

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

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22/07/2023



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Rubi Khatun

Signature

ABSTRACT

Visakhapatnam 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 20,01,811 and occupying 681.96 sq.km (proposed), it is the second largest city in the state of Andhra Pradesh and the third largest city on the east of India after Chennai and Kolkata. The Vizag (Visakhapatnam) Municipality was set up as early as in 1858. The Visakhapatnam Municipality was formed in order to fulfill the basic infrastructural needs of the people of the city and was converted into Municipal Corporation in 1979. With the inclusion of nearby municipalities and villages, the Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation was formed in the year 2005. The Public Health and Sanitation Department of GVMC is responsible for collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste generated in Visakhapatnam city. Visakhapatnam was adjudged as the 3rd Cleanest city in the Swachh Survekshan Survey 2027.

ABSTRACT

Visakhapatnam 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 20,81,811 and occupying 681.96 sq.km (proposed), it is the second largest city in the state of Andhra Pradesh and the third largest city on the east of India after Chennai and Kolkata. The Vizag (Visakhapatnam) Municipality was set up as early as in 1858. The Visakhapatnam Municipality was formed in order to fulfill the basic infrastructural needs of the people of the city and was converted into Municipal Corporation in 1979. With the inclusion of nearby municipalities and villages, the Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation was formed in the year 2005. The Public Health and Sanitation Department of GVMC is responsible for collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste generated in Visakhapatnam city. Visakhapatnam was adjudged as the 3rd Cleanest city in the Swachh Survekshan Survey 2027.

CHAPTER -1

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

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

There has been a lot of discussion of late in the country regarding the number of people living below the poverty line (BPL families). They vary from 42% and 26% in rural and urban India. They also differ based on the different committees that had been formed to look into the problem. There is a need to identify the actual beneficiaries who will be benefitted by the government programs subsidies. One of the tools available to measure the problem is the identification of SES of the family by applying the SES scales.

There are many different scales to measure the SES of a family. B.G. Prasad classification proposed in the year 1961 is a scale based on per capital monthly income (modified in 1968 and 1970) and has been used extensively in India. In rural areas Pareek classification based on nine characteristics viz. caste, occupation, education, level of social participation of head of the family, landholding, housing, farm power, material possession and total numbers in the family is widely used. The

government of India in the national family health survey (NFHS-II) had used the standard of living Index (SLI) scale which contains 11 items viz. house type, source of lighting, toilet facility, main fuel for cooking, source of Drinking water, separate room for cooking, ownership of the house, ownership of agricultural land, ownership of livestock, ownership of durable goods for measuring the SES both urban and rural areas for the entire country.

The present study had explored the usefulness of SLI scale as a tool for measuring SES of the family in both urban and rural areas.

In this background the present study was conducted with the objective to compare the most commonly used SES Scales in rural and urban setting.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Socio economic is a social science and a branch of economics that focuses on the relationship between social behaviour and economics.

According to oxford dictionary, "A descriptive term for the position of persons in society based on a combination of occupational, economic and education - criteria, usually expressed in ordered categories that is on an ordinal scale.

According to merriam webster, "of, to or involving a combination of social and economic factors."

According to cambridge dictionary, "Related to the differences between groups of people caused mainly by their financial situation."

INDICATOR OF SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

● Following indicators of socio-economic status:-

① Per capital Income :- The average income per capital in a specific country or region is represented by per capital income, which is a key indicator of a country's growth and development. It provides a more accurate picture of how the economy is doing for the typical citizen by accounting for population size and wealth distribution.

② Education :- Education is frequently used indicator in epidemiology. Education rate in India is 74%. It includes possessing good communication skills, developing deeper friendships and creating a network of support of family and friends and all of these are developed and enriched by the education system.

③ Life Expectancy :- Life expectancy at birth is derived from life tables and is based on sex and age-specific death rates. Life expectancy at birth values from the United Nations corresponding United Nations - fertility medium - variant quinquennial population projections.

DETERMINANTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

● Following determinants of socio-economic status:-

① Sex Ratio :- Sex ratio is an important socio determinant as it gives the measure of the 'number of females' to the number of males in a population to ensure an 'equal number of females' and 'males in society' at a given period in time. The 'sex ratio' is defined as the 'number of females' to 100 males in a population.

② Health :- The social determinants of health (SDH) are the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems.

③ Gender :- Gender is an important socio-determinant. Gender refers to the characteristics of woman, man, girls and boys that are socially constructed.

④ Age :- Age is an important determinant for economic status. It shapes the way an individual thinks about age and the stages of life in general and his or her own age and life stage in particular.

OBJECTIVE

- ① To find out the socio-economic status of visakhapatnam Municipality.
- ② To find out the problem face by household.
- ③ To find out the solving methods.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study based on primary survey as well as secondary data as random sampling has taken for the present study. The eight ward of that municipal corporation are considered for data collection. Those ward are (33) and a number of 13-14 families were taken from each words. All the data were converted into relative numbers such as percentages and ratio methods used to observed the overall situation of the municipal corporation Area.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Generally we live in plain area but Visakhapatnam's geographical area (ie-mountains, sea, valley etc.) is different from the plain area where we live, so socio economic issues are reviewed there.

CHAPTER -2

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

STUDY AREA

Visakhapatnam is the administrative headquarters of the district also known as vizag. This region is culturally oldest and richest. The total population here is about 38 lakh and total geographical area is 11161 sq/km. The region is famous for many tourist centers, industrial centers and trade linguistically, the region has a mixture of Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Panjabi, Orissa and other languages. The region has a sufficient number of industrial hubs which have boosted the country's economy at a massive rate taking the industry there to record heights. A lot of tourist centers have been built here for the enjoyment of people, which greatly expands the economy there - people from different parts of the country come here to experience the natural beauty. The communication and transport system within the state and within the country is very good. Visakhapatnam is one of the largest cities in the state which is well connected by road between the state and the rest of the country. Its busiest airports are connected to different parts of the country.

LOCATION

Wardha, also known as "Nizad" is one of the most commercial cities in the State of Madhya Pradesh along with being regarded as the most beautiful tourist destination in the State. Located at Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Wardha lies between $18^{\circ} 45' 42''$ North latitude and $83^{\circ} 12' 55''$ East longitude. Sharing the boundary with the State of Maharashtra to the north, East of Wardha and Nagpur District, East of Nagpur District. To the south, the State of Maharashtra and with Bay of Bengal to the East.

LOCATION MAP IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023

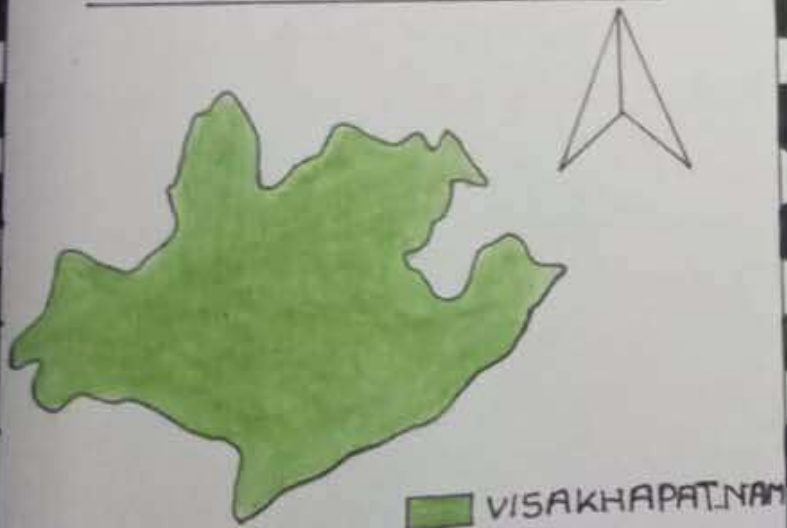
INDIA



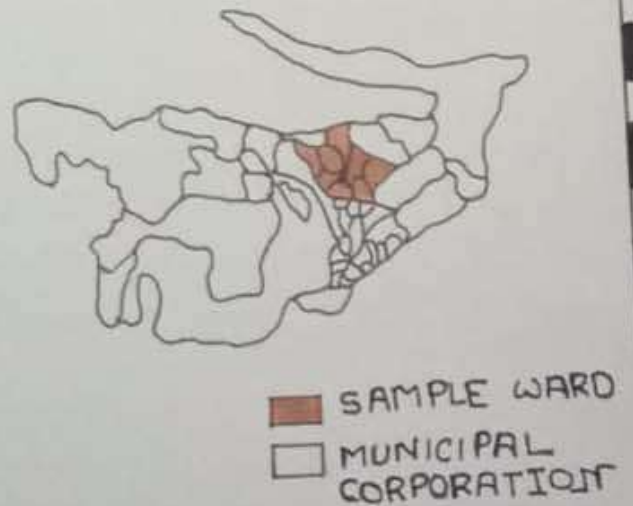
ANDHRAPRADESH DISTRICT MAP



DISTRICT OF VISAKHAPATNAM [ANDHRAPRADESH]



SAMPLE WARD OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



Seal

DEMOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE

The population of the Visakhapatnam district is 10.6 lakhs as per 2011 census with 11.36% of growth rate and this constituted 3.95% of the population of the state while the geographical area of the Visakhapatnam District is 1049 sq km. Out of the total population 5.88 lakhs are males and 4.71 lakhs are females. The sex ratio is 983 Females per 1000 males. The district has Density of population of 1869 per sq km.

The Visakhapatnam district has a force of 7.12 lakhs not constituting about 10.60 lakhs nos. of the population besides the marginal worker to a tune of 1.14 lakhs nos. as per 2011 census. The cultivators constitute 1.06%. Agricultural labourers constitute 63.67%, the non-workers constitute 2.55%, the balance engage in primary, secondary, industrial and tertiary sectors.

There are 1390 lakhs literates forming 78.57% of the total population of the district. Male literates constitute 84.24% while female literates forming 72.81%.

● TOTAL POPULATION: The total Visakhapatnam district population living in rural areas is 2254867 of which males and females are 113234 and 1141433 respectively.

● AGE GROUP :- In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including visakhapatnam. There were total 452213 children under age of 0-6 against 493124 of 2001 census of total 452213 males and female were 230630 and 221583 respectively.

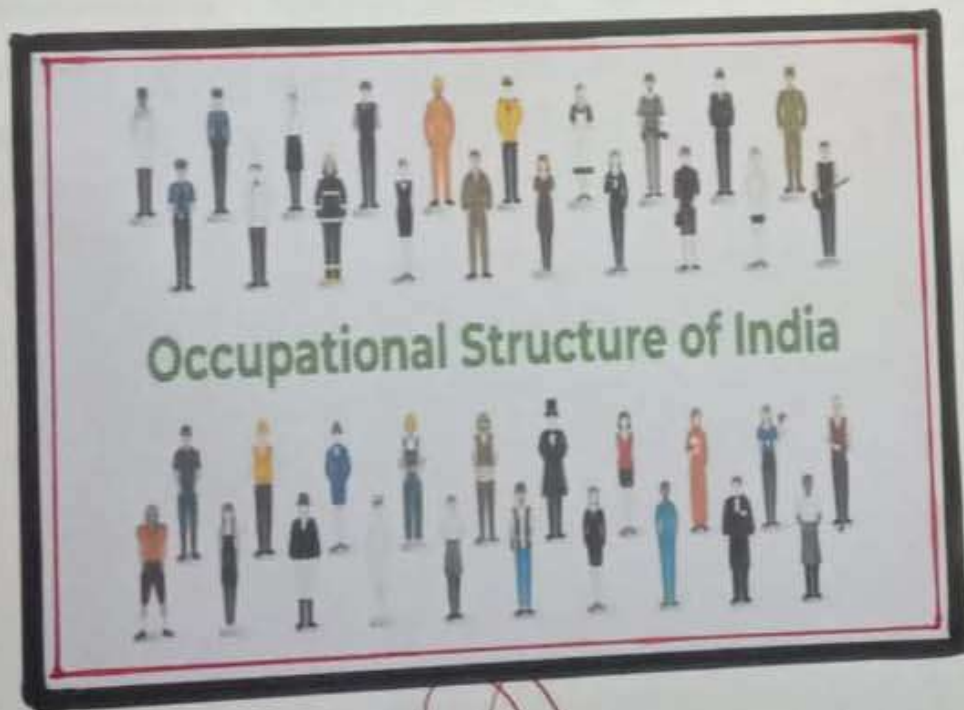
child sex ratio as per census 2011 was 961 compared to 976 of census 2001. In 2011, children under 0-6 formed 10.54 percent of visakhapatnam district compared to 12.84 percent of 2001.

● SEX RATIO :- visakhapatnam district has a sex ratio of 1006, indicating the number of females per 1000 males in both rural and urban areas. The sex ratio in rural areas is 1025, while in urban areas, it is 985. The literacy rate of the district is 59.86%. with male literacy at 66.52% and female literacy at 53.23%.

● RELIGION STATUS :- According to 2011 census, in visakhapatnam Hindus (90.87%) Muslims (7.32%) and Christians (1.38%) and Jains (0.06%), Buddhist (0.04%) are the minority religions groups of the State.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

It has the fledgling fishing industry, robust road rail connectivity and many heavy industries like hindustan petroleum visakhapatnam steel plant, vishakhapatnam port trust, National thermal power Bharat Heavy Electricals, BARC, Naval Dockyard, Fishing is the main occupation of visakhapatnam.



CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

Vishakhapatnam collects an average of 955 mm (37.6 cm) rainfall per year, as 79.6 mm per month. On average there are 65 days per year with more than 0.1 mm of rainfall (precipitation) or 5.4 days with a quantity of rain, sleet snow etc.

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

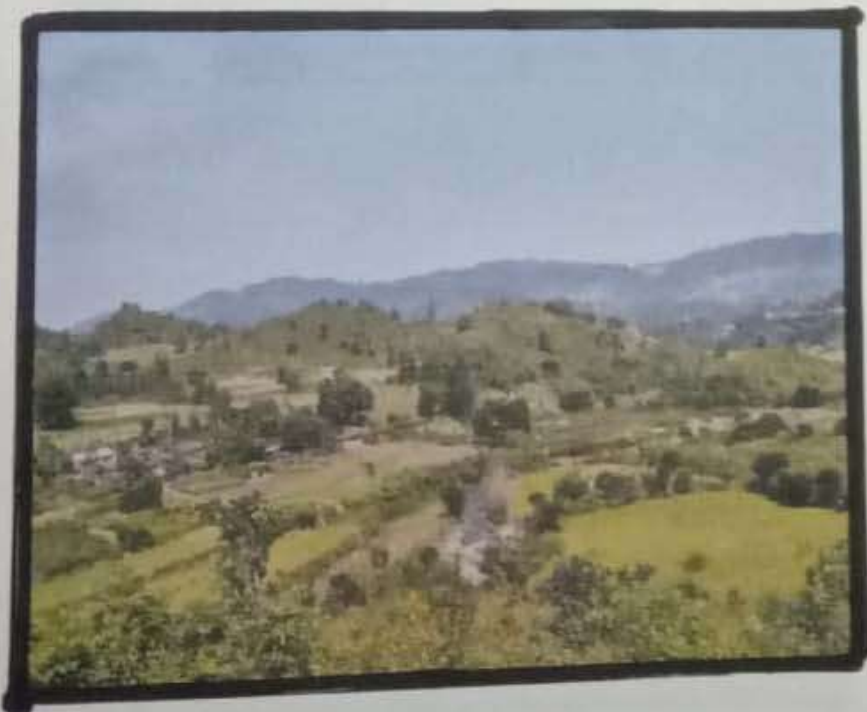


RELIEF

Vishakhapatnam is a beautiful place specially for landscapes (Araku valley). Araku valley is a beautiful landscape and located in Vishakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh and being surrounded by the magnificent Eastern Ghats the place. The valley is known for its exquisite biodiversity and features lush green tea and coffee plantation.

VEGETATION

The native tree species planted here include the Block number murdah (*Terminalia*) paniculata. Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Rosewood (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Blackberry (*Rubus*), karanj (*Atimetia pinnata*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*), Amla (*Phyllanthus Embica*), Jackfruit (*Artocarpus Heterophyllus*).



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ANIMALS

Regarding fauna the district has a live stock of 12.02 lakhs as per 2003 - livestock census. In the livestock, cattle 29.4%, Buffaloes 34.8%, sheep 16.5% and Goats 17.3%. about wild fauna Boars and Bisons are found in forest areas of the district and isolated instances of cheetas and tigers.



ECONOMIC CONDITION

visakhapatnam is the largest city of Andhrapradesh, visakhapatnam has a GDP of \$ 43.5 billion. It is the 9th richest city in India. Fishing industry road-rail connectivity, many heavy industry like hindusthan petroleum, vishakhapatnam steel plant, Hindusthan petroleum visakhapatnam steel plant and strategic petroleum Reserve etc.

CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

majority of people in visakhapatnam are telugu because visakhapatnam is the largest city in Andhrapradesh. Along with that we can find odissa, Hindi, Tamil and malayalam people also visakhapatnam.



?

SOILS

Red loamy soils predominate with coverage of 69.9% of the village of the district. The soil are poor textured and easily drained. Sandy loamy soils come next with 19.2% villages covered. Largely confined to the coastal area of Nakkapalli Rambilli, Paravada, Visakhapatnam.

Black cotton soils come up next having sizeable chunks of area in Kotapadu, Deveripalli, Peduru.

45% of the soils in the district are low in organic content and 55% in phosphorus content.



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CHAPTER -3

PRIMARY ANALYSIS OF THE VISA KHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

● INTRODUCTION:

Demographics are statistic population and their characteristics. Demographic analysis is the study of a population-based and factors such as age, caste, sex ratio, Religion, language. Demographic data refers to socioeconomic information expressed statistically including employment education income, marriage rates, birth and death rate and more.

● FAMILY SIZE:

Family no. = 117

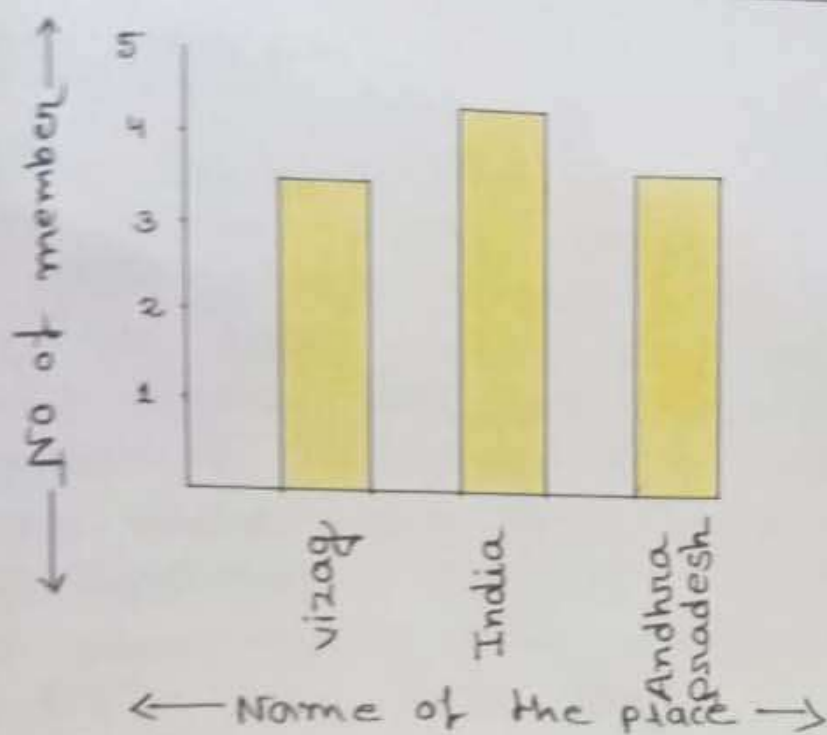
no. of population = 411

$$\therefore \text{Average size of family} = \frac{\text{Total no of population}}{\text{Total family size}} \\ = \frac{411}{117} \\ = 3.51$$

● TABLE - 1 :

FAMILY SIZE OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023			
Average family -	Vizag	India	Andhra pradesh
no of family member -	3.51	4.44	3.7

AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE



● FIGURE - 2

● SOURCE - Field Survey, 2023

Average family size is one of the very important determinant of socio economic status. According to primary survey visakhapatnam municipality family size is 3.51 number per family that is lowest as compared state. Average of the respective district 3.7 and also having national average (India = 4.44).

SEX RATIO

● INTRODUCTION:

Sex ratio is the important demographic features and it is generally a unequal in India. Some Indian states experience large gaps between male and female ratio. According to 2021 census of India sex ratio is 941 and higher sex ratio found in Kerala and lowest in Haryana. But visakhapatnam having 993 male and 978 female sex ratio and Visakhapatnam District having nearly 978 per 1000 males and child sex ratio of girls is 947 per 1000 boys.

● TABLE - 2 :

MALE & FEMALE RATIO OF VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT (2023)		
GENDER -	Male	Female
PERCENTAGE OF GENDER -	49.63	50.36

SEX RATIO REPORTED IN VANDHANAM WORTH DISTRICT, 2023



SEX RATIO	
	Male
	Female

● FIGURE - 3

● SOURCE - Field Survey, 2023

→ According to field survey reported that sex ratio is favourable for female and more than 50-36% population are females. According to survey data sex ratio is above only average but also having favourable condition to socio-economic status of household and education status is high among females.

AGE GROUP

● INTRODUCTION:

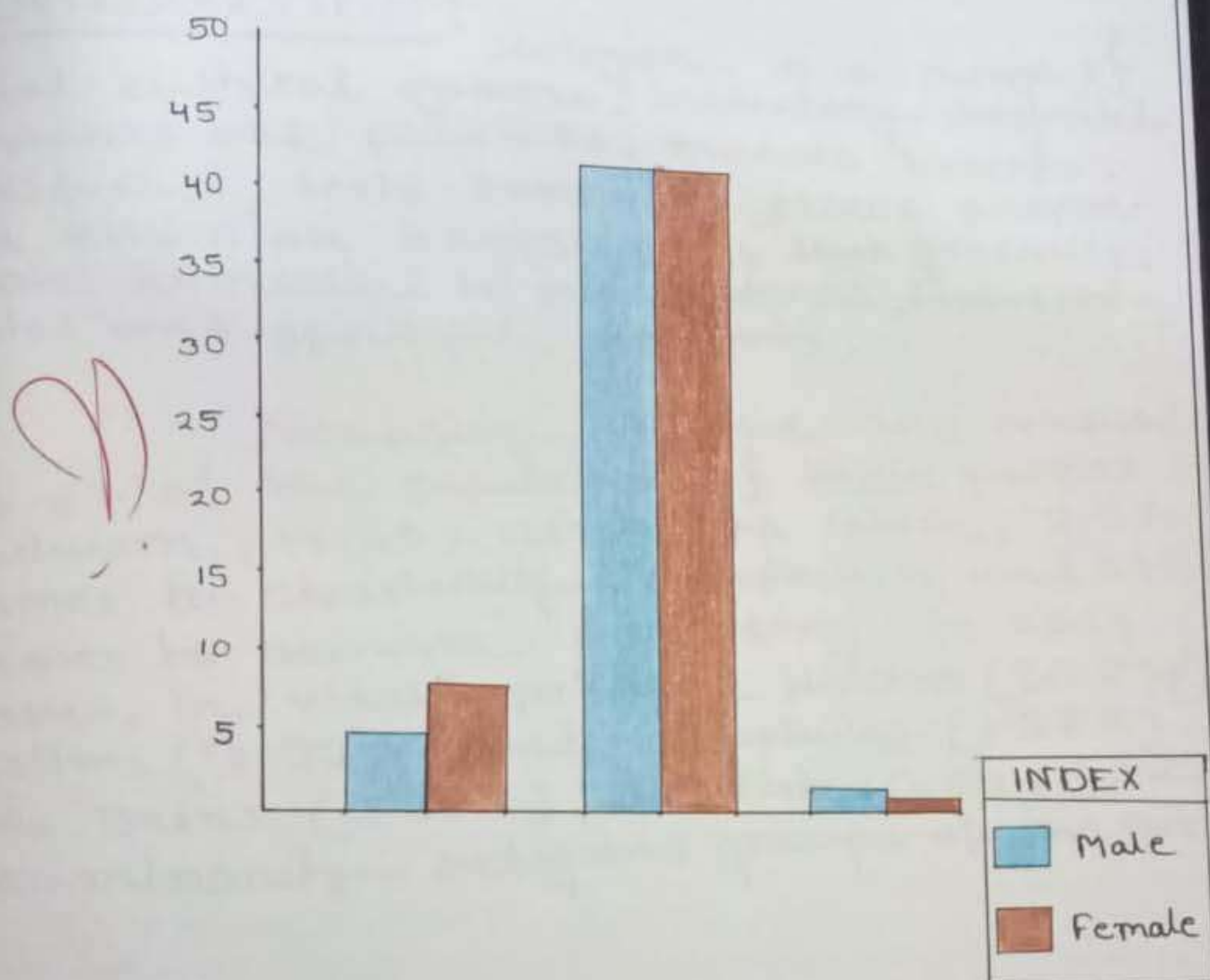
Age groups is also the determinant for socio economic status. India is one of the largest countries in the world and its population is constantly increasing. According to 2011 census, about 25.89% into the 0-14 year category, 67.51% into the 15-64 age group and 6.8% were over 65 years of age.

● TABLE - 3:

AGE GROUPS OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT (2023)						
AGE GROUP	0-14		15-64		above 65	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	4.86	8.02	42.57	42.57	1.45	0.72

Sum??

AGE GROUPS OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023



● FIGURE-4

● SOURCE - Field survey, 2023

→ According to field survey, male (4.86%) & female (8.02%) population are below 0-14 years. Followed by male (42.57%) and female (42.57%) population are belongs to 15-64 years age group and male (1.45%) and female (0.72%) population are above 65 years age group.

RELIGION

● INTRODUCTION:

Religion is a range of social cultural systems, including designated behaviors and practices, morals, beliefs, worldviews, texts, sanctified places, prophecies, ethics or organizations that generally relate humanity to supernatural, transcendental and spiritual elements.

According to the 2011 census, 79.8% of the population of India practices Hinduism, 14.20% adheres to Islam, 2.3% adheres to Christianity, Buddhism and 0.4% adheres to Jainism. According to 2011 census, in Visakhapatnam Hindus (90.87%) Muslims (7.32%) and Christians (1.38%) and Jains (0.06%), Buddhist (0.04%) are the minority religions groups of the state.

● TABLE-4:

RELIGION COMPOSITION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT (2023)				
RELIGION	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Others
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	85.64	1.95	2.92	9.49

RELIGION COMPOSITION OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023



INDEX	
	Hindu
	Islam
	christian
	others

● FIGURE - 5

● SOURCE - Field survey, 2023

→ According to field survey, more than 85.64% population are engaged as a Hindu religion. Followed by 9.49% population are engaged in other religion, 2.92% population are engaged in christian religion and 1.95% population are engaged in Islam religion.

LANGUAGE

● INTRODUCTION:

Language spoken in the Republic of India belong to several language families. The major ones being the Indo-Aryan languages spoken by 78.05% of Indians and the Dravidian languages spoken by 19.64% of Indians. In Visakhapatnam Telugu is the primary official language of Andhra Pradesh and spoken as a native language by about 89.21%.

● TABLE - 5:

LANGUAGE OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023				
LANGUAGE	Hindi	English	Telugu	Others
PERCENTAGE OF LANGUAGE	5.11	0.97	93.19	0.73

LANGUAGE OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2012



TABLE 7

	Hindi
	English
	Telugu
	Others

FIGURE - 5

SOURCE - Field survey, 2012

According to field survey, more than 95.5% population are engaged in Telugu language, followed by 3.5% population are engaged in Hindi language, 0.5% population are engaged in English language and 0.5% population are engaged in other languages.

CASTE

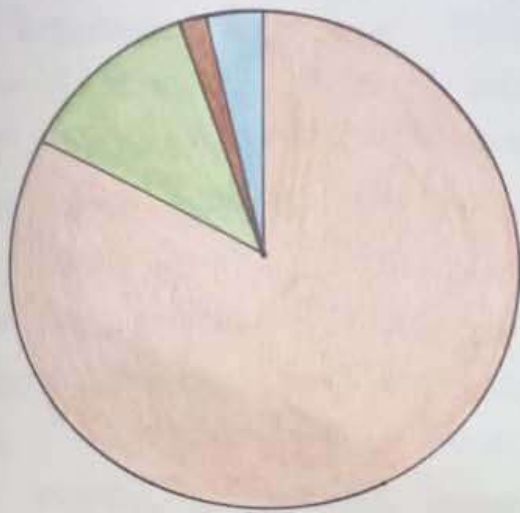
● INTRODUCTION:

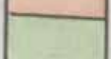
caste composition is one of the important determinant for socio-economic status. Caste identities and networks persist because of their advantages. Caste-based discrimination is a feature of Indian labour markets and business economy. Policy innovation adapted to the realities of caste is needed.

● TABLE - 6:

CASTE COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023.				
CASTE	General	SC	ST	OBC
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	83.09	11.83	1.69	3.38

CASTE COMPOSITION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023



INDEX	
	General
	SC
	ST
	OBC

● FIGURE -7

Source : Field survey , 2023

→ According to field survey, more than 83.09% people are general. Followed by 11.83% people are SC, 1.69% people are ST and 3.38% people are others.

LITERACY RATE

● INTRODUCTION:

Literacy rate India 2011 was found to be 74.04% compared to the adult literacy here the youth literacy rate is about 9% higher. Kerala is the only state in India to have 94% literacy rate. It is followed by Goa, Tripura, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra, Sikkim. The lowest literacy rate in India is seen in the state of Bihar. Basically the population in India is very high. There are over 142 crore people in India.

Average literacy rate of Visakhapatnam city is 81.79% of which male and female literacy was 87.25% and 76.22%. Hinduism is majority religion in Visakhapatnam city with 92.32%, Muslim - 3.85%, Christian - 3.07%, Sikh - 0.10%, Buddhist - 0.03%, Jain - 0.11% and others - 0.01%.

● LITERACY RATE:

Total no. of population = 411
Total literate and illiterate rate = 396
 $\therefore$ Total child literacy = $(411 - 396)$
 $= 15$

percentage of literate,

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Total no of literate}}{\text{Total population} - \text{child literacy}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{308}{411 - 15} \times 100 \\ &= 77.77\% \end{aligned}$$

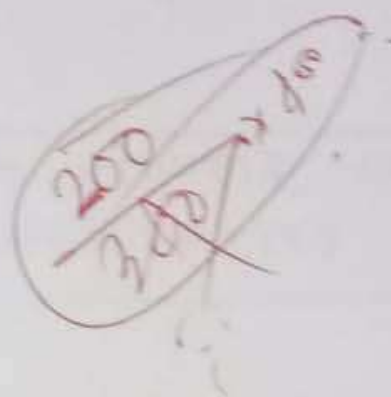
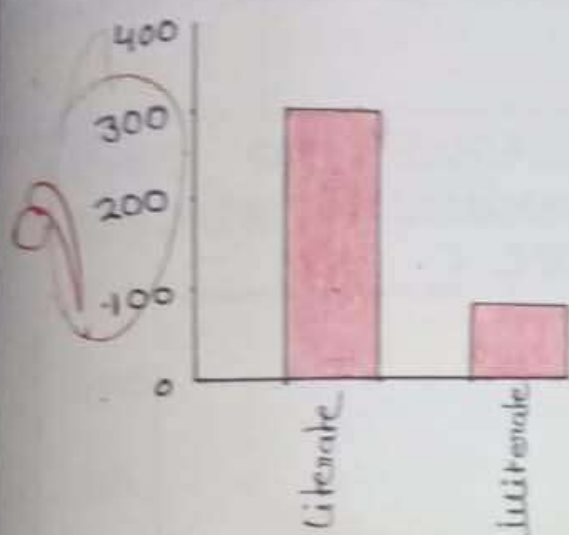
Percentage of illiterate,

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Total no of illiterate rate}}{\text{Total population} - \text{child literacy}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{89}{411 - 15} \times 100 \\ &= 22.22\% \end{aligned}$$

● TABLE-7:

LITERACY RATE OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023		
LITERACY RATE	literate	illiterate
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	77.77	22.22

LITERACY RATE OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023



● FIGURE - 8

● SOURCE - Field survey, 2023

→ According to field survey, from the above diagram, it is found that there is a significant variation among the literate and illiterate population in percentage. More than 77.77% population are engaged as a literate. Followed by 22.22% population are engaged in illiterate.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION :

Education in India follows a uniform structure of school education which is known as the 10+2 system. This system is being followed by all India states and union territories.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION

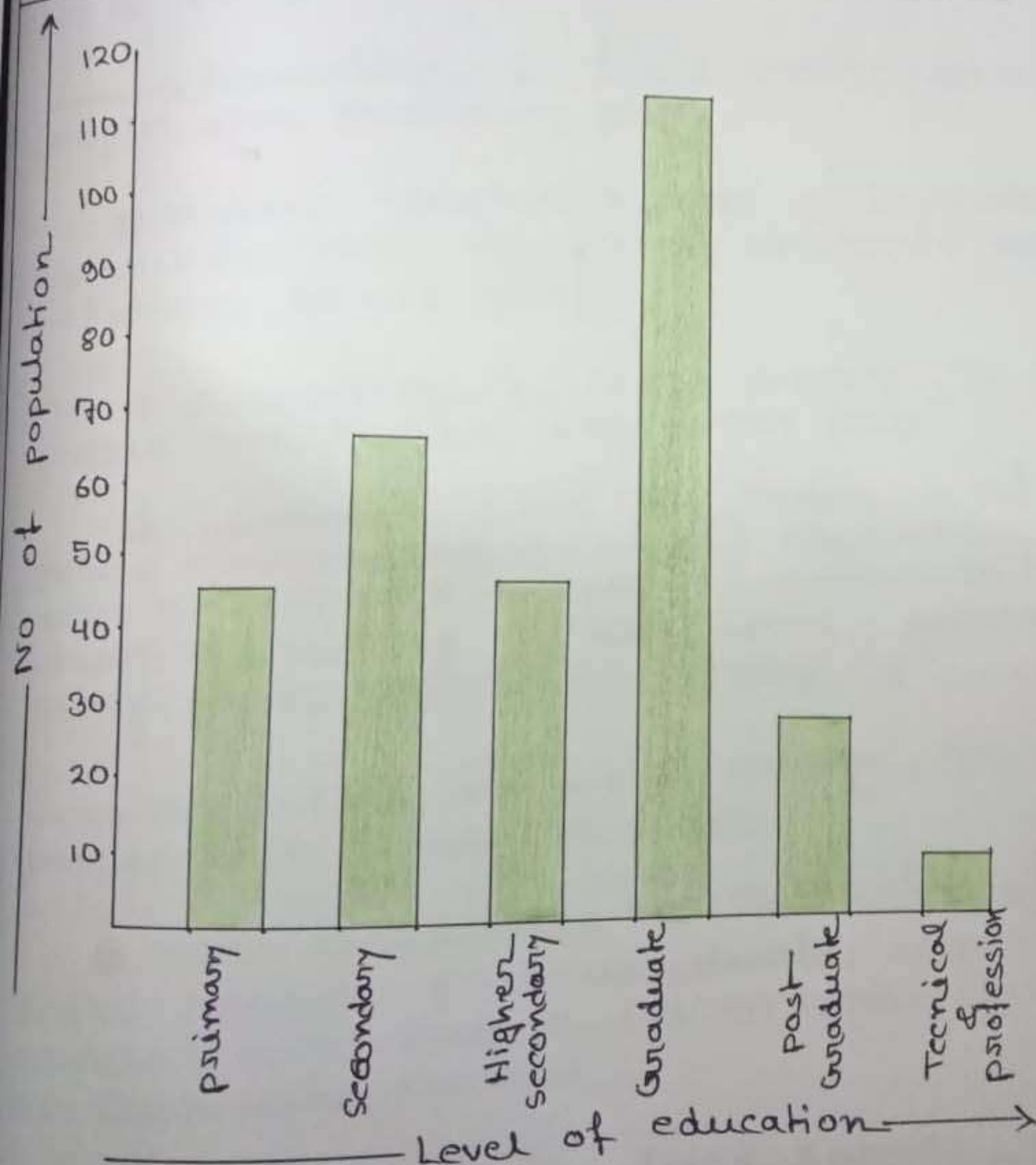


FIGURE - 9 , SOURCE: Field survey - 2023

→ Level of education is also determinant for socio economic status.

- primary pass is indicate that class below 5. primary education in India offered by both private and government schools usually consist of students aged below 5 to 12.

→ According to field survey, 14.61% people are primary pass.

- Secondary pass is indicate that class 8th - 10th consisting students aged between 14-16 years.

→ According to field survey, 21.42% people are secondary pass.

- Higher secondary pass is indicate that class 11th - 12th consisting students aged between 16 - 18 years.

→ According to field survey, 14.43% people are higher secondary pass.

- Graduate pass in India is of 3-4 years course. Graduate of education is also known as higher education in India. Students studying in this level, generally being their education from 18 onwards.

→ According to field survey, 37.33% people are graduate pass.

- post graduate in India is of 2-3 years course. post graduate stages of courses are known as masters course or Doctorate course.

field survey, 8.76%.

● Technical & profession is a distance education. At the school level, National Institute of open schooling offers education through distance learning.

→ According to field survey, 2.92% people are Technical & profession.

■ OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE :

● INTRODUCTION :

Economic development creates various types of occupation in an economy. All these various occupations can be broadly classified into three categories, viz. primary, secondary and tertiary. All the essential activities like agriculture as well as the allied activities, which include forestry, fishery, animal husbandry - etc.

- Visakhapatnam is a mineral rich state with largest limestone. Agriculture has been the chief source of income and main occupation for the state with 60% of population engaged in agriculture and related activities.

→ Occupational structure are socio-economic factors which measures the scale of development.

- Cultivating the same kind of plants at one place on a large scale is called cultivating crops.

→ According to field survey, 3.62% people are engaged in cultivation.

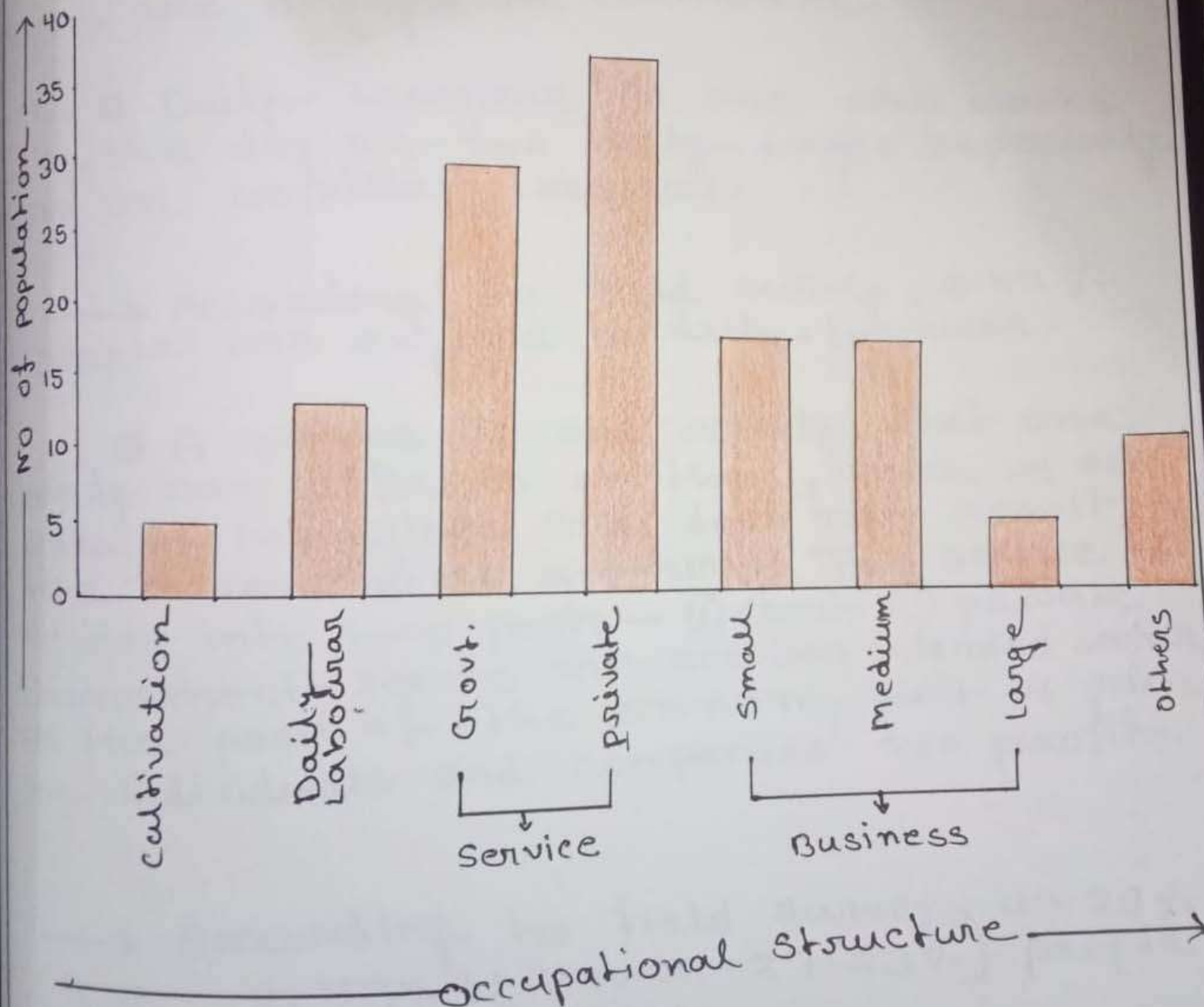
- Daily Labourer is one who works by the day or for daily wages especially as an unskilled labourer.

→ According to field survey, 0.42% people are engaged in daily labourer.

- A service is any activity that one party can offer to another, which is essentially intangible and does not result in the ownership of anything. The service is divided into two parts - (i) Govt. (ii) private. Government service are services intended sector is the part of the economy that is run by individuals and companies for profit.

→ According to field survey, 40.26% (govt. - 21.73%) (private - 27.53%) people are engaged in services.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



● FIGURE :- 10 , SOURCE - Field survey - 2023

● Indian business means all revenue-producing activities of seller and its subsidiaries in India, including the business of performing consulting services in India. The business divided into three parts - (i) small (ii) medium, (iii) Large business.

(i) Small business is a privately managed company with fewer employees and lower annual revenue than a corporation.

(ii) Medium business is enterprises quality as medium sized units if they have investment up to INR 200 million and turn over up to INR 1 billion.

(iii) Large business is a business category with an above average business size, has large operations and high economics of scale.

→ According to field survey, 20.70% (small - 13.04, medium - 13.04%) (large - 3.62%) people are engaged in business.

■ DEPENDENCY RATIO AND OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE :

Total no of population = 411
no of working population = 138

∴ Total no of dependence population =
(411 - 138) = 273 .

● DEPENDANCY POPULATION :

$$= \frac{\text{Total no of dependence population}}{\text{Total no of population}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{273}{411} \times 100$$

$$= 66.42\%$$

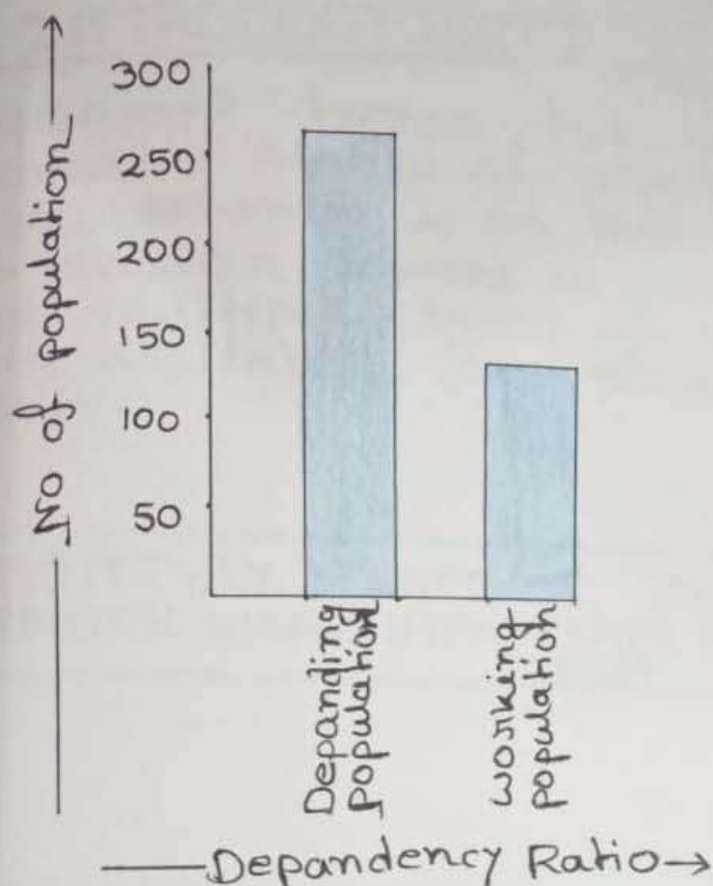
● WORKING POPULATION :

$$= \frac{\text{no of working population}}{\text{Total no of population}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{138}{411} \times 100$$

$$= 33.58\%$$

DEPENDENCY RATIO AMONG SAMPLE OF GVMC



● FIGURE - 11 , SOURCE - Field survey, 2023

→ The percentage of working population of India is 59.5 percent of the total population. It can be observed that the working population in India is lesser than the high income countries. The number of workers across the southern state of visakhapatnam in India during financial year 2020 was about 541 thousand.

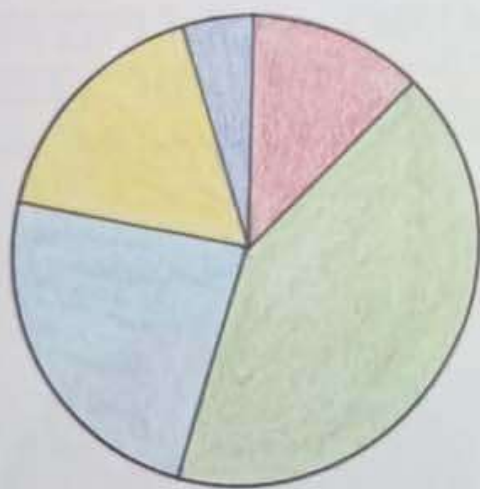
→ According to field survey, from the above diagram it is found that there is a significance variance among occupation structure in percentage. The dependant population is 66.42% and working population is 33.58%.

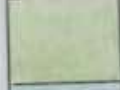
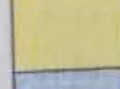
MONTHLY INCOME

● INTRODUCTION:

Monthly income is also important factor for identification the socio-economic status of population. A monthly income scheme is an investment option wherein an investor invests a certain amount. There are multiple types of monthly income schemes available like monthly income fixed deposit.

MONTHLY INCOME AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



INDEX	
	<10000
	10000-20000
	20000-30000
	30000-40000
	>40000

● FIGURE-12 , SOURCE - Field survey , 2023

→ According to field survey, about 11.96% households having less than 10000 income per month. Followed by Rs-10000-20000 (42.73%), Rs-20000-30000 (23.93%), Rs-30000-40000 (17.09%) and only 4.27% household having income above Rs-40000 per month.

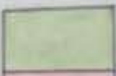
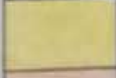
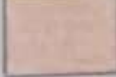
EXPENDITURE GROUP

● INTRODUCTION:

Expenditure is also the determinant for socio-economic status. Generally higher income group people are expend higher percentage and very little amount spent on food related purpose and other mainly for infrastructural development.

EXPENDITURE GROUP AMONG SAMPLE IN GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



INDEX	
	<10000
	10000-20000
	20000-30000
	30000-40000
	>40000

● FIGURE-13 , SOURCE-Field survey - 2023

→ According to field survey, more than 25.04% household in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipality Corporation expend less than 10000 per month. About 35.04% household among sample are expend in greater than 10K-20K per month. Followed by 20K-30K (14.52%), 30K-40K (6.83%) and above 40K in only 14.52% household.

NUMBER OF ROOMS

● Room Density :-

Living :- $\frac{\text{Total no. of population}}{\text{no. of living room}}$

$$= \frac{411}{287} \\ = 1.43$$

Non-Living :- $\frac{\text{Total no. of population}}{\text{no. of non-living room}}$

$$= \frac{411}{120} \\ = 3.42$$

ROOM DENSITY OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023

Rooms	Living	non-living
Room density	1.43	3.42
percentage of rooms	70.51	29.48

→ The average household size in India is 4.9 for the 2011 census. This means that in 40% of households, five people have to share a room in the name of a house.

→ According to field survey, 70.51% of people have a living room and 29.48% of people have a non living room.

→ Fuel is also determinant for socio-economic status. A material such as coal, gas, or oil that is burned to produce heat or power. Generally the percentage of people who use LPG gas is high, the percentage of people using wood and kerosene is low and. Besides, the quantity of other fuels is high.

→ According to field survey, more than 86.66% people are use LPG, 0.74% people are use wood and kerosene and 11.85% people are use other fuel.

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

● INTRODUCTION: Amenities is also determinant for socio-economic status. Household amenities as source of TV, Fridge, computer, Laptop, Bike, car, washing machine and others. These facilities are more common in the city.

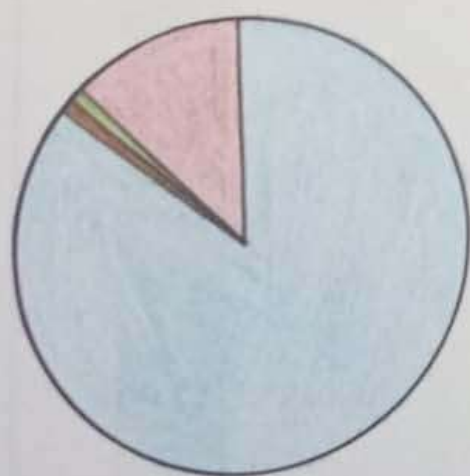
Household Amenities	TV	Fridge	computer	Laptop	Bike	car	Washing Machine	Others
percentage of Household	30.79	23.16	6.77	7.90	17.23	3.38	9.60	1.12

TYPES OF FUEL USED

● INTRODUCTION:

significance that is burned to private nu-
clear energy, heat or power. This heat
energy that fuels release is used for
various purpose such as cooking, in heaters
for many industrial and manufacturing
purpose.

FUEL USE AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION

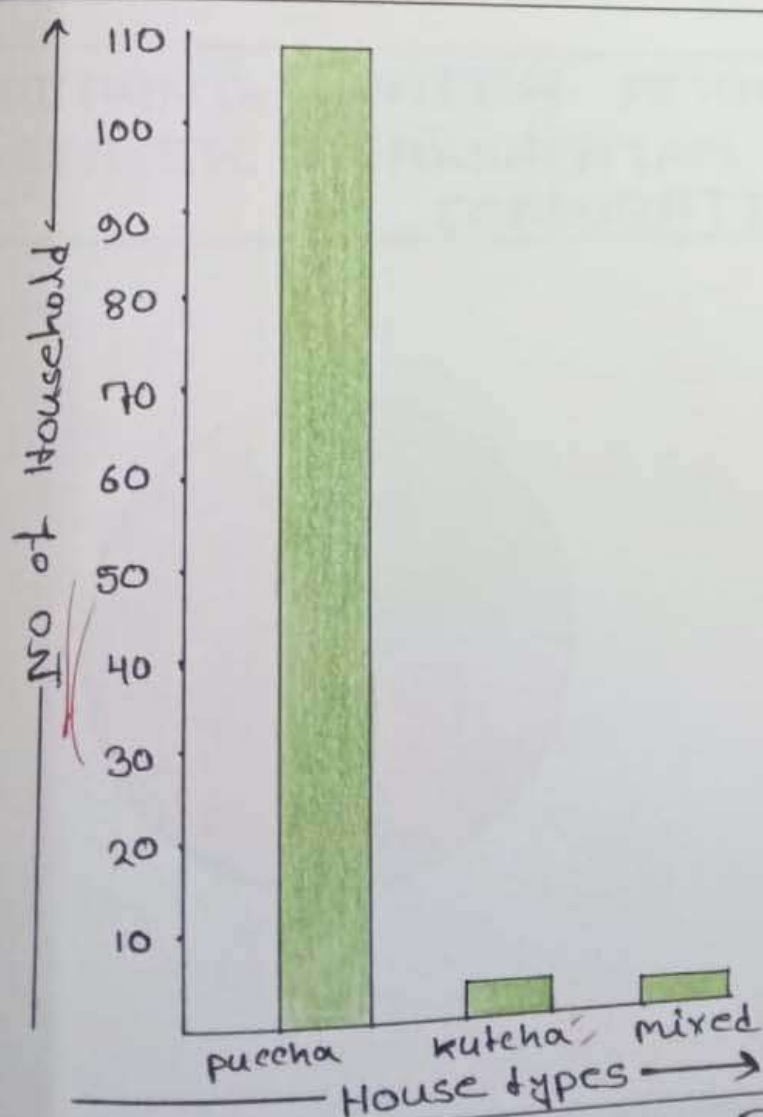


INDEX	
	LPG
	WOOD
	KEROSENE
	OTHERS

→ According to field survey, about 30.79% household among people are use TV. Followed by 23.16% household among people are use Fridge, 17.23 household among people are use Bike, 9.60% household among people are use washing machine, 7.90% household among people are use Laptop, 6.77% household among people are use computer, 3.38% household among people are use car and 1.12% household among people are use other amenities.

HOUSE TYPE

HOUSE TYPE AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



● FIGURE - 15

, SOURCE - Field survey, 2023 .

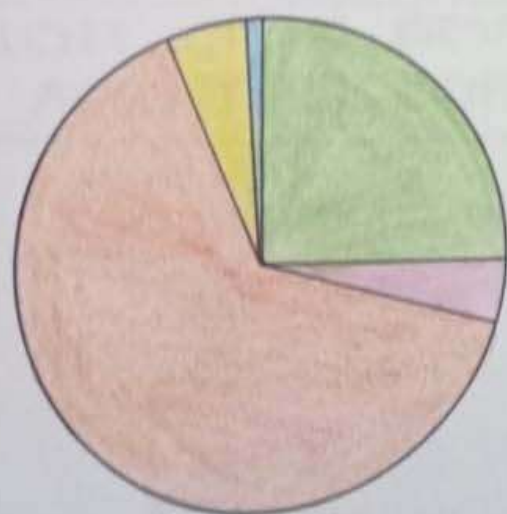
→ According to field survey, more than 04.01% of people live in pucca house type, 0.42% of people live in kutcha house type and 0.25% of people live in mixed house type.

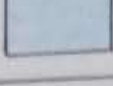
SOURCE OF DRINKING

● INTRODUCTION:

Drinking water is also determinant for socio-economic status. The general uses of water are mainly for human consumption and sanitation, food production, industrialization, energy, transportation and environmental conservation.

DRINKING WATER AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



INDEX	
	Submersible pump
	Small pump
	Tube well
	Top water
	Others

● FIGURE-16, SOURCE-Field survey, 2023

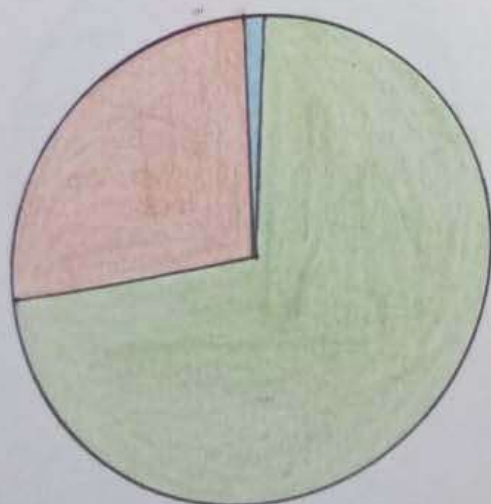
→ According to field survey, more than 64.51% household among people are use tap water. Followed by 25.80% household among people are use small pump, 4.51% household among people are use tube well, 3.87% household among people are use others and 1.29% household among people are use submersible pump.

TYPES OF RATION CARD

● INTRODUCTION:

Ration card is also determinant for socio-economic status. Ration cards are an official document issued by state governments in India to households that are eligible to purchase subsidised food grain from the public distribution system under the national Food Security Act (NFSA).

RATION CARD AMONG SAMPLE OF VISAKH- APATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



INDEX

■	APL
■	BPL
■	Antyodaya

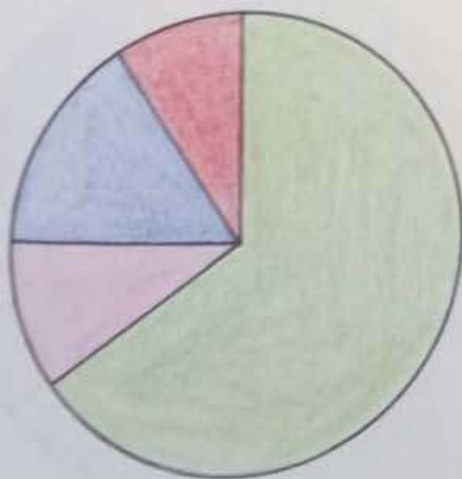
→ According to field survey, more than 72.81% people are use APL ration card. Followed by 26.56% people are use BPL ration card and 0.62% people are use Antyodaya.

POPULATION LEVEL

● INTRODUCTION:

socio-economic vulnerability pollution is an important global health problem. Higher ambient concentration of air contaminants are observed in countries with lower economic condition. Addition, probably the interection between exposure to air pollution and socio-economic variation within their boundaries.

POPULATION LEVEL AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



INDEX

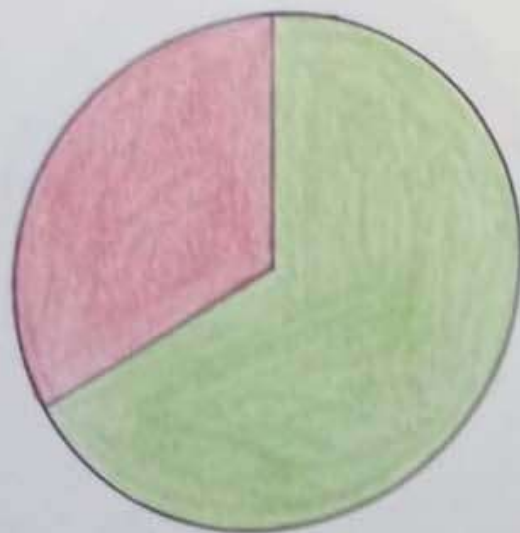
	Favourable
	Disturbing
	Unfavourable
	Extremely polluted

→ According to field survey, traffic condition above 47.07 are good. Followed by 24.24%. traffic condition is very good, 15.39%. traffic condition is bad, 7.96%. traffic condition is excellent and 5.30%. traffic condition is very bad.

SOCIAL HAZARD

- INTRODUCTION: social hazard is also determinant of socio-economic status. The issue helps to clarify the ways in which people low SES may be at greater risk than other groups hazards, as well as disaster preparedness.

SOCIAL HAZARD AMONG SAMPLE OF
GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY
CORPORATION



INDEX

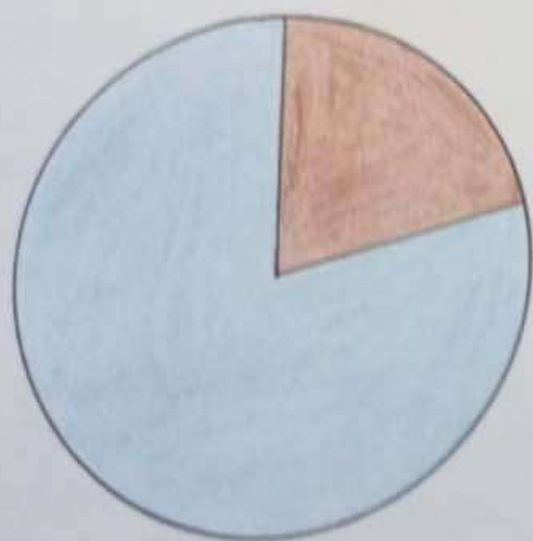
- Dawry problem
- Early problem

→ According to field survey, more than 66.66% people are under dowry problem. Followed by 33.33% of people are in Early marriage.

IMPACT OF COVID-19

- INTRODUCTION: covid-19 is the important for socio-economic status the growth of the economy has slowed down due to shut-down of different productions channels. Reverse migration of work force and consequent shortage of labour, resulted in further deceleration of economic growth.

COVID-19 AMONG SAMPLE POPULATION OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION



INDEX



SOURCE - Field survey, 2023.

→ According to field survey, more than 21.05% people were infected with covid-19 and 78.94% of people have their income affected by covid-19.

IMPACT NATURAL CALAMITIES

● INTRODUCTION:

Natural calamities is also determinant for socio-economic status. A decrease in resource capacity and a decrease in productivity can occur as a result of a calamities. Calamities will result in economic losses in the form of assets and community income. The severity of the disaster will differ based on the socio economic conditions of the affected community.

NATURAL CALAMITIES OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023		
Impact Natural Calamities.	NO of house damage	NO of person impact
percentage of population.	42.85	57.14

→ According to field survey, more than 57.14% of people are affected by natural calamities. Followed by 42.85% of people's homes have been damaged by natural calamities.

SATISFACTION ON GOVT. PERFORMANCE

● INTRODUCTION:

Satisfaction on Govt. performance is also important factor for development of socio-economic status.

SATISFACTION ON GOVT. PERFORMANCE OF SAMPLE IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023

Satisfied on Government performance	Excellent	very good	Good	Bad	very Bad
percentage of population	9.53	23.05	39.68	23.39	4.33

→ According to field survey, more than 29.68% of people are good satisfied with government performance. Followed by 23.39% of 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.

SANITARY SYSTEM

● INTRODUCTION:

Sanitary system is the important for socio-economic status. About 50.9% of rural households and 48.9% of urban households used flush/powrflush to septic tank system. 69.3% households used no latrine.

SANITARY SYSTEM OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023

Sanitary system	Indian Flush	western	Bambo made	NO Latrine
percentage population	80.31	18.89	0.00	0.78

→ According to field survey, more than 80.31% of people have Indian flush, 18.89% of people have western system, 0.78% of people have no latrine, No people has a bambo made system.



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CHAPTER -4

OUTCOMES OF THE STUDY

FINDING

- ① Sex ratio is high among sample which is nearly 1015 female per 1000 male members and sex ratio high in the age group 0-14 years.
- ② Child marriage also found in the city region but it is very low as to national average.
- ③ percentage of working population are maximum as compared to other age group.
- ④ Literacy rate among sample data are satisfactory become more than 77.07% people are literate when national level.
- ⑤ level of education is also good and more than 46% people are graduates and post graduates passes when state and national level data shows very measurable pictures.
- ⑥ Majorities people among sample data are working as businessman and service man that represent very socio-economic condition.
- ⑦ Nearly 50% household having income above 20K per month that as also shows very good economic condition.

SUGGESTION

- ① To develop public health system and sanitary system.
- ② To create public awareness for solid waste management.
- ③ Working for the development of weaker sections of the society like mentally and physically disabled old age and gender biased people.
- ④ Making effort for improvement of slums and poverty removal in the town.
- ⑤ Improvement of the town economic and social status.
- ⑥ Arrangements to water supply towards commercial residential and industrial purpose.
- ⑦ Working for the development of ecological aspect like development of urban forestry and making guideline for environmental protection.

PROBLEMS

● Following problems of field survey:-

- (i) malnutrition is the problems among low-income people in the municipality.
- (ii) public health system and sanitary system were not developed.
- (iii) Drinking problems is more the municipal area.
- (iv) public awareness for solid waste management could not be created.
- (v) Economic and social problems are high in the municipality.
- (vi) substantial lack of urban slum development and poverty.
- (vii) many planned city infrastructure are collapsing due to population pressure in municipality.
- (viii) Disruption of proper arrangement for water supply for commercial residential and industrial purpose.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that the average size of family members in the study area is 3.51. Nearly 94.01% households are pucca and only 4.27% households are kutcha in the study area. In the study area is private service (27.53%). Nearly 20.05% of households heads having less than rupees 10000 per capital household income per month. Only few percent of the household's head having more than rupees 40000 per capital household incomes per month.

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

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- ⑩ <https://www.scribd.com/document/11081161>

APPENDIX

● TABLE NO-8

EDUCATION LEVEL OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT 2023						
Level of education	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	Technical and professional
percentage of pop.	14.61	21.72	14.93	37.33	8.76	2.92

● TABLE NO-9

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT 2023								
Occupational structure	Cultivation	Daily labour	Service		Business			Others
			Govt.	Private	Small	Medium	Large	
percentage of population	3.62	9.42	21.73	27.53	13.04	13.04	3.62	7.97

● TABLE NO-10

DEPENDENCY RATIO OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023		
Dependency Ratio	Dependency population	Working population
percentage of population	66.42	33.58

● TABLE - 11

MONTHLY INCOME OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023					
Monthly Income	<10000	10000-20000	20000-30000	30000-40000	40000-50000
percentage of population	11.96	42.73	23.93	17.09	4.27

● TABLE NO-12

EXPENDITURE GROUP OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023					
Expenditure Group	<10000	10000- 20000	20000- 30000	30000- 40000	40000- 50000
percentage of population	29.05	35.04	14.52	6.83	14.52

● TABLE NO-13

ROOM DENSITY OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023		
Rooms	Living	Non-Living
percentage of pop.	70.51	29.48

● TABLE NO-14

FUEL USE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023				
Type of fuel	LPG	WOOD	KEROSEN	OTHERS
percentage of fuel	86.66	0.74	0.74	11.85

● TABLE NO-15

AMENITIES OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023								
Household Amenities	TV	Fridge	Computer	laptop	Bike	car	washi- ng machine	other
Percentage of household	30.79	23.16	6.77	7.90	17.23	3.38	9.60	1.12

● TABLE NO-16

HOUSE TYPE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT - 2023			
House type	Pucca	Kutcha	Mixed
percentage of house hold	94.01	4.27	2.56

● TABLE NO-17

DRINKING WATER OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD
IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023

Source of drinking water	Submersible pump	Small pump	Tube well	Tape water	Others
percentage of household	1.29	25.80	4.51	64.51	3.87

● TABLE NO-18

RATION CARD OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023

Ration card	APL	BPL	Antyodaya
percentage of household	72.81	26.56	0.62

● TABLE NO-19

POPULATION LEVEL OF SAMPLE IN
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023

population level	Favorable	Disturbing	untavara-ble	Extremely polluted
percentage of population	65.94	10.84	15.18	8.02

● TABLE NO-20

TRAFFIC CONDITION OF SAMPLE IN
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023

Traffic condition	Excellent	very good	Good	Bad	very Bad
percentage of Traffic condition	7.96	24.24	47.07	15.39	5.30

● TABLE NO-21

SOCIAL HAZARD OF SAMPLE POPULATION
IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023

Social Hazard	Dowry problem	Early Marriage
percentage of pop.	66.66	33.33

● TABLE NO-22

COVID-19 OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-2023

Impact of covid	NO of covid	Impact on covid
percentage of pop.	21.05	78.94

PO- Harinagar, D/Dinapur, West Bengal

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

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

DEPENDENT INFORMATION:

2. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION:

Age: Sex: Religion: Contact No.

[illegible]

L = Literate, Ill = Illiterate, M = Married, U/M = Unmarried, S/D = Separated/Divorced, W = Widowed

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

4. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:

4. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:							
Category	Daily Labourer	Service		Business			Others
		Govt.	Private	Small	Medium	Large	

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

5. HOUSING CONDITION:

5. HOUSING CONDITION: House: Pucca / Kutcha / Mixed † Predominant materials of rooms: Floor: Wall: Roof:

Items: Living: Non-Living:

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

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

Ration Card: APL / BPL / Antyodaya

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

Other Amenities: TV/ Fridge / Computer / Laptop / Bike / Car / Washing Machine / Others

Expenditure (Rs.):

Family member affected by covid-19:- Y / N

Income affected by Covid-19? Y / N,

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

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

Level of pollution of your locality: Favourable / Disturbing / Unfavourable / extremely

Guard: Dowry Problem: Y / N, Early age of Marriage: Y / N,

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

Observation (if any): Note: In case of any special information, note details overleaf

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