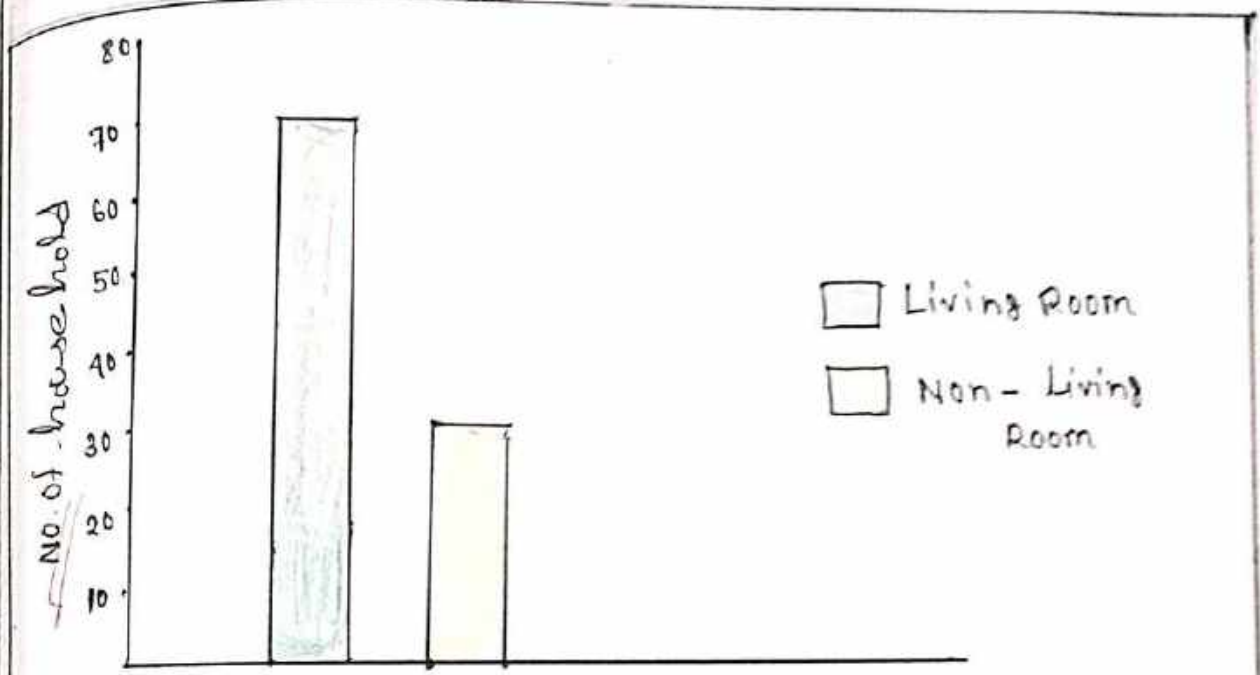
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types of room

source of field survey ?  
2023

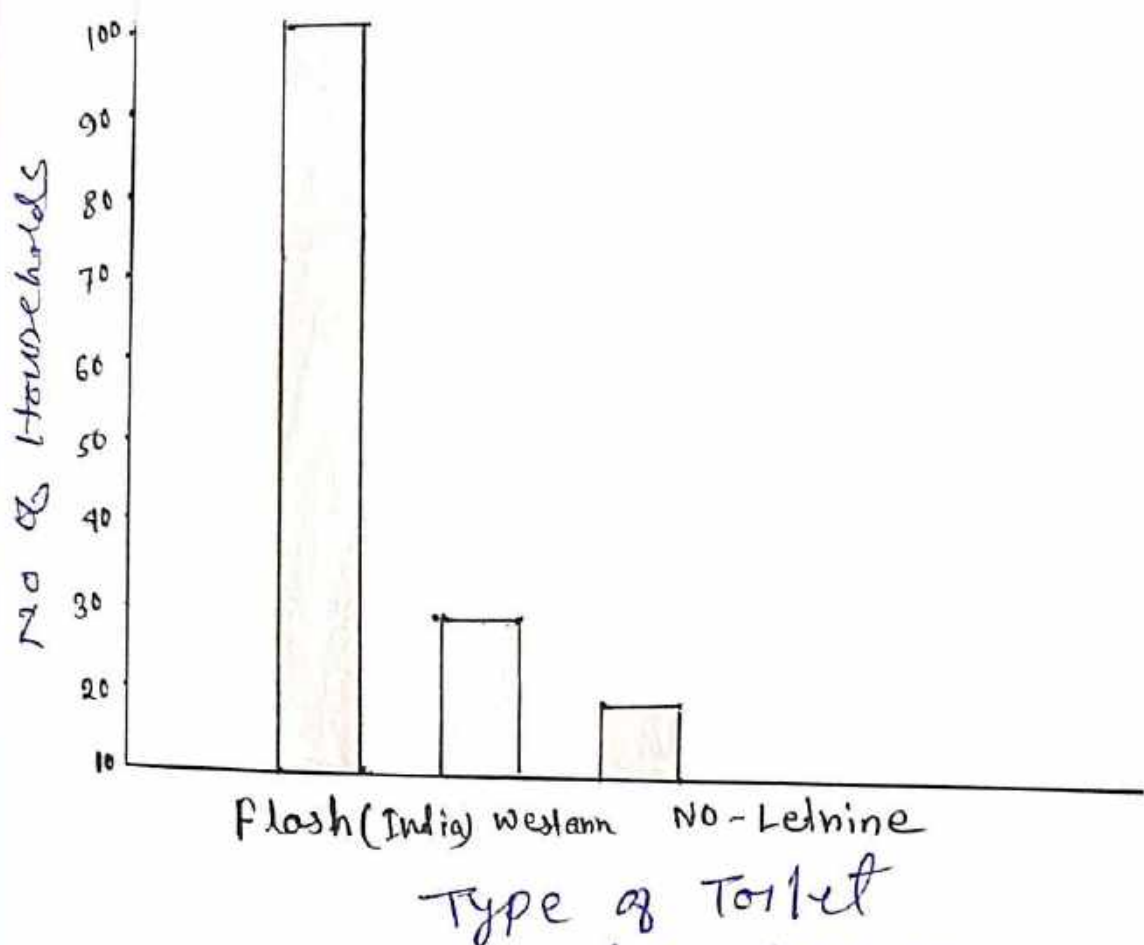
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# TYPE OF LATRINE IN THE STUDY AREA



Source: Field Survey 2023

Latrine system - A latrine is a toilet on even simpler facility that is used as a toilet within.

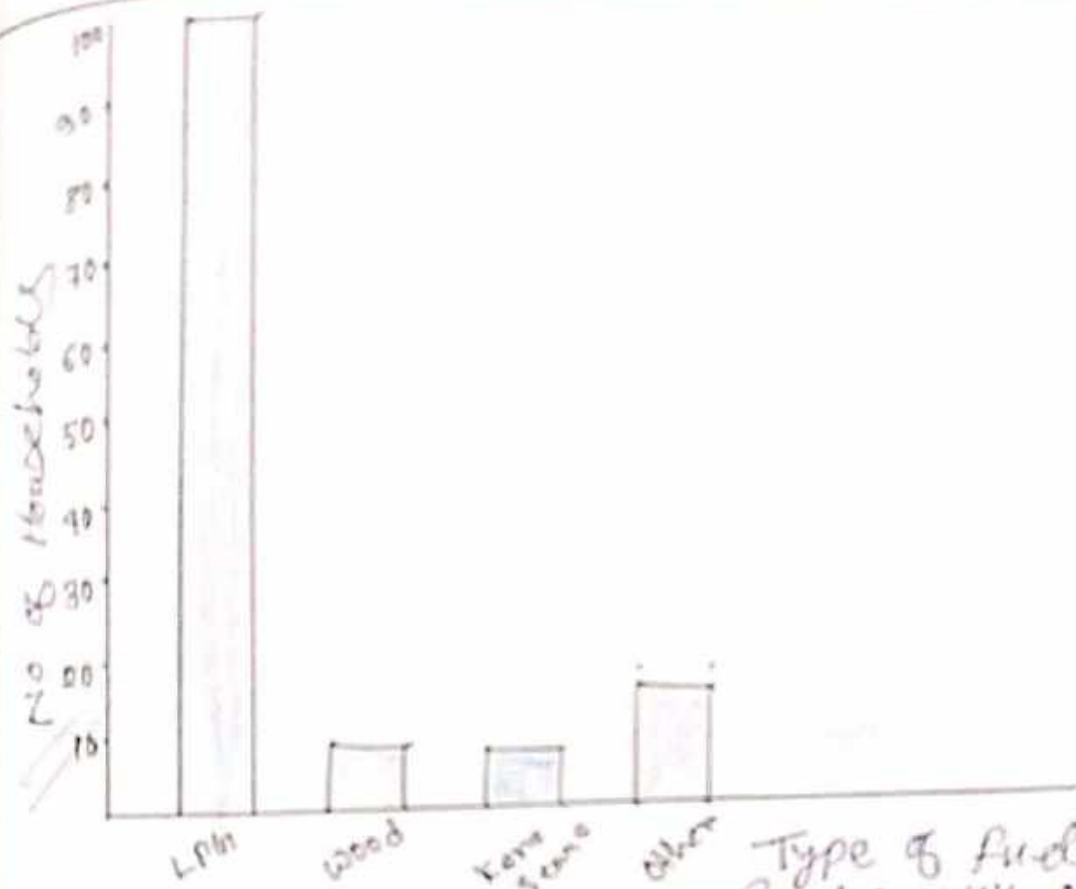
our primary survey 87.18% house have Indian, 20.51% house have western sanitary. The number of house with out latrine

need —

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  $0.818 \text{ g/cm}^3$  in density.

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

## DIFFERENT TYPE OF FUEL USES IN THE STUDY AREA



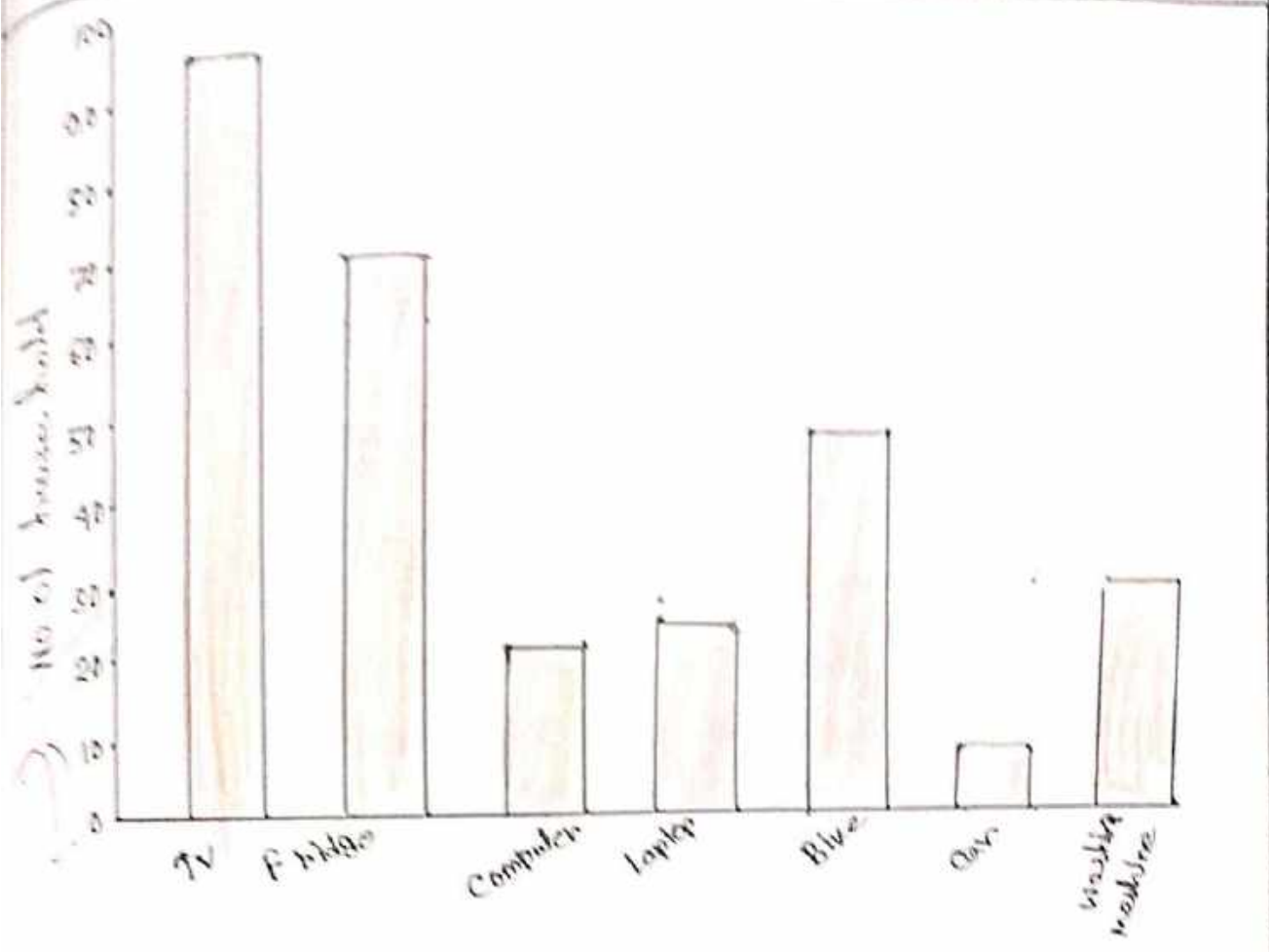
Source: Field survey, 2023

**Fuel type** - A fuel is any material that can be to react with other substances so that energy as thermal energy or to be for work.

Any substance which upon combustion produces a considerable amount of energy is a 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.

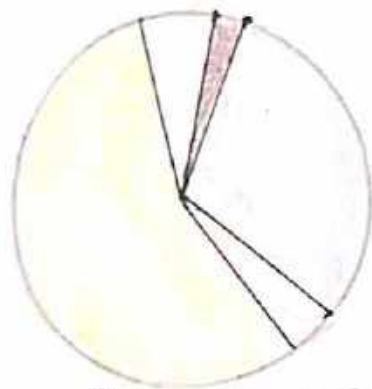
# HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES IN THE STUDY AREA



source: of Field survey, 2023

According to primary survey, 93% house have TV, 70.09% house have refrigerator, 20.51% house have computer, 23.93% house have laptop, 52.14% house have bike, 10.26% house have car, 29.06% house have washing machine, 3.42% house have other amenities.

# SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IN THE STUDY AREA



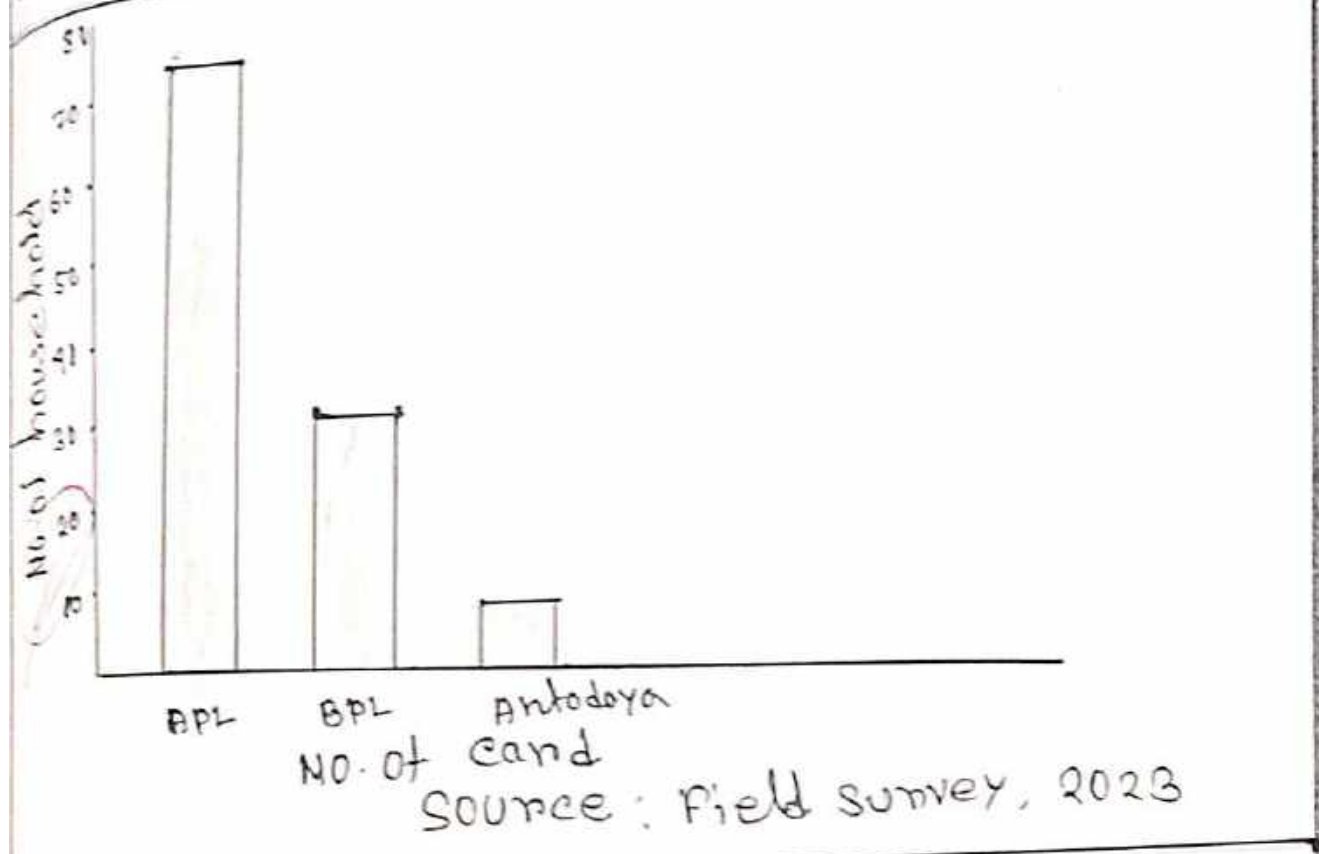
Source : Field Survey, 2023

Source of Drinking water — Fresh water 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% 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 other.

This diagram depicts the source of drinking water in the study area. It should be noted that most of the people of the area use tap water.

According to primary survey, 1.29% people use submersible pump, 25.81% use Small Pump, 4.52% use Tube well, 64.52% use Tap water and 3.87% people use other method.

# TYPE OF RATION CARD IN THE STUDY AREA



Ration card - Ration cards are an official document issued by the state government 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 of Indian APL - This card was issued to households living above the poverty line.

According to primary survey, 72.57% people have APL card.

24. 23

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

According to primary survey,  
26.56% people BPL cards.

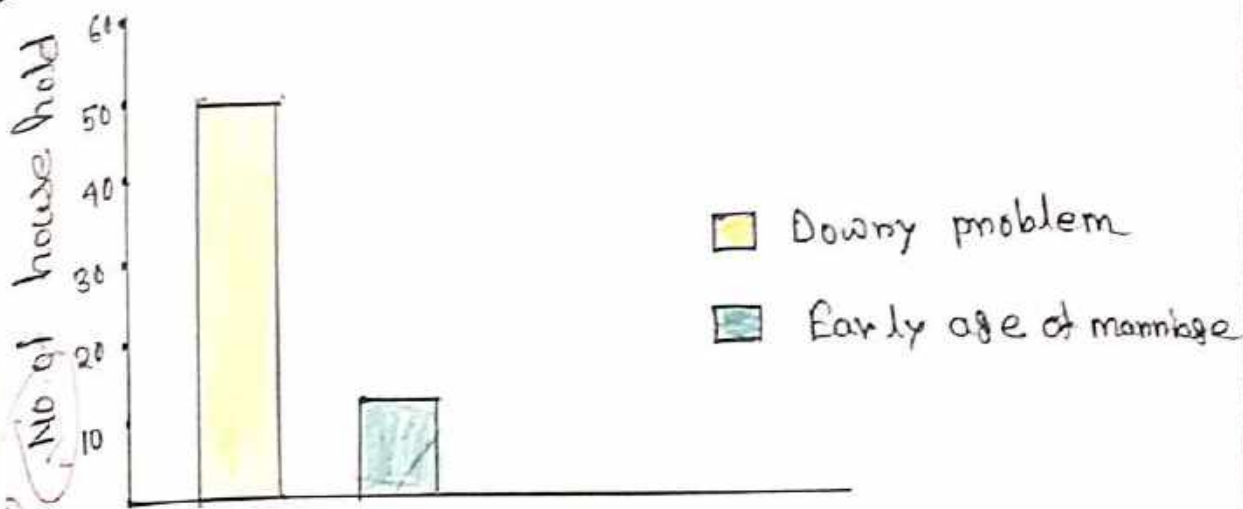
APL card — This card is issued households  
that are identified by the government. Each  
household is entitled 35 kg of food grains per  
month family.

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



# SOCIAL HAZARD IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

45 44  
45



Source: field survey, 2023

Downy problem — Downy is a social evil in the society that has caused unimaginable tortures and evils towards woman.

According to our survey 10.26% person have downy.

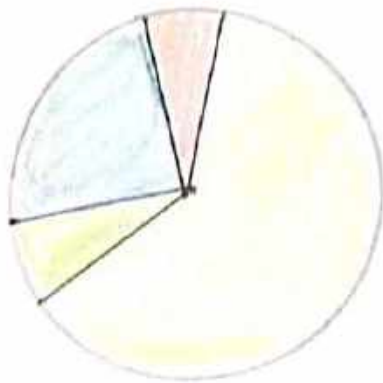
Early age of marriage — According to Indian law is a marriage where either the woman or man is below the age of 21. Most child marriage involve girls, many of whom are in poor socio-economic condition. Child marriage are prevalent in India.

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

From primary survey, 2.82 people have early age of marriage.

# POPULATION LEVEL IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

29-45  
46



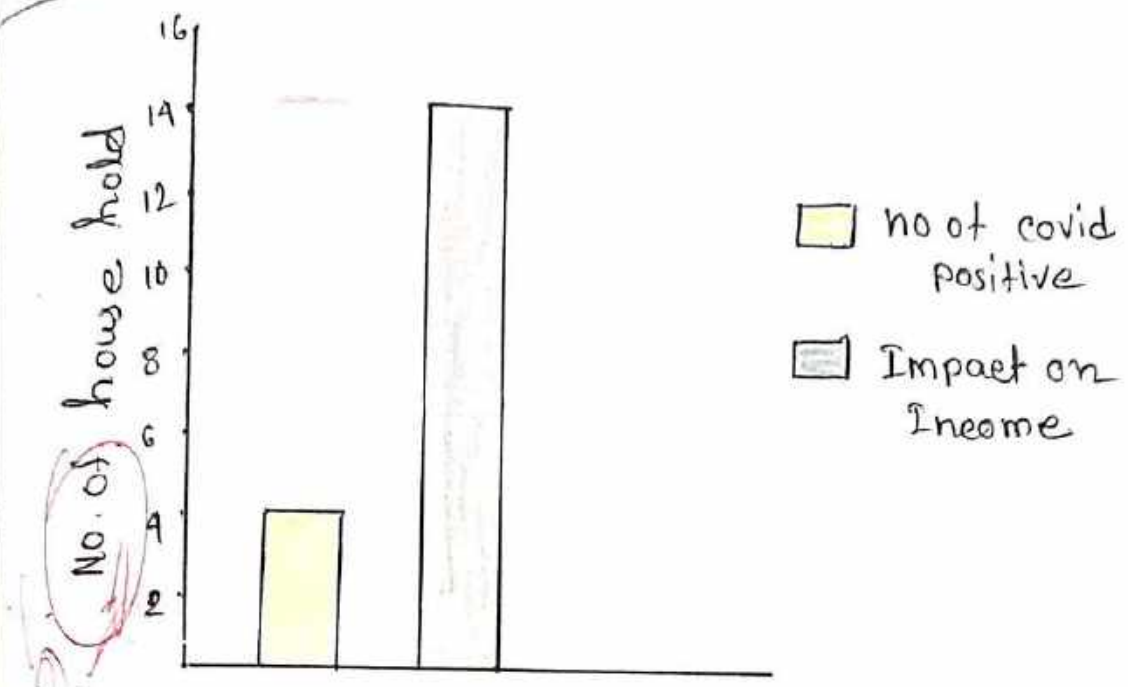
- Favourable
- Disturbing
- Unfavourable
- Extremely Polluted

Source: Field survey, 2023

population level — population occurs when an amount of substance or any form of energy is put into the rate faster than it can be dispersed. The term population can refer to both and natural materials that are created and discarded in an unsustainable manner.

From primary survey 65.94% people said level is favourable, 10.85% people said population disturbing, 15.18% people said population level and 8.03% people said that population.

# IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN THE STUDY AREA

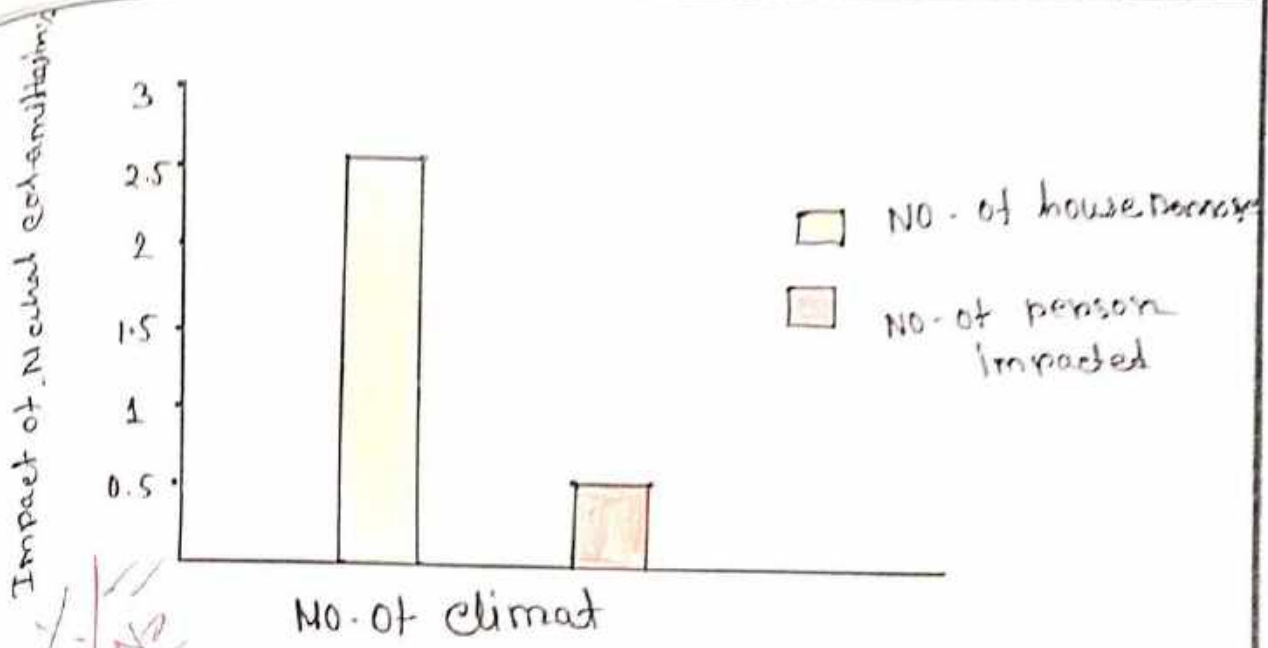


Source : field survey, 2023

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

According to field survey, 3.89% of people have been COVID positive and 14.60% of people has been affected by COVID-19.

# NATURAL CALAMITIES IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

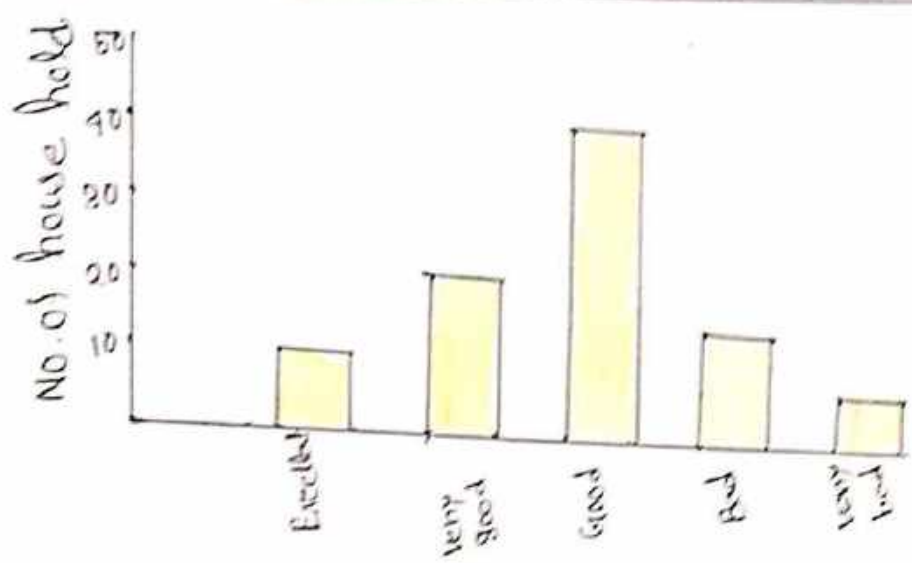


Source: Field Survey, 2023

Natural Calamities— A natural disaster is characterized abnormal intensity of a natural agent (flood, earthquake, avalanche, drought) when the measure to prevent their emergence or were to be taken.

From primary survey, In last one % people's houses were damaged and people were affected.

# TRAFFIC CONDITION IN THE STUDY AREA

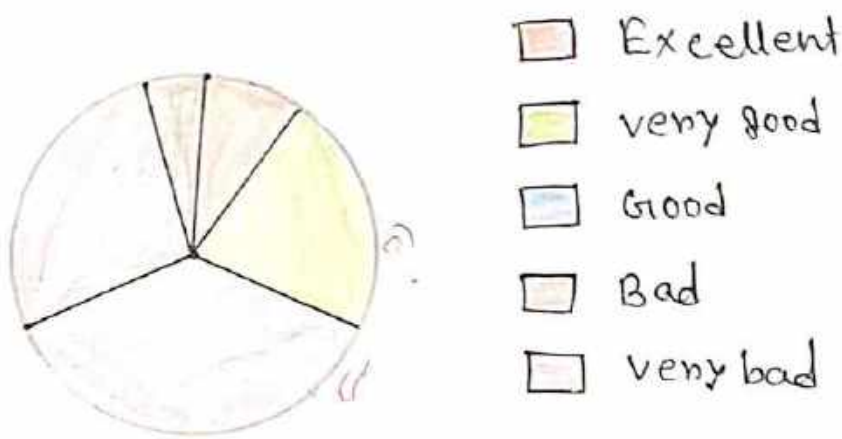


Source: field survey, 2023

Traffic condition - Traffic congestion is a condition in transport that is characterized by slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased vehicular queueing. 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.

According to our field survey, 7.96% are told traffic condition is Excellent, 24.25% people told very good, 47.02% people wanted good, 15.40% people told traffic condition is bad, 5.3% people said that traffic condition are very bad.

# GOVT. PERFORMANCE IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY



Source: Field survey, 2023

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% people very bad.

# FINDING

i) Sex Ratio is high among sample which is nearly 1015 females per 1000 male members and 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 people on one 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 reasonable pitched.

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.

## SUGGESTION

Traffic congestion — one of the major problems facing Visakhapatnam is traffic condition, 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 the capacity of existing water treatment plants, implementing water conservation measures and promoting the use of rainwater harvesting and grey water 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 industrial activities, and better monitoring and enforcement of pollution control laws.

Garbage management — Improving waste segregation and recycling efforts, building more waste treatment facilities and implementing stricter laws for littering and illegal dumping.



10

Lack of affordable housing — Implementing policies to encourage the development of affordable housing, and providing subsidies and financing options to low income households.

Unemployment — promoting skill development programs providing job training and incentivizing the development of industries in the city.

Poverty — Implementing poverty alleviation programs providing access to education and healthcare and promoting economic development in the city.

Environmental degradation — Implementing stricter environmental degradation regulation, promoting sustainable land use practices, and encouraging the use of clean and renewable energy sources.

Public health issue — Improving the infrastructure and capacity of health care facilities, implementing vaccination and disease control programs and promoting.

Lack of public amenities — Investing in the development of public amenities promoting the use of existing and encouraging the private sector to invest the development of recreational facilities.

## CONCLUSION

The following four major conclusion can be made from analysis—

1. Demographic factor related to family size, age of the household head, gender dependency ratio or number of working members in the household in the most of the literature.
2. Economic characteristics of households such as income and expenditure analysis, poverty and indebtedness analysis and land asset analysis, occupation and working status analysis etc are researched at equally frequent levels by most of the researchers.
3. Access to social services is the third category of variables researched 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, access to clean drinking water.
4. Factors such 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