

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



Field Report

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

BY

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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 **WAJUL HOQUE**, 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 his own work under my guidance and supervision.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to my supervisor Dr. MD. Ismail, assistant professor of geography department, Dewan Abdul Gani Collage. for his expertise, motivation understanding patience and all the useful discussion, especiauding the difficult conce-
-ptual development stage of my project work.

My sincere appreciation is reserved for respect sir zubber Ahmed Ashrafi depart-
-ment of Geography Dewan Abdul Gani College for his invaluable insights and suggesion.

I also express my sincere gratitude to Dr. MD. Monirul Islam and Mahesh Barman, Assistant professor department of Geography, Dewan Abdul Gani collage for his support.

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

Finally I would like to thank every body who played an important role towareds. The successfull realization of my project work as expressing my apology that I could not mention personally are by one.

S/

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to examine the nature of socio-economics of Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. The constitution of India seeks to secure for all its citizens among other things, social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunity and the dignity of the individual. The area socio-economically moderately develops. The literacy rate is the key of development of a region or any person. The literacy rate is 77% of Visakhapatnam district. We find that most of the people engaged in private and government sector. About 50 percent of the households are earning 10000-20000.

INTRODUCTION

Socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic access to resource and social position in relation to others. When analyzing family's SES, the household income, earner's education and occupation are examined, as well as combined income. Whereas for an individual's SES only their own attributes are assessed. Recently research has revealed a lesser recognized attribute of SES as perceived financial stress, as it defines the "balance between income and necessary expense". Perceived financial stress can be tested by deciphering whether a person at the end of each month has more than enough, just enough, or not enough money or resources. However, SES is more commonly used to depict an economic difference in society as a whole.

Socioeconomic status (SES) encompasses not just income but also educational attainment, financial security, and subjective perceptions of social status and social class. Socioeconomic status can encompass quality of life attributes as well as the opportunities and privileges afforded to people.

- within society. poverty, specifically, is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors. Further, SES is a consistent and reliable predictor of a vast array of outcomes across the life span, including physical and psychological health.

Socioeconomic status is typically broken into three levels (high, middle and low) to describe the three places a family or individual into one of these categories, any or all of the three variables (income, education and occupation) can be assessed. Education in higher socioeconomic families is typically stressed as much more important, both within the household as well as the local community. In poorer areas, where food, shelter and safety are a priority, education is typically regarded as less important.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Defination:-

Social economics is a social science and a branch of economics that focuss on the relationship between social behaviowr 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."

INDICATORS

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

per capita income :

In the study of income distribution, household income is the common measure of household welfare, although household per capita income is better subsequently as it automatically correct for household size. Welfare cannot be measured but we can measure income which is generally regarded as the best proxy for welfare. per capita income is an important nation in economics. The distribution of household per capita income can be interpreted as the distribution of household per capita income by individuals.

Education -

According to zakir Husain education is the process of the individual mind getting to its full possible development. It is commonly presumed that education is one of several important contributors to the skill of an individual and to human

capital. It is well skill of an individual are to human capital. The most amount of education of people have had. The most important contribution of education is not only to upgrade the living standards of education citizen but also improve and strengthens developmental capacities of individuals. (Turk Kahraman 2012)

Life expectancy -

Man and woman in the lowest socio-economic status group had 12 & 9 years lower life expectancy, respectively than those in the highest socio economic status group of the same age.

poverty -

poverty has many forms but in the literature, two forms of poverty are more common. one is relative poverty in which a person is not able to maintain a lowest level of living of a specific society (Yousef & Ali, 2014), According to Akhtar (1988). relative poverty is measured as a percentage of average income of society.

DETERMINE

Brief explanation of the indicators are follows:

i) Gender -

Gender refers to the commonly shared expectation and norms within a society about appropriate male and female behavior, characteristics and roles. Gender can be considered a social and cultural construct that differentiates and roles. Gender can be considered a social and cultural construct that differentiates.

ii) Sex Ratio -

Sex ratio represent the number of female compared to the number of males. In other words it is expressed as 'number of femals per 1000 males'. The society which place high negative values has very low sex ratio and vice versa.

iii) Education -

Education is often looked to as an opportunity for children to overcome the disadvantage of social background by placing them selves on equal footing with others upon entering the labour market. It is well known that the socio-economic status (SES) of children's families has a significant influence on their educational

achievement is a good predictor of socio-economic status (Taylor & Yu: 2009)

Family size —

The number of members normally residing in a household is its size. The size of the family is a matter of great importance not only for the country as a whole but also for the welfare and health of individual, the family and the country.

Dependency ratio —

Demographic dependency ratio is used as approximate indicator of the relative size of the non-working age population vis-a-vis the working age population. The youth-dependency ratio (The number of children per 100 persons of labour force for ages 15-64 years) and elderly-dependency ratio (The number of aged 65 years or older per 100% of labour force age).

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the socio-economic characteristics of visakhapatnam district of Andhra pradesh.
2. Try to find out the possible measures for reducing the problems.
3. To identified to problems of peoples face by every day.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

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

STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

The main problems of socio-economic status of visakhapatnam districts. And others problems of the study area. sex ratio, literacy, percapita income etc, are the major problems of the study area.

HYPOTHESIS

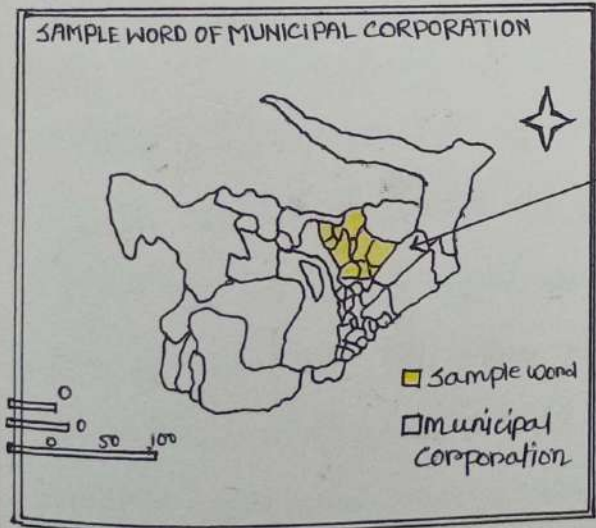
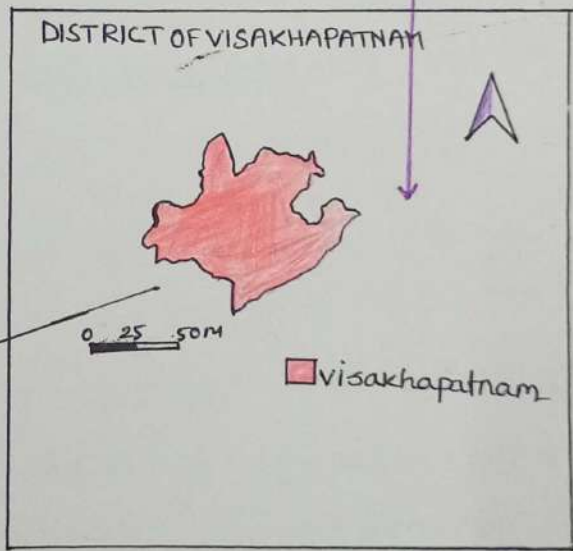
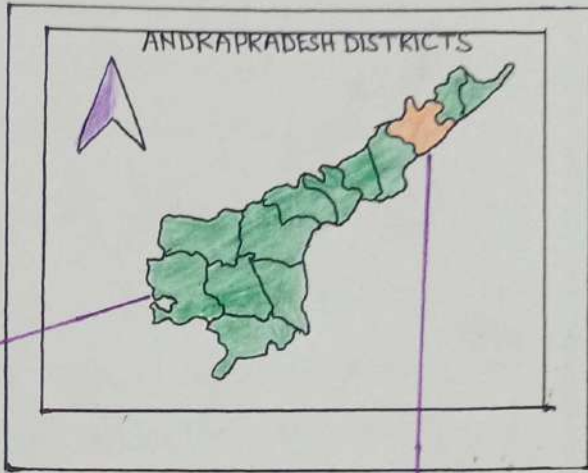
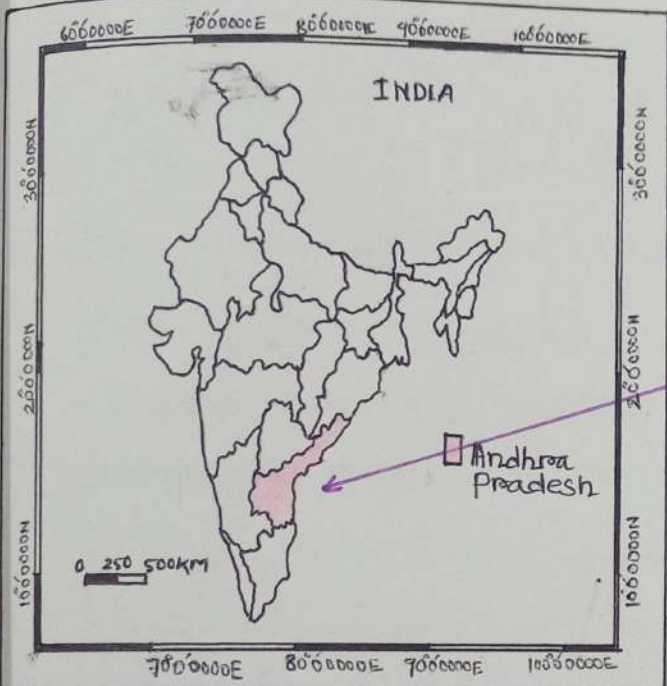
Quality and level of education are found in urban areas. P

STUDY AREA

The city is situated between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. The city coordinates lie between $17^{\circ}41'N$ and $83^{\circ}29'77''E$. The city's area is 682 km². The average elevation is 45 metres. Visakhapatnam is situated in coastal Andhra region.

The city is surrounded by the Simhanchalam Hill Range to the west, the Jarada Hills to the southeast, and Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary to the northwest. The hills play an important role in Visakhapatnam's ecological environment and cover over 621.52 km².

Location - Visakhapatnam District is one of the north Eastern coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and it lies between $17^{\circ}41'$ and $17^{\circ}59'$ Northern latitude and $83^{\circ}12'$ and $83^{\circ}27'$ in Eastern longitude. It is bounded on North by Vizianagaram District on the south and west by Anakapalli District and on the East by Bay of Bengal.



Handwritten signature or mark.

Demography -

The population of the district is 19.6 lakh as per 2011 census with 11.96% of growth rate and this constitute 3.95% of the population of the state while the geographical area of the district is 1049 sqkm which is only 0.64% of the area of the states. Without of the total population @ 9.88 lakhs are males and 9.71 lakhs are females. The sex ratio is 983 females per 1000 males. The district has density of population of 1869 per sq.km.

Climate and Rainfall -

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

June during 2019-20.

The district receives annual rainfall of 1117.7mm for the year 2019-20. The south west monsoon account for 0.8% below the normal. The North East monsoon contributes 20.02% below the normal rainfall during 2019-20.

Vegetation -

The total geographical area of the district is 1.05 lakh hectares of this 0.02 lakhs. alone is cultivable waste while 0.13 lakh hectares is forest area.

The rest is distributed among "Barren and uncultivable land" about 0.18 lakh hectares and "land put non agricultures uses about 0.40 lakh hectares. Mango, Tamarind, jackfruit, custard Apple, Lemon, cleaning nut or Induga (shreyehnos pofatorum) kwaka karuga, Gum karaya Adda leaves for plate making Rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia) And bamboo (Forest Based Activities).

Relief -

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

Occupational structure:-

It has the fledgling fishing industry, robust road rail connectivity and many heavy industries like Hindustan petroleum, Vishakhapatnam steel plant, Hindustan shipyard Vishakhapatnam port trust. National Thermal Power Bhadrat Heavy electricals, BARC Naval science and technological Laboratory, Naval Dockyard dredging. Fishing is the main occupation of Vishakhapatnam.

Animals -

The varied diversity of animal includes Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, hyenas, black bucks, sambars and sea-

turtles. Hippopotamus & crocodile are conserved in India Gandhi zoological park. The park has almost eighty species with primates, carnivores mammals, reptiles and birds. These include rhesus monkeys, baboons, panthers, tiger, wolves, pythons, monitor lizards, elephant, bison, peacocks, maceaus.

Economic condition—

Industries—

Industrial development is conspicuous in Visakhapatnam urban agglomeration with the large scale industries like Hindustan shipyard, Hindustan petroleum corporation. The Visakhapatnam steel plant is the biggest with an authorized share capital of Rs. 7466 crores with a licensed capacity of 2.8 million tons of suitable steel.

Fishing—

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

POWER—

power consumption by industries

is 268.40 lakh million units while 117.81 lakh million units for agricultural purpose

All 160 villages in the district have been electrified including solar power system, during 2019-20.

Transport and communications —

The district has a road length of 663.62 kms of which the National Highway run to a length of 52.48 kms, State highway and length of 72.45 kms and balance froms the roads maintained by Roads and buildings, zilla praja parishad and mandal praja parishad.

Banking —

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

Cultural characteristics —

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

Religion -

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

Family size

TABLE:

Category	Value	Unit	Notes

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Demographics can include any statistical factors that influence population growth or decline but several parameters are particularly important: population size, density, age, structure, fecundity (birth rates), mortality (death rates), and sex ratio.

Family size:

Family NO = 117

NO of population = 411

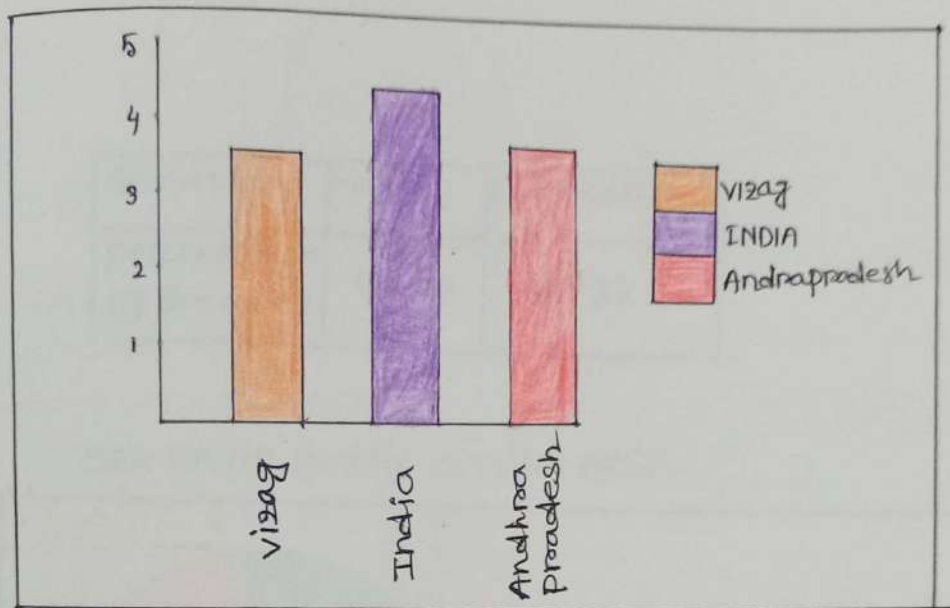
$$\therefore \text{Average size of family} = \frac{\text{Total no of population}}{\text{Total family size}}$$

$$= \frac{411}{117}$$

$$= 3.51$$

TABLE:

Average family	vizag	India	Andhra pradesh
NO of family member	3.51	4.44	3.7



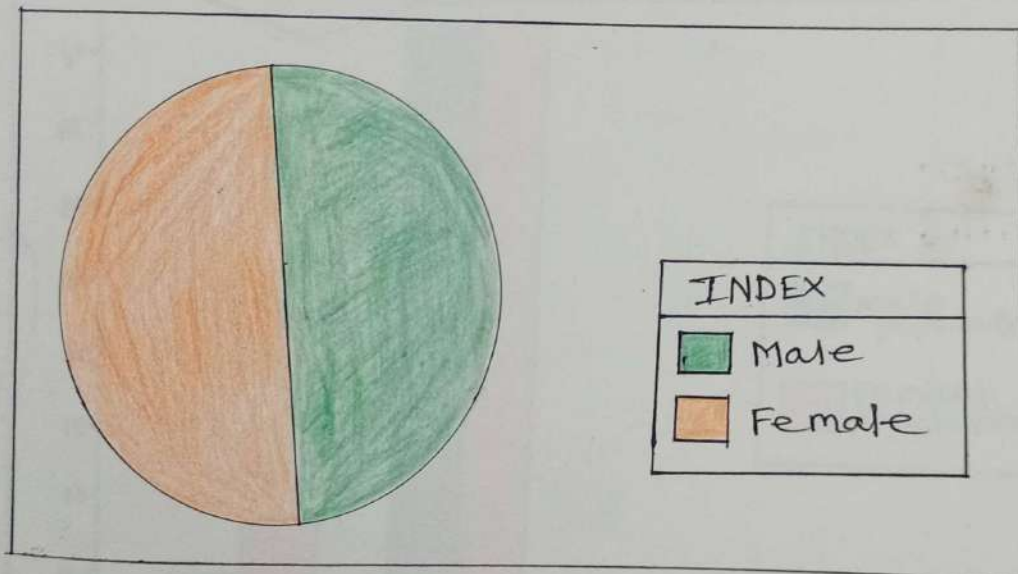
Average family size is one of the very important determinant of socioeconomic status. According to primary survey visakhapatnam municipality family size is 3.51 member per family that is lowest as compared state. Average of the respective district 3.7 and also having national average (India = 4.44)

SEX RATIO

TABLE

Gender	Male	Female
percentage of Gender	49.63	50.37

SEX RATIO IN THE STUDY AREA



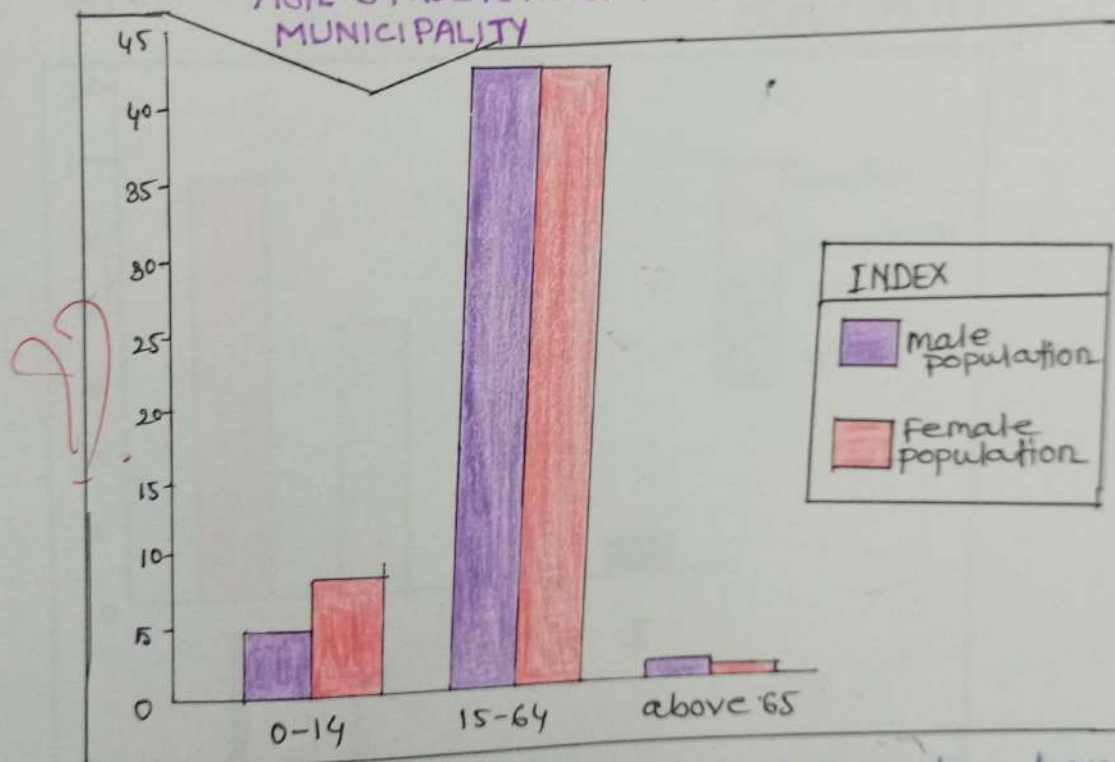
Men power is the very important parameter for the development of a country. From our observation it's clear that the district visakhapatnam is full of men power due to the male and female population more or less equal. The percentage of male is more compare to female population.

AGE GROUP

TABLE

Age group	0-14		15-64		above 65	
	male	Female	male	Female	male	female
Percentage of population	4.68	8.02	42.57	42.57	1.45	0.72

AGE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

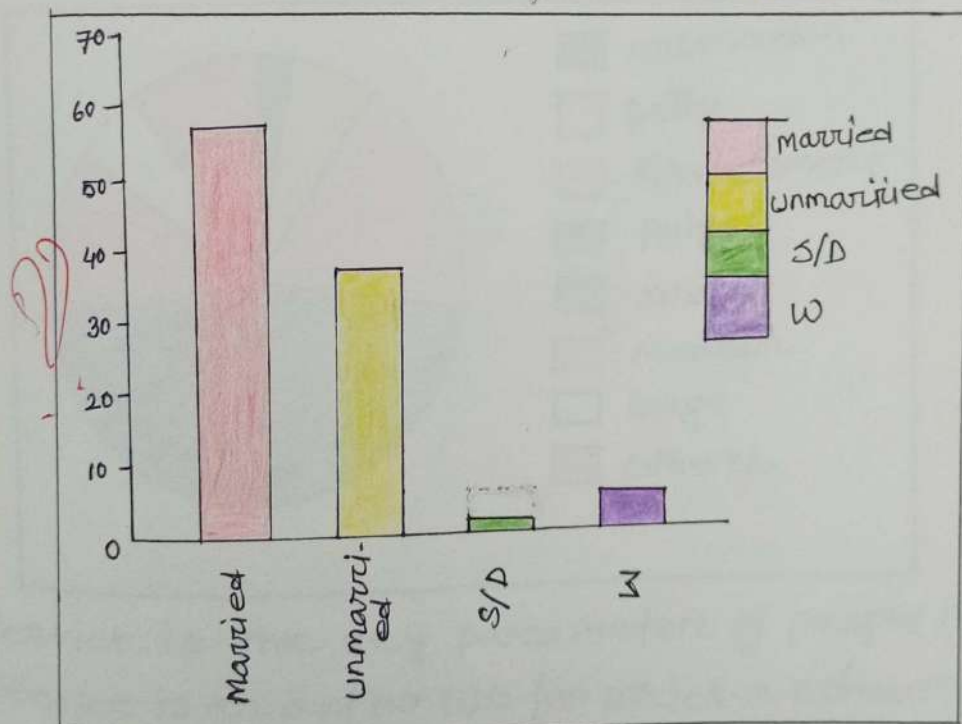


Age sex bar diagram represent that the development and under development of a country or a region. If the base and top most part of

MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Married	Unmarried	S/D	W
percentage	56.8	37.86	0.53	4.8

MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITY

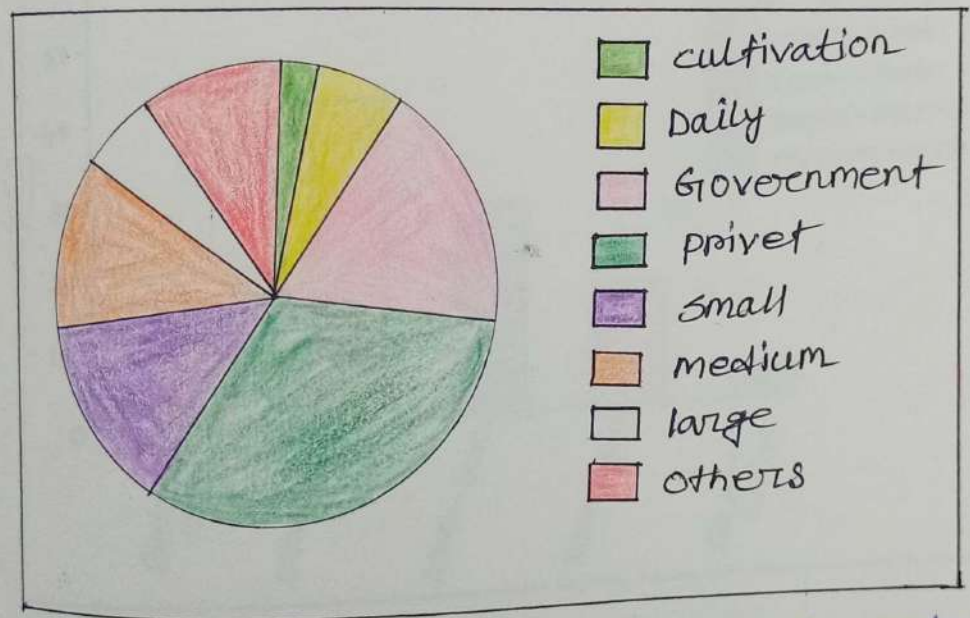


Marital status are the district options that describe a person's relationship with a significance other married, single, divorced and widowed are examples of civil status. The conducted field survey data and graphical representation shows that the percentage of married people is more other than unmarried and widow peoples.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

occupational structure	cultivation	Daily labour	service		Bussiness			Others
			Govt	privet	Small	medium	large	
percentage of population	3.62	9.42	21.73		27.53	13.04	3.62	7.97

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION IN THE STUDY AREA

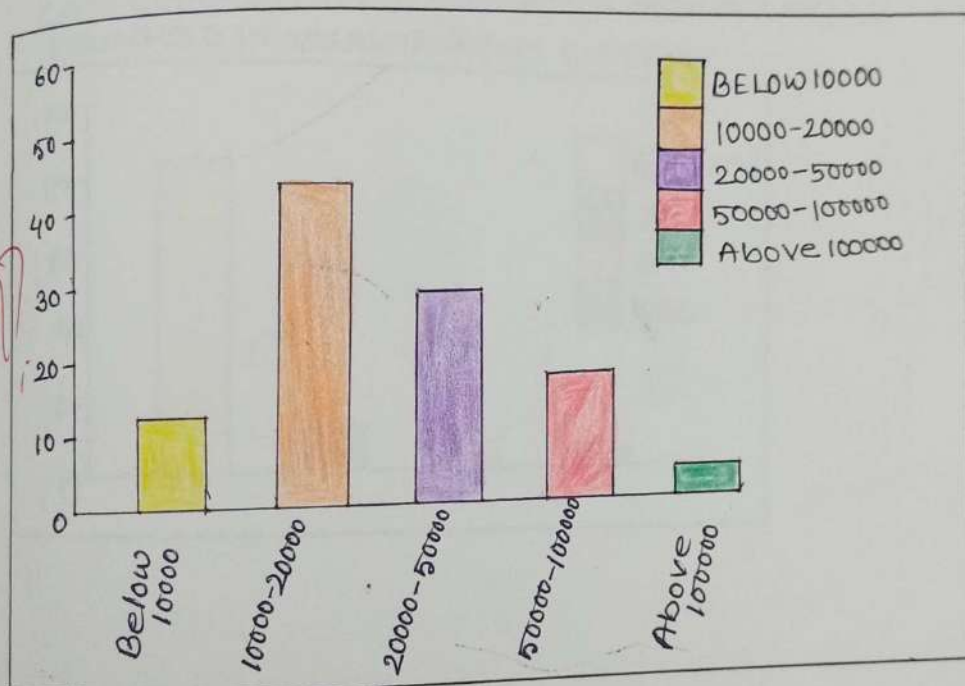


service is the key parameter of people living. A service is an act or we for which a consumer, firm or government is willing to pay. Examples include work done by bartenders doctors. Lawyers, mechanics, banks insurance companies and so on. public service and those that society as a whole pays for. using resources, skill ingenuity and experience, service providers benefit service consumers service may be defined as intangible acts or performances whereby the service provider provides value to the customer, from our field observation the percentage of Govt. and privet sector worker are more from others sector and somany people are engaged with others sectors.

MONTHLY INCOME

Monthly income	Below 10000	10000 - 20000	20000 - 50000	50000 - 100000	Above 100000
Percentage of Household	11.96	42.73	27.93	17.07	4.17

MONTHLY INCOMES (RS) IN THE STUDY AREA



From our field survey we observed the approximately (42.73%) peoples monthly income 10000 to 20000 rupee and (11.96%) people's monthly income is below 10000 rupee and (27.93%) people's monthly income 20000 to 50000 rupee and (17.07%) people's monthly income 50000 to 100000 and (4.17%) people's monthly income Above 100000 rupee.

CASTE

caste	General	SC	ST	OBC
percentage of population	83.09	11.83	1.69	3.38

CAST COMPOSITION OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

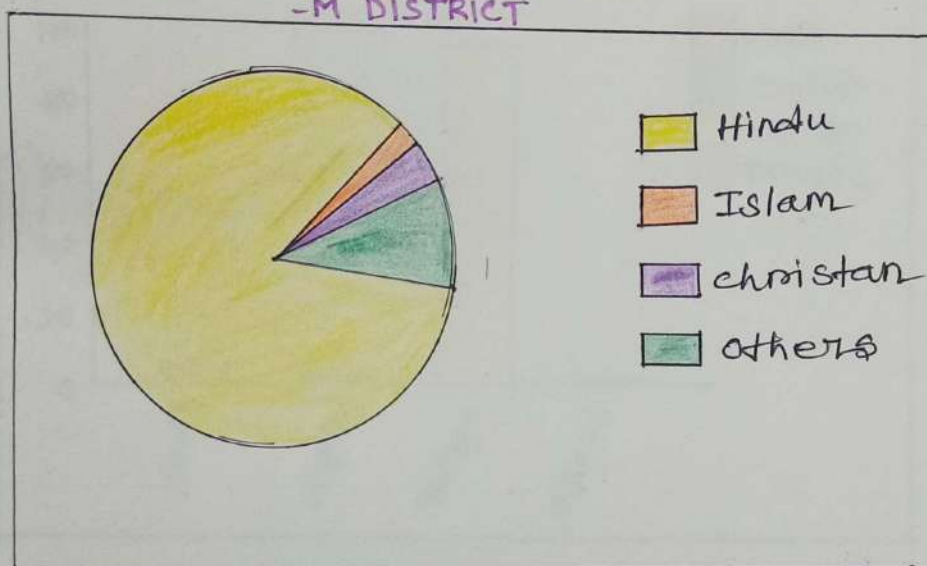


From the above graph and field observation shows that the 83.09% people are general and 11.83% peoples are SC and 1.69% peoples are ST and 3.38% peoples are OBC caste.

RELIGION

Religion	Hindu	Islam	christian	others
percentage of population	85.64	1.95	2.92	9.49

RELIGION COMPOSITION AMONG HOUSE HOLD OF VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

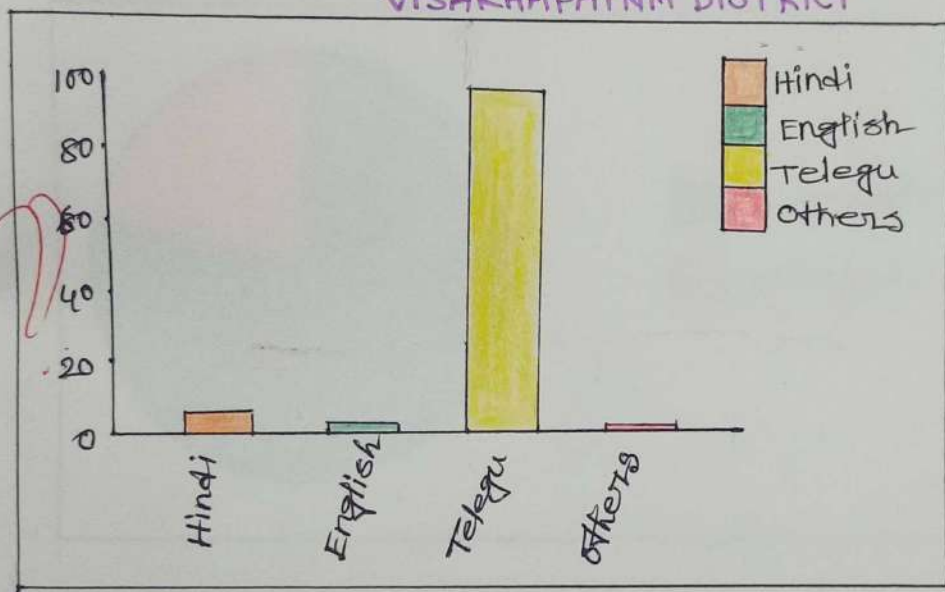


The field survey clearly represent that 85.64 % peoples are Hindu and 1.95% Islam, 2.92% people are christian and 9.49% peoples in the visakha Patnam district.

LANGUAGE

Language	Hindi	English	Telegu	Others
percentage of language	5.11	0.97	93.19	0.73

LINGUISTIC PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD AMONG SAMPLE IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

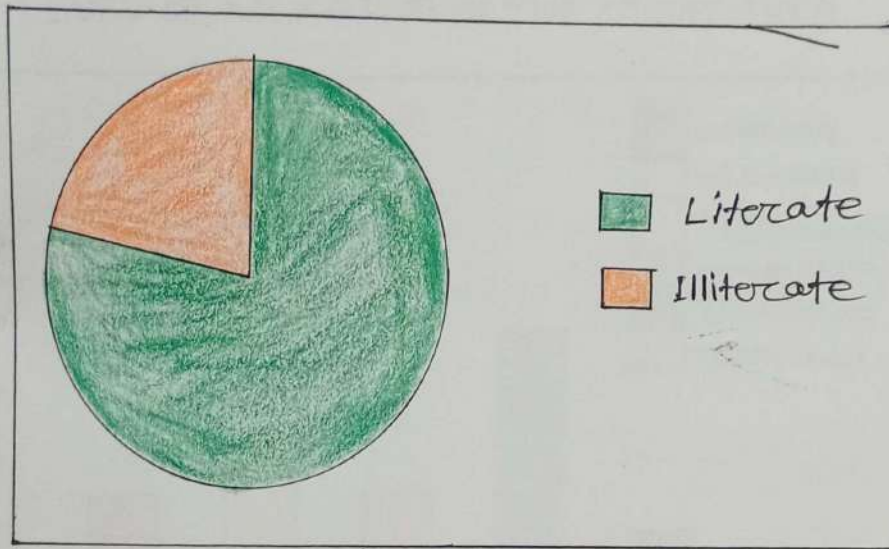


From the above graph and field survey clearly represent that 5.11% people are Hindi language and 93.19% people are engage as a Telegu language and 0.97% people are engage in English language.

LITERACY

Literacy Rate percentage of population	Literacy	Illiterate
	77.77	22.23

LITERACY STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE STUDY AREA



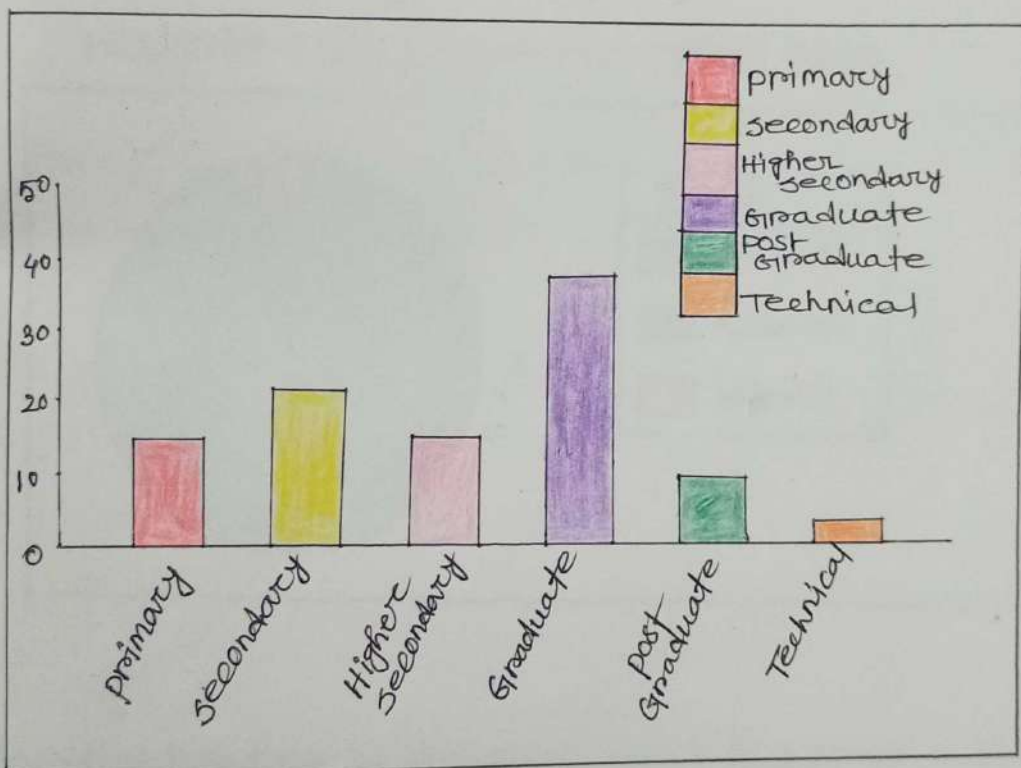
Literacy and illiteracy is the very important parameter of social status or socio-economic status.

From our survey we easily says that the 77.77% people are literate and 22.23% people are illiterate.

EDUCATION LEVEL

Level of education	primary	secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	post graduation	Technical
percentage of population	14.61	21.42	14.93	37.33	8.76	2.92

LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN THE STUDY AREA

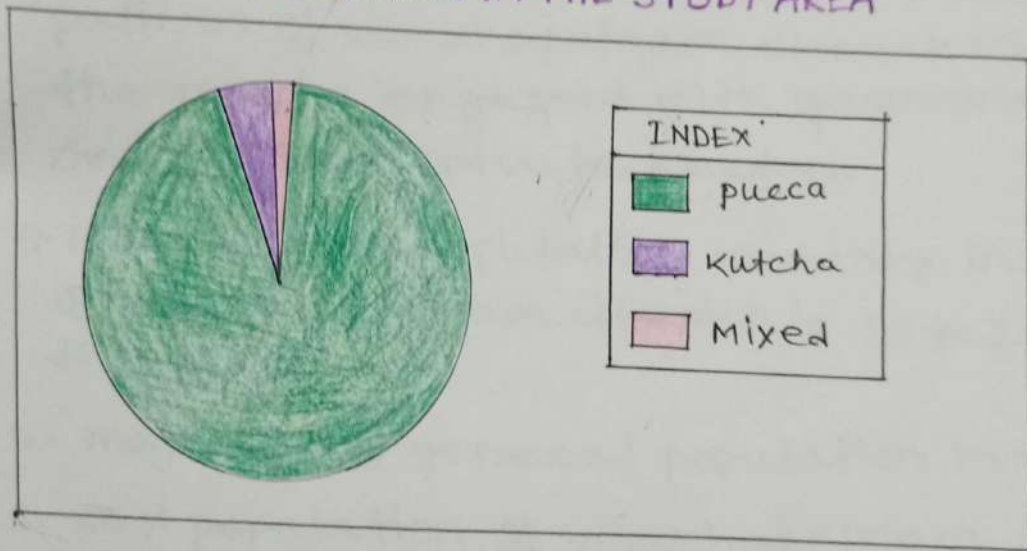


Education in India covers different level and types of learning, such as early childhood education, primary education, secondary education, higher secondary education and vocational education. visakhapatnam is the district where 14.61% are got primary 21.42% secondary education 14.93% higher secondary 37.33% graduate 8.76% p.g. technical education 2.92%.

HOUSE TYPE

House type	pucca	kutcha	Mixed
percentage	94.10	4.27	2.56

HOUSING CONDITION IN THE STUDY AREA



Healthy housing is shelter that supports a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. Healthy housing provides a feeling of home, including a sense of belonging security and privacy 94.10% house is pucca and 4.27% house is kutcha in the district of visakhapatnam according to our field survey.

MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Analyzing the data we find out that the sex ratio is equal.
2. The literacy rate of visakhapatnam district is moderate.
3. The analyzing data provides the service pattern of visakhapatnam district. Most of the people engaged with government sectors and private sectors.
4. Most of the population monthly income of visakhapatnam district is 10 to 20 thousand.
5. Majority of general population in viz.
6. 85% population of visakhapatnam district is Hindu.
7. Analyzing the data we show 94% house are pucca in visakhapatnam district.
8. 93% of people in visakhapatnam district speak through Telegu.
9. Most of the family using LPG Gas in visakhapatnam district.

SUGGESTION

1. Need to government necessary action for the increase of literacy rate.
2. Involving younger generation in infrastructure development to promote societal development.
3. To improve job opportunity both Government and private sectors.
4. Need to industrial development for improving job opportunity.
5. Need to Governmental planning for the social and economical development.
6. conduct to scientific and technological way in modern periods.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion and analysis it's clear that the social and economical status of peoples of visakhapatnam district. There are so many problems we identified for low development of visakhapatnam district people. very few peoples of peoples monthly income are high. About fifty percentage of peoples monthly income are moderate. we ~~find~~ found that the literacy rate is moderate in the district of visakhapatnam. Most of the peoples house condition is better.

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

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

RESPONDENT INFORMATION:

Age: Sex: Religion: Contact No.

2. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION:

Table with columns: Name, Age, Sex, Marital Status (M, UM, S/D, W), Relationship with Head, Literacy (L, Il), Educational Level (P, MP, HS, Grad, PG & Above, Technical/Professional), Occupation, Remarks.

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

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

4. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:

Table with columns: Occupation (Daily Labourer, Service Govt./Private, Business Small/Medium/Large, Others)

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

5. HOUSING CONDITION:

Type of House: Pucca / Kutcha /Mixed ↓ Predominant materials of rooms: Floor: Wall: Roof:

Number of rooms: Living: Non-Living:

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

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

Type of Ration Card: APL / BPL / Antyodaya

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

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

Monthly Expenditure (Rs.):

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

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

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

Has there been any damage your house due to natural calamities: Y / N, if Y, details.....

What is the level of pollution of your locality: Favourable / Disturbing / Unfavourable / extremely polluted

Is there any Social Hazard: Dowry Problem: Y / N, Early age of Marriage: Y / N, Incident of crime & social activities:

How do you feel your Satisfaction on Govt. performance: Excellent / Very Good / Good / Bad / Very Bad

Any other Observation (if any):

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