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

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This is to certify that the field report entitled "**Analysis of Socio-Economic Status of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation of Visakhapatnam District in Andhra Pradesh**" is submitted by **Yunus Ali,** 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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ABSTRACT

Vishakapatnam is a port city on the southest 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 in the state of Andrapradesh and the third largest city on the east coast of India after chennai and Kolkata. The Vizag Municipality was set up us early as in 1858. The Visakhapatnam municipality was formed in order to Full-fill the basic needs of the people of the city and was converted into Municipalities and Villages the greater Visakhapatnam Municipalities Corporation was formed in the year 2005. The public Health and Sanitation, transportation and disposal of solid waste generate in Visakhapatnam city. Visakhapatnam was adjudged as the 3rd cleanest city in the swach survekshan survey 2027.

INTRODUCTION

The Socio-economic status is an important determinant of health nutritional status, mortality and morbidity of an individual. SES also influence. The accessibility affordatily, acceptability and actual utilization of avalivabe 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 very from 42% and 26% in Tural and urban India. They also differ based on the different commities that had been formed to look into the problem. There is a need to identify the actual beneficiaries who will be benifitted by the goverment programs/subsidies one of the tools avalable to measure the problem is the indification of SES of the family by applying the SES scales.

There are many different scales to measure the SES of a family BG Prasad clasification proposed in the year 1961 is a scale based on per capital monthly income and has been used extensivy in India. In rural areas pareek classification based on nine characteristics viz, caste, occupation, education, level of social participation of head of the family, land holding, farm power, material possession and total members in the family is widely. The goverment of India in the national family health survey (NFHS-II) had used standard of living index (SLI) scale with contains 11 items viz, house type, soure of lighting

BASIC INDICATORS OF SOCIA-ECONOMIC STATUS

This section addresses basic indicators of socio-economic status and its determinants. Brief explantation of the indicators and determinants as follows

PER CAPITA INCOME:

In the study of income distribution, household income is the common messure of household wefare as though household per capita income is better subsequently as it automatically corrects for household size welfare be measured but we can measure income which is generlly regradation as the prory for weifare [Daha and meerman, 1980] per capita income is an important nation in economics. The distribution of household per capita imcome by individuals. It is used as an explanorotiy in theoretfal and empinical anylysis [Lazern and michaes 1981].

Education:

According to Zakir hussain education is the process of the individual mind getting to his full possible development [Ravi 2011]. It is commonly presumed that education is one of several important contributors preskills of an individuals and to human capital.

LIFE EXPECTANCY:

Man and woman in the lowest socio economic status group had 12 and 9 years lower life expectaney, respeetively than those in the highest socio-economic status group of the same age. The study also found that the lower the socio-economic status, the higher odds of death independent of age and sex.

DETERMINANTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Dominant tenatures investigated along this line have indentified the following variables as major determinatts of household socio-economic status.

AGE

Age is defined empirically with respect to a specfic event call it the study event and with age distinguisining people by now long they have survived [Burt 1991]. Age of the responsable is anticipating a positive relation on earning ability [Fingleton and laroghi 2013].

SEX RATIO

Sex ratio represent the number of females compared to the number of mates. In other word it is expressed as number of female per 1000 males. [census of India 2001] The society which Plave high negative values has very law sex ratios and vice verse.

GENDER

Gender refers to the commonly shared expectations and norms within a society about appropiate male and female behavior charactritics and roks. Gender can be considered a special and cultural construct that difference females from males interact with each other.

HEALTH

Health is defined as state of being to which most of us aspire a blessing a desirable quality the abidity to carry out physical activities and ability cope psychologically with the demands of everyday life. [Aggleton, 1990].

OBJECTIVE

The Following objective of hold survey.

(I) To find out the socio - economic status of Visakhapatnam Muncipality.

(II) To find out the problems face by household

(III) To find out the solving methods.

DATA BASED & METHODOLOGY :

The present study based an primary survey as all as secondory data and Random sampling has been taken for the study. The 8 wond of that municipal corporation one considers indeafified for data collection.

All the data where converted into relative number such as persentage and ratio methods used for observed the overall situation of the municiple corporation area.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Following problems of field study-

(i) Malnutrition is a problem among low-income people in the Municipality.

(ii) Many planned city infrastutures are cllapsing due to popullation pressure in Municipalites.

(iii) Dowry problem is more than early marrige in the municipality.

(iv) Economic and social problems are high in the municipality.

(v) Solid waste and public helth problems are relatively few in the Municipality.

HYPOTHESIS

Quantity and level of education are found in urban areas.

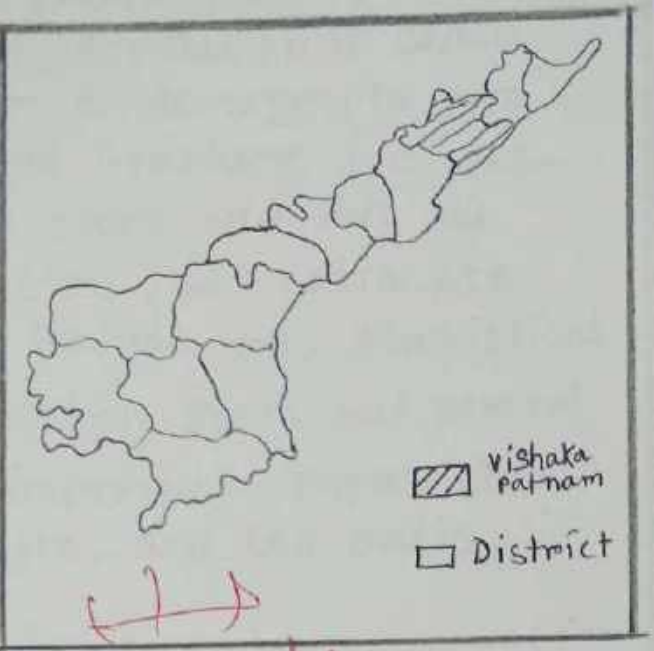
STUDY AREA

Vishakapatnam is the administrative head - quartors of the district also know as Vizag. This region is culturally oldest and richest. The total population here is about 38 lakh and total gegraphical area is 11161 59/Km. The region is famous for many tourists centers, Industries, centers and trade. The region has a mixture of Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Punjabi, orissa and other languages. The region has sufficient number of industries hubs which have boosted. The countries economy at massive rate, talking the industries there to record heights. A lot of people from different parts of the country come here to experience. The natural beauty. The comunication 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 conected by road between the state and the rest of the country. Its busiest airports are connected to different parts of the Country.

LOCATION

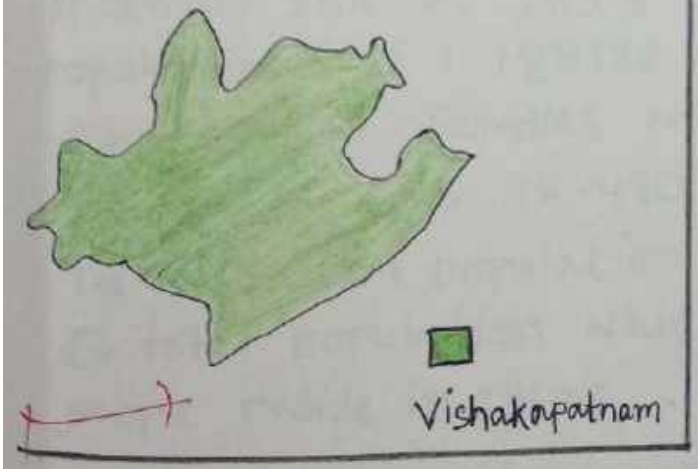
Visakhapatnam, also know as "Vizag" is one of the most commericalized cities in the state of Andhra pradesh along with being credited the most beautiful tourist destination in the state. Based out of Coastral Andhra, Visakhapatnam lies between 17°40'48.32" Nathern Latitade and 83°12'5.80" in Eastern longitude Sharing the boundaries parthy on the north with the state of orissa and Visakhapatnam District, East Godvari district on the south, the state of Orissa on the west and with Bay of Bengal on the East—

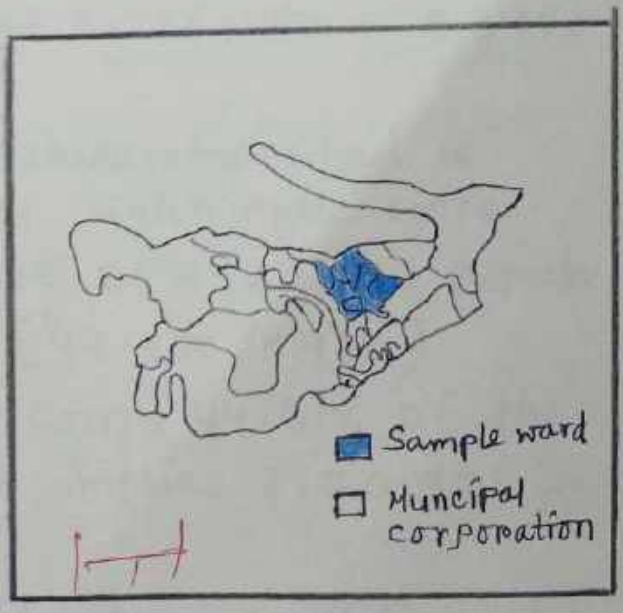
Andra Pradesh
State


Vishaka patnam
District

Scale ....

??


Vishakapatnam


Sample ward
Muncipal corporation

?? 2.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Demographic structure of India society. Demographics systematic study of population is called demography. It english synoym is demography two greek words Demos- people and Graphene i.e. description is description of the people with this the study of birth, deth migration, sex ratio etc is done. Demographic can include only statistical fectors that influnce population groth but several paramiters are partically important. population size, density, age structure, and sex ratio, deth rate.

i) Total Population :- The metro area population of Vishakapatnam in 2022 was 2278000 a 2.34%. increase from 2021. The metro area population of vishakapatnam in 2021 was 2.226,000 a 2.34%. increse from 2020

A census 2011 of India vishakapatnam had a populational of 1.728128 of which male were 873599 and femdles were 854529. The population density was 18.480 (47.900/54mi)

The total slom population covrs 44.61% of the total population which implies 7.70.971 people reside in slums.

The recent estimates of citys population are 2.358,412 in 2022.

(i) AGE GROUP :- The meaning of the age group a segment of population that is approximaty the some age or is specified range of age structure is also importants for socio-economic development.
Working age group 15-59 years 67.71 percent children under 0-6 formed 10.54 percent of Vishakapatnam dist compared to 12.87 percent of 2001.

(ii) SEX RATIO :- With regarts to sex ratio in Vishakapatnam. It stood at 1006 per 1000 male compared to 2011 census figure of 985. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest report of census 2011 Directorate.

In 2011 census child sex ratio is 961 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 976 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

(iv) RELIGION :- Religion is human being relations to that which they regred as holy scered absalute spritual drive or worthy of especial revenence. India is a saveral country based on religion are given equel right.
According to 2011 census of India vishakapatnam figures Hindu (95.63%.) Muslims (2.01%.) christan (1.81%.) Buddist (0.02%.) sikh (0.05) from the three longest group.

OCCUPTIONAL STRUCTURE

It has the Fledgling fishing industry, robust road rail connectivity and mand heavy industries Like Hindustan petrolium, Vishakapatnam steel plant Hindustan shipyard, Vishakapatnam port Trust, National Thermal power Bharat heavy electricals, BARC, Naval, science and Technological Luboratary, Naval, Dockyard, Fishing is the main occupation of Vishakapatnam.

@LIMATE and Rainfall

- Vishakapatnam collects on average of 955 mm (37.6) rainfall per year or 79.6mm (3.1 in) per month on average there are 65 days per year with more than 0.1mm (0.004 in) of rainfall or 54 days with a auntity of rain, steet, snow etc.

Vishakapatnam has a tropical wet and day climate. The annual mean tempeature, ranges between 24.7 – 30.6°e (76-87°f), with the maximum in the month of may and the minimum in january the minimum temperatures ranges between 17 – 27°e (63 – 81°f).

RELIEF

☐ Vishakapatnam is a beautiful place specially for Landcapes (Araku valley). Araku valley is a beautiful landscape and located in Vishakapatnam District, Andhra pradesh and being surr ounded by the ~~mg~~ magnificent estern that the place hosts refreshing breaks for nature lovers. The valley is known for its exquisite biodeiversity and features lush green tea and coffe plantations.

SOILS

Red lamy soils predominate with coverage of 69.9 percent of the villages of the district. The soil are poor textured and easily draned. Sandy larnly soik come text with 19.2 percent villages covered largely confined to the castrol area of nakkapalli Rambilli, paravada, Vishakapatnam.

Black cotton soils come up next having sizeble chunks of area in Katapadu, Deven-palli, pederu.

45 pecent of the soils in the district are law in orgnic contant and 55 percent in phoshorous content.

VAGETATION

- The native tree species planted here include the black Murdah (Terminalia) paniculat. Neem (Azadiraehta indica). Rosewood (Delbergia sisso) Blackberry (Rubus), Karanj (Millettia pinnata), Tamarind (Tamarindus Indica), Amla (phyllan thus Embica) Jackfruit (Arto-carpus Heterophyllus), castard Apple (Annona Reticulata).

ANIMALS

Indira Gandhi zoological park it is located anidst Kambalakonda Reserve Forest in Visha-kapatnam Andhrapradesh, India. It is the third largest zoo in the country. Here are some of the examples of different type of Animals in Vishakapatnam city-

(a) Carnivores:
Pumas, Tiger, Jaguars, panthers, Lion, Hyena, Jackls, wolves, and Ratthes.

(b) Primates:
Common Langun, Bonnet Monkey, Rhesus Monkey.

(c) Birds:
Ducs, painted starks, peacooks, Love birds, Pied baron bills, ther ground birds.

(d) Impartance attractions:
crocodiles, and Hippopotamus.

Economic Condition

- Vishakapatnam is the largest city of Andhrapradesh Vishakapatnam has a GDP of $ 43.5 billion ① It is the 9 the richest city in India ② Fishing industry road rail connectivity, many heavy industry Like Hindu star petroliam, Vishakapatnam steel plant, Hindustan shipyard part. Trust national Thermal power, Bharat Heavy, Electricals, BARC, Naval science and Technological Laboratary, Dockyard dredging corporation of India, strategic petroliam · Reserve ③ NMDC, Andhrapradesh Medteeh zone etc.

CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Majority of people in Vishakapatnam are Telugu because Vishakapatnam is the largest city in Andhrapradesh Along with that use can find odia, Hindi, Tamil and Malayalam people also.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

INTRODUCTION

Demographic are statistic that describe population and their chracteristrics. Demographics analysis is the study of population based and factor such as age, caste, sex ratio, Religion, language. Demographic data refers to socioeconomic information expressed satistically including employment education income, marrige rates, birth and death rate and more.

1. Family Size

Family NO. = 117

No. of population = 411

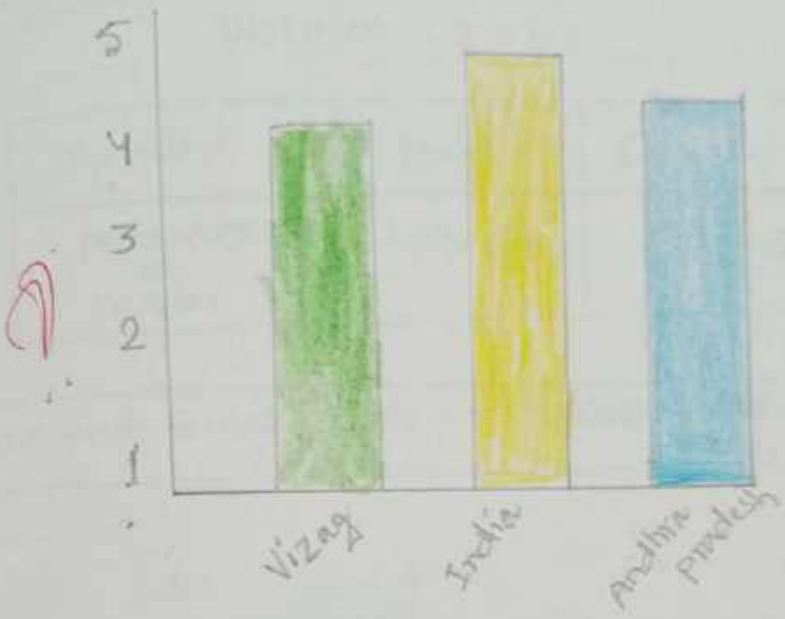
∴ Average size of family = $\frac{\text{Total no. of population}}{\text{Total family size}}$

$= \frac{411}{117} = 3.51$

TABLE - 1

Average family	Vizag	INDIA	Andra pradesh
No. of family member	3.51	4.44	3.7

Figure - 1



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 member per family that is lower as corpared state. Average of the respective district 3.7 and also having national Average (India = 4.44)

SEX RATIO

TABLE-2 : Male and female ratio of Visakhapatnam District, 2023

Gender	Male	Female
Percentage of Gender	49.63	50.36

Source ?

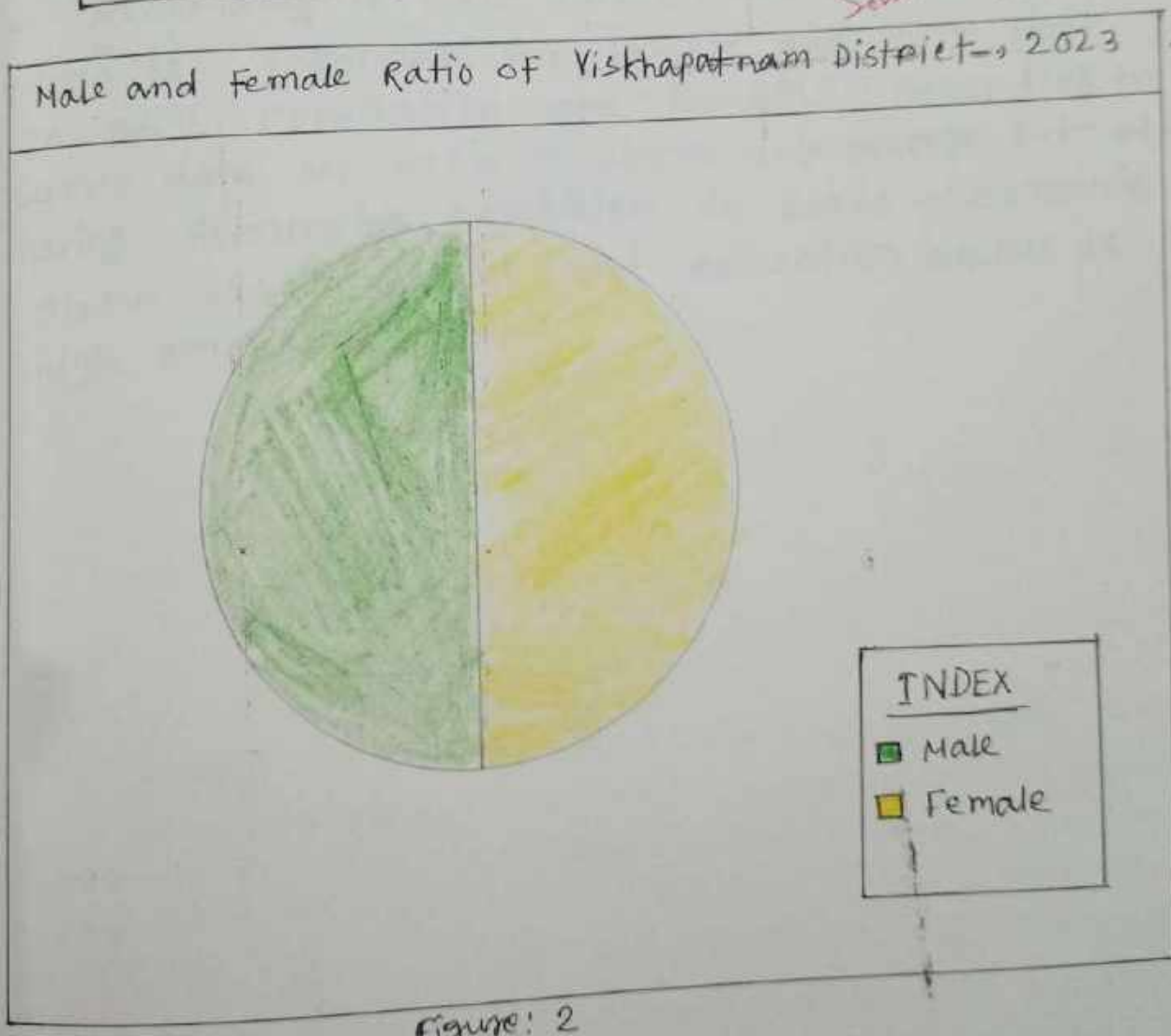


Figure: 2

⇒ Sex ratio is the important Demographic features and it is generally a inequel in India. Some Indians states experince large gaps between male & female

ratio. According to 2021 census of India sex ratio. is 941 and higher sex ratio found in Kerala and lowest in Hariyana. but Vishaka-patnam having 993 male and 978 female sex ratio and Vishakapatnam District having having nearly 978 per 1000 males and child sex ratio of girls is 947 per 1000 boys.

→ According to field survey reported that sex ratio is favorable 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

TABLE 3: Age group of popullation among sample household in Vishakapatnam 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

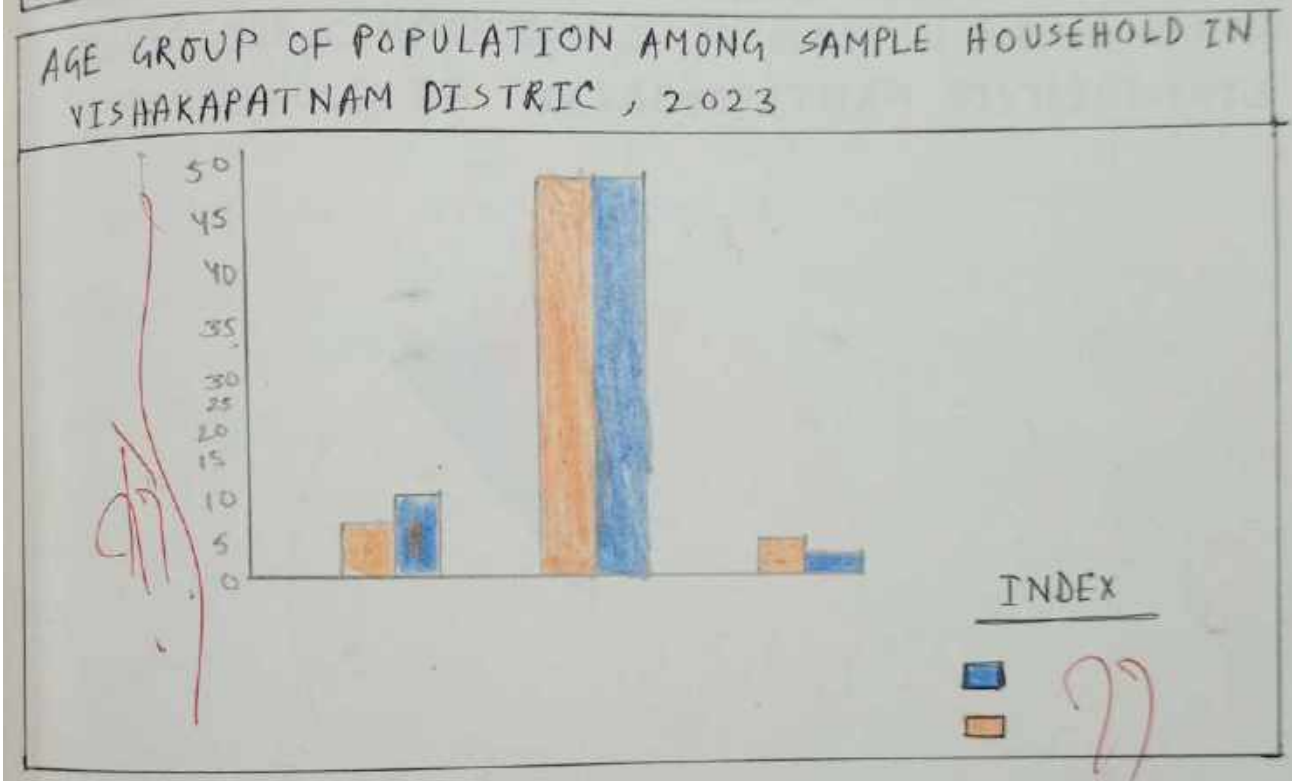


Figure - 3

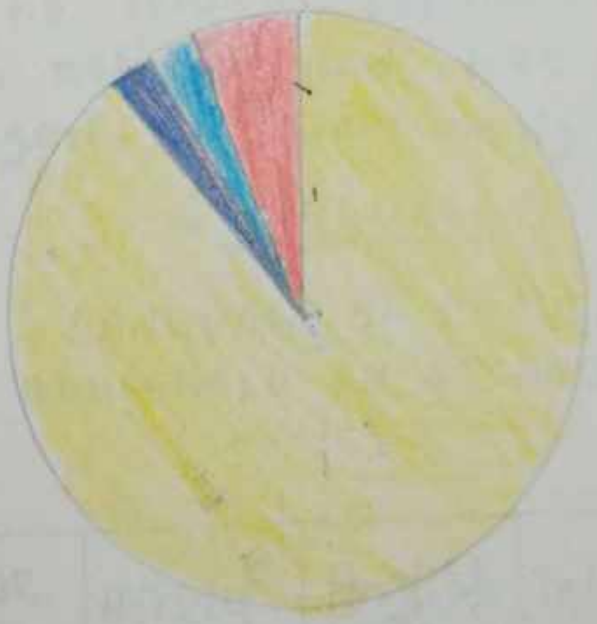
⇒ Age group is also the determinant for socio-economic status. India is one of the largest countries in the world and its population is constantly incresing. Aecording to 2011 census about 25.89%. into the 0-14 year category. 67.51% into the 15-64 age group and 6.8%. were 65 years age.

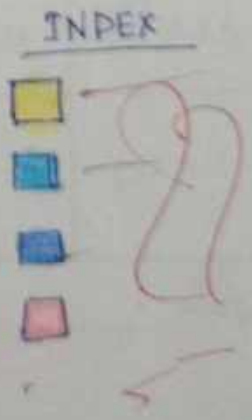
→ According to field survey, male (4.86%) & female (8.02%) population are below 0-14 years. Followed by male (42.57%) & female (42.57%).

TABLE 4 : RELIGIOUS COMPUSITION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT 2023

Religious	Hindu	ISLAM	Christan	others
percentage of population	85.64	195	2.92	9.49

RELIGIOUS COMPUSTION OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSE HOLD IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT 2023





⇒ According to the 2011 census, 79.8% of the population of India pacties Hindusin, 14.20% adhers to Islam, 2.3% adhers to Jainism, According to 2011 census, IN Vishakapatnam Hindus (90.87%), Muslims (7.32%) and christans (1.38%) and Jains (0.06%), Buddist (0.04%) are the minority religion groups of the state.

→ According to field survey more than 85.64 %. population are engaged as Hindu religion. Followed by 9.49%. population are engaged in others religion and 1.95% population are engaged in Islam religion.

-: LANGUAGE :-

□ TABLE 5 : LANGUAGE OF POPULATION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKAPATNAM DIST 2023

Language	Hindi	English	Telagu	Others
Percentage of ~~Eof~~ language	5.11	0.97	93.19	0.73

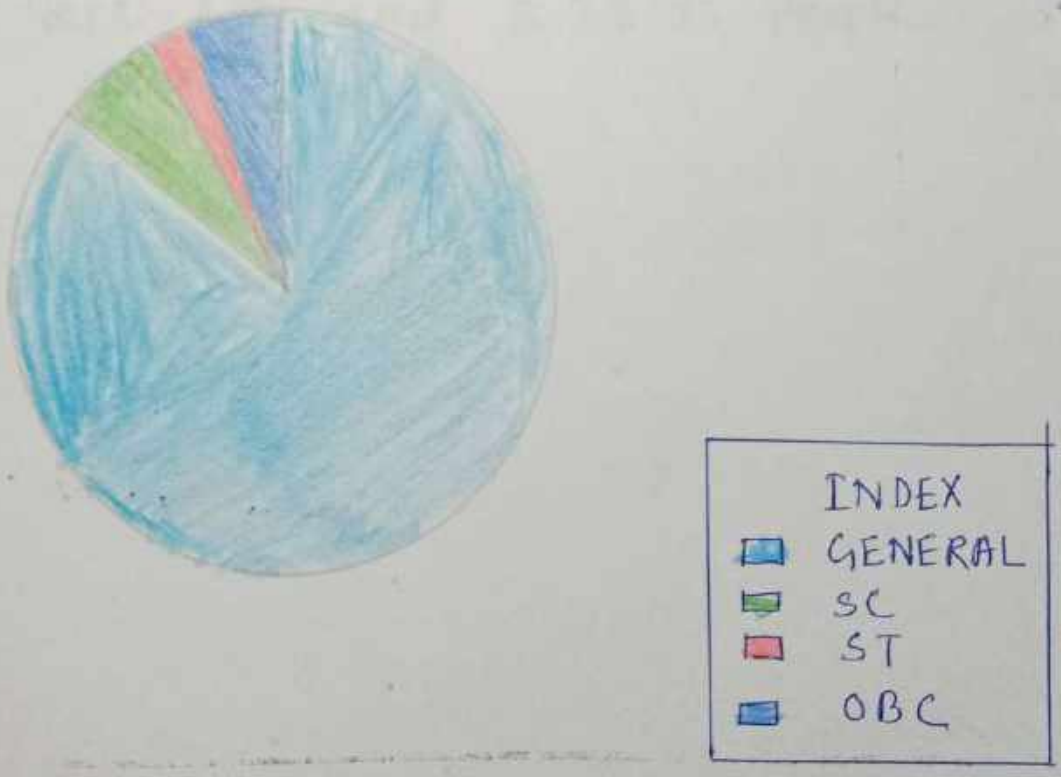
CASTE

□ TABLE-6 : CASTE COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKAPATNAM DIST, 2023

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

figure - 6

CASTE COMPOSITION AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKAPATNAM DIST, 2023



source: field survey, 2023

⇒ Caste composition is one of the important determinant for socio-economic status. caste indenfities and networks persist because of their advantages. caste based discrimintion is a feature of Indian Labour markets and business economy policy information adapted to the realities of caste in needed.

→ 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 that adult literacy here the youth literacy rate is about 9% higher. Kerala is the only state in India to here 94% Literacy rate. It is followed by Goa, Tripur, Mizoram, Himachal pradesh and Maharastra, Sikim. The lowest litricy rate in India it seen in the state of Bihar. Besically the popullation in India is very high. There are very 142 crore people in India.

Average litreracy rate Visakhapatnam city is 81.79% of which male and female literacy was 87.25% and 76.22%. Hindsium is majorly religion in Visakhapatnam city with 92.32% Muslim 3.85%, christan 3.07%. Sikh 0.510% Buddist 0.03% Jain 0.011% others 0.01%.

Literacy rate :

Total no. of popullation = 411
Total literacy & Initerate Rate = 396
Total child Literacy = (411 - 396)
= 15

Percentage of Literacy

$$= \frac{\text{Total no. of Literacy}}{\text{Total popullation child Literacy}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{308}{411 - 15} \times 100$$

$$= 77.77\%$$

Persentage of illiterate,

$$= \frac{\text{Total no. of illiterat Rate}}{\text{Total population} - \text{child literacy}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{88}{411 - 15} \times 100$$

$$= 22.22\%$$

TABLE-7 : LITERACY RATE OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

Literacy Rate	Literacy	illiterate
Persentage of Population	77.77%	22.22%

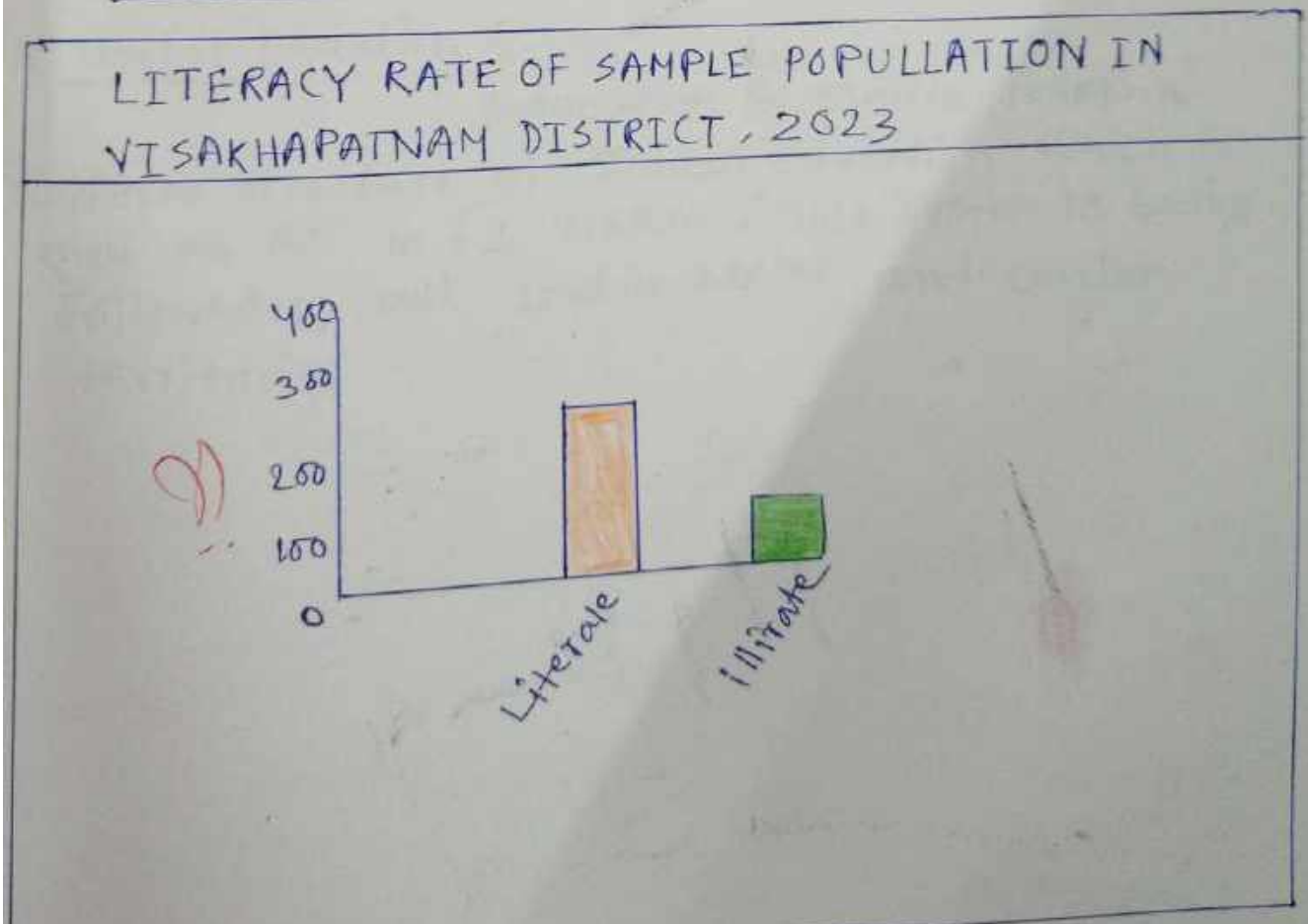


Figure : 7

⇒ Literacy rate is the important for socio-economic status According to 2011 census of India literate & illiterate rate in 74.04%. Kerala is only state in India to have 94% literate Rate. The lowest literacy rate in India is seen in the state of Bihar. Average literacy rate of Visakhapatnam city is 81.79%. of which male and female Litoarcy was 87.25 & 76.22.

→ Accroding to field survey; from the above diagram, it is found that there is a significance variation among the literate & illiterate population in percentage more than 77.77% population are engaged as a literature. Followed by 22.22% population are engaged in illiterature.

A Level of Education :

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

TABLE-8 : Education LEVEL OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

Level of Education	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post graduation	Technical & Professio
Peremage of population	14.61	21.72	14.93	37.33	8.76	2.92

Figure : 8

LEVEL OF EDUCATION AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNCIPALITY CORPORATION

⇒ 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 consists of students aged bellow 5 to 12.

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

- Secondory pass in indicate that class 8th 10th consisting students aged beetween 14-16 years.

→ According to field survey 21.42% people are secondory pass.

- Higher secondory pass in indicate that class 11th 12th conshising students aged between 16-18 years.

→ Accoroding to field surrey ~~21.42%~~ 14.93%. people are Higher secondory pass.

- Gradute pass in India is of 3-4 year course. Gradute of education is also know as higher secondory in India students studing in this lovel generally being their education from 18 onwards.

→ Accoroding to field work survey 37.33% People are gradute pass.

- Post Gradute in India is of 2-3 years course. Post gradute stages of course are know as masters came on Duetorate course.

→ According to field survey 8.76% people are post gradute.

Technical & Profession is a distance education. At the school Level. National institude of open schooling offers education through distance learning.

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

Occupation structure

INTRODUCTION :

Economic development creates various types of occupation in an economy. All these various occupation can bradly classified into three catagories, viz, primary, secondory and tertiary. All the essential activies like agriculture as well as the alied activities. Which including foresty, Fishery animal husbandry.

Visakhapatnam is mineral rich state with largest Limestone. Agriculture has been the chief source of income and main occupation for the date with 60% of popullation engeged in agriculture and related activities.

TABLE-9 : OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SAMPLE POPULLATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

⇒ Occupational structure are socio-economic factors which messures the scale of Development.

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

→ Accroding to field survey, 3.62% people are enged in cultinvating.

• Daily labourar is one who works by the day or for daily wages especially as an unskilled labororur.

→ Accroding to field survey 9.42% people are engaged in daily laborour.

• A service is any activity that one party can offer to ansther, which is essentially intagible and does not result in the owership at anything. The service is devided into two parts - (i) Govt (ii) Private. Govermant serrice are services intended sector is the parts of the economy that is ~~any~~ run by individuls and companies for profit.

→ According to field survey, 49.26% (govt 21.73%) Private - 25.53%) people are engaged in serrices.

• Indian bussienes means all rerune-producing activities of selter and it subsidires in India including the 8 busines of performing consulting serrice in India.

The bussiness devided into three parts - (i) Small (ii) Medium (iii) large business.

(i) Small business is privately managed company with fewar employes and lower annual revune than a corporation.

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

(iii) A large business is business catgory with an above average business size has large operations and high economies of sale.

→ According to field survey 29.7%, (small - 13.04, Medium 13.04, large 3.62%) People are engaged in business.

DEPANDENCY RATIO AND OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE :

Total no of popullation = 411

no of working popullation = 138

∴ Total no. of dependance popullation (411 - 138) = 273

Depandency popullation :

$$= \frac{\text{Total no. of depandance popullation}}{\text{Total no. of popullation}} \times 100$$

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

$$= 66.42\%$$

□ WORKING POPULLATION

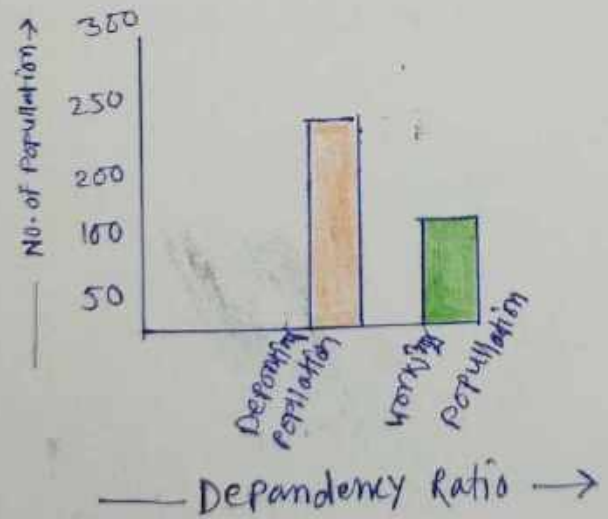
$$= \frac{\text{Total no. of working popullation}}{\text{Total no. of popullation}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{138}{411} \times 100 = 33.58\%$$

TABLE : 10 DEPANDENCY RATIO OF SAMPLE POPULLATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

	Depandancy Ratio	Depanding popullation	working popullation
Figure-10	Percentage popullation	66.42	33.58

DEPANDENCY RATIO AMONG SAMPLE OF GVMC



Source: field survey 2023

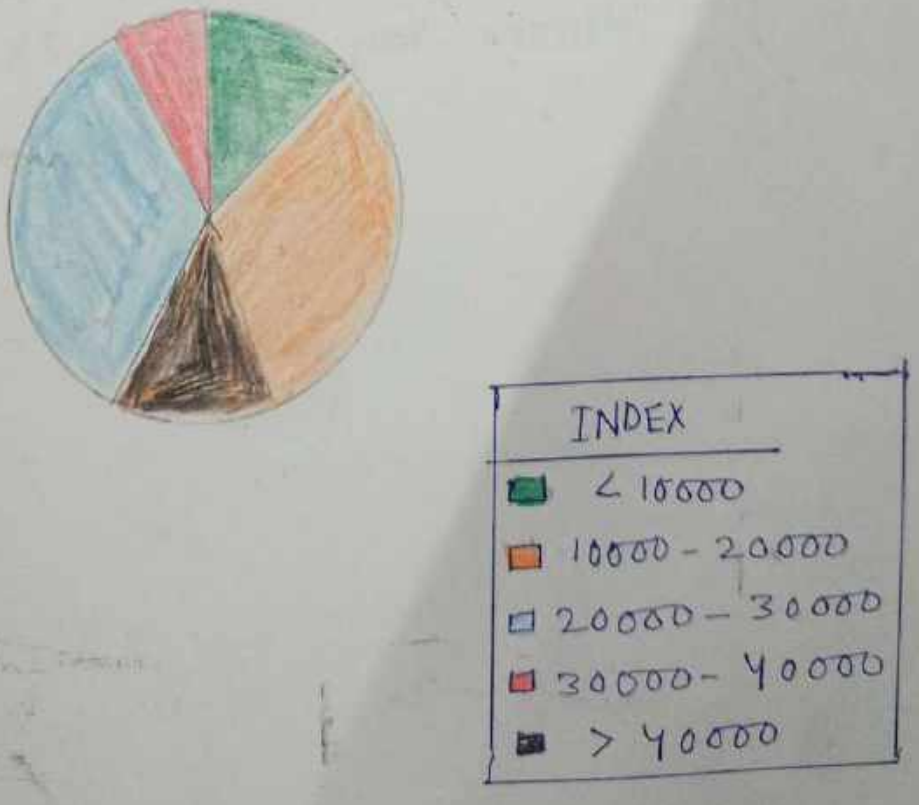
MONTHLY INCOME : MONTHLY INCOME OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISHAKAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

TABLE 11

Monthly income	< 10000	10000 - 20000	20000 - 30000	30000 - 40000	> 40000
percentage of household	11.96	42.73	23.93	17.09	4.37

figure - 11

MONTHLY INCOME AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISHAKAPATNAM MUNCIPALITY CORPORATION



Monthly income is also important factor The socio-economic status of population. A monthly income scheme is an investment option where are investing certaint amount. There are multipls types of monthly income scheme available like monthly income fixed deposit.

→ 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%) and only 4.27% household having income above RS. 40000 per month.

EXPENDITURE GROUP

TABLE 12 : EXPENDITURE GROUP OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISHAKAPATNAN DIST, 2023

Expenditure Group	<10000	10000-20000	20000-30000	30000-40000	40000
percentage of household	29.05	35.04	14.52	6.83	14.52

Figure - 12 :

EXPENDITURE GROUP AMONG SAMPLE IN GREATER VISHAKAPATNAM MUNCIPALITY CORPORATION

Source field survey, 2023

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

:7 According to Field survey, more than 29.04% household in Greater Vishakapatnam Municipality corporation expend less than 10,000 per month. About 35.04%. household ~~less than~~ among sample are expend in greater than 10K - 20K among sample per month. Followed by 20K - 30K (14.52%), 30K - 40 per month. Followed (6.83%) and above 40K in only 14.52%. household.

No. of rooms :

Room Density

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

$$= \frac{411}{287} = 43$$

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

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

TABLE-13 : ROOM DENSITY OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

Rooms	Living	Non-living
Room density	1.43	3.42
Percentage of rooms	70.51	29.48

=> The average house hold size in India is 49 for the 2011 census. This means that in 40% of household, five people have to share a room in the name of a house.

=> According to field survey, 70.51% of people have Living room and 29.48% of people have a non-Living room.

TYPES OF FUEL USED

DEFINATION :

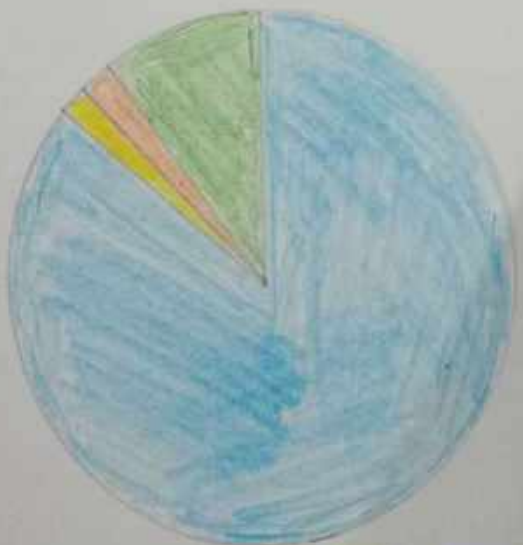
Meaning of fuel is a significance that is burned to private nuclear energy, heat or power. This heat energy that fuels relase is used for various purpose such as cooking, in heaters, for many industrial and manufacturing purpose.

TABLE 14 : FUEL USE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

Types of fuel	LPG	Wood	Kerosene	Others
Percentage of fuel	86.66	0.74	0.74	11.85

Figure - 14 :

FUEL USE AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD OF GRETER VISHAKAPATNAM MUNCIPALITY CORPORATION



Source: Field survey, 2023

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

□ TABLE 15: AMENITIES OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

Household Amenitities	TV	Fridge	computer	Laptop	Bike	car	washing machine	others
percentage of Household	30.19	23.16	6.77	7.90	17.23	3.38	9.66	1.12

=> Amenitities is also determinant for socio-economic status. Household amenitities as source of TV, fridge, computer, Laptop, Bike, car, washing machine and others. These facilies are more commen in the city.

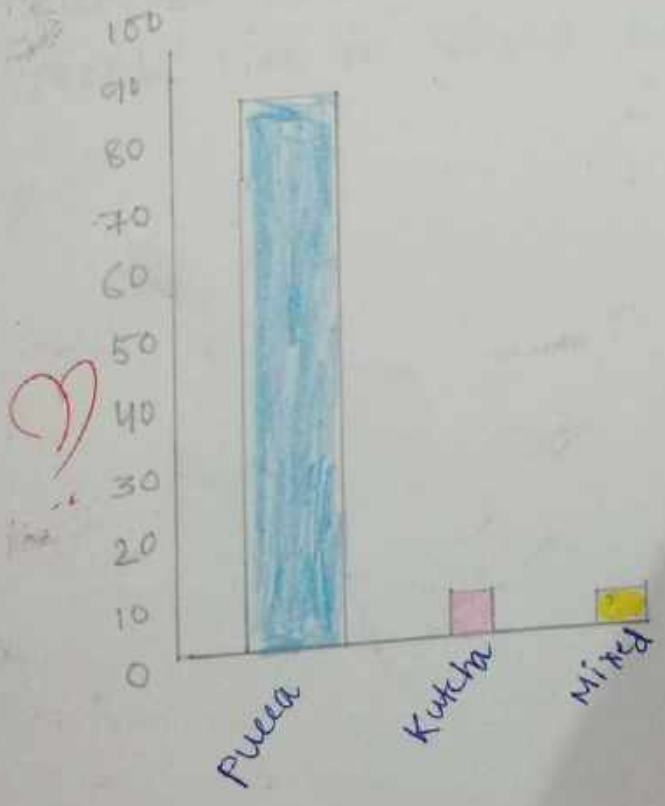
-> According to field survey, about 30.79% household among people are use TV. followed by 23.16% household among people are use fridge, 17.23% household among people are use washing machine, 7.90% household among people are use Laptop, 6.77% household among people are use computer, 3.38% household among people are use car and 1.12% household among people are use other amentities.

HOUSE TYPE

TABLE 16 : HOUSE TYPE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKAPATNAM DISRICT, 2023

Housetype	Pucca	Kutcha	Mixed
percentage Household	94.01	4.27	2.56

HOUSETYPE AMONG SAMPLE OF GRETER VISHA-KAPATNAM MUNCIPALITY CORPORATION



Source: Field survey

⇒ Housetype is the important for socio-economic status. Made of available kutcha house metarial like mud straw wood. Pucca house material include iron, brics, coment steel ete.

→ Accoroding to field survey, more than 94.01% of people live in pucha household, 0.42% of people live in kutcha housetype and 0.25% of people live in mixed house type.

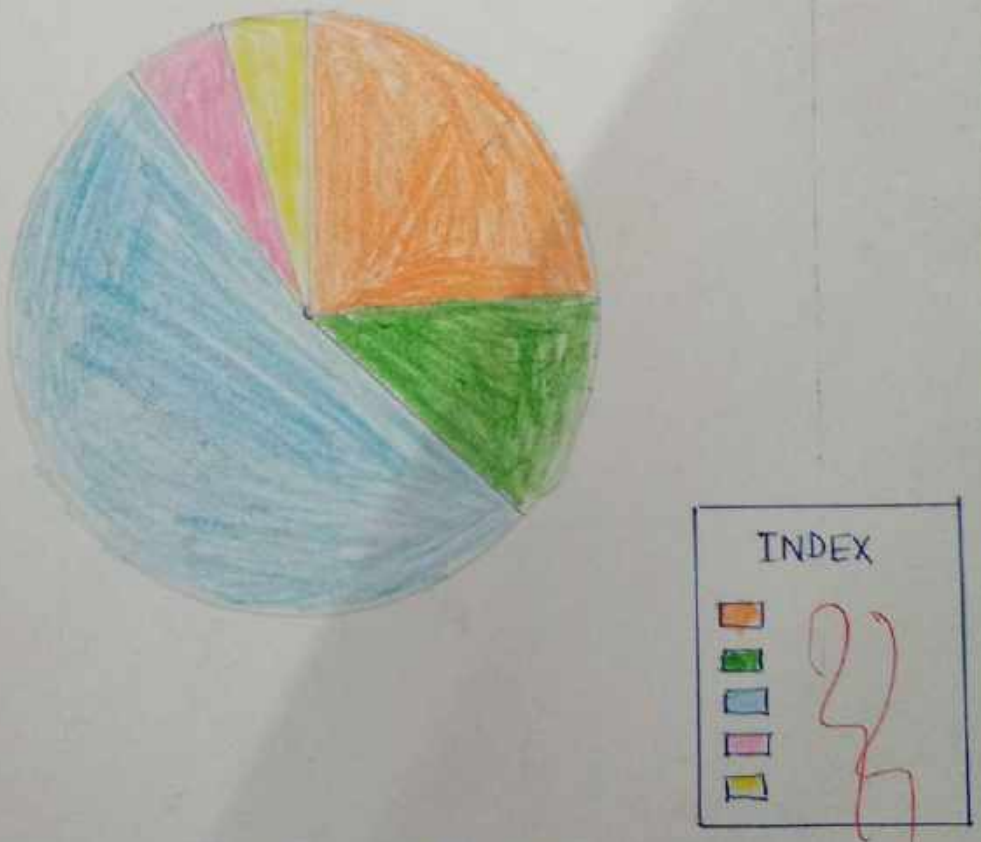
SOURCE OF DRINKING

□ TABLE 17 : DRINKING WATER OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

Source of Drinking	Submersible pump	Small pump	Tabwell	Tap water	others
Percentage of Household	1.29	25.80	4.51	64.51	3.87

□ figure : 17

DRINKING WATER AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISHKAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023



Source: Field survey, 2023

prinking water is also determinant for socia-economic status. The general uses of wate are mainly for human consumption and sanitation food production industrilization energy transportation and enviromental conservation

→ Accroding 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 tabe well 3.87%. household among people are use others and 1.29%. household among people are use submersible pump.

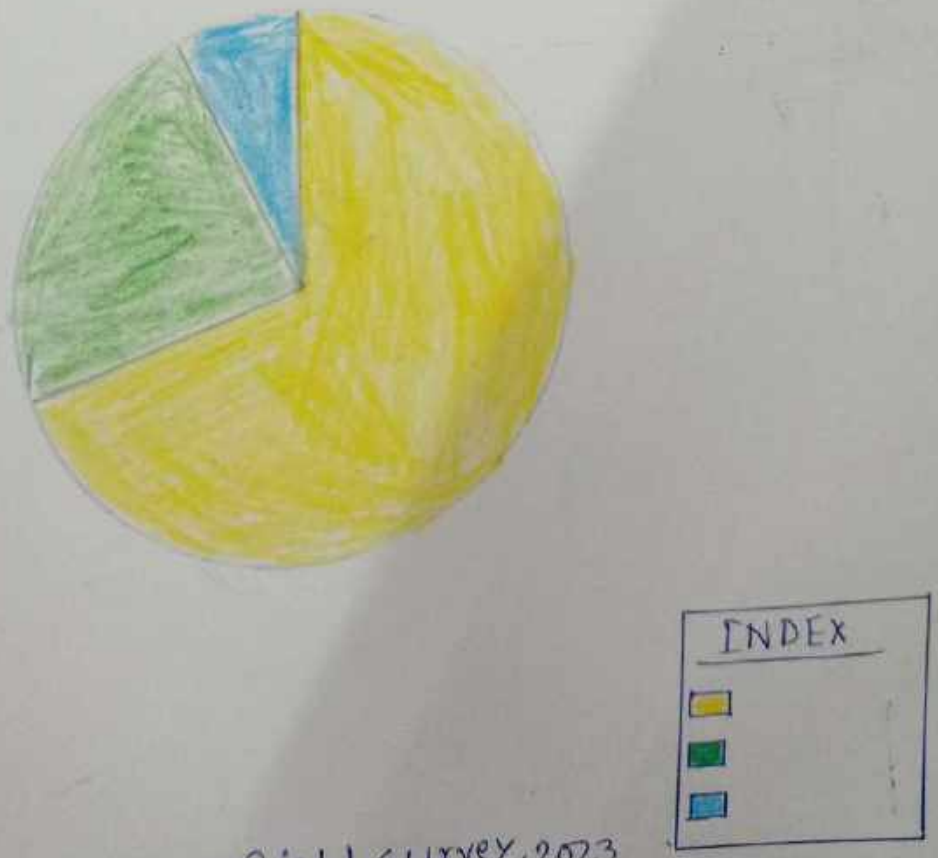
TYPES OF RATION CARD

TABLE 18 : RATION CARD OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD IN VISHAKAPATNAM DIST, 2023

Ration card	APL	BPL	Antyrdaya
Percentage of Household	72.81	26.56	0.62

□ figure

RATION CARD AMONG SAMPLE OF VISHKAPATNAM MUNCIPALITY CORPORATION



Source; field survey, 2023

=> Ration card is also determinant for socio-economic status. Ration cards are an official document issued by state goverments in India to household that are eligble to purchase subsidised food gain from the publish distribution system under the national Food security Act. (NFSA).

-> 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 Antyrdaya.

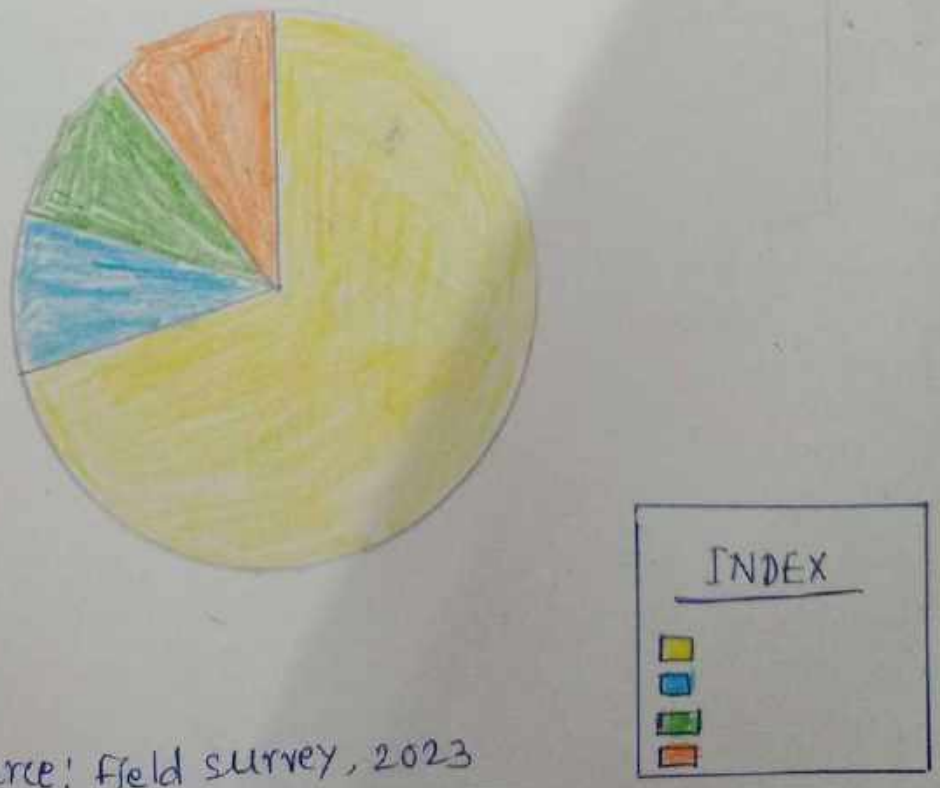
POPULATION LEVEL

TABLE-19 : POPULATION LEVEL OF SAMPLE IN VISHAKAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

population level	favarable	Disturbing	Unfavorable	Extremly
Percentage of population	65.94	10.04	15.18	8.02

Figure : 19

: POPULATION LEVEL AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISHKAPATNAM MUNCIPALITY CORPORATION



source: field survey, 2023

=> Socio-economic vulnerbility pollution is an important global health problem. Hight ambinant concentration of air contaminants observed is countries with lower economic condition. Aditation, probably the interaction between exposure to air pollution and socio-economic varitation within their boundries.

-> According to field survey pollution level above 65.94% are followed by 15.18%, pollution is untararable 10.84%, pollution level is disturbing and 8.12% pollution level extenely polluted.

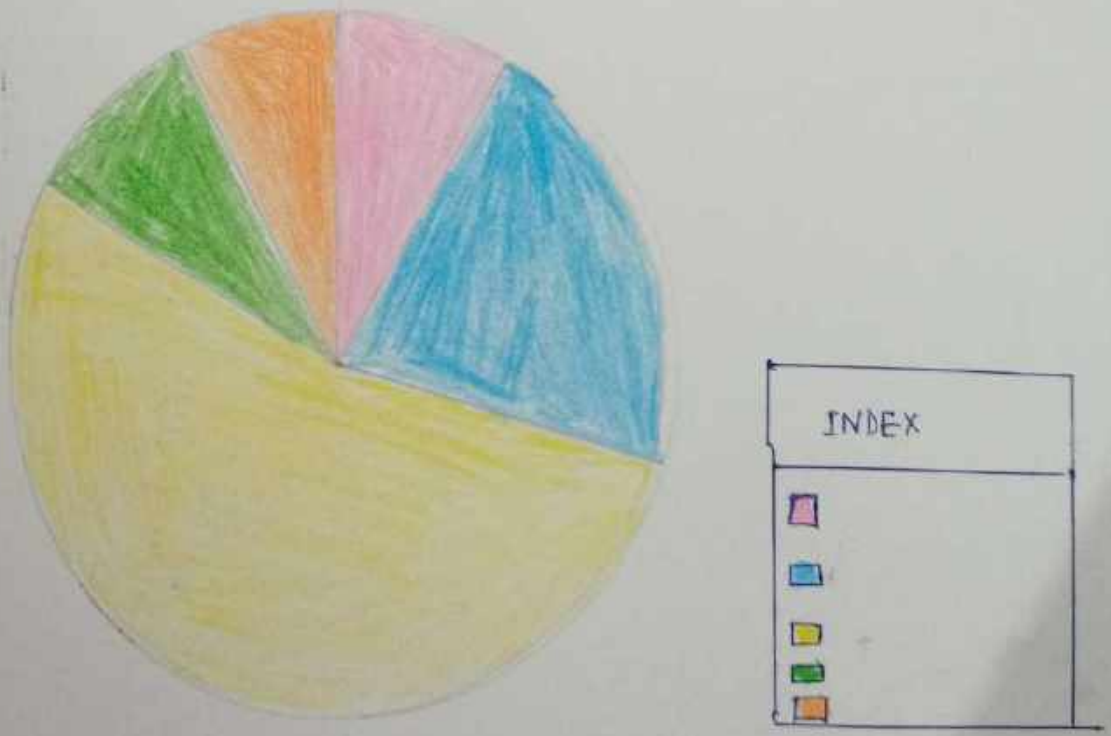
TRAFFIC CONDITION

TABLE - 20 : TRFFIC CONDITION OF SAMPLE IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

Traffic condition	Excellent	Very good	Good	Bad	very bad
persentage of traffic condition	~~24.24~~ 7.96	~~47.07~~ 24.24	~~15.39~~ 47.07	15.39	5.30

figure: 20

TRAFFIC CONDITION AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNCIPALITY CORPORATION



Source - Field survey

=> Traffic condition is one of the major barries to the economic development of developing economie, resulting in serve social and economic impacts, The severity of traffic condition in port and industrial areas is more thought proving then destruction barries.

-> 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 is condition is excellent and 5.30%. traffic condition is very bad.

: SOCIAL HAZARD :

TABLE: 21 : SOCIAL HAZARD OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT 2023,

Social Hazard	Dowry problem	Early marraige
persentage of population	66.66	33.33

Figure : 21

SOCIAL HAZARD AMONG SAMPLE OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION

Source : Field survey, 2023

⇒ Social Hazard is also diterminant of socio-economic status. The issue helps to clarify the ways in which people low SES may be at greater risk than other groups hazard as well as disaster preparedness.

* According to held survey more than 66.66% are under dowry problem. Followed by 33.33%. of people are in early marraige.

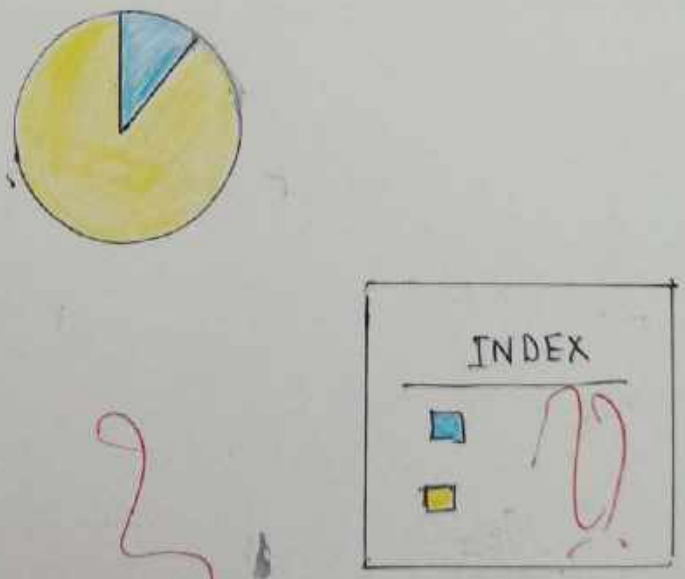
IMPACT OF COVID 19

TABLE-22 : COVID-19 OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

Impact covid	NO. of covid	Impact on covid
Pereentage population	21.05	78.94

Figure : 22

COVID-19 AMONG SAMPLE POPULATION OF GREATER VISAKHAPATNAM MUNCIPALITY CORPORATION



Source : Field survey, 2023

=> covid 19 is the important for socio-economic status the groth of the enemy has slowed down due to shut-down of different productions chrmels. Reverse migration of work force and concequent shortage of labour, resulted in furter decleration of economic groth.

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

: SANITORY SYSTEM :

TABLE 23: SANITORY SYSTEM of SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, 2023

Sanitory system	Indian Flesh	Western	Bambo made	NO latrine
Persentage of population	80.31	18.89	0.00	0.78

=> Sanitory system is the important for socio-economic status. About 50.9% of rural household used flesh / pour flush to septic tank system. 69.3% household used no latrine.

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

IMPACT NATURAL CALAMITIES

TABLE 24 : NATURE CALAMITIES OF SAMPLE POPULATION IN VISHAKAPATNAM DIST, 2023

Impact Natural calamities	No. of house damage	No. of person Impact
Persentage of population	42.85	57.14

⇒ Natural calamities is also determinant for socio-economic status. A decrease in reason capacity and a decrese in productivity can occur as result in economic. The losses in the form of ossets and community income. The severity of the disaster will differ bassed on the socio-economic conditions of the affectd community.

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

SATISFACTION ON GOVT. PERFORMANCE

□ TABLE 25: SATISFACTION ON GOVT. PERFORMANCE OF SAMPLE IN VISHAKAPATNAM DIST, 2023

satisfaction Govt' performance	Excellent	very good	Good	Bad	very bad
percentage of population	9.53	23.05	39.68	23.39	4.33

⇒ Satisfaction on Govt. Performance is also important factor for development of Socio-Status.

According to field survey, more than 29.68%. of people are good satified with govt. performance. followed by 23.39%. people are bad satified with goverment performance, 23.05 %. of people are very good satiesfied with govt. 9.53%. of people are excellent satisfied with govt. performance and 4.33%. of people are very bad satisfied with govt. performance.

FINDING

Following finding of field study

(I) 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.

(II) Child marrige also found in the city region but it is very law as to National average.

(III) Percentage of working population are maximum as compared to other age group.

(IV) Literacy rate among sample data are satisfactory become move than 77.07 % People are literacy when national level.

(V) Level of education is also good and more than 46%. People are gradutes and post gradutes passes when state and national level data shows very mealurable pictures.

(VI) Majorities people among sample data are working as bussinessman and service man that represent very economic condition.

(VII) Nearly 50% household having income above 20K per month that as also shows very good economic condition.

PROBLEMS

Following problems of field survey -

① public health system and sanitory system were not development.

② Public awarence for solid waste management could not be ereted.

③ Weaker sections of the soeiety like mentally and phsically disabled old age and gender baised persons have not been effected in proper development.

④ Substantial leak of urban slum development and poverty.

⑤ Disruption of proper arrangement for water supply for commercial residntal and industrial purpose.

⑥ Faiture to take measure to improve and protect the invironment.

SUGGESTION

Following suggestion of field study —

(i) Planing for the town including its surroundings which are covered under its Departments Urban planing Authority.

(ii) Approving construction of new buildings and authorizine use of land for various purposes.

(iii) Improvement of the town's economic and social status.

(iv) Arrangements of water suply towards commerical residential and industries purpose.

(v) Planing for Fire configencies through Fire service Departments.

(vi) Creation of solid waste management, public, helth system, and Sanitary servies.

(vii) Working for the development of ecological aspect development of urban forestry and making guidlines for enviromental protection.

(viii) Making efforts for improvement of slums and poverty removal in the toon.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that the average size of family member in the study area is 3.51 Nearly 94.01% household area pucca and only 4.27% household are kutcha in the study area. In the study area is private service (27.53%). Nearly 29.05% of household heads having less than rupees 10000 per capital household income per month. Only few percent of household's head having more than rupees 40000 per capital household incomes per month.

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

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

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

1. RESPONDENT INFORMATION:

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

2. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION:

Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status				Relation ship with Head	Literacy		Educational Level						Occupation	Remarks
			M	UM	S/D	W		L	Il	P	MP	HS	Grad	PG & Above	Technical/ Professional		

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

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

4. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:

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

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

5. HOUSING CONDITION:

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

No. 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, ǂ Type of Latrine: Flash (Indian) / Western / Bamboo made / No Latrine

Type of Ration Card: APL / BPL / Antyodaya

Type 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.): .....

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

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

Rate the level of pollution of your locality: Favourable / Disturbing / Unfevourable / extremely polluted

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

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

Surveyor Observation (if any): .....

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