



# SOCIO-ECONOMIC-HEALTH SURVEY REPORT



## GOVT. COLLEGE KARIAVATTOM NSS UNIT 17 A&B

2022



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CHAPTER NO.</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
Chapter I	Introduction	5
Chapter II	Methodology	6
Chapter III	Results and Discussion	8
	3.1. Sex-age distribution of the population	8
	3.2. Distribution of Households by Religion and Caste	9
	3.3. Distribution of Population According to Education	10
	3.4. Occupational status	11
	3.5. Annual Income	12
	3.6. Housing Facilities	13
	3.7. Household Assets	15
	3.8. Health status and health care service utilization	15
Chapter IV	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	19

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE NO.</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
	Distribution of population based	
Table 3.1a	Sex	8
Table 3.1b	Age	9
Table 3.2	Religion and Caste	10
Table 3.3	Education	11
Table 3.4	Occupational Status	12
Table 3.5	Annual Income	13
Table 3.6	Housing facilities	14
Table 3.7	Household Assets	15
Table 3.8a	Type of treatment	16
Table 3.8b	Illness	17

**DATA BANK/ SURVEY REPORT PREPARED BY THE STUDENT PALLIATIVE  
CLUB OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGE KARIAVATTOM**

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND HEALTH STATUS OF  
KAZHAKOOTTAM WARD**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

*We express our heart-felt gratitude to the inmates of Kazhakkoottam ward and all others who helped us in this venture for sharing their valuable time, energy, and services. Without their patience, and cooperation, this Survey would have been impossible.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Socio-economic survey is one of the most significant sources of statistical data on household expenditure and income as well as other data on the status of housing, individual and household characteristics and living conditions. It gives an idea of the status of the community. As far as NSS is concerned, this data is very crucial because, it can extend service to community based on the information obtained from the survey.

NSS Unit 17 A & B, Govt. College Kariavattom conducted socio economic and health survey of families in and around Kariavattom during December 2021-January 2022.

We also extended the survey to Vlavila Tribal Settlement, Kottur, Kattakada (Nov 2021).

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The general objective of the present study was to understand the social, economic, and health status of people residing in Kazhakootam ward and Vlaviyala Tribal Settlement, Kottur Panchayath.

The specific objectives of the survey are:

1. To assess the socio-economic and health status of the community.
2. To assess the needs and problems of the community.
3. To identify target groups who deserve support, economic assistance, and health care.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Survey was conducted by questionnaire method. Questionnaire comprising of questions related to the survey was prepared. NSS Volunteers in groups, visited each of the houses, collected information and entered the data in a google form. Excel sheet was extracted, and the data was tabulated and analyzed.

The procedure adopted for the investigation is summarized below under various heads.

### ***a. Sample***

The sample of the present survey consists of 50 households belonging to Kazhakoottam ward/ and 10 households from Kottur village.

### ***b. Variables***

The study is descriptive in character. To evaluate the socio economic and health status, a few important variables were identified. They are:

- Demographic profile
- Religion and caste
- Housing and other amenities
- Age
- Education
- Employment and income
- Sex ratio
- Health and diseases
- Treatment facilities for diseases

### ***c. Tools Used***

Questionnaire was used to collect the data from the households. Data was entered in a google form. Link and screen shot of the google form is given below:

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSedxK1Am7FILlIObBYbgzu\\_-qDtJE\\_wKu9LBNmC7FfLOJEa2w/viewform?usp=sf\\_link](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSedxK1Am7FILlIObBYbgzu_-qDtJE_wKu9LBNmC7FfLOJEa2w/viewform?usp=sf_link)).

#### ***d. Procedure for Data Collection***

The survey was conducted on 25<sup>th</sup> Dec 2021 and 12<sup>th</sup> Jan 2022. 50 households from Kazhakoottam ward and 10 households from Vlavila tribal settlement, Kottur village participated in the survey. In Kazhakoottam ward, 30 NSS volunteers were divided into five groups, comprising of 6 volunteers in each group. Each team collected an average of 10 questionnaires during a time span of 10am to 4pm. In Kottur village 14 volunteers grouped into two with seven volunteers per group conducted the survey. Personal interview was used to collect data and recordings were done in the google forms for easy analysis.

#### **e. Statistical Techniques**

The major statistical techniques used to analyze the data were averages and percentages. Pie diagrams/bar graphs were prepared for easy understanding of the data distribution. The results and the interpretations of the statistical analysis are presented in the following Chapter III.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Kazhakoottam Ward

The data obtained from the samples were subjected to statistical analysis. The results of the analysis are given under various heads.

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY POPULATION

#### 3.1. Sex-age Distribution of the Population

The sex wise distribution of population in the ward under investigation is given in Table 3.1a which shows that among the total population of persons belonging to 50 households, male and females comprised 45.2% and 54.7% respectively. Data is also presented in fig 3.1a.

Table: 3.1a

#### Distribution of population based on sex

Sex	No.	Percentage
Male	86	45.2
Female	104	54.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	

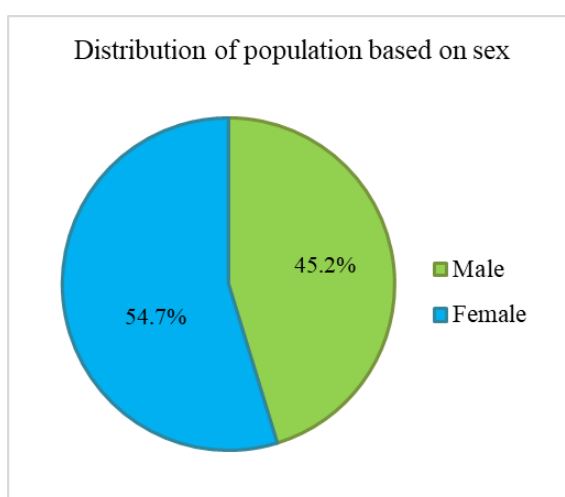


Figure 3.1a

The survey also revealed that the age groups 18-35 and 36-60 comprised the highest proportion of the total population with 31.05% and 33.6% respectively (Table 3.1b, Figure 3.1b). The age group up to 5, 6-12 and 13-17 formed the least proportion of the total population with 5.26%, 7.36% and 1.57% respectively. The age groups above 60 formed the population with 21.05%.



Table: 3.1b

**Distribution of population based on age**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 5	6	6.97	4	3.84	10	5.26
6-12	7	8.13	7	6.73	14	7.36
13-17	1	1.16	2	1.92	3	1.57
18-35	23	26.74	36	34.61	59	31.05
36-60	30	34.88	35	32.69	64	33.68
Above 60	19	22.09	23	20.19	40	21.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>		<b>104</b>		<b>190</b>	

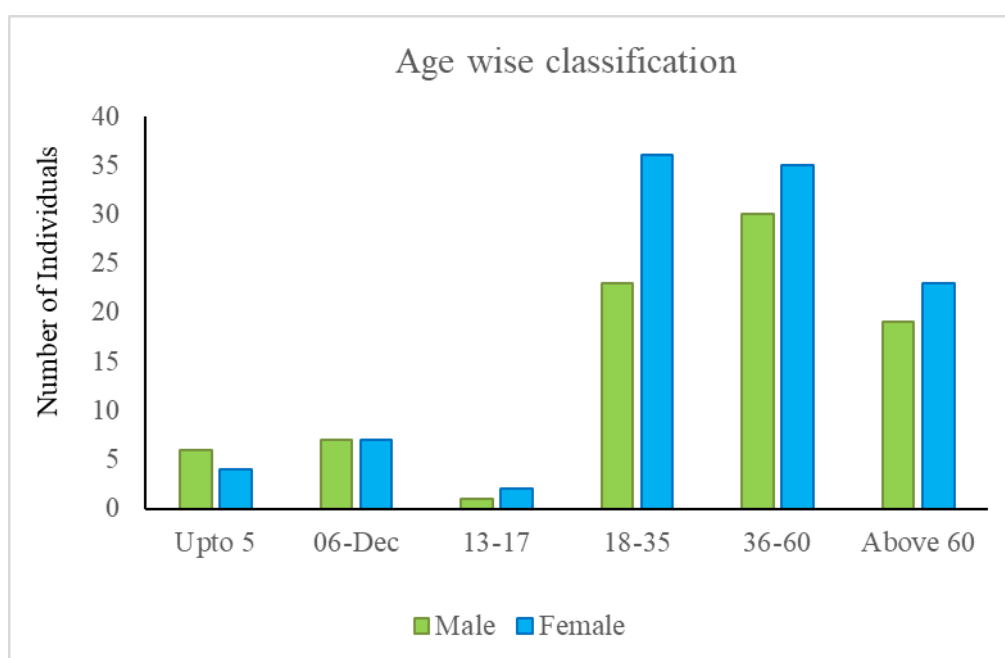


Figure 3.1b

**3.2. Distribution of Households by Religion and Caste**

The distribution of population by religion and caste is given in Table 3.2, Figure 3.2. Highest percent of population was Hindus (34.7%) followed by Muslims (40%) while Christians formed 13.7% only. The percentage of OBC is 46.3%, SC is 6.8%, and Ezhava is 3.7%. There were no one in OEC and ST category. Rest of the population belonged to forward Hindu and Christian communities.

Table: 3.2

**Distribution of Households based on Religion and Caste**

Religion & Caste	No.	Percentage
Hindu	66	34.7
Muslim	76	40
Christian	26	13.7
Others	22	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	
SC	13	6.8
ST	0	0
OBC	88	46.3
OEC	0	0
Ezhava	7	3.7
Others	82	43.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	

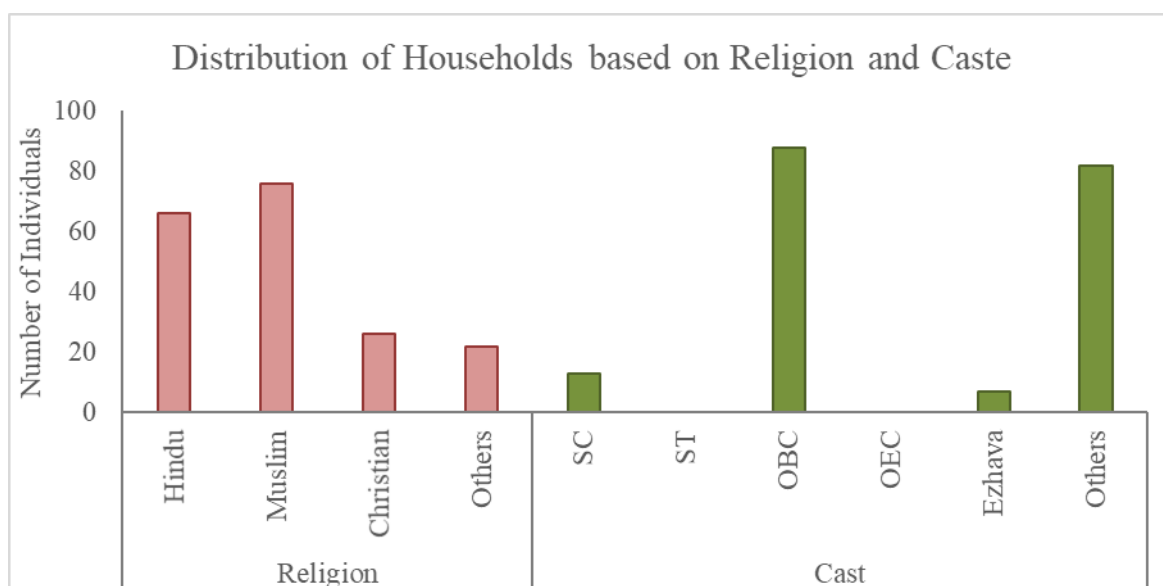


Figure 3.2

**3.3. Distribution of Population According to Education**

About 190 of the people surveyed in the Kazhakoottam ward, all were found to be literate (Table 3.3, Figure 3.3). Among the total population, 20% of the population has HS as the highest qualification and 11% has LP/UP as highest qualification. 15.78% have done plus 2 and 12.6% of the population has degree, 6.31% have done PG, 9.47% has professional qualification and only 0.52% has technical qualifications. 2.1% have a Doctoral degree.

Table: 3.3

**Distribution of Population based on Education**

Education	Total	
	No.	Percentage
LP	9	4.73
UP	13	6.84
HS	38	20
Plus 2	30	15.78
Degree	24	12.63
PG	12	6.31
Technical	1	0.52
Professional	18	9.47
PhD	4	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>78.42</b>
Literate	190	100
Illiterate	0	0

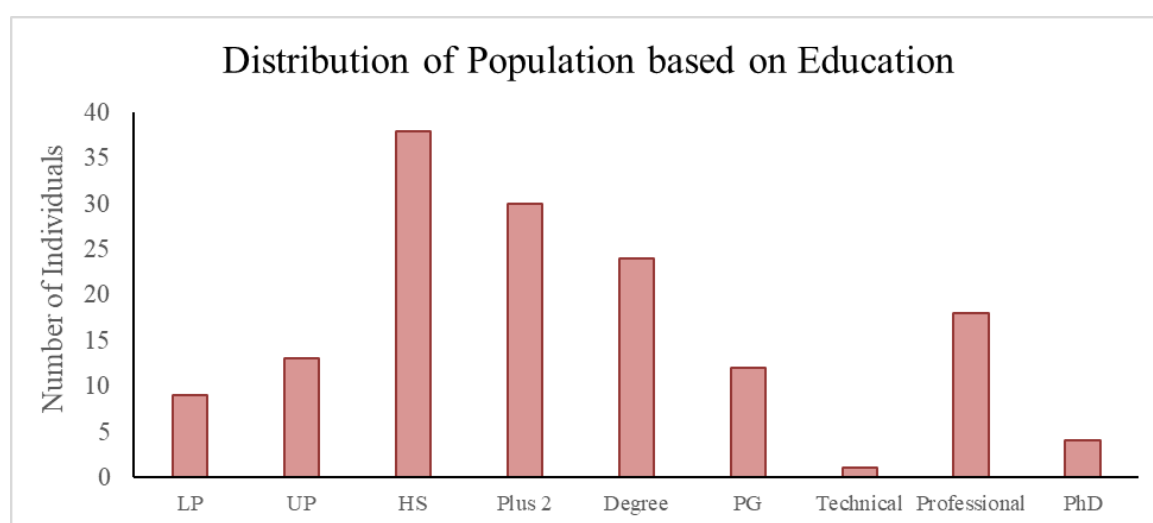


Figure 3.3

**3.4. Occupational status**

The distribution of population according to occupational status is given in Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4. An employed individual in a society is an indicator of economic and social status. The survey found that private job holders constituted 17.89% of the population followed by government servants 4.74%, agriculture 2.63% and business 2.11%. Other jobs including daily wages, coolie, NRI, housemaid, in total constituted to 15%. Housewives constituted 33.68% and unemployment in the region accounted to 14.21% and the retired hands constituted 8.94%.

Table: 3.4

**Distribution of Population based on Occupational Status**

Activity status	Description	Number	Percentage
Earning Member	Government Servant	9	4.74
	Private Job	34	17.89
	Business	4	2.11
	Agriculture	5	2.63
	Professional	0	0
	Other Jobs	15	7.89
	Daily Wages	2	1.05
	Coolie	8	4.21
	NRI	3	1.58
	House maid	2	1.05
Non-earning Members	Unemployed	27	14.21
	Housewives	64	33.68
	Retired	17	8.94
<b>Total</b>		<b>190</b>	

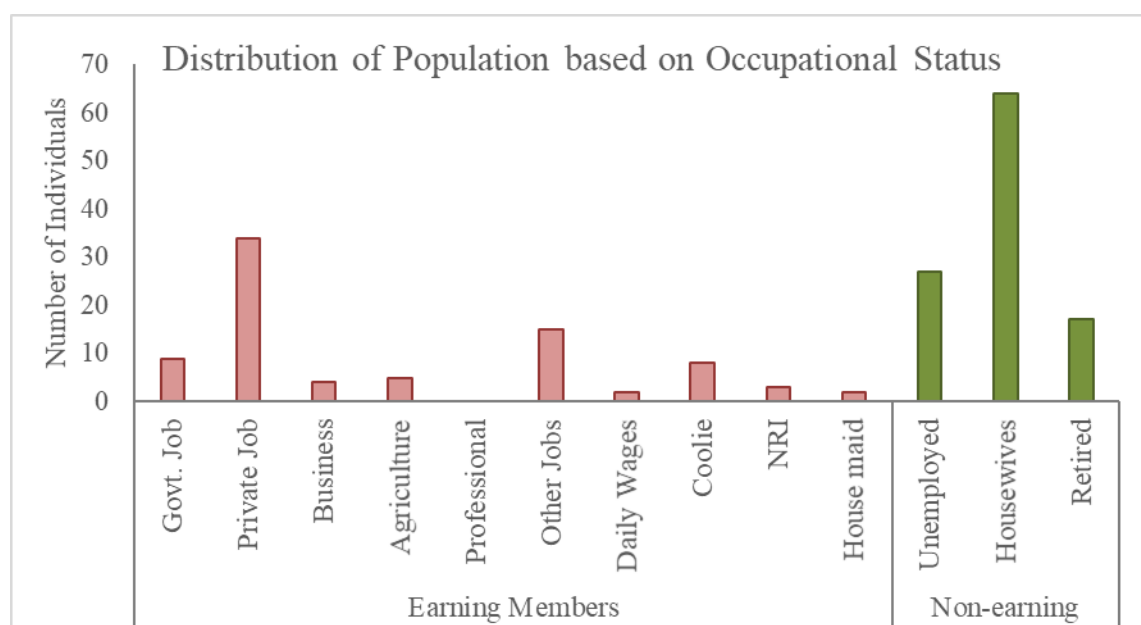


Figure 3.4

**3.5. Annual Income**

Distribution based on annual income is given in table 3.5, Figure 3.5. 10% of the household earns an annual income above ten lakhs. 6% falls in the income group which earns between 5 to

10 lakhs. 8% earns between 61k to 1lakh. 14% earns between 41 to 60k. 22% earns between 21 and 40k. 40% have annual income below 20k. Thus 40% of the population investigated was found to be Below Poverty Line.

Table: 3.5

**Distribution of Households based on Annual Income**

Selected Variables	Details	No.	Percentage
Annual Income (Rs.)	Below 20K	20	40
	21-40K	11	22
	41-60K	7	14
	61k-1lk	4	8
	5lk-10lk	3	6
	Above 10lk	5	10
Poverty Line Status	APL	30	60
	BPL	20	40
<b>Total</b>			<b>50</b>

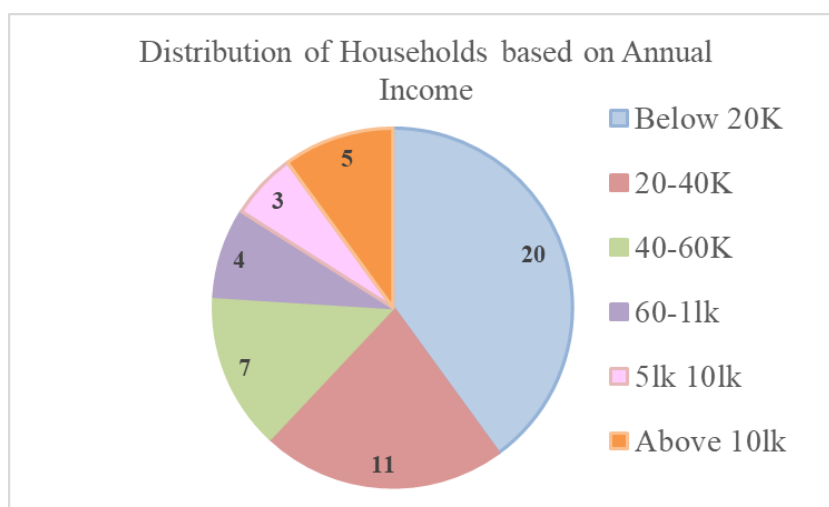


Figure 3.5

**3.6. Housing Facilities**

The distribution of households by housing facilities is depicted in Table 3.6, Figure 3.6. It is found that 84% of people are living in their own houses while the rest are living in rented houses. Among the former groups, 84% are living under concrete roofs, 5% have house with tiled roof and 3% have house with asbestos roof. 78% have house with area between 500 and 1500 Sq. ft. 12% owned house with area between 1500 and 3000 sq. ft. and 10% had house below 500 Sq. ft. 44% families owned land above 10 cents, 40% owned 5-10 cents and 16% owned below 5 cents of land.

Table: 3.6

**Distribution of Households based on Housing facilities**

Selected Variables	Details	No.	Percentage
Ownership	Own House	42	84
	Rented	9	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	
Area of house	Below 500 Sq. ft	5	10
	500-1500	39	78
	1500-3000	6	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	
Type of house	Concrete	42	84
	Tile	5	10
	Asbestos	3	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	
Area of land	Below 5 cents	8	16
	5-10 cents	20	40
	10 cents and above	22	44

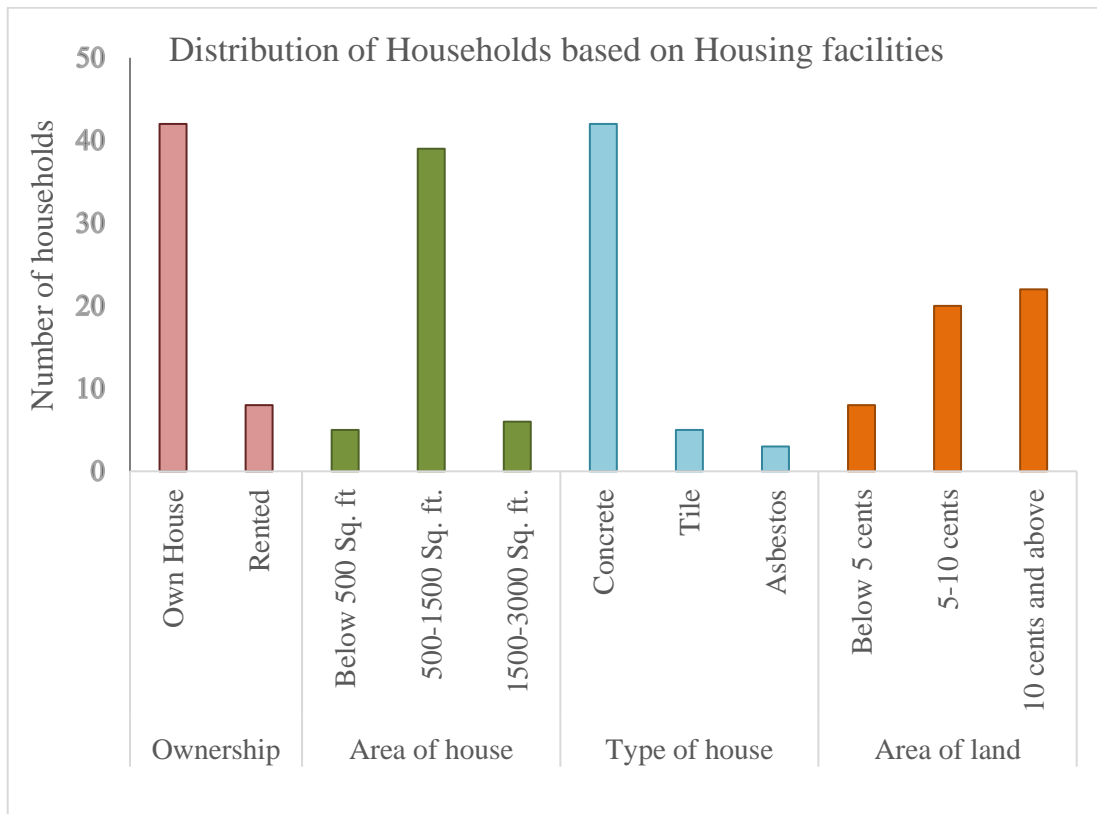


Figure 3.6

### 3.7. Household Assets

An examination of household assets is one of the sources to understand the standard of living. 88% of the investigated families owned television (Table 3.7, Figure 3.7). 76% of families had refrigerators, 36% owned washing machine, 46% of the families had bike and 42% owned car.

Table: 3.7  
**Ownership of Household Assets**

Asset	No.	Percentage
TV	44	88
Refrigerator	38	76
Washing Machine	18	36
Mixer	15	30
Grinder	6	12
Computer	1	2
AC	3	6
Two-wheeler	23	46
Car	21	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	

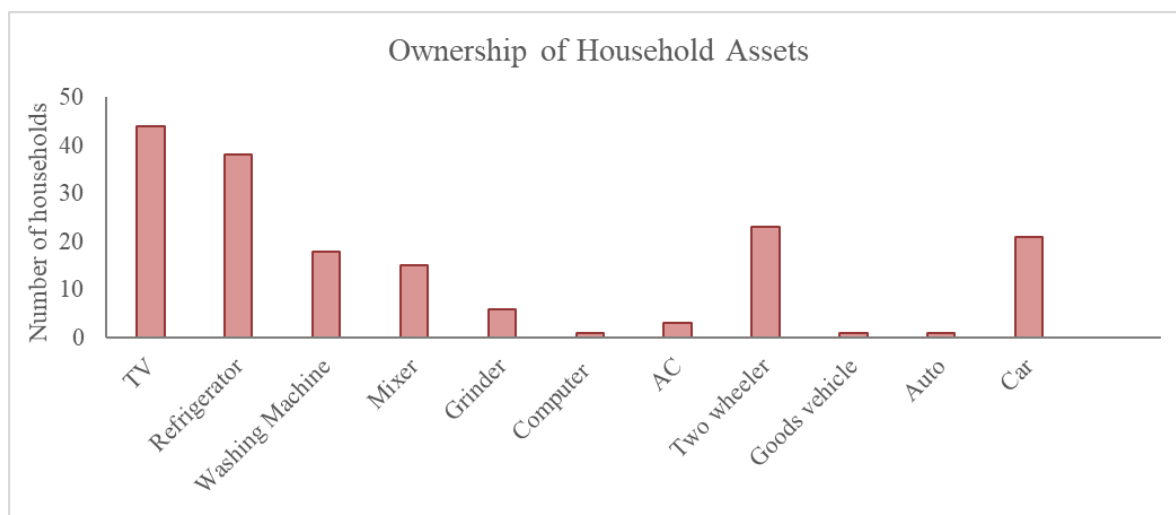


Figure 3.7

### 3.8. Health status and health care service utilization

One of the main objectives of the survey was to explore the health status and health care service utilization of the community. The major areas of the healthcare and health status come across the survey is presented below under various heads.

### 3.8a. Health care system utilization

Table 3.8a and Figure 3.8a shows the details of the health care system utilized by the people in the surveyed area. It has been found that 50% of total investigated population was found to utilize Primary Health Centre facilities; however, 48% of the population depends upon Private Hospital facilities. It was found that 52% of population goes to Government Hospital.

Table: 3.8a

#### Distribution of Households based on Type of treatment

Selected variables	Details	No.	Percentage
Source of treatment	Government Hospital	26	52
	Private Hospital	24	48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	
Service of PHC	Yes	25	50
	No	25	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	

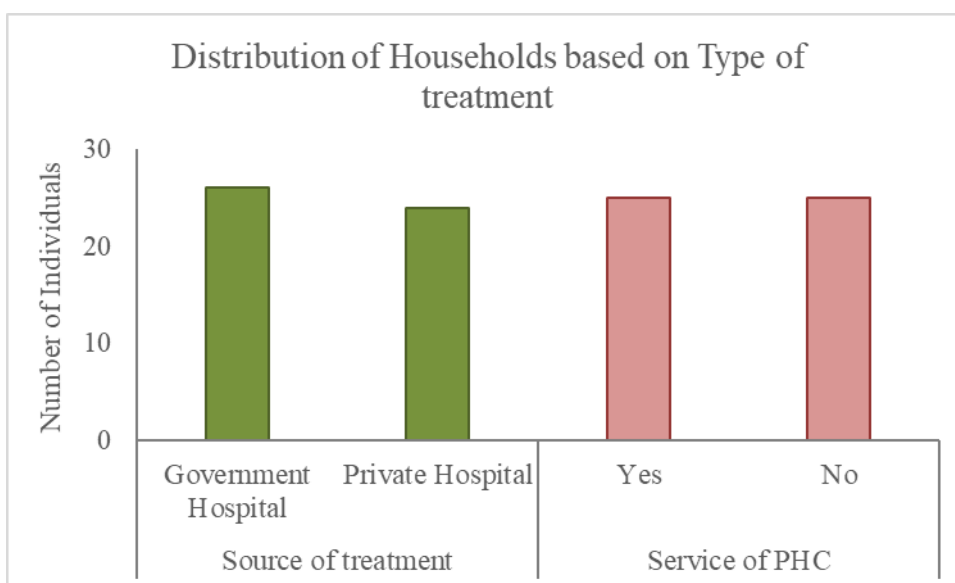


Figure 3.8a

### 3.8b. Health Status

Major health problems identified in the survey were chronic lifestyle diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, heart diseases, etc. It was found that 8.42% of the investigated population suffered from Diabetes (Table 3.8b, Figure 3.8b) whereas 2.1% suffer from heart disease, 1.05% of the population suffered from Asthma and 2.1% of the population suffers from hypertension.



0.53% suffered from cancer. 4.73% of the population suffers from other diseases that do not belong to those mentioned categories.

Table: 3.8b

Distribution of Population based on illness

Chronic Illness	No.	Percentage
Diabetes	16	8.42
Heart disease	4	2.1
Hypertension	4	2.1
Cancer	1	0.53
Asthma	2	1.05
<b>Other diseases</b>		
Cholesterol	2	1.05
Thyroid issues	1	0.53
Neuronal Problem	1	0.53
Muscular dystrophy	1	0.53
Paralysis	1	0.53
Kidney	1	0.53
Ulcer	1	0.53
Old age	1	0.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	

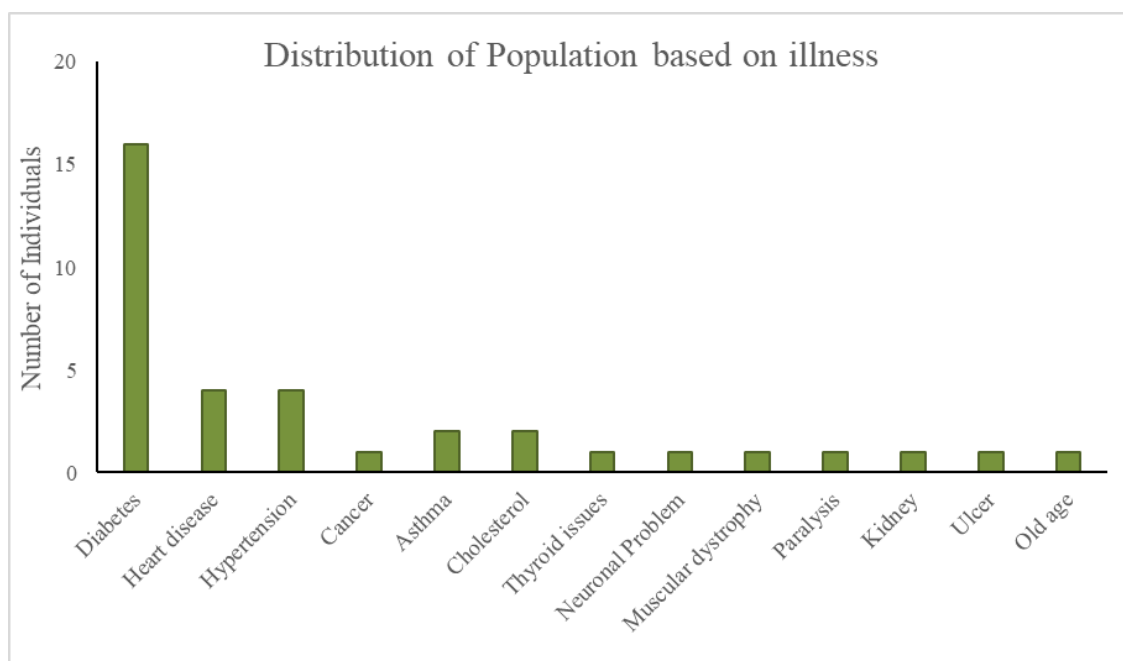


Figure 3.8b

### **Kottur Village**

Details of ten households of Valvila tribal settlement, Kottur Village, were collected from ST promoter Deepika and Mahesh. We also visited the houses on 13<sup>th</sup> Nov 2021. All the families belonged to BPL category. Majority of the families have houses below 500 Sq. ft. 80% of the houses were made of mud and having thatched roofs. None of them had any permanent job. 80% were illiterate. Their children are going to schools. Health status indicated that there were patients with various ailments which included clotting of blood after delivery, rheumatism, asthma, wheezing and breathing trouble, cancer, psoriasis, depression, and age-related illnesses.

## **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

The general objective of the present survey was to understand the social, economic, and health status of people residing in Kazhakoottam Ward and Kottur Panchayath.

The sample of the present survey consists of 50 households belonging to Kazhakoottam Ward and 10 households belonging to Kottur Village. To evaluate the socio economic and health status, a few important variables like

- Sex and age
- Religion and caste
- Housing and other amenities
- Education
- Employment and income
- Health and diseases; treatment facilities for diseases

### **Major Findings**

The major findings derived from the results of statistical analysis of data were as follows:

1. Distribution based on sex: Among the total population of 190 persons belonging to 50 households, 86 males and 104 females comprised 45.2% and 54.7% respectively.
2. Age distribution: Age groups 18-to 35 and 36-60 comprised the highest proportion of the total population with 31.05% and 33.6% respectively. The age group up to 5, 6-12 and 13-17 formed the least proportion of the total population with 5.26%, 7.36% and 1.57% respectively. The age groups above 60 formed the population with 21.05%.
3. Distribution based on Religion and caste: Highest percent of population was Hindus (34.7%) followed by Muslims (40%) while Christians formed 13.7% only. The percentage of OBC is 46.3%, SC is 6.8%, and Ezhava is 3.7%. There were no one in OEC and ST category. Rest of the population belonged to forward Hindu and Christian communities.
4. Distribution according to education: Among the total population, 20% of the population has HS as the highest qualification and 10% has LP/UP as highest qualification. 15.78% have done plus 2 and 12.6% of the population has degree, 6.31% have done PG, 9.47% has professional qualification and only 0.52% has technical qualifications. 2.1% have a Doctoral degree.
5. Distribution based on occupation: private job holders constituted 17.89% of the population followed by government servants 4.74%, agriculture 2.63% and business 2.11%. Other jobs including daily wages, coolie, NRI, housemaid, in total constituted to 15%. Housewives constituted 33.68% and unemployment in the region accounted to 14.21% and the retired

hands constituted 8.94%.

6. Distribution based on income: 10% of the household earns an annual income above ten lakhs. 6% falls in the income group which earns between 5 to 10 lakhs. 8% earns between 61k to 1lakh. 14% earns between 41 to 60k. 22% earns between 21 and 40k. 40% have annual income below 20k. Thus 40% of the population investigated was found to be Below Poverty Line.
7. Distribution based on housing facilities: 84% are living under concrete roofs, 5% have house with tiled roof and 3% have house with asbestos roof. 78% have house with area between 500 and 1500 Sq. ft. 12% owned house with area between 1500 and 3000 sq. ft. and 10% had house below 500 Sq. ft. 44% families owned land above 10 cents, 40% owned 5-10cents and 16% owned below 5cents of land.
8. Distribution based on household assets: 88% of the investigated families owned television. 76% of families had refrigerators, 88% had TV, 36% owned washing machine, 46% of the families had bike and 42% owned car.
9. Health care system: 50% of total investigated population was found to utilize Primary Health Centre facilities; 48% of the population depends upon Private Hospital facilities. It was found that 52% of population goes to Governmental Hospital.
10. Health system: 8.42% of the investigated population suffered from Diabetes whereas 2.1% suffer from heart disease, 1.05% of the population suffered from Asthma and 2.1% of the population suffers from hypertension. 0.53% suffered from cancer. 4.73% of the population suffers from other diseases.

### **Limitations of the study:**

The survey was carried out during Covid restrictions. This had prevented the volunteers from interacting closely with the people. Number of households covered had to be limited to 50. There was much more information that could have been collected. The details regarding income were based on the ration card of the people. This did not correlate with the assets they possessed. Gender wise distribution of the population based on occupation and education was not done.

### **SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The present study offers certain suggestions and recommendations, which can be considered by the authorities concerned while implementing future programmes aimed at community development.

1. Medical camps may be conducted to identify and manage the different diseases.
2. Awareness classes on prevention of lifestyle diseases may be enforced.
3. Measures may be taken to promote agriculture by the residents.