

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



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

BY

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GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY
CORPORATION OF VISAKHAPATNAM
DISTRICT IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

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SEMESTER :- VI

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DEDICATION
TO
MY GRANDFATHER
AND
DR. MD ISMAIL

**ANALYSIS OF SOCIO ECONOMIC
STATUS OF GREATER
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CORPORATION OF
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ANDHRA PRADESH**

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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 **MOUMITA PRAMANIK**, 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

Date: 14/07/2023
Place: Harirampur

(Supervisor)

Geography
21/7/2023



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ABSTRACT

Vishakhapatnam is a port city on the southeast coast of India and is often called as "The Jewel of the East Coast" with a population of 20,91,811 and occupying 681.96 sq.km (proposed), it is the second largest city on the east coast of India after Chennai and Kolkata. The Visag municipality was setup as early as in 1858. The Visag municipality was formed in order to fulfill the basic infrastructural needs of the people of the city and was converted into municipal corporation in 1979. With the inclusion of nearly municipalities and villages, the Greater Vishakhapatnam 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 Vishakhapatnam city. Vishakhapatnam was adjudged as the 3rd cleanest city in the Swachh Survekshan Survey 2017.

CHAPTER-1

AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The socioeconomic system at the regional level refers to the way social and economic factors influence one another in local communities and household. These systems have a significant impact on the environment through deforestation, pollution, natural disasters, and energy production and use.

According to different Geographers definition:-

According to sociologist Max Weber [1985]

Conceptualized inequality along three related trackless. status and parity. Each was understood as a basic for power and influence. whereas class focused on economic resources and parity referred to political clout, status was understood as honor and prestige. For Weber, status groups were hierarchically arrayed on the basis of distinctive life styles, consumption patterns, and modes of conduct or action.

According to the Sociologist Talcott Parsons [1970]

Talcott Parsons has been most influential in delineating the theoretical underpinning of socio Economic status. Parsons understood the idea of status as a position in the social structure, as part of the social differentiation in Society (different occupations, different family position). Although Parsons associated status with position [a status is occupied, such as accountant and a role is performed, as in financial auditing]. The concept carries with it a hierarchical referent as in weber's notion of honor and prestige.

INTRODUCTION

Socio Economic status is measured of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on various variable responsible for that like income, education, occupation, family essence, physical assets, social position, social participation, muscle power, political influence etc. Majority of researchers agree that income, education and occupation together best represent SES. While some others feel that change in family structure, family influence etc should also be considered. Wealth is also considered a determinant of SES. Which is a set of economic reserves or assets, presents a source of security providing a measure of a household's ability to meet emergencies absorb economic shocks or provided the means to live comfortably. Wealth reflects intergenerational transitions as well as accumulation of India. The socio-economic status is an important determinant of health and nutritional status as well as of mortality and morbidity. Socio-economic status also influences the accessibility, acceptability and actual utilization of various available health facilities.

INDICATOR

PER CAPITA INCOME

In the study of income distribution, household income is the common measure of household welfare, although household per capita income is better subsequently as it automatically "corrects" for household size. Welfare cannot be measured but we can measure income, which is generally regarded as that best proxy for welfare [Pattar and Meerman, 1980]. Per Capita Income is an important nation in economics. The distribution of household per capita income by individuals. It is household used as an explanatory variable in theoretical and empirical analysis [Iazear and Michael, 1981]

EDUCATION

According to Zain Hussain, education is the process of the individual mind getting to its full possible development [Ravi, 2010]. It is commonly presumed that education is one of several important contributors to the skill of an individual and to human capital. It is a well-established fact that the distribution of personal income in society is strongly related to the amount of education people have had [UNESCO, 2004]. The most important contribution of Education is not only to upgrade the living standards of citizens but also improve and strengthens developmental capacities of individual [Turkman, 2012]

LIFE EXPECTANCY

The average number of years that a person could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex and age specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographic area.

DETERMINENT

GENDER

Gender refers to the commonly shared expectations 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 females from males and thus defines the ways in which females and males and thus interact with each other. A gendered ability differential has co-relation with economic of the household (Gupta, 2000)

SEX RATIO

Sex Ratio represents the number of females compared to the number of males. In other words, it is expressed as number of females per 1000 males (Census of India 2001). The society which place high negative values has very low sex ratios vice versa (Poul 2004)

EDUCATION

Education is often looked to as an opportunity for children to overcome the disadvantage of social background by placing themselves on an equal footing with others upon entering the labour 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 a good predictor of socio-economic status (Taylor and Yu, 2009)

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. To find out the socio-Economic status of Vishakha Patham municipality.
2. To find out the possible measures reducing the problems.
3. To find out the solving method
4. Finally suggestions.

DATA BASE AND 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 117 household was approached with help of a direct questionnaire repor- ded method. The secondary data have been collected from Google. lastly all the data are arranged in the suitable table form and prepare chart and diagram from 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 negative numbers such as percentage and ratio methods used for observed the overall situation of the villages.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

We have flat land here, not all types of land forms are seen here. For that we went out to Andhra Pradesh district where all kinds of land forms can be seen as sea and mountains are located here. So, we chose Andhra Pradesh district for field survey.

HYPOTHESIS

Socio - Economic of the urban population is high as compared to Rural population.

CHAPTER-2

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

STUDY AREA

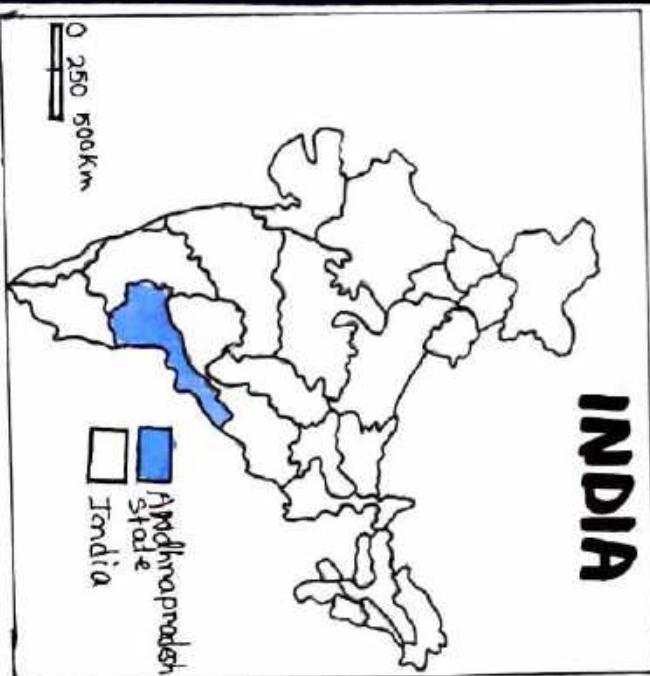
India is situated in the continent of Asia. It lies completely in the Northern hemisphere and Eastern hemisphere between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. India is divided by Tropic of cancer $23^{\circ}30'N$ in almost two equal parts.

Vishakhapatnam's latitude coordinates are 17.686815 and longitude coordinate are 83.218483 .

Vishakhapatnam 'jewel of east coast' is a large city located in southern India, the state of Andhra Pradesh, 380 miles northeast of Chennai. It is situated between the Eastern Ghats and the bay of Bengal.

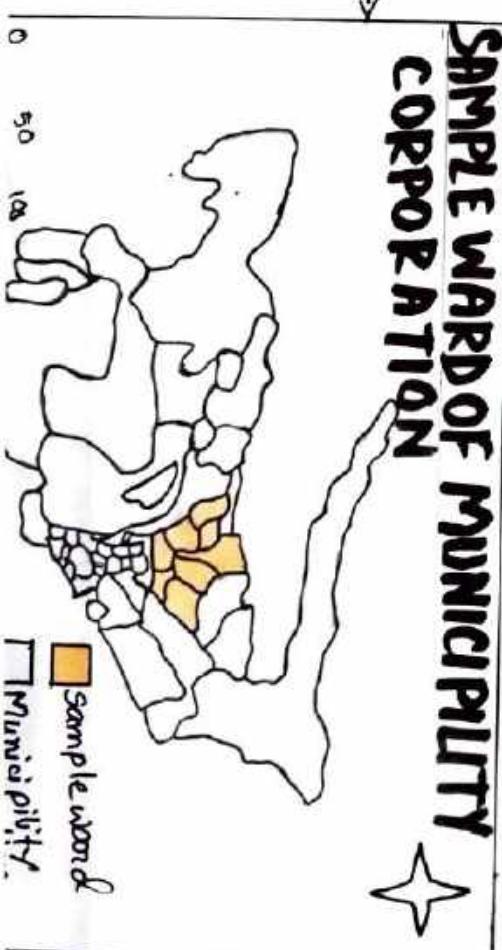
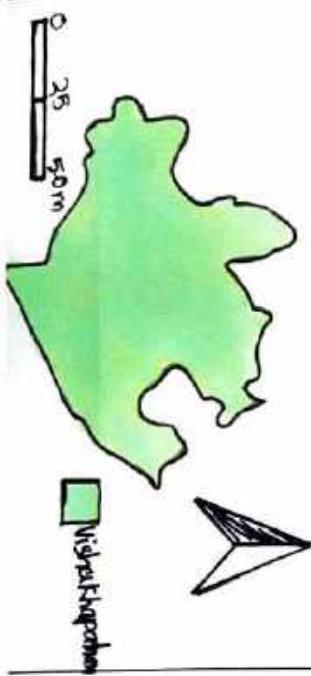
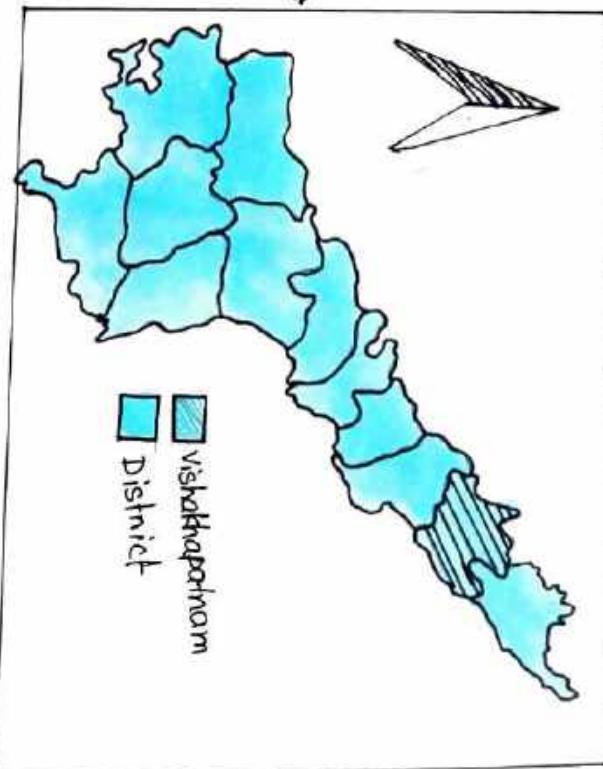
INDIA

LOCATION MAP ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICT MAP



DISTRICT OF VISAKHAPATNAM (ANDHRA PRADESH)

SAMPLE WARD OF MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



VEGETATION:-

The Native Tree Species planted here include the Black Muridah (*Terminalia paniculata*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Rosewood (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Blackberry (*Rubus*), Kanang (*Millettia pinnata*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), Custard-Apple (*Annona reticulata*) etc.

ANIMAL:-

Indira Gandhi zoological park. It is located amidst Kambala Konda Reserve Forest in Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. It is the third largest zoo in the country. There are some of the examples - of different type of animals in Vishakhapatnam.

a. CORVIDS

Pumas, Tigers, Jaguars, Panthers, Lions, Hyena, Jackals, wolves and Rattles etc.

b. PRIMATES

Common langur, Bonnet monkey, Rhesus monkey etc.

Pythons, Terrapins and Monitor lizards etc.

c. HERBIVORES

Spotted deer, Elephant, Sambar, Bison and Thamin deer etc.

d. BIRD

Bucks, painted, storks, Grey / Rosy, pelicans, peacocks, Love Birds, Cockateels and other ground etc.

□ CLIMATE AND RAINFALL :-

Vishakhapatnam collects on average of 955 m (37.6 in) of rainfall per year, or 79.6 mm (3.1 in) per month, on average there are 65 days per year with more than 0.1 mm (0.04 in) of rainfall (precipitation) or 5.4 days with a quantity of rain, sleet snow etc.

Vishakhapatnam has a tropical wet and dry climate (Koppen Aw). The annual mean temperatures ranges between $24.7 - 30.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($76-87^{\circ}\text{F}$), with the maximum in the month of may and the minimum in january, the minimum temperatures ranges between $17-27^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($63-81^{\circ}\text{F}$).

□ OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:-

It has the fledgling fishing industry, robust road rail connectivity and many heavy industries like Hindustan petroleum, vishakhapatnam steel plant, Hindustan shipyard, vishakhapatnam port Trust, National Thermal power, Bharat heavy electricals, BARC, Naval science and Technological laboratory, Dredging. Fishing is the main occupation of vishakhapatnam.

□ LANDSCAPE :-

Vishapatnam is a beautiful place specially for landscape [Anaku valley]. Anaku valley is a beautiful landscape and located is vishakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh and being surrounded by the magnificent eastern Ghats the place. The valley is known for its exquisite biodiversity, and features lush green tea and coffee plantationee.

ECONOMIC CONDITION :-

Vishakhapatnam is the largest city of Andhra Pradesh. Vishakhapatnam has a GDP of \$ 43.5 billion. It is the 9th highest city in India. Fishing industry, road-nail connectivity, many heavy industry like Hindu star petroleum, vishakhapatnam steel plant, Hindustan petroleum vishakhapatnam steel plant, Hindustan shipyard, vishakhapatnam port Trust, National Thermal power, Bharat Heavy Electric, BARC, Naval science and Technological laboratory, Strategic petroleum Reserve, NMDC, Andhra Pradesh Medtech zone etc.

CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS:-

Majority of people in vishakhapatnam are Telugu because vishakhapatnam is the largest city in Andhra Pradesh. Along with that we can find odisa, Hindi, Tamil and Malayalam people also.

SOIL TYPE:-

The major soil types in vishakhapatnam are sandy and rocky. Construction activity in these two soil types is fairly simple with no need for rafter pylon combination.

CHAPTER-3

VISAKHAPATNAM ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

DEMOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE

Demographic Structure is important determinant to identify by the Socio-Economic Status of population.

One of the most important elements in population geography is population structure. The population structure at a place can be explained clearly by the population structure. Population structure can be studied based on various aspects of population geography such as age, caste, religion, gender, economic, etc.

Different types of demographic structure are
① gender structure, ② age structure, ③ economic structure, ④ Occupational structure.

GENDER:-

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, expressions and identities of girls, women, boys, men and gender diverse people. It influences how they act and interact and the distribution of power and resources in society. Gender identity is not confined to binary (girl, women/boy, men) nor it is static, it exists along a continuum and can change over time. There is considerable diversity in how individuals and groups understand, experience and express gender through the roles, they take on, the and the expectations placed on them, relations with others and the complex ways that gender is institutionalized in society.

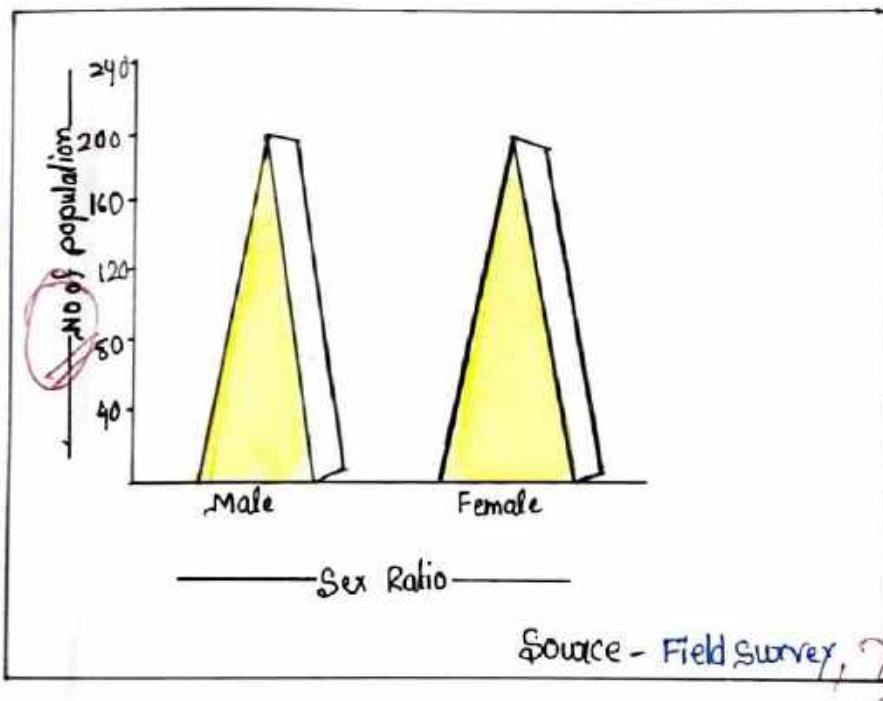
Gender is the important demographic features and it is generally unequal in India. Some India states experience of large gaps between Male and Female ratio.

According 2011 census of India Sex Ratio is 941, and highest sex ratio found is Kerala (1084). And lowest sex ratio is found is Daman Diu (618).

But Andhra Pradesh having 997 as per the 2011 census. The male population of state is 248.30 lakhs and female population is 247.60.

According to field report sex ratio is favourable on female. more than 50.36% population are female. 49.63 percentage population are male. According survey data sex ratio is above nothing average but also having favourable condition due to socio-economic status of household and educational status is high among female.

SEX RATIO OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

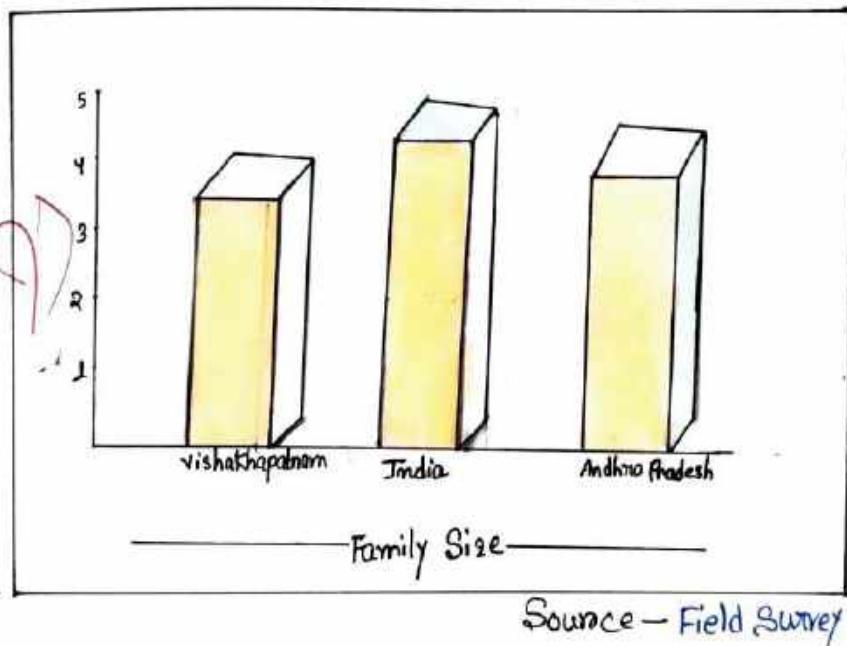


AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE :-

Family size means the number of people who reside together as part of the same household and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family size includes parents, pupil applicants, and other children who share at least one parent by birth, adoption or by a parent's current marriage. (Google, 10th June)

Average family size is one of the very important determinant of socio-economic status. According to primary survey, vishakapatnam municipality family size is (3.51) member that is lowest as compared to state average of the respective district Andhra Pradesh Family size is 3.9, and also having national average India 4.4 member in the family.

AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE



AGE GROUP:-

The age composition of a population refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country. The numbers and percentage of a population found within the children, working age and aged groups are notable determinants of the population's social and economic structure.

Population of country can be grouped into three categories :-

BELOW 15 YEARS

Economically unproductive, need to be provided with food, education and medical care comprises 25.69% of total India's population.

According to field survey the children below 15 years 4.86% males and 7.79% females.

15-59 YEARS

Economically productive and biologically reproductive. Considered as working population. Comprises 61.51% of total India's population.

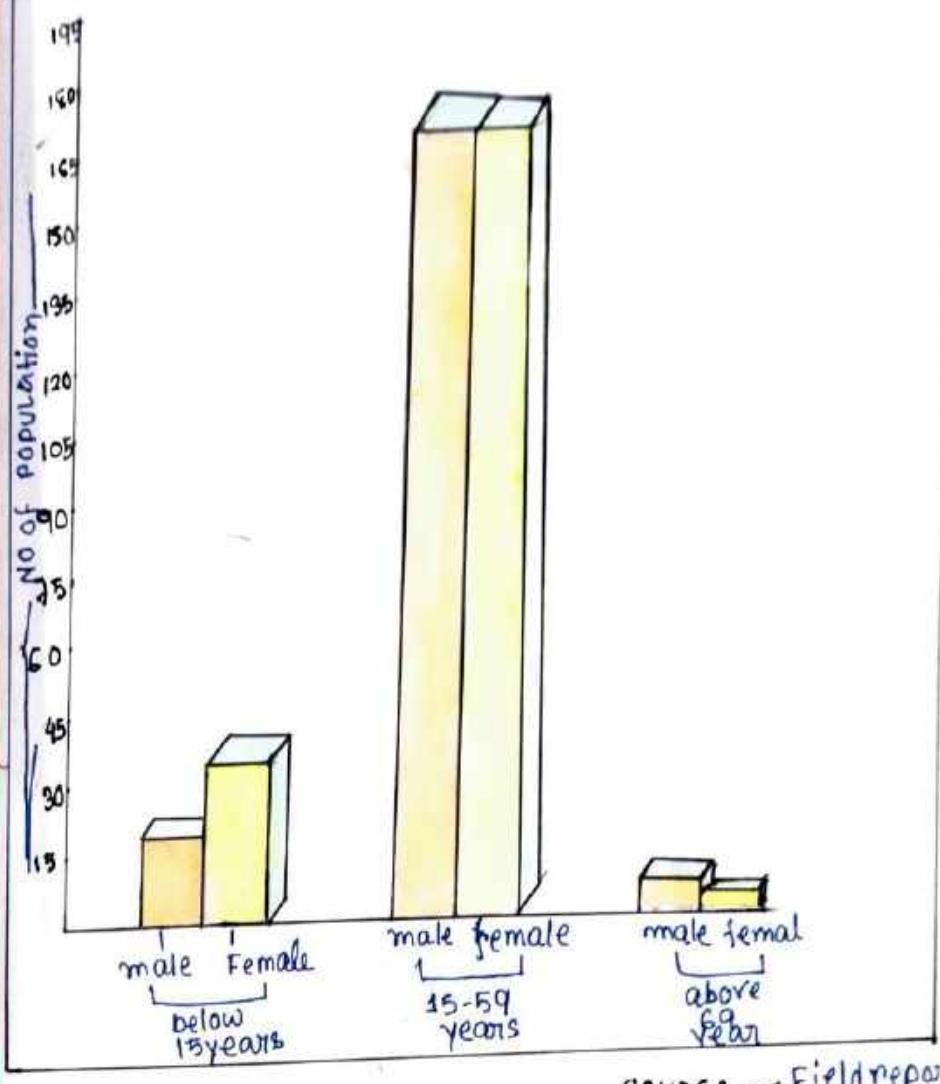
According to primary survey working population (15-59 years) 42.58% males and 42.58% females population.

ABOVE 59 YEARS

Can be economically productive through they may have retired. May be working but they are not available for employment through recruitment. Comprises 6.8% of total Indian's population.

According to field report above 65 years population is 1.46% males and 0.93% females.

AGE GROUP OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM



MARITAL STATUS

According to field report, 56.8 percent people are married. ~~33.87~~
percent people are unmarried. 0.5 percent people are DIVORCED
4.6 percent people are

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:-

Occupational is the job you are paid to do. Is the way you earn a living. Think of it as the activity that occupies your time and from which you are receive money for doing it. (Google, 26th march 2023)

The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure. In India, there is an enormous variety of occupation. Occupation are generally classified as-

1. Cultivation
2. Daily labour
3. Service
4. Business
5. Others

1. CULTIVATION

Cultivation in agriculture and horticulture the loosening and breaking up (tiling) of the soil or more generally, the raising of crops.

According to census 2011 the population of India conducted by cultivation 127.3 million.

According to field report 3.6% people are engaged in agricultural field.

2. DAILY LABOUR

Daily labour means an employee to employed at daily rates on wages.

According to 2011 census the population of India connected by daily labour 47.41 crore

According to field report 9.42% people connected by daily labour.

3. SERVICE

Service are essentially intangible activities which are separably identifiable and provide the satisfaction of wants. We cannot keep it in stock. Their purchase does not result in the ownership of anything physical. Service involve an interaction to be realised between the service provider and the consumer.

Services are diversified in two groups:-

■ GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Government service means Municipal Provincial or Federal services provided directly to the public. This does not include protective and emergency service. Utility service and public education service. Typical use included the village office and post office.

According to field report the connected by Government service are 21.73%.

■ PRIVATE

It includes the personal sector and corporate sector and is responsible for allocating most of the resources within an economy. The employment by personal sector and corporate sector is called private service.

According to field report the connected by private job are 27.53%

4. BUSINESS

Business is an enterprise or activity with the intention to make profits. It can be in the form of a company, partnership, organization, sole proprietorship, occupation or any entity that undertake commercial, industrial, charitable or professional activities to earn profits.

Business are diversified in three group:-

■ SMALL BUSINESS

Income below RS. 20,000 thousand per month are called small business.

According to field survey 13.04 percentage people are involved in small business.

■ MEDIUM BUSINESS

Income between RS. 20,000-60,000 thousand consider a large business

According to field survey 13.04% people are involved in ~~large business~~ medium business.

■ LARGE BUSINESS

Income per month is above 60,000 thousand consider a large business.

According to field report 3.62 percentage people are connected by large business.

■ OTHER

Apart from the mentioned profession people are associated with some other profession they are auto driver, coconut seller etc.

According to field report 7.91% people are connected by other occupation.



SHORE FRONT RESORT

P
HAWAII PINEapple

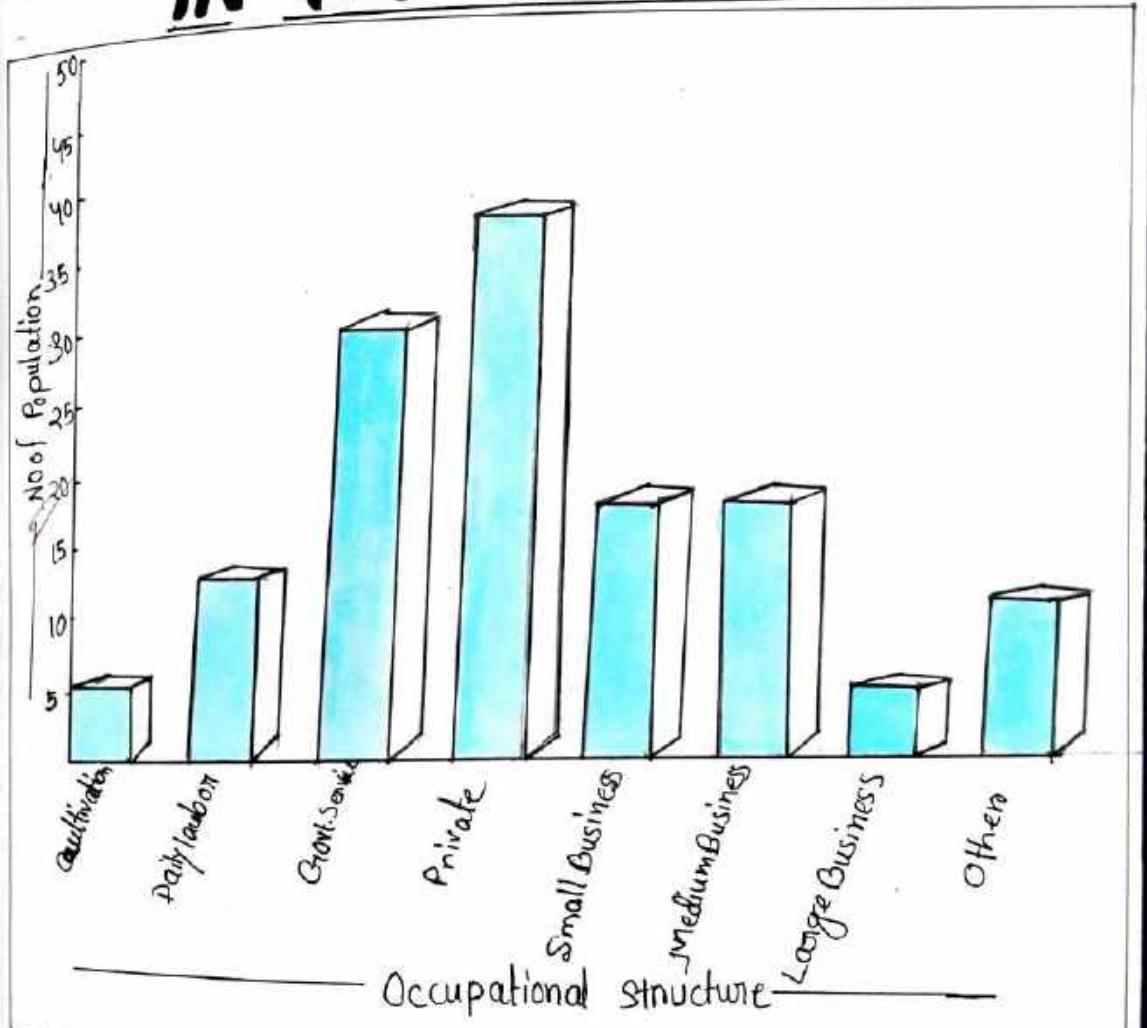


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Source - Primary Survey

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM



Source - Field Survey

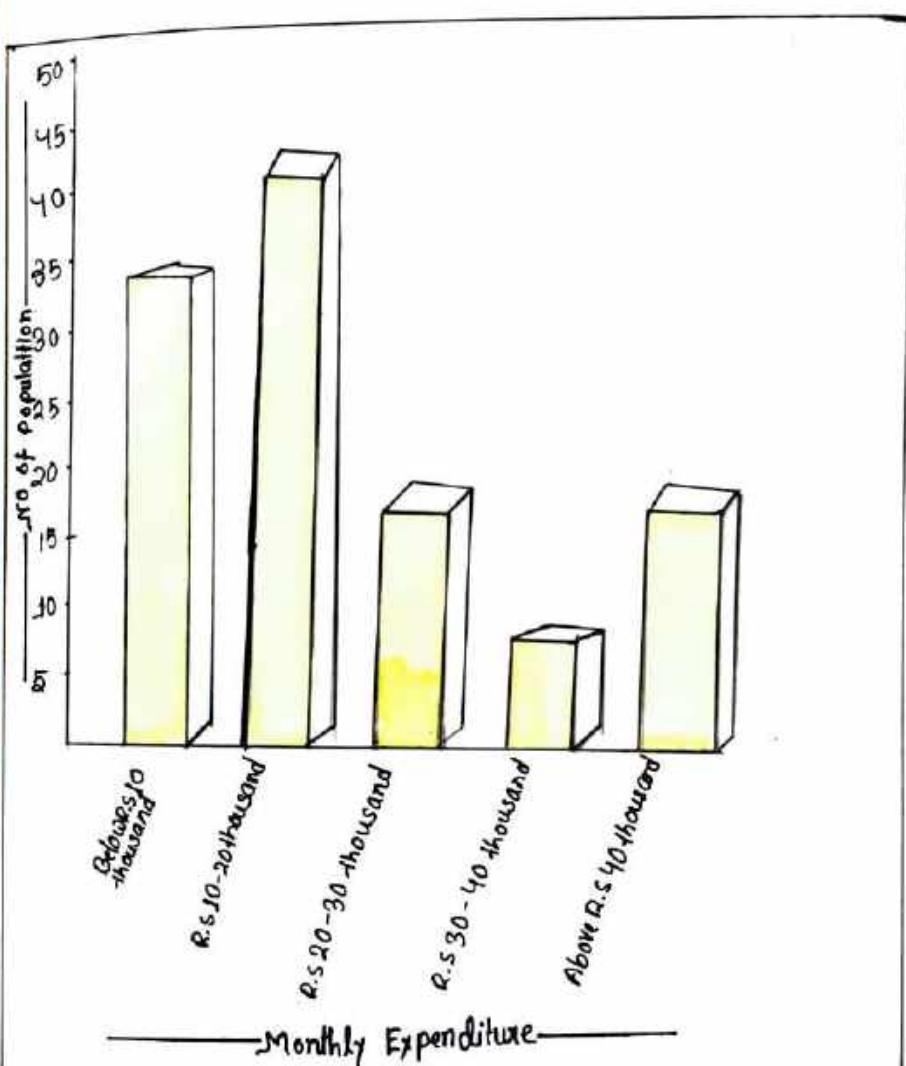
MONTHLY INCOME

According to primary survey level of income is moderate. About 10.14 percent people having less than 10,000 income per month followed by R.s 10,000 - 20,000 thousand (41.32%), 20,000 - 50,000 (25.61%) , 50,000 - 100000 (18.18%) and only 4.12 percent people having income above 100000 per month.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

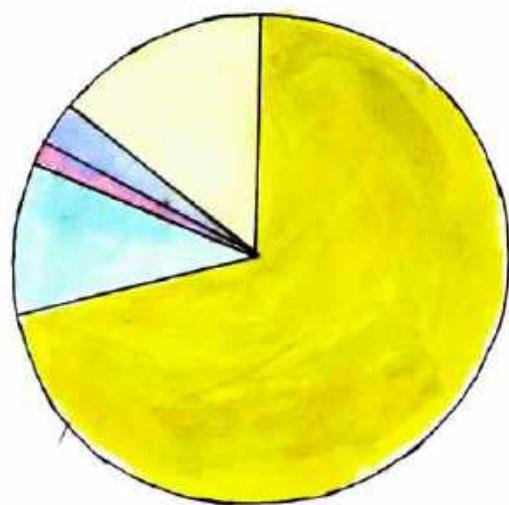
According to primary report, 29.06 percentage household are expanding 10 thousand rupees. 10-20 thousand per month are 35.04 percentage, 20-30 thousand per month 14.53 percentage household are expanding. 30-40 thousand per month are 6.84 percentage. And 14.53 percentage are expand above 40 thousand per month.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM



Source - Primary Survey

CASTE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM



INDEX	
	General
	SC
	ST
	OBC
	Others

RELIGION:-

Religion is the belief of people. Which results from the interaction of human activities, ethics, rituals, sacred books and sacred places.

According to Edward Tylor - "Religion is the belief in spiritual beings."

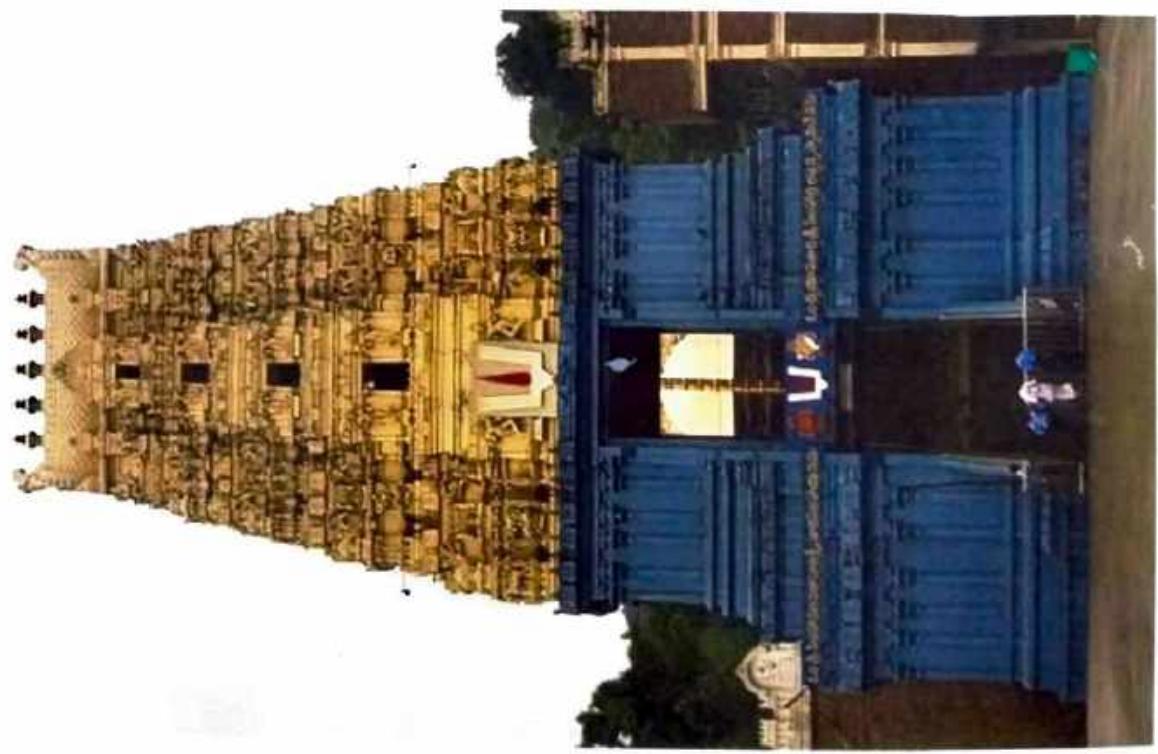
According to Friedrik - "Religion is a means of ultimate transformation."

According to Paul Tilich - Religion is the state of being grasped by an ultimate concern, a concern which qualifies all other concerns as preliminary and which qualifies itself contains answer the questions of the meaning life.

According to George Bernard Shaw - "There is only religion, through there are hundreds of varieties of it."

Religion is the most important factor for identification for socio-economic status. According to census 2011 the population of India by religion wise are 80% of population practices Hinduism, 14% with people with associated Islam, 2.3% families associated with Christianity, 0.7% household associated with Buddhism.

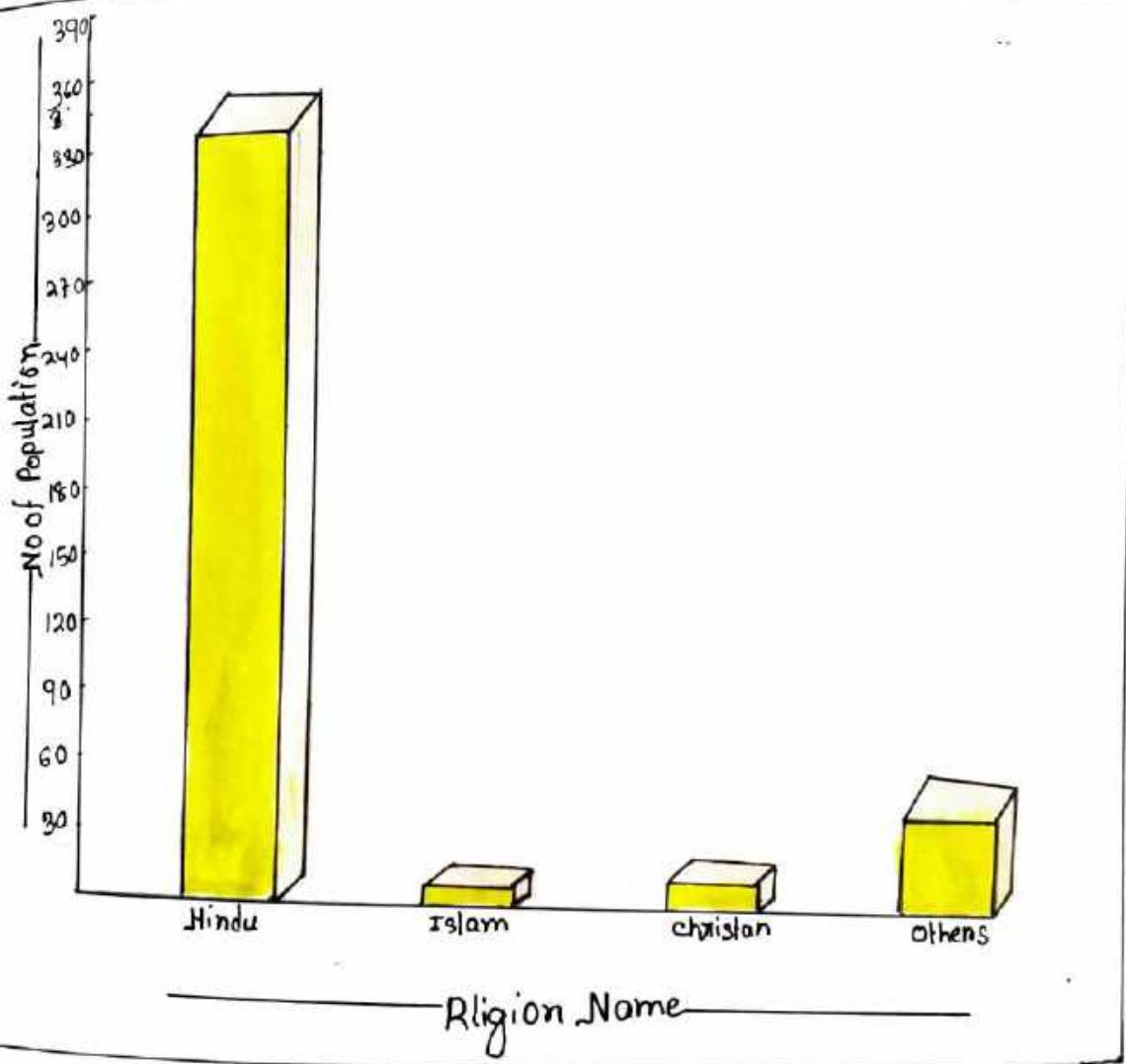
According to field survey majority of following Hindu which is 85.64% of the population. 1.94 percentage families associated with Islam religion. 2.91 percentage household associated with Christianity. There is not found Buddhism in vishakhapatnam among sample data. And other religion following population are 9.49 percentage.



Dominion

Source - Primary & Vivek

RELIGION COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM



Source :— Field Survey,

LANGUAGE:-

Language is the principal method of communication used by human beings. Language consists of spoken sounds in spoken language and written symbols that are used for written language. Language is the conventional speaking system through which we can communicate with others and express our ideas, feelings, and information. Language is the most important aspect of our life because it allows us to create cultural ties, friendship and relationships by spreading our thoughts and ideas. (Google June 9, 2023)

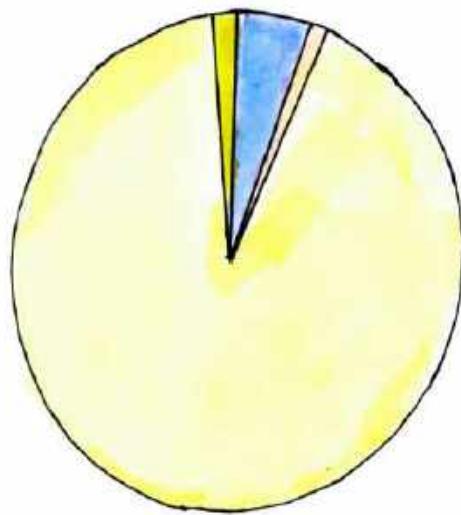
A language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols that permit all people in a given culture, or the other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact (Finocchiaro, in Ramelan, 1984)

According to Wardhaugh, in Ramelan, 1984. A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.

Language spoken in the republic of India belong to several language families the major ones being the indo-Aryan language spoken by 78.05% of Indians and the dravidian language spoken by 19.64% of Indians. both families together are sometimes known as India language. Language spoken by the remaining 2.31% of the population belong to the Austroasiatic, Sino-Tibetan, Tai-Kadu, and a few other minor language families and isolates. As per the people linguistic survey of India has the second highest number of language [780] after Papua New Guinea [840]. Ethnologists a lower number of [456]

According to field report Telugu is spoken 93.18 percentage in Andhra Pradesh. Telugu is the first language in Andhra Pradesh. 5.10 percentage household followed by Hindi language, 0.97% household followed by English language and 0.72% speaks other language.

LANGUAGE RELIGION COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM



INDEX	LANGUAGE
1	Hindi
2	English
3	Telegu
4	Other

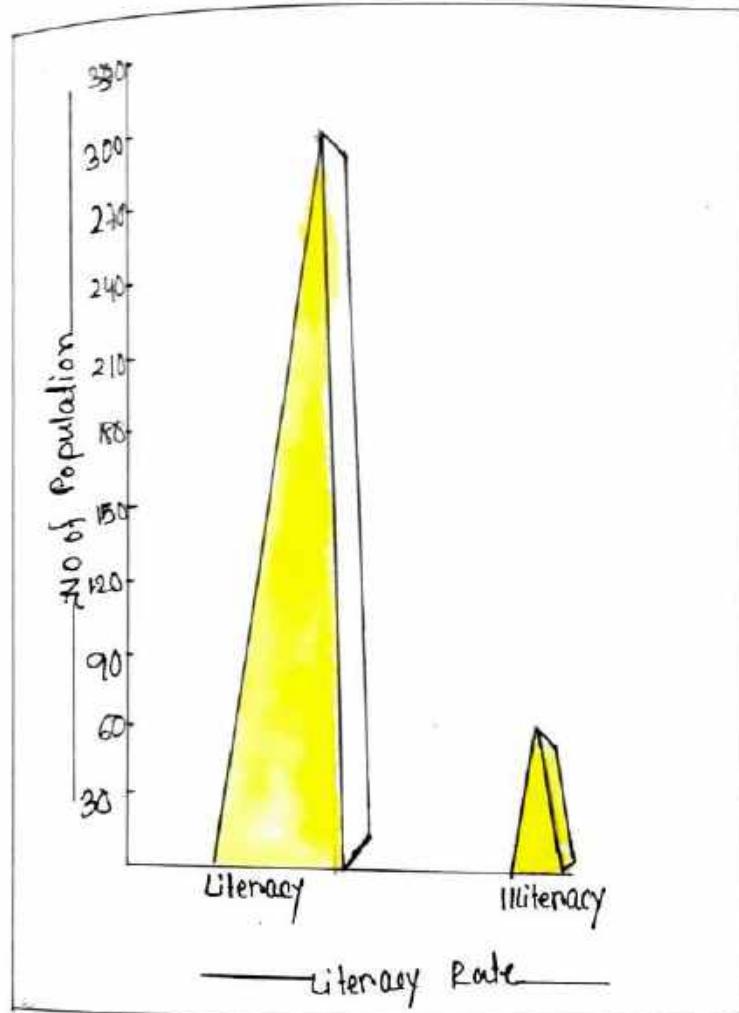
Source - Field Survey

LITERACY RATE

For the purpose of census 2011, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. In the censuses prior to 1991, children below five years of age were necessarily treated as illiterates.

The result of 2011 census reveal that there has been an increase in literacy in the country. The literacy rate in the country is 74.04 percentage. 82.14 for males and 65.46 percentage for females. Kerala retained its position by being on top with a 93.91 percentage literacy rate, closely following by Lakshadweep (92.28%) and Mizoram (91.58%). Bihar with a literacy rate of 63.82 percentage ranks last in the country preceded by Arunachal Pradesh (66.95 percentage) and Rajasthan (67.06 percentage).

LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM



Source - Field Survey

EDUCATION LEVEL:-

level of education refers to the level of formal education that you have completed. If you only graduated from high school, for example, then your level of education is a high school. (Google)

Such as education are divided into various levels. The education levels are :-

1. PRIMARY LEVEL

Primary education or elementary education lasts years in India. Pupils aged 6 to 14 completed the following two stages :- Primary stage, grade I-V, upper primary stage, grade VI - VIII.

According to field survey nearly 14.6% people are associated with primary education.

2. SECONDARY LEVEL

Secondary education, the second stage traditionally found in formal education, begins about age 11 to 13 and ends usually at age 15 to 18. The distinction between elementary education and secondary education has gradually become less marked, not only in curricula but also in organization.

According to field survey in vishakhapatnam 21.43% people are associated with secondary level.

3. HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

Higher Secondary Education in India include classes 11th to 12th and consist of students aged between 16 to 18 years usually. At this level of education, students can choose their preferred stream and subjects. They can pursue Arts, commerce, Science (medical and non medical).

According to field survey 14.93% people are associated with higher secondary education.

4. GRADUATE LEVEL

A Grad Graduate Education course is the education course which offers a graduate or bachelors degree in the desired subject. This level of an educational or professional degree is regarded as being the main basic degree in any technical or non-technical stream.

According to field survey, 37.33% people are associated with Graduate level

5. POST GRADUATE LEVEL

A Post Graduate Diploma is considered acadimically over that level of a bachelor's but under a master's level. A Post Graduate Diploma can normally be started after the completed in one year or less.

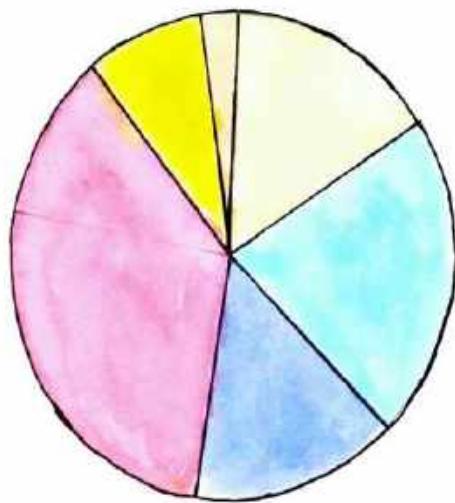
According to field report, 8.76% people are associated with post Graduate level.

6. TECHNICAL AND PROFESIONAL LEVEL

Technical Education is distinct from professional education which places major emphasis upon the theories, understanding and principles of a which body of subject matter designed to equip the graduate to practice authoritatively in such fields as science, engineering, law or machine.

According to field report 2.92% people are associated with technical and profesional education.

EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM



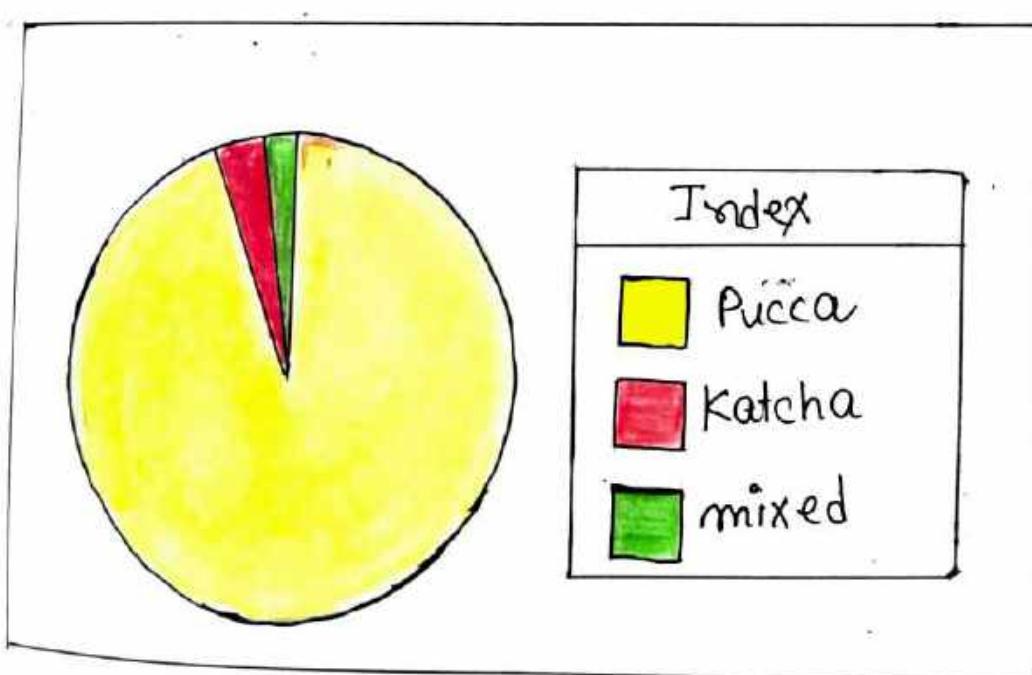
INDEX	EDUCATION LEVEL
	Primary
	Secondary
	Higher secondary
	Graduate
	Post - Graduate
	Professional and Technical

Source - Primary Survey

TYPES OF HOUSE:-

Types of housing and conditions of housing are the very important determinants which reflected the socio-economic status of the population.

According to field report 93.96 percentage people having pucca houses, 3.45% having Katcha houses, and 2.59 percentage people having mixed houses. There is not found rented house in vishakapatnam among sample data.





77



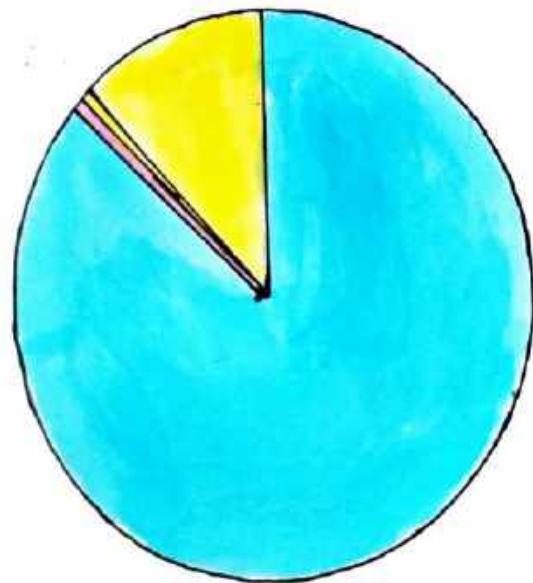
77

FUEL:-

Sources of fuel and uses of fuel is also important factor for identification the socio-economic status of population, medium economics or industries depends on Gas. But in a grain economy population uses wood, cowdung cake, and coal. On the basis of primary survey 87.0 percentage household use LPG as a fuel in kitchen. 0.21 percentage household use wood. According to the sample data, nobody here uses cow dung cake and coal as cooking fuel. Other types of fuel is TIP, Electric oven, Microwaves etc. There is found 11.51 percentage people cook through other fuels in vishakapatnam among sample data.



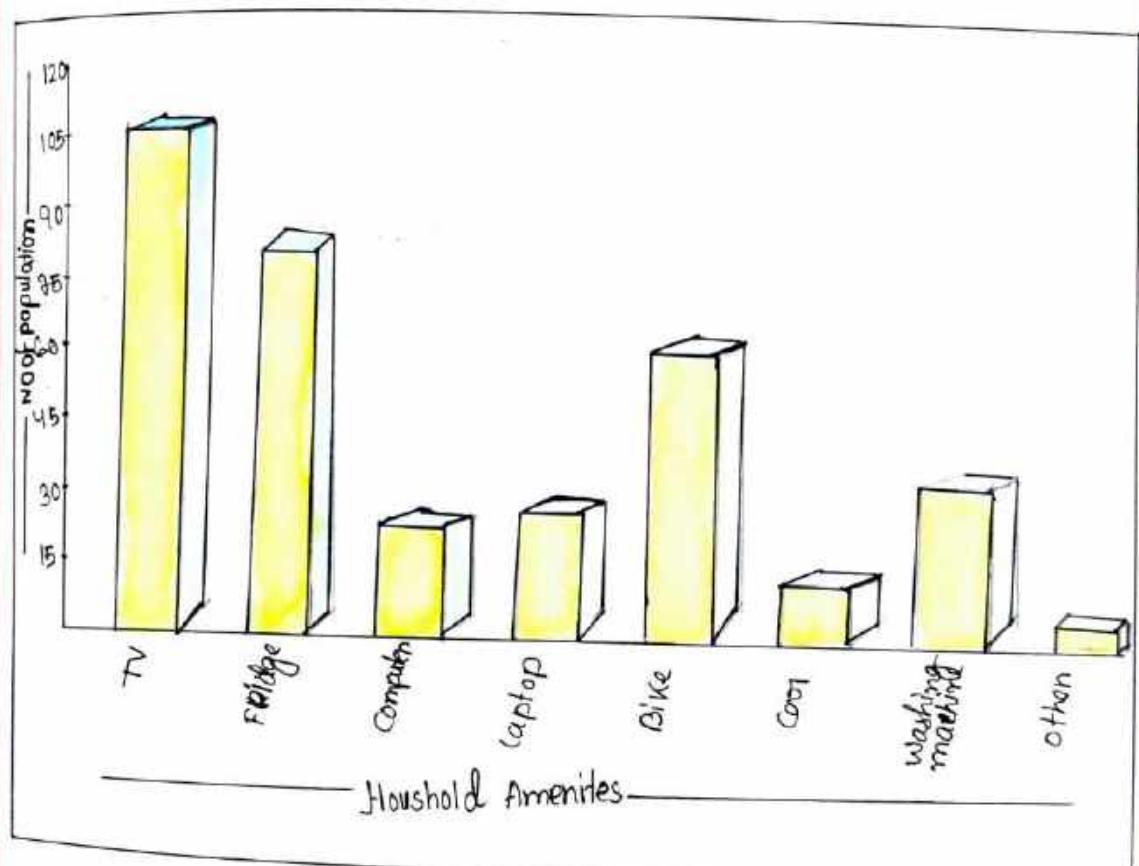
TYPES OF FUEL IN VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT OF APAMONG SAMPLE DATA



INDEX	
LPG	
Wood	
Kerosene	
Others	

Source - Field survey

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM



Source - Field survey

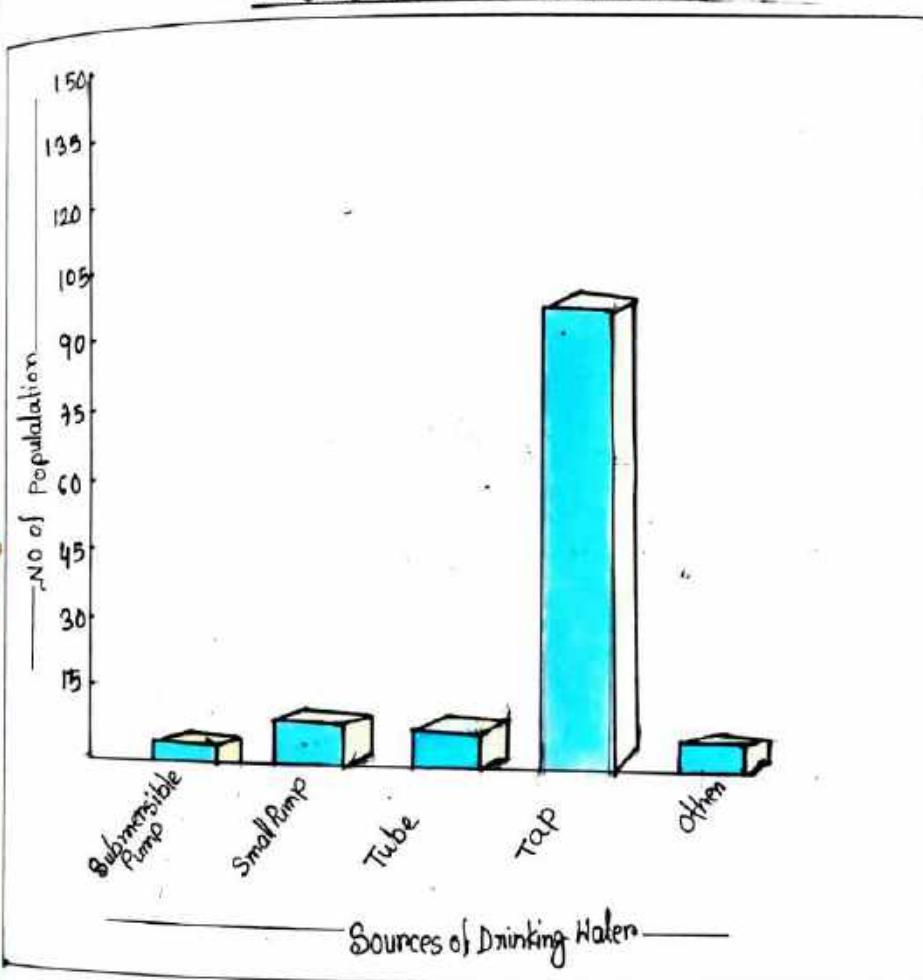
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Drinking Water is the most important factor of socio-economic status. According to field report more than 80 percent household depends on tap for drinking water. 8 percent household use small pump for drinking water. 5.6 percent families depends on tube well for drinking water. 4.8 percent household collect drinking water from other source. Only 1.6 percent families use submersible pump for drinking water.



Source - Primary Survey

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER IN VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT OF APAMONG SAMPLE DATA



Source - field Survey

RATION CARD :-

Ration card are an official document issued by state government in India to household that are eligible to purchase subsidised food grains from the public distribution system under the national food security act. They also serve as common form of identification for many Indians.

Ration card are divided in three group -

APL

The full meaning of the word APL is (Above poverty line). This card was issued to household living above the poverty line.

According to field report 72.8 percentage household associated with APL ration card.

BPL

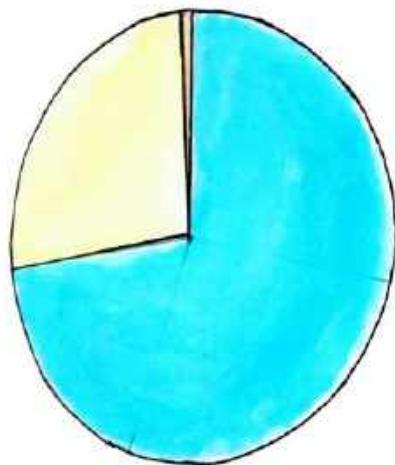
The full form of the word BPL is (Below poverty line). India's government has set this economic standard so it can identify the lower-income people in the community who need urgent assistance from the government.

According to primary survey 26.56 percentage household use BPL ration card.

ANTOYDA

According to primary survey only 0.625 percentage families are associated with B Antoyda ration card.

TYPES OF RATION CARD IN VISHAKHA-PATNAM DISTRICT OF AMONGI SAMPLE DATA



INDEX	Ration Card
	APL
	BPL
	Anotyda

Source - Primary Survey

SOCIAL HAZARD :-

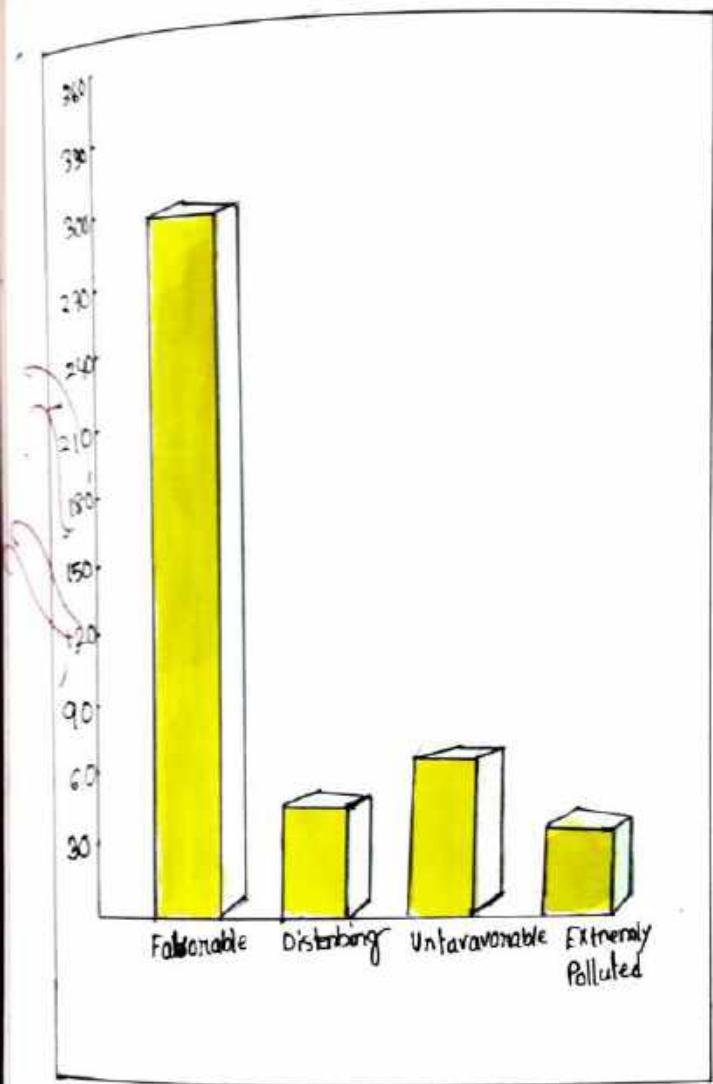
→ A hazard is a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition. It may cause loss of life, injury or other health impact, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

According to field survey 66% people are associated with dowry problem. 33 percentage of families married off their children at an early age.

POLLUTION LEVEL:-

According to primary survey that pollution level here is in favorable. 65 percentage families are said that pollution level is favorable. 10 percentage household are said that pollution level is disturbing. 15 percentage are said that pollution level is pollution unfavorable. Only 8% families are said that pollution level is extremely.

POLLUTION LEVEL OF AMONG SAMPLE DATA IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

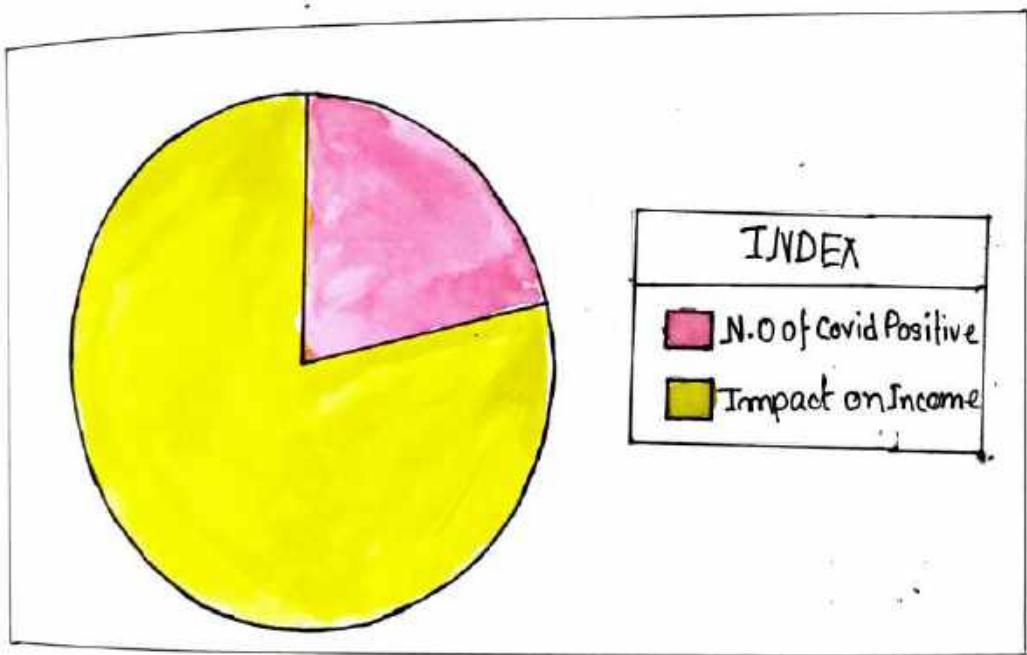


Source - Primary Survey

IMPACT COVID 19 :-

We know that 2019-20 were pandemics world wide and at that time a large percentage of people were affected by this covid-19. According to field survey 21% percent of people were affected by covid-19. During this time there is disruption in people's income due to the world wide lockdown. Especially those associated with business and daily wage earners are adversely affected. According to field report 78% of people income are affected during the covid-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 IMPACT OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDIN VISHAKHAPATNAM

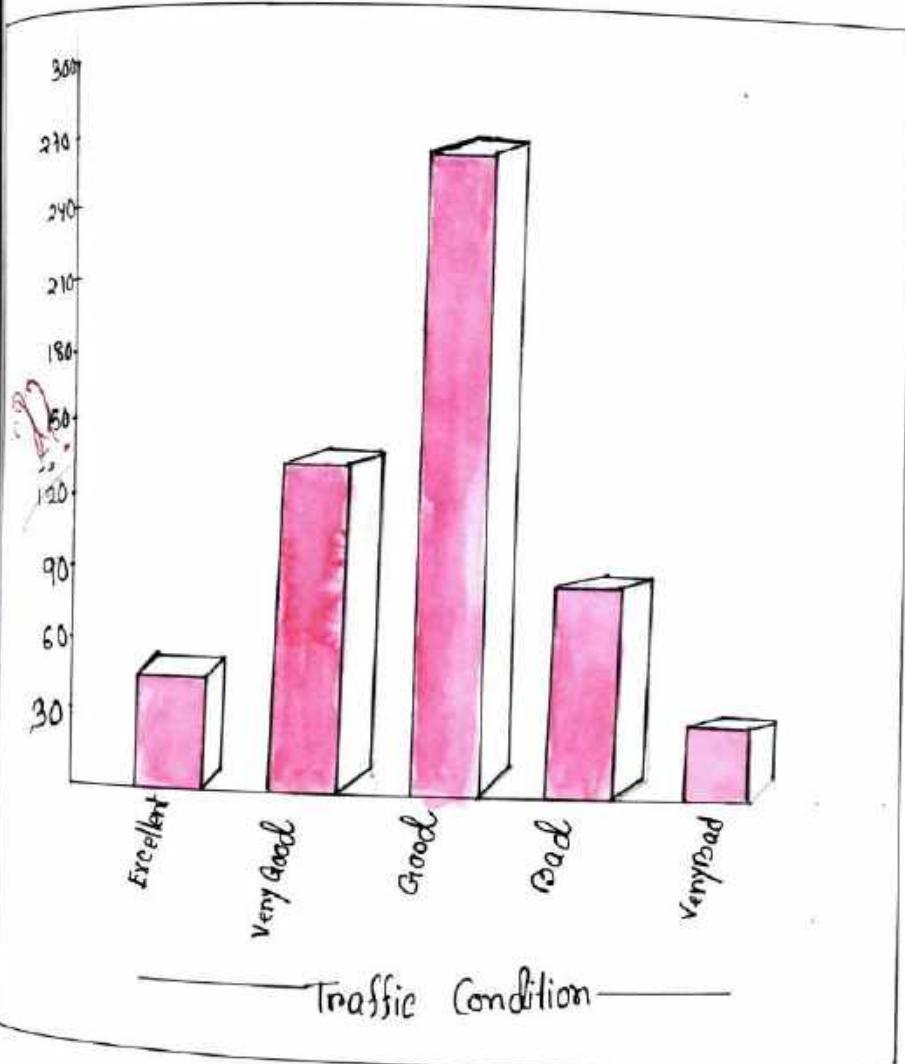


Source - Primary Survey

TRAFFIC CONDITION:-

Traffic Condition is the most important factor of Socio Economic Status. According to primary survey traffic condition is moderate. 7.9 percentage families are said that traffic condition is excellent. 25.13 percentage household are said that traffic condition is very good. 48.8 percentage house hold are said that traffic condition is good. 15.1 percentage families are said that traffic condition is bad. Only 5.5 percentage household are said that traffic condition is very bad.

TRAFFIC CONDITION IN VISHAKHAPATNAM OF AMONG SAMPLE DATA



Source - Primary Survey

SATISFACTION ON GOVT. PERFORMANCE

Satisfaction on Govt. Performance is also important factor development of Socio-Economic status.

According to field Survey, more than 29.68 percent of people are good satisfied with government performance. Followed by 23.39% people are bad satisfied with government performance, 23.05% of people are very good satisfied with government performance, 9.53% of people are excellent satisfied with government performance and 4.33% of people are very bad satisfied with government performance.

CHAPTER-4

OUTCOMES OF THE STUDY

FINDING

Positive

1. Sex Ratio is high among sample which is nearly 1015 females per 1000 male members and sex ratio high in the age group of 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 77.07% people are literate when national level literacy is 74.04% 2011.
5. Level of education is also good and more than 46% people are graduated and post graduate pass when state and national data shows very measurable pictures.
6. Majorities of people among sample data are working as businessman and service man that represent very sound-economic condition.
7. Nearly 50 percentage household having income above 20-thousand per month that is also shows very good economic condition.

NAGATIVE

Malnutrition is a problem among low-income people in the municipality.

Many planned city infrastructures are collapsing due to population pressure in municipalities.

Dowry problem is more than early marriage in the municipality.

Economic and social problems are high in the municipality.

Solid waste and public health problems are relatively few in the municipality.

SUGGESTION

1. There is drinking water problem in the given area. Therefore some submersible, small pump tube well and tube water should be installed to meet the shortage of drinking water.
2. The environmental pollution here can be noticed a lot. So, the environmental pollution here should be reduced through appropriate measures.
3. The traffic condition here is also very congested and accident prone, so, the traffic condition here should be tried to avoid over crowding and accident by taking appropriate measures.
4. The society here has problems of dowry and early marriage, which should be reduced through proper education and laws.
5. Measures should be taken so that the cooperation of the government can reach everyone properly.
6. The sanitary system should be looked into so that every house has a sanitary system.
7. The types of houses there are mostly paved but some raw houses can be observed in this case they need government assistance.

CONCLUSIONS

The following ~~four~~^{three} major conclusion can be made from the analysis :-

1. Demographic factors :-

Related to family size, age of the household head, gender, dependency ratio or numbers of working members in the household were regressed as dominant factor related to socio-economic status of household in most of the literatures.

2. Economic Characteristics :-

Economic characteristics of household such as income and expenditure analysis; poverty and indebtedness analysis and land and asset analysis; occupations and working status analysis etc.

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

REFERENCE

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4. <https://cihn-insc.gc.ca>
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8. <https://www.jstlean.com>
9. Google 10 june 2023
10. Google 25th march 2023
11. Google 25th march 2023

APPENDIX

APENDIX

TABLE-1 :-

SEX RATIO OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSE HOLD IN VISHKHAPATNAM

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
% of POPULATION	49.63	50.36	100

Source - Field Survey 2023

TABLE-2

AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE

	VISHKHAPATNAM	INDIA	ANDHRA PRADESH	TOTAL
% OF FAMILY SIZE	29.6	37.5	32.9	100

Source - Field Survey 2023

TABLE-3

AGE GROUP OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSE HOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

% OF POPULATION	0-14		15-64		ABOVE 65		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
4.86	7.79	42.58	42.58	1.46	0.73	100	

Source - Field Survey 2023

TABLE - 5

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

OCCUPATIONAL NATURE	CULTIVATION	DAILY LABOR	SERVICE		BUSINESS		OTHERS	TOTAL
			GOVT	PRIVATE	SMALL TRADE	MED. LAR.		
% OF POPULATION	3.6	9.42	21.13	37.53	13.04	13.01	3.02	100

Source - field report 2023

TABLE - 6

MONTHLY INCOME OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

MONTHLY INCOME	BELLOW-R.S 10000 THOUSAND	10000-20.000 THOUSAND	20,000-50.000 THOUSAND	50,000-100000 THOUSAND	ABOVE 100000 THOUSAND	TOTAL
% OF POPULATION	10.74	41.32	25.61	18.18	4.13	100

Source - Field report 2023

TABLE - 7

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

EXPENDITURE GROUP	BELLOW 10.000 THOUSAND	10.000 - 20,000 THOUSAND	20,000 - 30,000 THOUSAND	30,000 - 40,000 THOUSAND	ABOVE 40,000 THOUSAND	TOTAL
% OF POPULATION	29.06	35.04	14.53	6.84	14.53	100

Source - field report 2023

TABLE-8

CASTE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

CASTE CATE-GORIES	GENERAL	SC	ST	OBC	OTHERS	TOTAL
% OF POPULATION	71.77	10.21	1.45	2.91	13.63	100

Source- Field report
2023

TABLE-9

RELIGION COMPOSITION OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

CATEGORIES OF RELIGION	HINDU	ISLAM	CHRISTIANITY	BUDDHISM	OTHER	TOTAL
% OF POPULATION	85.64	1.94	2.91	0	9.49	100

Source- Field report 2023

LANGUAGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

LANGUAGE	HINDI	ENGLISH	TELEGU	OTHERS	TOTAL
% OF POPULATION	5.10	0.97	93.18	0.72	100

Source- Field report 2023

TABLE-11

LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	TOTAL
% OF POPULATION	77.77	22.22	100

Source - Field report
2023

TABLE-12

EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL	TOTAL
% OF POPULATION	14.70	21.24	15.03	37.58	8.49	2.94	100

Source - Field report 2023

TABLE-13

HOUSE TYPES OF AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

HOUSE TYPE	PUCCA	KATCHA	MIXED	RENTED HOUSE	TOTAL
% OF HOUSE	93.96	3.44	2.58	0	100

Source - Field report 2023

TABLE - 14

ROOMS NO OF VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT OF AMONG SAMPLE DATA

	LIVING ROOM	NON-LIVING ROOM	TOTAL
% OF TOTAL ROOM N.O	70.5	29.4	100

Source - Field Report 2023

TABLE - 15

SANITORY SYSTEM OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSE HOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

TYPES OF SANITO RY SYSTEM	FLASH (INDIA)	FLASH(WESTERN)	BAMBOO	NO LATR- INE	TOTAL
%	80.3	18.9	0	0.78	100

Source - Field Report 2023

TABLE - 16

TYPES OF FUEL IN VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT OF AMONG SAMPLE DATA

TYPES OF FUEL	LPG	WOOD	COWDUNG CAKE	COAL	KEROSE	OTHER	TOTAL
%	87.0	0.71	0	0	0.71	11.51	

Source - Field Report 2023

TABLE-17

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE DATA IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES	TV	FRIDGE	COMPUTER	LAPTOP	BIKE	CAR	WASHING MACHINE	OTHER	TOTAL
%	30.8	23.2	6.8	7.9	13.2	3.4	9.6	1.1	100

Source- Field report, 2023

TABLE-18

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IN VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT OF AMONG SAMPLE DATA

	SUBMERSIBLE PUMP	SMALL PUMP	TUBE	TAP	OTHER	TOTAL
%	1.6	8	5.6	80	4.8	100

Source- field report 2023

TABLE-19

TYPES OF RATION CARD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM OF AMONG SAMPLE DATA

TYPES OF RATION CARD	APL	BPL	ANTOYDA	TOTAL
% OF	72.81	26.56	0.625	100

Source- Field report 2023

TABLE-20

SOCIAL HAZARD OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

	DOWRY	EARLY MARRIAGE	TOTAL
%	60	33	100

Source - Field report 2023

TABLE-21

POLLUTION LEVEL OF AMONG SAMPLE DATA IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

	FAVORABLE	DISTERBING	UN FAVORABLE	EXTREMELY POLLUTED	TOTAL
%	65	10	15	8	100

Source - Field report 2023

TABLE-22

COVID-19 IMPACT OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAPATNAM

	N.O OF COVID	IMPACT OF INCOME	TOTAL
%	21.0	78.9	100

Source - Field report 2023

TABLE-23

IMPACT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES IN VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT OF AMONG SAMPL DATA

	N.O OF HOUSE DAMAGE	N.O OF PERSON IMPACT	TOTAL
%	42.85	57.14	100

Source - Field report 2023

TABLE - 24

TRAFFIC CONDITION OF VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT AMONG SAMPLE DATA

	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	BAD	VERY BAD	TOTAL
%	7.96	24.24	47.08	15.39	5.31	100

Source - Field report
2023

TABLE - 25

SATISFACTION ON GOVT. PERFORMANCE OF AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	BAD	VERY BAD	TOTAL
%	9.53	28.05	39.69	23.39	4.33	100

Source - Field report, 2023

