

**MEASURING MULTIDIMENSIONALITY OF RURAL POVERTY AT
THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: A CASE STUDY OF CHITRASALI
VILLAGE, SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL**



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PREFACE

The methods of measuring poverty have changed over time in keeping with the changes brought about in its definition. It has covered a long way from the concepts of monetary metrics to social exclusion before reaching the deeper roots called the capability approach where the poverty is defined as a reflection of capability deprivation. One-dimensional measurements have got adjusted to multidimensionality by adopting various proxies encapsulated within indices which are capable of representing quality of life. All these efforts are meant to measure poverty at regional levels. But at household level from where the perception of poverty begins still follows the age-old practice of determining a monetary threshold and assigning people above or below it.

This dissertation is the form of such an endeavour to devise a method of poverty measurement that could be a substitute for the poverty line in the rural economy of India. A hierarchy based on the magnitude of deprivation of each household has been suggested. Also the importance of savings has been proved with mathematical deductions. Since the work is aimed at household level, detailed pictures of socioeconomic life of the poor of a village in South Twenty Four Parganas, West Bengal have been drawn.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Anandi, a widow in her mid-thirty, lives in a village in India with her aged mother-in-law and two children. She, being the only bread winner of her family, works as an agricultural labourer in fields. She knows, considering the price hike of commodities that her earning would not be enough to sustain her family, educate her children in future. But she is helpless. She knows there are ample of opportunities in the town. Many women of the village along with others engaged in better jobs, work as domestic helps in the households to support their families financially. It takes almost three hours to commute. But her mother-in-law who has lost her mobility and two sons of the age of fourteen and thirteen are so much dependent on her so that she can hardly go outside her village.

Anandi recalls her old days – when she left her parental house after getting married at the age of seventeen just after passing the ninth standard exam. She was the only among her friends, married off to a well-to-do family having some landholding and a pucca house. Her in-laws did not even raise a demand for dowry. It was quite surprising since every father in her society, would start saving for dowry as soon as he came to know that his wife had given birth to a baby girl who, by no means could become a ‘son’. Today, she feels that her marriage had had such a twist because of a huge age gap, almost twenty years, between her and her husband. However everything was going well. They had land to feed on and a home to rest in.

Just six years ago, Anandi’s world turned upside down when her husband was diagnosed with a disease – a ‘disease’ Anandi had never heard of and the only thing she knew about the disease was that it was life threatening. The State hospital gave up on the case since it had an inadequate infrastructure for curing the disease. Anandi got to know that the hospital located in the nearest town could save her husband’s life though a lump sum was needed to succeed the ordeal. It forced Anandi to take the drastic decision of disposing of the land – the only source of family income. All efforts went in vein when her husband died after two months of treatment in the ‘big’ hospital. Since then, Anandi has become the spine of her family.

Anandi harkens back to her schooldays when her teachers used to praise her handiworks; especially needlecraft. She believes that her needlework would help her earn more if she were allowed to go to the town and do her own business or at least work as a tailor instead of selling her labour in others’ fields. She does not even find work every day since she is a ‘woman’.

Anandi is entitled to widow benefit provided by the government but does not get the benefits that the poor in the village get since her income is marginally higher than the poverty line; although not always higher across the months and because she possesses a pucca house. She wonders how much different her living standard is from the poor. She might have to discourage her elder son from

pursuing his study after passing the secondary exam to get a job. Anandi mumbles, had the government helped buying two goats or cows; then she could have another means of earning by selling milk in the village. Her wishes get diluted into her sighs.

This is not a story of one – rather a story of many in India. Anandi may not be officially poor, but, at least, is vulnerable to poverty. Moreover, though she is more concerned with her financial condition, it has some implicit and invisible causal factors playing in worsening her situation. The experiences Anandi has been going through might be, for them who are suffering, different in dimensions but similar in the underlying socioeconomic currents. A person who apparently seems to be well-off in one term may not be so in the other.

One of the pressing issues of this century is how poverty should be defined – whether money can buy one's needs so that he/she will not be called poor. There is a debate even over the concept of needs – whether materialistic needs are strong proxies of well-being or we should go deeper to conceptualise non-materialistic aspects of life. Various social, political, cultural as well as geographical settings act as the patrons of poverty that must be eliminated or at least modified in order to eradicate poverty. Scholars are engaged in answering if minimum income/consumption approach could be the saviour of the poor or some better approach; say, minimum security approach could be identified to capture poverty in broader and holistic sense which essentially needs to be tangible so that it could be applicable to the real world. There are the monetary and social approaches to studying poverty. Several theories such as capability deprivation and participatory approach have been developed in order to explore and scrape off the disguised factors of poverty. The participatory approach has not been dealt with in this dissertation since it is more an approach to poverty alleviation than to defining poverty.

From the geographical point of view poverty in a broader sense, could be categorised under rural and urban poverty. According to the Census data, 68.84 percent lived in rural India in 2011 whereas a report published by the Ministry of Rural development (2013 – 14) states that 7 percent of the rural population are under extreme poverty (Tewari, 2015). An alarming situation has risen in rural employment as the unemployment rate has increased by 2 percent between 2010 and 2012 (Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, 2015). This overall scenario provoked the author to look into the rural poverty at household levels.

The dissertation begins with a chapter on literature review discussing various approaches to poverty and their relevance to the Indian context. Next three chapters of *Research Gap and Research Questions, Study Area and Methodology* respectively introduce the objectives of this work, the spatial location of the village studied and the mathematical and statistical methods used throughout the dissertation. Next comes, the chapter of results followed by their respective analyses and interpretations. The last chapter ends with concluding remarks and scopes for further studies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of poverty itself has a wide history of evolution. Inequality in society, destitution of a section of people was previously recognised in terms of the possession of wealth. One is poor because he/she has a little or no money in his/her hand. At that point of time reason of poverty was supposed to be lack of money. Gradually, the outlook started changing after the Second World War. Various social aspects were identified as the factors of poverty. How exclusion from the societal structure and discrimination based on social, cultural as well as biological identities can cause the economic backwardness has been explored. Along with this approach the deprivation of capabilities was also widely considered. All these three approaches of monetary, social exclusion and capability deprivation are discussed below.

2.1 Monetary Approach

The basic and widely used method of measuring poverty is to set a threshold of income level which is required to meet minimum needs essential to living a decent human life. Food, potable water, clothing, shelter etc. are considered indispensably necessary for survival (Maslow, 1954)¹. People below this threshold, who cannot afford, with their income and assets, at least one of these basic amenities are called poor and the threshold is formally known as the poverty line. Therefore fulfilling each of these primitive needs of nutrition, clothing and housing throughout one's life is a prerequisite for living a life above the poverty line. This line is determined by valuating basic goods and services at market prices. For this purpose, the relevant market is identified and moreover, goods and services not consumed through the market system (as for example, subsistence production etc.) are valued in monetary metrics (Grosh & Glewwe, 2000). Laderchi et al. write,

“... the appeal of the monetary approach lies in its being compatible with the utility maximising behaviour assumption which underpins microeconomics, i.e. that the objective of consumers is to maximise utility.” (Laderchi, Saith, & Stewart, 2003, p. 7)

Looking into the monetary approach to studying poverty, the first determinant that comes to mind is the shortfall in income of an individual or a household in a given time period over a clearly

¹ According to Maslow (1954), human needs have a hierarchy. Once the lower needs are fulfilled an individual moves towards the higher level. This hierarchy, from lower to higher, is survival (food, shelter, clothing and so on which are required to sustain life), security (protection from social vulnerabilities and natural calamities), belongingness and love (having social attachments and fulfilling interpersonal relationships), esteem (recognition, prestige etc. which Adam Smith (1776) explained as “the ability to appear in public without shame.”) and self-actualization (giving an individual opportunities to live his life up to full potential). Interestingly, all the three approaches to poverty are imbibed into this hierarchy. It has been explained in respective sections.

defined space (Laderchi, Saith, & Stewart, 2003). The minimum rights approach suggests that a basic income is regarded as a right. It not only holds the concept of utility in the light of welfare but as a medium through which the freedom of choice is achieved (Parijs, 1992). However this approach has failed to gain popularity since the level of basic income, per se as a universal right, is not well defined (Laderchi, Saith, & Stewart, 2003) and varies in time, space and societal structure. In addition to income data, many economists argue for accounting the consumption or expenditure data to measure standard of living because income (including income incurred from assets) allows people to get the pass for participating in the economy but does not confirm their participations since social norms and other non-economic factors may play a major role in influencing the nature of participations (Sen, 2000). On the other hand, expenditure measures what people actually consume in terms of goods and services.

Deaton and Grosh (2000) have analysed several positive aspects of using consumption data in determining the living standard, poverty level and distribution of resources. According to them, an essential component of measuring standard of living is the time period over which it is measured. Taking account of income for a short period, a day or a week or even a month in understanding the standard of living of a given community presents an overstatement because some poverty is temporary and seasonal². For example, students, generally do not have any income and they are poor for short term but not throughout their lives. Similarly, retired persons or the elderly may be poor now in terms of income but have not been poor over their lifetime. Both of the students and the elderly have certain kinds of consumptions.

For long-term, a person's lifetime living standard is measured by average consumption over his lifetime. Therefore according to the definition to determine a person's average lifetime consumption, planners have to wait until he dies because what quality of medical and social security he gets during the last few years of his life also draws a picture of his standard of living. It is absurd to act in this manner and the question of poverty demands immediate attention. Which time period will be suitable for defining poverty is still under debate. Unanimously, one year is accepted as the effective reference period for measuring the living standard of people (Deaton & Grosh, 2000).

People do not earn every day and in less developed and developing countries many do not receive income or at least equal amount of income in every season since the agricultural productions depend on seasonal fluctuation or anomaly of climatic factors. But generally unlike income, consumption data rarely show such irregularities because whatever a person earns a day or a week or a season he simply cannot ignore his and his family's hunger (the primary form of consumption) for the next days or weeks or for the off-season even if he cannot manage earnings on those days or

² Seasonal poverty requires a separate attention especially in India since its agro-based economy, to a large extent, still depends on the arrival of the monsoon and nature of rainfall and other climatic factors.

weeks or season. Moreover sometimes many respondents are found to be reluctant to disclose their income.

Determination of the poverty line itself is not well defined and the existing thresholds based on income and nutritional requirements are not universally accepted. With the passage of time and advancement in medical sciences the concept of nutritional requirements is widening. Today importance of micronutrients and vitamins is realised as much as basic calorie intake. A sharp line cannot be drawn between the poor and non-poor because of the fuzziness of impoverishment. One may not be poor in terms of monetary metrics but his vulnerability to capability deprivation or social exclusion may identify him as a poor. There are various methods proposed for defining poverty line.

According to Lewis and Ulph (1998), there must be a sharp discontinuation of utility between the poor and non-poor – whether one can participate in a set of activities that help him get rid of poverty. The set of activities are specific to societies depending upon the available resources and/or technologies or public policies. As for example, accessibility of cheap transport system may be possible because of cheap technology involved or due to the intervention of public policies. Use of nutritional requirements in determining the poverty line has another problem. Differing metabolic rate, activities, gender, age and even differing tastes, food availability and price influence an individual's consumption behaviour. Inequality, mainly gender inequality within the household sometimes becomes a root cause of inadequate nutritional intake (Laderchi, Saith, & Stewart, 2003).

Another important concern is to distinguish the chronic poor from the rest of the population comprising both the poor and the non-poor because they require a special care for overcoming poverty. From monetary and nutritional viewpoint, the 'ultra poor' tend to spend more on obtaining inexpensive calories for a little rise in income. Undernourishment causes illness, disability that leads to low performance in labour market. Low performance hinders the opportunity of employment. It, in turn, results in lack of assets and income. The chronic poor mainly depend on unskilled physical labour which does not guarantee their permanency in the labour market (Lipton, 1988). The World Bank has started using a global poverty line of \$1.90 per day per person using 2011 PPP³. This global poverty line is determined by comparing the national poverty line of various poor countries of the world (The World Bank, 2015).

In India, an expert group, in 1993, headed by Lakdawala computed two separate poverty lines for the rural and urban households based on per capita total consumption expenditure data at 1973 – '74 market prices. The consumption baskets were arranged centred on the per capita calorie intake norm of 2400 for urban and 2100 for rural areas. In 2005, Tendulkar Committee was formed to review

³ Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to a method of standardising the income and consumption data of different countries in order to compare the poverty of the countries. PPP is computed from the price data of the countries across the world.

the national poverty line based upon the Lakdawala Formula. The Committee submitted its report in 2009 where three shortcomings of the previous poverty line had been mentioned. It stated that the consumption basket of 1973 – '74 on which the poverty line was calculated had shifted to a new set of consumption behaviour; even for the poor. Over time upward adjustment of rural poverty was less than what actually should be. Therefore rural poverty remained understated. The Tendulkar Committee recommended omitting the assumption that health and education facilities should be provided by the government because private expenditures on these services had risen significantly and the poor were not exceptional. For the first time the calculation of poverty line shifted from URP to MRP⁴.

Meanwhile, the Planning Commission released the poverty estimates in March 2012 pegging the rural poverty line at Rs. 22.20 per person per day and urban poverty line at Rs. 28.26 per person per day on the basis of 2009 – '10 expenditure data. This controversial poverty line was severely denounced by the media and social groups. They accused the Planning Commission of lowering the poverty line and undercounting the number of poor in the country (Panagariya & Mukim, 2014). The government appointed another committee under the chairmanship of C. Rangarajan. New poverty lines, as reported by the Rangarajan Committee were anchored on Rs. 32 and Rs. 47 for rural and urban areas respectively. Currently a task force headed by NITI Aayog Vice-Chairman Aravind Panagariya has recommended of setting a new expert group which will prepare a working definition of poverty and will find out the potential beneficiaries of the entitlements (PTI, 2016). Therefore it can be inferred that no planners and economists have reached a consensus over the definition of poverty with respect to the Indian society, economy and polity. Even many academicians have raised the question whether monetary dimension is self sufficient for defining poverty.

2.2 Social Exclusion

The concept of social exclusion⁵ can be traced back to the 1970s when, a new form of marginalisation emerged in the industrialised societies in the developed countries. The aged, disabled, women-headed households, delinquents among others were found to be socially isolated and deprived of social provisions. In the 1980s the concept pervaded and was adjusted to the socio-political backdrop of the South. International organisations started realising the inevitability of holistic development in poor countries in terms of social and gender equality, equal and equitable opportunity in labour and other markets, food security, health, education and environment. It is also believed that

⁴ URP refers to uniform reference period of one month. In URP method, respondents are asked about their consumption expenditure in the last 30 days. For the MRP (Mixed Reference Period), the consumption of five low frequency items (clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional health expenditure) in one year is recorded and the period of 30 days is used for all other goods.

⁵ The term 'social exclusion' was first coined by René Lenoir, the French Secretary of State for Social Action in Government in 1974 referring to the people 'misfit' in industrialized French society.

a group of sociologists, during the 1980s were keen on disrupting the hegemony of the economists in the field of development and popularised the social exclusion concept in order to prove the futility of adopting unidimensional aspect of poverty and ignoring the ‘human concern’ of the same (Clerc, 1999). It was recognised that discrimination makes access to productive assets difficult whereas exclusion hinders it. The term, social exclusion, unlike monetary and capability approaches, is mainly attributed to a group of people with one or more exceptional characteristics⁶. This exceptionalness is identified by the members of the society on the basis of their culture, social norms and customs. Hence, the defining features of social disadvantage vary from society to society.

In general, social exclusion has got a wide range of interpretations. A convict serving a sentence in a prison is socially excluded. But this exclusion is imposed upon him with a valid cause in order to ensure social security and/or harmony. This work focuses specifically on the kind of social exclusion which causes or/and is caused by poverty. Social exclusion of a community could have a cause-and-effect relation with poverty. A group of people regarded as socially isolated could be heading towards an impoverished living condition due to inability to participate in the economy. Again a poor section of society (this poverty might have been caused by the factors other than social exclusion) could get socially excluded because they neither can afford bare requirements to live a social life nor are able to participate in the economy that can promote their social mobility. Therefore there must be underlying processes or agencies (as suggested by Atkinson, 1998) which produce fragmentations within a society and those agencies contributing to the impoverishment of a community must be eliminated to eradicate poverty and establish social justice, solidarity and equity.

Here emerges a doubt over what should be called social exclusion that invites negative impacts on social activities and humanity. Social exclusion can be categorised as involuntary and voluntary (Barry, 1998). Involuntary social exclusion comparatively has a clear-cut definition; a group of people or a community who are unable to participate in normal activities of a recognised social system or a geographical terrain where they would like to participate. On the contrary, a community may prefer to remain excluded from the society and the exclusion could be voluntary in nature. Voluntary social exclusion sounds to be less impactful than the involuntary one in understanding the causal linkages with poverty since if an individual wants to live an unsocial reclusive life, why should his choice be denied? But what if the exclusion has an age old history and it becomes a normal course of life and hence is voluntarily accepted by the excluded ones?⁷ Moreover,

⁶ As for example, especially in developing countries distinguished religion, caste, ethnicity etc. in society make a socially excluded community. Such diseases as AIDS, leprosy etc. can also play as the factor of social exclusion. Gender discrimination, on the other hand may cause economic exclusion (which may lead to social one especially for the female heads of households, widows, separated or abandoned or divorced women etc.) of women.

⁷ In India, the caste system presents this kind of social exclusion. In some part of the country, especially in rural areas, nobody raises voice against it since this hierarchy is practised and accepted over the generations.

unemployment or limited economic opportunity, both in labour and commodity markets, or prospects, in broader sense; driven by social exclusion leads to further deprivation in many aspects of life and this deprivation may last across generations (Atkinson, 1998; Sen, 2000). While monetary poverty has a *distributional* characteristic, social exclusion has a *relational* one (Room, 1999)⁸.

In the Indian context, the primary form of social exclusion is attributed to the *dalits* (the untouchables) and the *adivasis* (the tribes). The untouchables refer to the lowest stratum of Hinduism, often described as having no religion or other minor religions. Caste system, in India, has a long history of social stratification based on occupations, which later on, had become the ultimate determinant of individual identities with little scope of upward mobility left for the lower caste people. Although the lower caste people (known as scheduled castes) are gradually improving their living standard and lives through the help of affirmative action leaving behind the age old subhuman practices, customs and social norms; there remain many aspects of well being which need to be paid attention in order to ensure permanent benefits of reservation policies.

As for example, cited by Kabeer (2000); students belonging to lower castes, especially in rural India, are unequally treated by their schoolmates, even often by their teachers. High caste teachers consider that the *dalit* children are ‘uneducable’. They are often made to sit on the floor while rest of the class sit on the benches. They cannot have their midday meals sitting in the same row with their high caste fellows lest their meals get impure and polluted. Inadequate care and attention causes absenteeism, lack of interest in studying which further make the children lagging behind in the class proving that the *dalit* students are always inferior and unintelligent. But nobody ponders over the reasons of their inferiority and the obstacles they face. The common obstacles for the *dalit* students are poverty, becoming financial support of family, school being located far away from home etc. but the most pressing obstacle is that most of them belong to the group of the ‘first generation learners’. The parents may not have basic education hence cannot help their children in studying (Desai & Thorat, 2013). Therefore, the children require special kind of attention in school. Instead, what they actually receive in school is negligence and humiliation. This way, education which has the maximum power to change one’s state and to provide a myriad of opportunities, remains unpopular among *dalits*.

⁸ *Distributional* characteristic of poverty refers to the lack of resources regarded as basic amenities by a group of individuals. The notion of basic amenities varies from society to society depending upon the level or magnitude of socio-economic and technological advantage. *Relational* characteristic on the other hand, represents such intellectual needs of life as spontaneous social participation, integrity and equal access to power etc. Relational characteristics of poverty are those which can be practised only then when they actually exist in the society. As for example, if a society (or a nation in broader sense) is ruled by an autocratic ruler then there is no point of demanding equal political right for every citizen until the political structure of the society shifts to the other form of polity that respects the said demand. The relational dimension of deprivation worsens the standard of living; hence ensuring the prevalence of poverty in a society.

Adivasis or tribal groups represent primitive kind of social system and unique cultures and hence remain undisturbed by the civilized society of India. Moreover, they prefer most inaccessible and uncultivable places, like forests and hilly areas, to live. Their preferences in turn, cause little or no access to public provisions, wealth and assets, resources and markets etc. Though poverty since the 1990s has been decreasing in India across all forms of social groups the *adivasis* perform poor in this regard. In case of education, child and woman health and nutrition, debt bondage etc. their positions are not at all satisfying (Kabeer, 2006).

Other than lower caste people and tribal groups in India, minority communities especially Muslims are subject to social exclusion. In rural India, on the other hand, female headed (especially widows and divorced) households tend to be poorer than other households (Gangopadhyay & Wadhwa, 2003). Also, migrants, refugees, people suffering from AIDS, leprosy etc., street children, (even we cannot forget the conditions of forced sex workers, transgender – socially, economically as well as culturally deprived and exploited section of society) are vulnerable to social and economic disadvantages. The question of how social exclusion can still exist in the society even after sixty nine years of Independence could have some old, common and traditional answers, such as, apathy towards excluded groups, loopholes of planning, lack of communication and coordination between policy makers and the beneficiaries, reluctance to participate in the development processes etc. In this regard, affirmative action have been more emphasised than the transformative ones. Affirmative benefits are attributed to the redistribution of resources whereas restructuring the social framework is the only aim of transformative measures (Kabeer, 2000). Socially excluded groups, mainly identified by some particular characteristics or norms rather than the way they live and their living standard in India are accustomed to getting benefits; they know that they are entitled to and have the ‘right’ to get those benefits. But few of them raise voice against their social position and demand their equal right in socio-economic activities and participation. It reveals how the concept of ‘human rights’ in democracy gets bifurcated between political and social ambits.

Amartya Sen (2000) aptly states that *unfavourable inclusion* is as detrimental for society as exclusion. Unfavourable inclusion could be defined by the terms, exploitation (when an individual is bound to work hard without an equivalent return to his physical and mental depletion), privation (when an individual is denied living a life through materialistic as well as non-materialistic possessions he dreams of and is capable of achieving so) and marginalisation (when an individual is confined to a poorly-paid, trivial kind of works that do not guarantee their employment) which lead to increasing inequality and destitution of a certain group in the society. Unjust exclusion (unfavourable inclusion as well) and capability failure go hand in hand. One, being socially or/and economically or/and politically unacceptable, does not get the freedom of self-actualisation and living a meaningful life, thus, is deprived of his capabilities (Sen, 2000) and here becomes the concept of capability deprivation inevitable in the study of poverty as well as standard of living.

2.3 Capability Deprivation

Unlike monetary approach, which gives emphasis on utility maximisation, capability approach is concerned with human ability to live a free and valued life. In that sense, poverty is a failure to achieve the minimum opportunity to transform one's potential into functioning. Poverty, according to capability approach refers to capability deprivation. According to Sen (1999), income or monetary metrics are good reflectors of well being but not the sufficient ones. There is an association between income and capability fulfilment. Instrumental factors of capability (such as access to education, availability of good health facility, satisfying employment opportunities and other physical and psychological factors etc.) that help nurturing and enhancing one's capabilities, in most cases, directly determine the income of the individual. On the other hand, more income helps realising more capabilities. But it is *conditional* and *variable* between different communities, different families and even between different individuals. Income does not always represent the actual situation; especially at individual level when inequality prevails based on gender, ethnicity, physical disability, social stratification and other cultural and political identities.

The difference between utilitarian and capability approach lies in the selection of the *evaluative space* (Nussbaum & Sen, 1993). Utilitarian approach focuses on those consumption bundles which help individual fulfil his/her desire, happiness, opulence, pleasure etc. This approach believes that utility of a commodity (or service), for the majority of a populace, is the ultimate benchmark of its acceptance in the society. If the commodity or service (or a quality of the commodity or service) is considered as useful then it has some utility otherwise it is better to transfer the efforts of producing that commodity to some other goods with higher utilities. Capability approach on the other hand, focuses on the ability of individuals - the *functionings* he/she can derive from a set of goods and services. Therefore, while utilitarian approach is concerned with the goods, capability approach looks into the matter of individual capability building.

An example could be given on state interference in providing health facility to its citizens. Suppose, a state, at primitive stage of economy, used to provide subsidised or free health facility to its citizens irrespective of their income. After reaching a certain advanced stage of economy, the state realises that public health facility has become insignificant and a burden on public expenditure since many private hospitals have come up with a variety of technological advancements and specialised expertise and a large section of society (but not the entire state) depends on the private health facility. Now what should the state do? Should it withdraw the health subsidy in order to lessen the pressure on its budget or should it keep the subsidy for them who cannot afford private medical services? From utilitarian point of view, the subsidy should be withdrawn because majority of the citizens can afford expensive private hospitals. But the supporters of capability approach would argue for the second option *i.e.* the state should retain the subsidy either for all or for those particularly, who still depend on the public healthcare system. Moreover, the state must be involved in finding out the causal factors

or *agencies* (monetary shortfall, exclusion etc. as discussed in previous sections) which do not allow the group of individuals to get benefit from private health facility.

The set of choices and their qualities, in the context of capability deprivation, is also essential. People of a village, as for example may have two or more sources of drinking water. But it is the quality of water (they drink after/without purifying it) that matters. Again, capability (or freedom of functionings) of a person cannot be judged by his achievement. It may happen that the person had had enough freedom but achieved less. Qizilbash (1998) has argued against this point of view. He comments that if a rich squanders his/her wealth and hence becomes pauper then he/she must be called ‘poor’ because his/her standard of living will not be at par with that of a rich. It is his/her thoughtlessness that has reduced him to impoverishment. Therefore low well-being could be treated as poverty because low well-being leads to a poor quality of life.

In the study of poverty, basic capabilities could be introduced (Nussbaum & Sen, 1993). Though it sounds to be synonymous with basic needs, the fundamental distinction between basic needs and basic capabilities is that basic needs mostly talk about commodities which are the *means* to the *real ends i.e.* capability. The idea could be arranged like that – some commodities are required for fulfilling the basic needs of a person. Here the problems of diversity across societies and cultures can be avoided by using the concept of ‘basic needs’ instead of the ‘basic commodities’. On the other hand, capability approach is more interested in *freedom of beings and doings*. Whether a person is in an advantageous position could be understood by the range of choice he/she got ‘to be’ or ‘to do’ across different forms of life (Qizilbash, 1998). Sen (1993) argues that income shortfall in terms of nutritional requirements cannot be an ideal indicator of poverty; rather minimally acceptable capability could represent minimally adequate income level.

Capability deprivation could be the result of economic, social, political factors operating behind causing exclusion from the functionings. There could be some environmental factors as well completely or partially independent of human activities⁹. The environmental factors have also been recognised by Amartya Sen in his paper *Social Exclusion: Concept, Application and Scrutiny* (2000), where he refers to the example of crop failure (which is very much applicable to India) to suggest various natures of entitlement failure creating different sorts of exclusion. Capability deprivation, in rural area, could have such reasons relating to environmental factors which in turn affect crop production. Shifting livelihood due to unavailability of resource (farmers in Bengal used to depend on jaggery production during winter season. It was the source of income during slack season. But this source is becoming uncertain because of various reasons), due to decreasing demand or increasing

⁹ In some cases, the environmental factors of capability deprivation could be anthropogenic at macro scale but they seem to be natural changes at micro or meso level. As for example, uncertainty and changing behaviour of the monsoon (though there are varying opinions among climatologists) considered as one of the consequences of global warming, but at micro level, the changes seem to be relating to its whimsical nature.

competition (popularity of jute bags has been replaced by the use of polythene. Both the jute cultivation and industry have lost their ground to a large extent) etc. make people deprived of their financial capabilities. Sometimes, it becomes very difficult for them to find out and/or to cope with another means of livelihood because of lack of information and/or lack of skill; hence reducing them to either marginal workers or unemployed. This facet of capability deprivation demands special care.

Nussbaum (2000) has proposed a list of features essential for a full human life in a general way (Table 2.1). Though aggregation of the dimensions in order to measure multidimensionality of poverty through capability approach seems to be difficult various attempts have been made by the economists. The Human Development Index, Human Poverty Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index (which replaced the HPI) etc. formalise the notion of poverty as capability deprivation mainly focusing on the attributes of health and nutrition, knowledge, access to basic amenities, unemployment, possession of wealth and assets etc.

Table 2.1. Essential Features for a Full Human Life

1	Life: normal length of life.
2	Health: good health, adequate nutrition and shelter.
3	Bodily integrity: movement and choice of reproduction.
4	Senses: imagination and thoughts; informed by education.
5	Emotions: attachments.
6	Practical reason: critical reflection and planning life.
7	Affiliation: social interaction; protection against discrimination.
8	Other species: respect for and living with other species of animals and plants.
9	Play: to participate in recreational activities.
10	Control over ones environment, politically (choice) and materially (property).

Source: Nussbaum (2000); cited in Laderchi, Saith, & Stewart (2003)

The MPI was formulated by Alkire and Santos (of *Oxford Poverty &Human Development Initiative*) in collaboration with the *United Nations Development Programme*. It, likewise the HDI, aggregates three dimensions of human life such as health, knowledge and standard of living. The index could be interpreted as the multiplication of the ratio of poor to the total population (head-count ratio) of a country and the average deprivation score of the poor (magnitude of poverty) (Alkire & Santos, 2011). First two dimensions of education and nutrition have four (two in each) clear-cut indicators with their respective weightings. Whereas, for the last dimension, six indicators of

electricity, sanitation, water, flooring material, cooking fuel and assets¹⁰ are considered. Some empirical problems of the application of this index, especially pertaining to the third dimension and its indicators could be addressed. As for example, a household will not be considered to be deprived if it has electricity. But it is important to know whether the connection serves its purpose. If a household has electricity but of low voltage or the household has only one light bulb serving five members or power remains cut for six hours in the evening and at night then what is the difference between having electricity and not? For the indicator of assets, it is more important whether the assets owned by a household have been self-purchased or gifted (dowry¹¹ as well) or distributed by the state than recording simplistically under ‘yes/no’ questions. A gift cannot be a representative of capability. Also whether the assets are in usable condition is another important issue and needs to be considered. Suppose a household has a TV. It may be fully or partially (some parts damaged or not working) unusable. But apparently the household seems to be well-off since it has a TV. Again, owning a black-and-white TV cannot and must not be compared with owning an LED TV.

Several other human development indices based on gender, inequality-adjusted method have been developed (UNDP, 2015a) among which an exciting one is Human Sustainable Development Index which applies the fourth dimension of environmental sustainability with the parameter of per capita carbon emissions by the nations (Togtokh & Gaffney, 2010).

¹⁰ The criteria used for the third dimension in the MPI are – A household must be considered to be deprived if (i) the household has no electricity, (ii) sanitation facility is not improved or it is shared with other households, (iii) the household does not have access to safe drinking water or safe water is more than a 30-minute walk (round trip), (iv) the household has a dirt, sand or dung floor, (v) the household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal and if (vi) it does not own more than one of: radio, telephone, TV, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck. For an adjusted MPI for India see Alkire & Seth (2013).

¹¹ The assets considered in the MPI, especially TV, bike, refrigerator, car are popular as dowry.

3. RESEARCH GAP AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The concept of poverty or low well-being comes first with the study of the standard of living of an individual household which consists of household members. Index of well-being of a person, according to Sen (1985) is the best method of capturing the functionings of the person (Sen, 1985; cited in Brandolini & D'Alessio, 1998). Many economists have created multidimensional measurements with various indicators according to their choice of priority and perception. As for example, the Multidimensional Poverty Index actually could be broken into ten indicators dealing with well-being at individual level. Brandolini and D'Alessio (1998) selected the indicators under the dimensions of health, education, housing, employment, social relationship and economic resources. Bourguignon and Chakravarty (2003) used another method by using two attributes of education and income. But all those indices are aimed at measuring poverty at regional, national or global level. Somehow they miss the connection with minute economic, behavioural and social patterns that could have an impactful presence contributing a lot to the incidence of poverty at micro level. This dissertation work is an endeavour in finding out answers to some questions such as; could an index be formulated to measure poverty or low well-being at individual or household level by using non-monetary indicators? Could it be validated as an alternative to the existing poverty line? The index proposed here is solely for measuring poverty or low well-being at household level.

The objectives of this work are,

1. To measure poverty with non-monetary factors substituting the traditional consumption expenditure based (measured through income) poverty line.
2. To examine the validity of the proposed method by applying it to a rural scenario.
3. To analyse the lives of the poor in an Indian village, the causes and consequences and the characteristics of their impoverishment.

4. STUDY AREA

4.1 Location of the Study Area

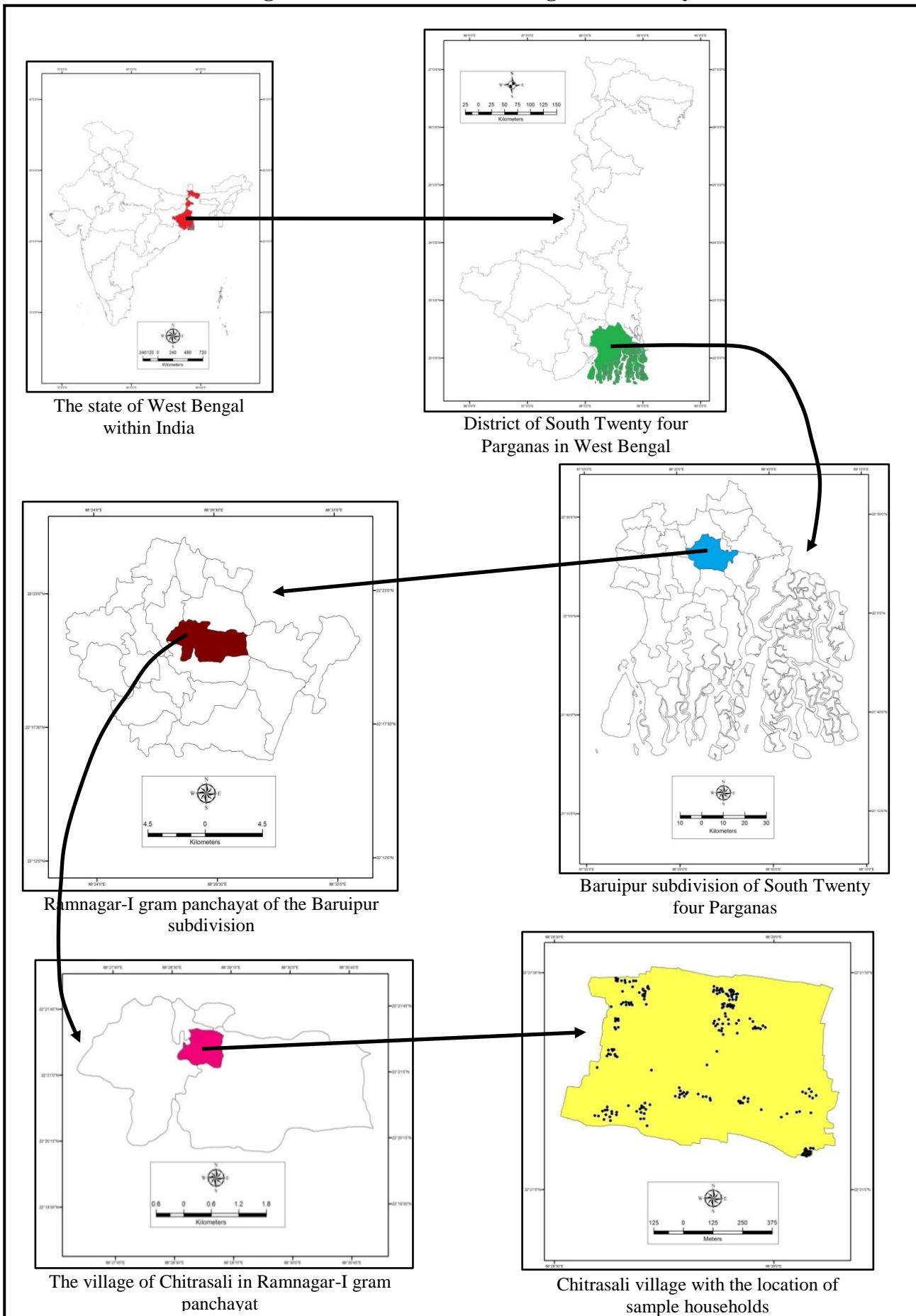
Chitrasali is one of the five villages of Ramnagar-I gram panchayat (GP) of Baruipur Block. This block, famous for its guava, is in South 24 Parganas which is the southernmost district of West Bengal. Geographically, Chitrasali is located at $22^{\circ} 21' 5''$ N and $88^{\circ} 28' 41''$ E. The village is 5.44 km away from Baruipur Railway Station and almost 26 km away from the Sealdah Railway Station, Kolkata. It takes almost 2 hours to reach Chitrasali from Dum Dum Station via Sealdah Station by train, then auto and at last by motor van.

4.2 Selection of the Study Area

The central objective of this study is to look into the rural poverty – one of the pressing issues in India. For this purpose, a village near Kolkata has been chosen to see how much poor a village is despite being located near a megacity. Chitrasali serves this criterion. Another characteristic of this minority concentrated village is its economy dependent upon agriculture along with a few number of non-farm rural sectors such as livestock, cottage industries etc. According to the data collected from the GP office, 83.20 percent of the total households (307 out of 369) were below the poverty line (below the income of Rs. 32 per day) in 2011 (although this number is supposed to get reduced). The location map is given on the next page (Figure 4.1).

Only one village is chosen as a case study because the primary aim of this study is to apply and validate the index devised on practical ground.

Figure 4.1 Location of the Village under Study



5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Significance of Income, Consumption and Savings Data

There is a debate whether income or consumption data could be used to measure one's living standard. But how much one saves is equally important since it ensures his/her financial security. Here, a method has been proposed

Suppose, in a developing country (say, D) there are two farmers A and B cultivating one particular crop of the same quality so that they sell their products at the same market price (based on available technology, fertiliser, land productivity etc.) and their families (say, (F_A-1) and (F_B-1) respectively) are solely dependent upon their incomes; that means none of their family members receives any income. The climatic condition of the country ensures that they can yield only in one season (say, season S) and during the other season (say, season S^c); they depend on their productions and/or incomes of the season S (or work in other sectors but the income drawn is negligible). Both A and B participate in an open economy and the mode of exchange of that economy is money (and not commodity through the barter system). Farmer A has m number of family members and B n number of members.

$$\therefore F_A = \{(m+1) : m \geq 0, m \in N\} \text{ and } F_B = \{(n+1) : n \geq 0, n \in N\}. \dots \quad (1)$$

Their incomes are represented as Y_A and Y_B respectively (their incomes include the amount of money they receive by selling their agricultural productions in the market and this is the only source of their incomes). F_A consumes C_A and F_B consumes C_B amounts of goods and services a year (one year consists of the seasons S and S^c) respectively (in monetary metrics ranging from food, clothing and housing to transport, education, medical service including clearing debts of the money-lenders etc.). Both A and B store some amount of grains (G_A and G_B for A and B respectively; amounts are converted to monetary metrics), not considered under consumption, to use them as seeds for the next S season and save money (A saves M_A and B M_B) that would be used as investments in the upcoming S season.

And,

They are not aware of the banking system. Therefore they do not save money on a long-term basis or they do not get the benefits of interest and the means of withdrawing money from the bank, in the case of urgency, is not available to them. It is assumed that within the period under discussion, they have not bought any new durable goods and the existing durable goods are not considered under

the consumption data for simplicity of the assumptions. In this given situation their income and consumption may depict their standards of living in following ways –

Suppose, $Y_A < Y_B$ and $m = n$, for the season S

CASE 1: If, $I_A = I_B$

$$Y_A - I_A < Y_B - I_B$$

$$(Y_A - I_A) / (m+1) < (Y_B - I_B) / (n+1)$$

$$C_A / (m+1) < C_B / (n+1) \dots \quad (4)$$

From the inequation (4) we get that if A saves as much of grains and income as B, in spite of earning less than B, and if both of them have the same number family members, then per capita consumption of F_A will be less than that of F_B . F_B enjoys a better standard of living. In this case, income and consumption data yield the same result.

CASE 2: If, $I_A > I_B$

$$I_A - I_B > 0 \text{ and } Y_A - Y_B < 0$$

$$\therefore Y_A - Y_B < I_A - I_B$$

$$Y_A - I_A < Y_B - I_B$$

$$(Y_A - I_A) / (m+1) < (Y_B - I_B) / (n+1)$$

In the 5th inequation, it is proved that if A saves more than B, then, like the previous one, per capita consumption of F_A will be less than that of F_B . The family of A will have a poorer standard of living than B's family. Therefore, whether we take income data or consumption data, we will encounter the same outcome.

Now the question may arise, why should we consider different relations of I_A and I_B ? Is not it that the person receiving more income (Y_i) tends to have a larger amount of savings (I_i) for future investment? But sometimes the case may change due to uneven distribution of opportunity. In the first case, B's income is more than A's but their savings for the future are equal. A's proportion of I_i to Y_i (i.e. I_i / Y_i) is higher than that of B (i.e. $(I_A / Y_A) > (I_B / Y_B)$). Maybe A is bound to save that amount of I_i , otherwise next year (during the S season) he would not be able to cultivate minimal amount of crop that could sustain his family which in turn would worsen their living standard. The reasons behind this high ratio could be due to having smaller land, less productivity of the land (therefore more amounts of seeds and fertilisers are required), use of primitive agricultural tools (or the same may happen if he uses advanced technology), high expenditure due to irrigation, distance from the

market etc. On the other hand, B might have been able to produce more than A because of easy access to these factors.

How savings of A could be greater than that of B can be explained in the same way. Assuming their landholdings are of the same size, maybe B uses more advanced technology or his land is more fertile that yields higher agricultural production than A's land. It could also be that B spends less amount of his investment in irrigation or transporting produced crop to the market because of geographical proximity to the river or the market. For the second case, it can again be said that the ratio of I_i to Y_i of A is greater than that of B. Therefore, (I_A / Y_A) is greater than (I_B / Y_B) . Another important factor could be debt-burden. A may have to allocate a lump-sum amount of money from his income for clearing debts every season whereas B is free of this burden (maybe due to the benefit of economy of scale¹² etc.) or has negligible or less amount than A.

The most common phenomenon is that if one earns less, he/she must save less. In Case 3 this situation has been discussed.

CASE 3: If, $I_A < I_B$

$$I_B - I_A > 0 \text{ and } Y_A - Y_B < 0$$

$$\therefore I_B - I_A > Y_A - Y_B$$

$$Y_A + I_A < Y_B + I_B$$

$$C_A + 2I_A < C_B + 2I_B \dots \text{ [See expression (3)]}$$

$$C_A / 2 < C_B / 2 + (I_B - I_A) \dots \text{ (6)}$$

Since $(I_B - I_A)$, in the 6th expression, is positive we can have any kind of relations between C_A and C_B . C_A could be greater or less than or equal to C_B . On the other hand, the difference between B and A's savings $(I_B - I_A)$ determines their potential to be resilient during some sudden financial crisis. In this situation, B is more resilient than A. On the other hand, more the range between I_B and I_A , more the inequality of living standard will be between F_A and F_B .

$$C_A > C_B$$

$$\text{or } C_A < C_B$$

$$\text{or } C_A = C_B$$

$$C_A / (m+1) > C_B / (n+1)$$

$$\text{or } C_A / (m+1) < C_B / (n+1)$$

¹² Economy of scale refers to the cost advantages of a production system obtained by decreasing cost per unit of output due to the increasing size, scale of operation, change in mode of operation etc.

or $C_A / (m+1) = C_B / (n+1) \dots [\because m = n]$

The 4th and the 5th expressions suggest that if B earns more than A, then the family of B (F_B) will get opportunity to consume more than A's family (F_A). This is true for both the cases of equal savings for future investment and when A saves more than B. Here, consumption and income data give the same outcome; whether only A or both A and B fall below the poverty line. In the 6th equation, we find the importance of consumption data over income data. It also indicates the significance of savings. Consumption of A's family (C_A) could be equal to or greater or less than that of B, in spite of the fact that A earns less than B; given that B saves more than A (and it is supposed to be the common occurrence - one saves less when earns less). Therefore, how much one saves during a given period of time depends upon how much of his/her income is spent on various goods and services. On the way round it can be said that how much and what kind of commodities one consumes in terms of monetary metrics depends upon her awareness, practice and opportunity to savings. The poor spend the maximum share of their income on buying food and clothing and then the other necessities such as repaying the loans, education for children, health services, transportation etc. After that, either there remains no money to save or the amount is spent on such commodities as recharging phone balance, cable television, (even consuming alcohol, gambling) etc. Now, inclusion in financial markets and spreading awareness among the poor can produce many benefits for them – the first being financial security during emergency.

How savings is beneficial could be deciphered in another way. Suppose A is just above the poverty line. In S season he/she produces an amount of crop in his/her land that is necessary (but not sufficient) to sustain his/her family in both S and S^c seasons. For our purpose, assume that he/she spends all of his/her income within one season and somehow saves no grains and money for the next S season. How would A cultivate in the next season? Either he/she has to fall in the debt trap of money-lender or work in the big farmers' lands as an agricultural labourer or go under starvation waiting for government aids. None of these consequences, dragging him down to a worse condition, is acceptable. And only savings can guarantee his minimal economic stability. Therefore how much the economically vulnerable people of a society (people below poverty line and marginally above the line) save for the future has a strong ground in poverty alleviation (Dupas & Robinson, 2013).

Now, the similar conditions for the S^c season have been discussed below.

For the S^c season, $Y_A = Y_B = 0, I_A = I_B = 0$

Let, the consumptions of F_A and F_B for the season of S^c be C_{Ac} and C_{Bc} respectively whereas they have no income and savings. They make their expenditures from the income made in the season S. From the 6th inequation it can be written,

$$C_{Ac} < C_{Bc} \dots [\because (I_B - I_A) = 0]$$

Therefore, when an individual does not earn any income how much he consumes will depend on his previous income. It makes consumption data more appropriate than the income data in describing the standard of living of a given community or an individual compared to the other one, especially in developing countries where formal-sector wages and salaries are less common and the concept of expenditure is much clearer to both the respondents and the surveyors (Deaton & Grosh, Consumption, 1998) though the savings data have been considered in this work.

Now, assume that the families of A and B have the same amount of consumption but B has less number of family members than A.

$C_A = C_B$, $m > n$, considering any of the season of S and S^c

$$m+1 > n+1$$

$$1 / (m+1) < 1 / (n+1)$$

In this case (expression 8), F_B will have a better standard of living. It clearly suggests that while accounting the standard of living; per capita consumption data (or per capita expenditure data) gives an accurate image. This notion, in this dissertation, has been used as the number of family members living per room (further discussed under the section of ‘Preparation of the Well-Being Score’).

5.2 Designing the Survey Sheet

The survey has been conducted both by personal interaction and interviews. It begins by asking the respondent's name and whether the household lives below the poverty line. Latitude and longitude of the household are also assigned for the purpose of spatial analysis. The survey deals with 9 following sections (Table 5.2 on page 26) with both yes/no and open/close ended questions.

5.2.1 General Queries

This section is designed to identify each and every member of the household and their general biological, socio-cultural, residential and civil entities. Under this section, age, sex and marital status are recorded. Also, differently abled person belonging to any household is individually recognised based on whether the person has normal mobility or not. Those members living outside permanently for occupation or education are marked separately along with their current location of residence.

Religion and social status (whether general caste, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward class) are put down. Permanency of residence (whether living less than a decade) is asked to know whether the family are immigrants or refugees or residing for a long time.

Information on voter card, Aadhaar card and ration card is taken to know whether the household is the permanent citizen of India and to understand its awareness of citizenship and public entitlements.

5.2.2 Education

This section has two separate entry tables. The first one is for those above school/college going age. This age is pegged at 22 since it takes around 22 years of age to complete formal education - say, graduation or master's degree which enables one to choose one from a range of professions in India. However this age limit is not rigid for a person who attained college (graduation) before leaving study. Literacy and educational attainment of a person above 22 years of age or those who at least graduated (up to the age of 20 years or more) are the main theme of this table.

The second table is solely concerned with students or the children and teenagers of school going age and those who have never been enrolled to college or pursued education after school. For simplicity, age group of 3 to 22 mentioned. Whether the children and teenagers of the household are enrolled to school or college and in which class/year is enquired. Their regularity in attending classes is also recorded. Further detail causes of irregularity (if one attends classes less than 4 days a week) and dropout (if any member is not enrolled to school and college) are also enlisted.

5.2.3 Housing and Other Facilities

The section of *Housing and Other Facilities* is for the data regarding type and ownership of housing, number of rooms, access to toilet, electricity, safe drinking water, fuel(s) used for cooking and possession of some assets.

Broadly speaking, there are three types of house – 1) Pucca, 2) Katcha and 3) Semi - pucca. They could be defined as follows –

Table 5.1 Housing Types and Their Definitions According to NSSO

Housing Types	Definition

Pucca	A residential structure whose walls and roofs are made of such materials as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material. If all of the roof, walls and floor of a house are made of pucca materials then it is a pucca house.
Katcha	A structure whose walls and roof are made of non-pucca materials, such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds and/or thatch, etc. A house will be called katcha if its roof, walls and the floor are made of katcha materials.
Semi-pucca	A structure which cannot be classified as pucca or katcha, as per the definitions given above and will have either the walls or the roof, but not both, made of pucca materials. One or two of roof, walls and floor of semi-pucca structure is made of pucca materials.

Source: NSSO (2001, 2007)

Along with the structure, number of rooms and ownership of the house are also been entered. For number of rooms, kitchen and bathroom are not counted and mainly the living room has been addressed. And for ownership whether the house is owned or rented or rented and shared is marked.

Next, comes the query regarding access to toilet facility – whether the household members use own or shared toilet or public space or go to open space to relieve themselves.

Information is collected on access to electricity, source of drinking water and their locations (whether within housing premise or outside). It is also asked whether the family make water safe for drinking by filtering or boiling. Predominant use of cooking fuels (from the list of kerosene, coal, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, dung cakes and other) are asked.

In order to assess the asset inequality, the next part is framed with eleven assets ranging from needs to wants relating to the Indian rural society– mattress, chair, cot/bed, table, electric fan, electric light, radio/transistor, phone, television, bicycle, car/truck/motorcycle/cart etc.

5.2.4 Health and Nutrition

The Health and Nutrition section has four subsections among which three are devoted to women (maternal as well) and child health.

5.2.4.1 General Concerns (Irrespective of age)

The first section is to account for whether any family members are suffering/have suffered from one or more of such common diseases as, malaria, dengue, cholera, diarrhoea, measles, influenza, pox, typhoid, hepatitis B, TB within one year.

Also, perception of the service of the nearest available health centre is also attempted to study. It is recorded whether the household wash hands before having food.

Next, the chart of food intake per week is designed in which seven important sources of nutrients, minerals and vitamins – 1) milk/milk products, 2) pulses/beans, 3) dark green leafy vegetables, 4) fruits, 5) egg, 6) fish and 7) chicken/meat are incorporated from a report on NFHS-3 (IIPS and Macro International, 2007).

“Adequate amounts of protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals are required for a well-balanced diet. Meat, fish, eggs, and milk, as well as pulses and nuts, are rich in protein. Dark green, leafy vegetables are a rich source of iron, folic acid, vitamin C, carotene, riboflavin, and calcium. Many fruits are also good sources of vitamin C. Bananas are rich in carbohydrates. Papayas, mangoes, and other yellow fruits contain carotene, which is converted to vitamin A. Vitamin A is also present in milk and milk products, as well as egg yolks...” (IIPS and Macro International, 2007, p. 298).

The respondents are asked how many days on an average their families eat the food items in a week.

5.2.4.2 Children’s Health (0 – 10 years)

For this subsection, children aged 0 to 10 are considered because all the vaccinations (except HPV which is only for the girls aged 9 – 14 years) are supposed to be done before this age. Another reason of taking 10 years is that it represents one decade and it will be used to study the health related change and progress (if any) within past ten years.

The first question is regarding vaccinations according the age of the children of the household. This is asked separately for boys and girls to track any kind of gender discrimination during childhood. Next, preferred place of delivery (if home then the reasons) and weight during birth (according to World Health Organisation, a baby must weigh 2.5 kgs at birth and for Indian babies average normal weight ranges between 2.5 and 2.9 kgs. Above this is considered as overweight and below underweight) are also checked off.

5.2.4.3 Women's Health (10 years and above)

For this subsection, the target group is the girls who have reached their adolescence as well as puberty (10 years according to WHO's definition) and the women of the household. For them, any case of anaemia is recorded

5.2.4.4 Maternal Health

Those women who have been mother within five years are asked various questions on antenatal and postnatal or postpartum care etc. The five-year time span is considered so that the mothers can remember minute details and the analysis becomes less prone to error. For antenatal care the mother is asked whether she had gone through various tests and had taken medicines during pregnancy.

Postpartum care is very much required for a mother, for at most six weeks after giving birth (WHO, 1998). For the survey purpose, it was asked whether the mother had gone through any checkups within 10 days – instead of six weeks – after the delivery.

The next tables are to record the age of the mother(s) in the household at the first pregnancy, number of children, experience of stillbirth, age gap between children and any case of child death.

5.2.5 Livelihood

This section is designed to record the occupation of the earning members of the household. Another query – whether the earning members were engaged in any profession in the past other than the present one - is incorporated into it (with a list of causes) to track any kind of shifting occupation.

Any member above the age of 22 (or at least graduate) who has left study and is looking for job or working as marginal labourer (working less than six months) is considered as an unemployed. Some general queries on the possession of landholdings, their size (in bigha or katha where 1 bigha = 20 katha) and uses are also entered.

5.2.6 Accessibility of Financial Institution

The sixth section of the questionnaire is especially designed to obtain a clear picture of the nature of inclusion in financial market. In this space, information on savings such as, access to banking system, amount of savings, loans taken, assets under mortgage are collected. Amount of savings per month/year/season is recorded.

5.2.7 Transport Accessibility

Whether the members of the household (especially those who need daily commutation) access road, rail and other modes (if any) of transport is interrogated. In case of seldom or no avail of transport system causes are listed. Respondent's satisfaction with transport quality is also asked.

5.2.8 Qualitative Questions

This section is specially designed with qualitative queries for capturing any form of exclusion – political, social, economic, and/or others in order to go deeper into the economic scenario (hence causes of poverty) of the village under discussion.

Here, the questions dealing with voting practice, participation in village level meetings, perception on justice, freedom of independent political ideology, exclusion in school are enquired with all the scope of spontaneous interactions between the surveyor and the respondents. This section is developed qualitatively to understand the poor's' lives better by comparing with the rest.

5.2.9 Grievances

This final section is added to the survey sheet to capture any kind of special but individual problems prevalent in the village; hence it is completely open ended.

Table 5.2 A Brief Structure of the Questionnaire

Sl. No.	Section	Subsection	Description
1.	General Queries		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information regarding relationship of every member with the head of the household along with their age, sex, marital status.• Whether any disabled person belongs to the household.• Whether there is any family member residing outside home for occupation or education.• Data on religion, social status (SC or ST or OBC), mother tongue, whether the family is immigrant or refugee.• Queries regarding the roofs of citizenship.
2.	Education		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For the members above the school/college going age (i.e. 22 years): Whether the family members are literate. If so, then years of education have been recorded.• For the family members of school/college going age (3 – 22 years): Whether the persons enrolled - if yes then their present class, frequency of attendance; if no, then the reasons of dropout have been asked.
3.	Housing and Other Facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Type and ownership of housing, number of rooms, access to toilet, electricity, drinking water etc.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is used as fuel for cooking? • Possession of assets out of eleven clearly mentioned assets.
4.	Health and Nutrition	4.1.	General Concerns (Irrespective of Age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether any family member is suffering/has suffered from any of the diseases mentioned on the survey sheet. • Availability and access to local health centre. • Habit of hand washing. • Food habit (Intake of seven important sources of nutrition per week).
		4.2.	Children's Health (0 – 10 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queries regarding vaccination, place of birth, weight during birth.
		4.3	Women's Health (10 years and above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether there is any anaemic patient in the household.
		4.4.	Maternal Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queries regarding antenatal care and postnatal care, experience of stillbirth and infant death.
5.	Livelihood			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupation of the earning members of the household. • Have the earning members shifted from one profession to the other – if yes, then the reason. • Number of unemployed family members (above the age of 22 years or at least graduate). • Landholdings and their use.
6.	Accessibility of Financial Institutions			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on saving practice, loan, mortgage and accessibility of organised financial institutes.
7.	Transport Accessibility			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to major modes of transportation and their frequencies. • Quality of the transport system.
8.	Qualitative Questions			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queries on voting right practice and other civil duties. • Feeling of belongingness etc.
9.	Grievances			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual complaints have been recorded.

5.3 Preparation of the Well-Being Score

An attempt has been made to devise a score that could be used for individual household instead of the poverty line. Food and shelter are regarded as basic needs across societies and cultures.

On the other hand, knowledge is the way to self-actualisation. Scholars unanimously admit the power of knowledge and the freedom it provides in every aspect of life. Moreover, education or years of schooling represents how many possibilities or choices one can get in job market. More the years of schooling more the possibilities or options one gets. Education helps in access to information. Keeping this in mind the Well-Being Score (WS) is formulated by comprising these three non-monetary dimensions – 1) opportunity to education, 2) access to housing and 3) nutritional intake. No trade-off of weighting has been done for this purpose since all of the dimensions are recognised as more or less equally important. The WS is the geometric mean of the normalised indices derived from these three components of well-being multiplied by 10.

5.3.1 Opportunity to Education

The dimension of opportunity to education is measured with the help of mean years of formal education¹³ of the earning members of the household. Goalpost method is used to standardise the component, so that the index lies between 0 and 1. The minimum value is 0 representing those who have never gone to any educational organisation (excluding pre-primary education) and the maximum is 15 corresponding to the mean years of schooling¹⁴ capped by the UNDP which has been in use for HDI ranking of the countries since 2010 (UNDP, 2010; UNDP, 2015b). Those having years of schooling more than 15 is attributed with 1. Dimension Index (DI) is calculated for each earning member ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$) of the household from which the schooling index (SI) is derived as the mean years of schooling of the earning members belonging to one household. The steps are described below.

$$\begin{aligned}
 DI_i &= \frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}} \\
 &= \frac{\text{Years of schooling of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ earning member} - 0}{15 - 0} && [i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n] \\
 &= \frac{e_i - 0}{15 - 0} \\
 SI &= \frac{\text{Summation of DIs of all the earning members}}{\text{Total number of earning members in the household}} \\
 SI &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{e_1 - 0}{15 - 0} + \frac{e_2 - 0}{15 - 0} + \frac{e_3 - 0}{15 - 0} + \dots + \frac{e_n - 0}{15 - 0} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

¹³ A question may arise that how the years of schooling of an individual having been home-schooled could be counted. For him/her the same method is applied by counting the years of learning (instead of formal education) before getting involved into an occupation.

¹⁴ “Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from education attainment levels using official durations of each level.” (UNDP, 2015a, p. 211) In our purpose, the age criterion is lenient if a person below this age is employed or a person above this age is studying and holding a job at the same time as the main breadwinner of the household.

$$= \frac{1}{15n} \sum_{i=1}^n e_i$$

5.3.2 Access to Housing

Under this component, number of persons living per room is considered. The most common parameter for this could be the structure of house – whether katcha, pucca or semi-pucca. But this is not adopted for the WS because the structures are not well-defined and the statistical and survey organisations in India (Such as NSSO, NFHS, Census of India) have different methods of recording the data. Secondly, problem arises in counting if a household has two or more different types of individual structures (In this case survey organisations count only the frequently used structure but it creates confusion). For this a set of scores (Table 5.3) are assigned to five ranges of persons per room. Decimal places have been considered for accuracy. Denominators of the scores increase by geometric progression since it is assumed that n number of persons living in one room cannot be arithmetically compared to $(n+1)$ persons living in the same room. The score is inversely related to the number of persons living per room – more is the number less is the score.

Table 5.3 Score Chart for Access to Housing

Persons per room	Housing Score (HS)
< 2.0	1
2.0 – 2.9	$\frac{1}{2}$
3.0 – 3.9	$\frac{1}{4}$
4.0 – 4.9	$\frac{1}{8}$
> 4.9	$\frac{1}{16}$

Housing Score (HS) = Score corresponding to $\frac{\text{Number of household members}}{\text{Number of Rooms occupied by the members}}$

$$HS = \frac{1}{2^m} \quad [m = 0, 1, \dots, 4]$$

5.3.3 Nutritional Intake

Nutrition plays a vital role in one's well being and it could definitely be a proxy of income and consumption expenditure. Although share of food expenditure decreases with increase in income, a household spends more on a varying range of food baskets which enable the household get required, nutrition, more or less daily.

Arguments have a fair chance to condense over choosing this parameter in obtaining one's well-being. The first being that one's food habit may change with time due to

availability/unavailability of food items or during some special occasions and rituals. In this case the respondents must be asked about their normal course of consumption during the rest of the year. Secondly, if a household reports of seasonal variations in food habit, it does have a fair chance of tracking seasonal poverty or seasonal unavailability of food within its purchasing power. Thirdly, the food chart is made irrespectively for the vegetarians and non-vegetarians. This may seem to be undercounting the intake of the vegetarians. But this is not the case. The vegetarians must eat sufficient amount of vegetarian foods to meet the nutritional requirements. If it is found that a family being vegetarian do not consume required amount of food then it could be because of their low purchasing power that, in turn, may have compelled them to be vegetarian. In extreme cases (say, in case of those who are prone to food allergy or are too choosy about food) the other dimensions would compensate the deviations.

For the WS, food basket composed of seven sources (milk/milk product, pulses/beans, dark green leafy vegetables, fruits, egg, fish and chicken/meat) of vital nutrients, minerals and vitamins, used by the NFHS is looked up (Detail is discussed under the previous section – Designing the Survey Sheet). Again the goalpost method is used for individual food item with maximum value of 7 and minimum value of 0. Then the nutrition index (NI) is obtained by dividing the summation of all dimension indices by 7 (number of days in a week).

$$\begin{aligned} DI_p &= \frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}} \\ &= \frac{\text{Household consumption of } p^{\text{th}} \text{ food item per week} - 0}{7 - 0} \quad [p = 1, 2, \dots, 7] \\ &= \frac{f_p - 0}{7 - 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$NI = \frac{\text{Summation of DIs of all the food items}}{\text{Number of days in a week}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NI &= \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{f_1 - 0}{7 - 0} + \frac{f_2 - 0}{7 - 0} + \frac{f_3 - 0}{7 - 0} + \dots + \frac{f_7 - 0}{7 - 0} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{49} \sum_{p=1}^7 f_p \end{aligned}$$

5.3.4 Well-Being Score (WS)

WS is the geometric mean of the standardised dimension indices of three components i.e. education, housing and nutrition into 10. WS ranges from 0 to 10.

$$WS = 10 \times \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{1}{15n} \sum_{i=1}^n e_i \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2^m} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{49} \sum_{p=1}^7 f_p \right)}$$

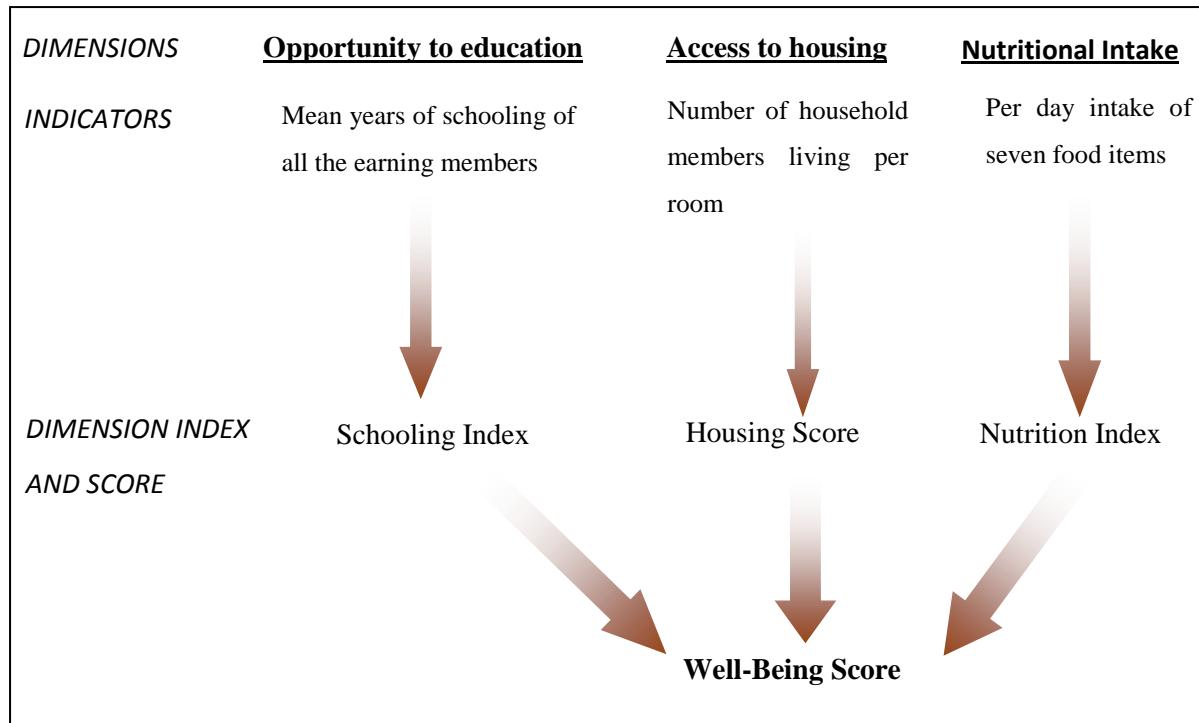
$$WS = 10 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n e_i \cdot \sum_{p=1}^7 f_p \right)}{2^m \times 735n}}$$

$$WS = 10 \times (SI \cdot HS \cdot NI)^{1/3}$$

5.4 Checking the Reliability of the WS

The method of mean inter-item correlation has been used to check the reliability of the proposed WS. This is a method that calculates the correlations among the items taken. Generally a good scale must have a mean-item correlation between 0.2 and 0.4. Value less than 0.2 suggests lack of adherence among the items whereas more than 0.4 indicates that the scale may not be holistic in nature only capturing some homogenous items within a narrow range (Piedmont, 2014).

Figure 5.1 Steps of Well-Being Score



5.5 Calculation of Well-Being Score Cut-Off

5.5.1 Cut-Off for Schooling Index

In India, one must pass 10th exam in order to fulfil the eligibility criteria of Central Government Group D staff recruitment¹⁵. It takes 10 years considering from class I to X. Therefore the SI cut-off is

$$SI_c = \frac{10 - 0}{15 - 0} = 0.667$$

¹⁵ For ITI, it also takes minimum ten years (schooling + ITI course) to pass most of the courses (Source: <http://chdtechnicaleducation.gov.in/coursesiti.pdf>)

5.5.2 Cut-Off for Housing Score

The minimum number of people per room is considered to be 3 (considering a married couple and a child). Therefore the HS cut-off is

$$HS_c = \frac{1}{4} = 0.250$$

5.5.3 Cut-Off for Nutrition Index

One must get required nutrients every day. How the food consumption is distributed among the members of household or how much each individual member eats is beyond any scope of calculation. So, it is assumed that a household must consume each of milk/milk product, pulses/beans, dark green leafy vegetables, fruits, egg and fish 3 days and chicken/meat 1 day a week. This is adjusted for the non vegetarians, the vegetarians as well as for the vegans (those who do not consume any kind of animal products including milk/milk products). Therefore the NI cut-off is

$$NI_c = \frac{1}{49} \{(6 \times 3) + 1\} = 0.388$$

5.5.4 Cut-Off for Well-Being Score

$$\begin{aligned} WS_c &= (SI_c \cdot HS_c \cdot NI_c)^{1/3} \times 10 \\ &= (0.667 \times 0.250 \times 0.388)^{1/3} \times 10 \\ &= \mathbf{4.01} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore according to the cut-off, WS of 4.01 is the threshold below which the households are called to be poor or deprived. Now it is important to arrange the poor households hierarchically based on their performance in individual indices. It would help to get the priority households *i.e.* which poor households need immediate attention and aids from the State.

5.5.5 Well-Being Score Cut-off for the households with 0 SI

Since WS is the geometric mean of three factors the *SI* with 0 *i.e.* *SI* for the earning members either illiterate or without schooling experience makes the whole WS 0. For these cases, only the values of *HS* and *NI* have been included under the WS with the same method discussed above. However whatever be their special scores (WS_0), they are treated as poor for the analysis purpose since their no education background makes their means of income vulnerable and volatile. If, in any case one loses his source of income he may find it difficult to resile and maintain the previous standard of living. Therefore the WS_0 cut-off for the households with 0 *SI* is

$$Cut-off for WS_0 = (HS_c \cdot NI_c)^{1/2} \times 10$$

$$= (0.250 \times 0.388)^{1/2} \times 10$$

$$= 3.11$$

$$\therefore WS_0 = 10 \times \sqrt[2]{\left(\frac{1}{2^m}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{49} \sum_{p=1}^7 f_p\right)}$$

$$WS_0 = 10 \times \sqrt[2]{\frac{\sum_{p=1}^7 f_p}{2^m \times 49}}$$

$$WS_0 = 10 \times (HS \cdot NI)^{1/2}$$

Households with 0 WS for three indicators and less than 3.11 WS for two indicators (HS and NI) are enlisted to be poor.

5.6 Prioritising the Households with Low WS Based on their Scores in Individual Indices

The method of prioritising the low well-being households has been designed with the help of set theory. In Figure 5.2, P represents the whole number of households of a given region including both the poor and non-poor. Three dimensions of opportunity to education, access to housing and nutritional intake are denoted by the set of E , H and N respectively. All the three are overlapping sets. Those with well-being score less than 4.01 belong to the region $n(E \cup H \cup N)$. Households located inside at least one of the sets are poor otherwise non-poor. A family with higher well-being score may have low value in one or two indices. For such cases they remain outside the region of $n(E \cup H \cup N)$ because of their high WS.

Now, different characteristics of the sets could be identified. For education, since the schooling of the earning members is considered there remains a rare chance for them to obtain further education, especially for whole-time workers. Once a person enters the set of E i.e. the set of people deprived in education has rare chance to quit the set. So the set of E is surrounded by a thick boundary. The set of H has no boundary since it has moderate chance of change if suddenly the number of household members increases; though the occurrence of this change will not be frequent. The set of nutrition (N) is the fuzziest in nature. A household may enter the set N if the purchasing power of the earning members decreases or/and the foods become unavailable due to lack of supply or any other reasons etc. It holds true for the reverse one i.e. a household must get outside the set N if the purchasing capacity increases by increasing income, decreasing food price or increasing sources of foods and/or by increasing the number of earning members etc. Based on this a range of levels of priority could be formulated (Table 5.4).

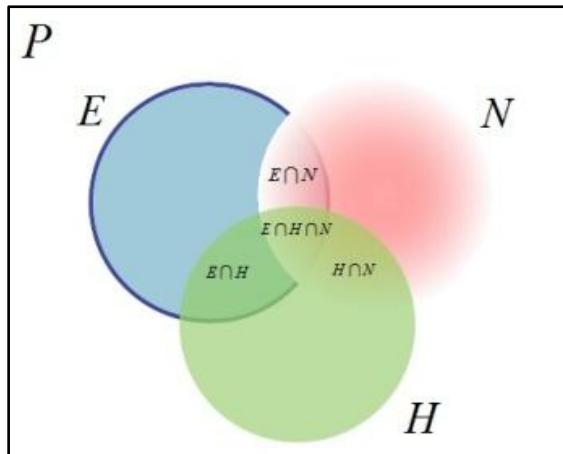


Figure 5.2 Prioritising low well-being households by using Venn diagram

It is clear that those are the most deprived households whose each index value is lower than the respective cut-offs. They are three-dimensionally poor. They represent the region of intersection of E , H and N of the Venn diagram. Therefore

$$\text{Level 1(Three-dimensionally poor)} - n(E \cap H \cap N)$$

The households deprived in two of the three dimensions are regarded as two-dimensionally poor. For this level three sets ($n(E \cap H)$, $n(E \cap N)$ and $n(H \cap N)$) of intersections among E , H and N are obtained but all of the sets are given equal priority. Therefore the expression for this level is

$$\text{Level 2 (Two-dimensionally poor)} - n(E \cap N) + n(H \cap N) + n(E \cap H) - 3n(E \cap H \cap N)$$

Deprivation in one dimension is treated in a different way. Here, the hierarchy among the dimensions has been introduced. Households with low score in NI forms the first level of the group of one-dimensionally poor because they remain hungry which demands immediate attention. Second comes the group of households which are vulnerable to homelessness or subject to over-crowding having more than three people per room. The last level comprises of the households with low score in SI . Though education is an important parameter it is given the least priority because only the schooling of the earning members which has very rare chance to cross the cut-off is considered for this dimension index. They have been deprived of education which is unchangeable in the situation, but are neither hungry nor vulnerable to homelessness or over-crowding. Therefore the levels are as follows

$$\text{Level 3 (Vulnerable to food insecurity only)} - n(N) - n(E \cap N) - n(H \cap N) + n(E \cap H \cap N)$$

$$\text{Level 4 (Vulnerable to homelessness or over-crowding only)} - n(H) - n(E \cap H) - n(H \cap N) + n(E \cap H \cap N)$$

$$\text{Level 5 (Deprived in education dimension only)} - n(E \cup H \cup N) - n(H \cup N)$$

Table 5.4 Levels of Priority Households (from most to least)

Level	Category	Expression ($n = \text{number of households}$)
1	Three-dimensionally poor	$n(E \cap H \cap N)$
2	Two-dimensionally poor	$n(E \cap N) + n(H \cap N) + n(E \cap H) - 3n(E \cap H \cap N)$
3	Vulnerable to food insecurity only	$n(N) - n(E \cap N) - n(H \cap N) + n(E \cap H \cap N)$
4	Vulnerable to homelessness or over-crowding only	$n(H) - n(E \cap H) - n(H \cap N) + n(E \cap H \cap N)$
5	Deprived in education dimension only	$n(E \cup H \cup N) - n(H) - n(N) + n(H \cap N)$

5.7 Some Examples of WS Calculation

❖ Household A

Table of Schooling Index

Earning Member	Years of Schooling of the Earning Member
M ₁	15
M ₂	10

Table of Housing Score

Number of Household Members	Number of Rooms
3	3

Table of Nutritional Index

Food Item	Milk/Milk Product	Pulses/Beans	Dark Green Leafy Vegetables	Fruits	Egg	Fish	Chicken/Meat
Intake per Week	4	2	4	3	1	4	2

➔ SOLUTION

$$SI = \frac{1}{15 \times 2} (15 + 10) = 0.833$$

$$HS = \text{Score corresponding to } \left(\frac{3}{3} = 1 \right) = 1.0$$

$$NI = \frac{1}{49} (4 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 1 + 4 + 2) = 0.408$$

$$\therefore WS = 10 \times (0.833 \times 1.0 \times 0.408)^{1/3} = 6.98$$

The household A obtains 6.98 well-being score which is above the calculated cut-off. Therefore the household A is not poor.

❖ Household B

Table of Schooling Index

Earning Member	Years of Schooling of the Earning Member
M ₁	12

Table of Housing Score

Number of Household Members	Number of Rooms
4	1

Table of Nutritional Index

Food Item	Milk/Milk Product	Pulses/Beans	Dark Green Leafy Vegetables	Fruits	Egg	Fish	Chicken/Meat
Intake per Week	0	1	6	0	0	1	0

➔SOLUTION

$$SI = \frac{12}{15} = 0.8$$

$$HS = Score corresponding to \left(\frac{4}{1} = 4 \right) = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$$

$$NI = \frac{1}{49} (0 + 1 + 6 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0) = 0.163$$

$$\therefore WS = 10 \times (0.8 \times 0.125 \times 0.163)^{1/3} = 2.54$$

Household B is below the well-being cut-off having 2.54 score. Interesting to note, the household is two dimensionally poor in the dimensions of housing and nutrition but has a good score in SI.

❖ Household C

Table of Schooling Index

Earning Member	Years of Schooling of the Earning Member
M ₁	17

Table for Housing Score

Number of Household Members	Number of Rooms
2	2

Table for Nutritional Index

Food Item	Milk/Milk Product	Pulses/Beans	Dark Green Leafy Vegetables	Fruits	Egg	Fish	Chicken/Meat
Intake per Week	7	7	7	0	0	0	0

→SOLUTION

$$SI = \frac{15}{15} = 1.0 \quad [17 \text{ has been capped to } 15]$$

$$HS = \text{Score corresponding to } \left(\frac{2}{2} = 1\right) = 1.0$$

$$NI = \frac{1}{49}(7 + 7 + 7 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0) = 0.428$$

$$\therefore WS = 10 \times (1.0 \times 1.0 \times 0.428)^{1/3} = 7.53$$

C is a typical vegetarian household with 7.94 score well above the cut-off of 4.01.

5.8 Determination of the Sample Size for the Survey

Table 5.5 contains the number of households in the village of Chitrasali for the years of 1991, 2001 and 2011. The census enumeration was done in 2011 for the last time i.e. 6 years back but population as well as the number of households are dynamic and it is bound to change. So it demands a prediction of the present scenario as far as possible so that the sample size taken can, by and large, represent the current population. In order to obtain an accurate sample size, number of households in Chitrasali has been forecasted for the year of 2021 by least square method (See Appendix A).

Table 5.5 Number of Households of the Village Chitrasali over Three Decades

Year	Number of Households
1991	246
2001	298
2011	369

Source: Primary Census Abstracts, Census of India (1991, 2001, 2011)

Number of households is projected to reach 427 by 2021 with MPE 0.0003. Since the MPE is

Determine Sample Size

Confidence Level:	95% ▾	i
Population Size:	427	i
Proportion:		i
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confidence Interval:	0.05	i
Upper	0.55000	
Lower	0.45000	
<input type="radio"/> Standard Error	0.02551	i
<input type="radio"/> Relative Standard Error	5.10	i
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Sample Size:	202	i
Calculate		Clear

Figure 5.3 Determination of the sample size

near to zero the forecasting method is unbiased. Therefore, the number of households is supposed to become 427 in 2021.

Now, the sample size has been determined with the help of the website of National Statistical Service, Australia (<http://www.nss.gov.au/nss/home.NSF/>).

The minimum sample size must be 202 with 95% of confidence level and $\pm 5\%$ of confidence interval to represent the population size of 427. For the survey 207 (48.48 percent of the population).number of samples are taken. Simple random sampling has been done for choosing the samples.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

6.1 Analysis Regarding the Well-Being Score

6.1.1 Reliability Test of the Well-Being Score

The result (see *Appendix A*) gives a mean inter-item correlation of 0.312 suggesting a good reliability of the scale (since the range must lie between 0.2 and 0.4 as discussed earlier). All the samples of 207 and three aggregated items have been counted for the calculation. The range of inter-item correlations is 0.128. Therefore the Well-Being Score is supposed to be reliable in its purpose served and internally consistent.

6.1.2 Identifying the Poor and the Non-Poor

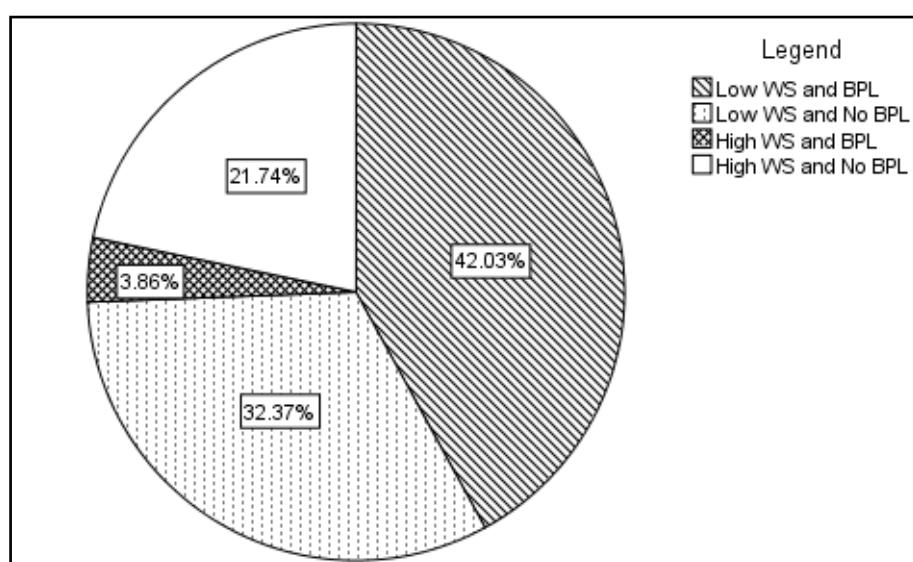


Figure 6.1 Number of the poor and the non-poor on the basis of WS and their positions with respect to the monetary poverty line (BPL)

As per the Well-Being Score, 154 out of 207 (74.40 percent) households live below the WS cut-off (WS_c) of 4.01. Accounting the BPL households which was determined according to the Census data, 2011, 87 households (42.03 percent) belonging to the group of low WS are BPL card holders (Figure 6.1) whereas 67 households (32.37 percent to the sample size) being in the same group of low WS are out of the reach of any kind of benefits entitled to the poor. 0.88 is the least WS just after 0.

There are at present, 53 well-off households which consist of 25.6 percent or a little more than one fourth of the sample size with the highest WS of 8.46. Out of them 45 (21.74 percent) are above the poverty line and interestingly 8 (3.86 percent) are counted as below the poverty line regarding the Census data, 2011. It could be inferred that these 8 households have been able to utilise

the benefits of entitlements and rationing system at its best. By further analysing the data of these households it is found that 5 of them depend on non-farm sectors and one household owns land (See *Appendix A*). 4 households either save or take loan (reflecting their capability of earning and repaying loan) from banks. No significant influence of land ownership is found but those households engaged in non-farm sector (own business, employed in public or private sector) manage to live a better quality of life. They are either self-employed or regular paid workers. On the other hand financial inclusion has made 4 out of 8 households financially secured hence having high WS.

The range of the WS for Chitrasali village presents a huge gap by ranging from 0.88 to 8.46 *i.e.* by 7.58 (for case of 0 WS the range is 8.46).

6.1.3 Households with 0 Well-Being Score

There are 23 households (14.94 percent of the low WS group) with 0 WS that means the earning members of these households are either illiterate or have no experience of formal schooling (Figure 6.2). While considering the *HS* and *NI* of these households, 15 fail to cross WS_0 cut-off of 3.11. Rest of the households *i.e.* 8 come to be above the cut-off.

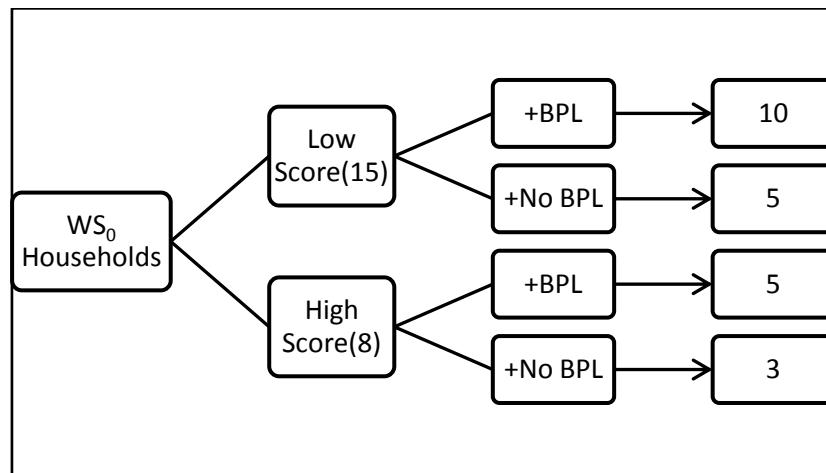


Figure 6.2 Households with 0 WS and positions above/below the poverty line

10 out of 15 households are below the poverty line *i.e.* their income is less than Rs. 32 per day. There are 5 families with low WS but not receiving benefits like other low WS families. Among 8 households with high WS_0 , 5 are BPL card holders and 3 are not. It could be assumed as previous that those 5 households have gained the benefits of rationing system and others at its optimum. However, further digging up the data none of the economic factors (landownership, financial inclusion) is found to be active in this situation. Rather, some demographic characteristics such as small family size comprising aged members and hence no burden of extra expenditure (such as education) would have helped the BPL households in obtaining a fair score in WS. On the other hand, the earning members of the 'high WS_0 but no BPL' households are engaged in non-farm sectors which may have promoted their well-being in two dimensions (For detail, see *Appendix A*).

It is noteworthy that all these 8 households have scored well in *HS* but their *NIs* are lower than the cut-off value. Therefore they are vulnerable to hunger and/or undernutrition and like other poor, require equal attention. For this reason all the households with high WS_0 have been regarded as the poor ones. Their WS_0 s have not been considered as significant.

6.2 Identifying the Households According to their Priority Level

Following the method described in the chapter of *Methodology* all of the poor households (154 out of 207) are assigned with their level of priority. The first and the most priority group comprises of the households deprived in all of the three dimensions. Households performing poor in two out of three dimensions form the second priority level. There are three one-dimensionally poor groups hierarchically arranged as vulnerable to food insecurity only (third priority level), vulnerable to homelessness or over-crowding only (fourth priority level) and deprived in education dimension only (fifth and the least priority level).

57 households (37.01 percent of the poor households) are three-dimensionally poor (Figure 6.3). Most of the households (90 or 58.44 percent of the low *WS* households) are two-dimensionally poor that means they are poor in either education and nutrition dimensions or education and housing dimensions or housing and nutrition dimensions. There are 2 households only vulnerable to food insecurity and 5 households represent the earning members deprived in education dimension. There is no household deprived in housing dimension only (for detailed calculation, see *Appendix A*).

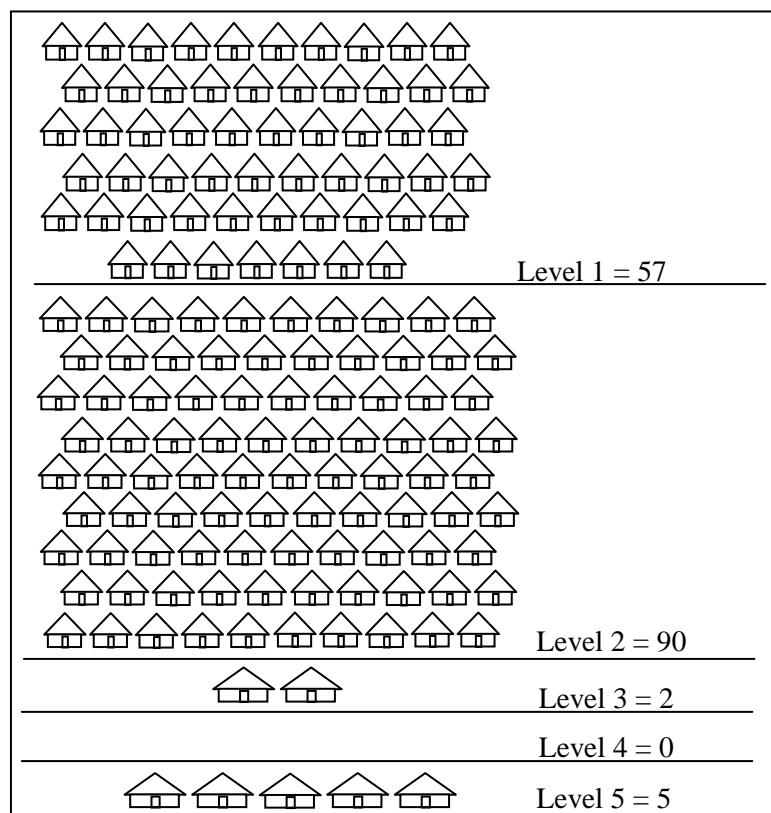


Figure 6.3 Five priority levels derived from the group of low *WS*

According to the priority level most of the low WS households are either three-dimensionally or two-dimensionally poor. 2 households are deprived in the dimension of nutritional intake suggesting that though the earning members are educated up to or above the 10th standard and number of family members per room are below 3 they somehow cannot fulfil the daily nutritional requirements. There are no households deprived only in housing. Those deprived in housing are also deprived at least in another dimension. Earning members of 5 households despite having been deprived in education have a fair record of daily nutritional intake (as well as a good score in housing but this could be of less importance since the house may be inherited suggesting no credits from the part of the earning members). It is interesting to investigate how the level 3 and 5 are exceptional in this regard – why the third priority level cannot arrange sufficient amount of food intake despite crossing the cut-off of *SI* whereas the households of the fifth level are deprived only in *SI* and not in *NI*.

Surprisingly, means of livelihood have an important influence on it (See *Appendix A*). All the households having low *SI* but high *NI* are engaged in non-farm sectors either as regular paid workers or self employed excluding one who has arable land under cultivation. Financial inclusion and provisions of BPL have also helped them whereas the benefits of these factors are absent in case of the Level 3 households. Both of them are non-regular paid workers not entitled to BPL and having no land. It depicts that some of those engaged in non-farm sectors find a way or the other to escape the trap of hunger.

6.3 Life of the Poor of Chitrasali Village from Different Angles

It is essential to identify and understand the undercurrents which play a pivotal role in determining and reflecting the economic and social behaviour of the poor. This section is devoted to finding out such characteristics. This part of the dissertation is arranged by following the nine sections of the survey sheet.

6.3.1 General Queries

Chitrasali is a minority concentrated village which is also reflected in the number of low WS households. 85.7 percent are Muslim and the rest are Hindu. Those having no reservation¹⁶ dominate the most (70.1 percent) followed by the community of other backward class (27.9 percent). Among the Hindus many (as many as 16 or more) are supposed to belong to the SC or OBC (as for example,

¹⁶ Reservation here indicates the affirmative action planned with the aim of providing equal and equitable opportunity of education and employment to the underprivileged sections of the society bearing a long history of apartheid.

the surname *Sardar*)¹⁷ community but they are not. They are unaware of the benefits they are supposed to get in education and employment. This is an instance of how lack of information can keep a person poor. Those households with an average of 3 years of schooling of the adult household members (calculated from the primary data collected) could have lived better if they had got the benefits of affirmative action. It creates a cycle of unawareness (Figure 6.4). Since they did not get sufficient exposure to education they could not receive the information. This unawareness, in turn, has caused lack of education and employment they could have got.¹⁸.

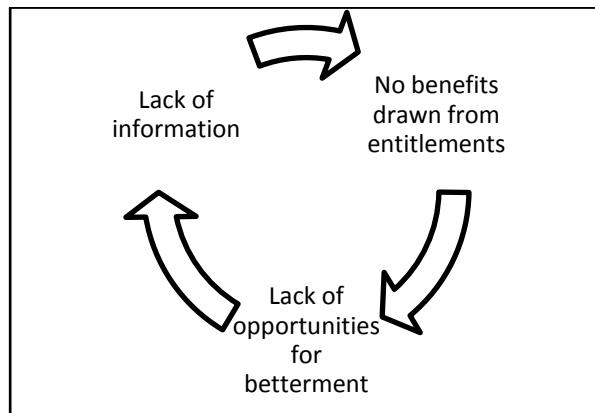


Figure 6.4 Cycle of Unawareness among the Poor

Though the number of disabled persons recorded for the total sample is quite negligible (only 19 out of 876 household members) 15 persons out of 19 belong to the low WS households. None of the households is the migrant and they have been staying at the place of survey for more than a decade. More or less, most of the households have voter card, Aadhaar card and ration card.

6.3.2 Education

Literacy rate among the poor (*Appendix A*) is quite astonishing both for male and female. Male literacy rate is 81.82 percent whereas 76.38 percent of the female population are literate. Here only those who have completed schooling and are not enrolled to school at present for some reasons are counted. Apparently the high literacy rate and their low well-being seem to be contradictory to each other. However the mean years of schooling for the same population depict a gruesome picture. On an average male population have gone to school for 4.48 years. Another surprise is that female population have attended school for 4.92 years. Though the range between these two figures is

¹⁷ This is as per the notice of the Government of West Bengal (<https://wbexpress.com/other-backward-classes-of-west-bengal/>).

¹⁸ Question may arise how one could know whether those households could gain the benefits of the action or not. The interplay between opportunity and outcome (as mentioned by Professor Pranab Bardhan in a lecture titled "*If Poverty is Declining, Should We Worry about Rising Inequality?*" at Derozio Hall, Presidency University on 13th January, 2017) is not considered here. It suggests two interesting sets of relationship between opportunity two people get and outcome they produce comparing to each other – one being ‘equal opportunity but unequal outcomes’ and the other one ‘unequal opportunity but equal outcomes’.

negligible the fact itself in a minority concentrated village where female education gets neglected is not ignorable. The same calculation has been done for high well-being score taking the same population characteristics. It gives a traditional trend of mean years of schooling for male (9.83) being greater than the female one by 1.96 years.

This actually is the representative of their low well-being. Boys at very early age get engaged in paid or unpaid works in order to support family income or work as a helping hand of the main earning member of the family. On the other hand, girls being culturally discouraged from getting involved in work outside the household pursue their education for few years more before getting married. Girls attending school for years more than the boys in the poor households, on the other way round may have been possible for proximity of the village to Kolkata. Other rural areas far away from the megacity perhaps will show some different trends.

In order to get the number of drop out students before the age of 20 all the married women before that age is not considered. Male dropout rate (21.48 percent) is more than the female dropout rate (12.82 percent). 64.10 percent of the households report their financial inability to discourage their children from education. They work as marginal labourer since only 7.69 percent of the total dropouts actually work as main workers either in farm or non-farm sectors. Repeated failure in school has been a cause in case of 15.38 percent dropouts.

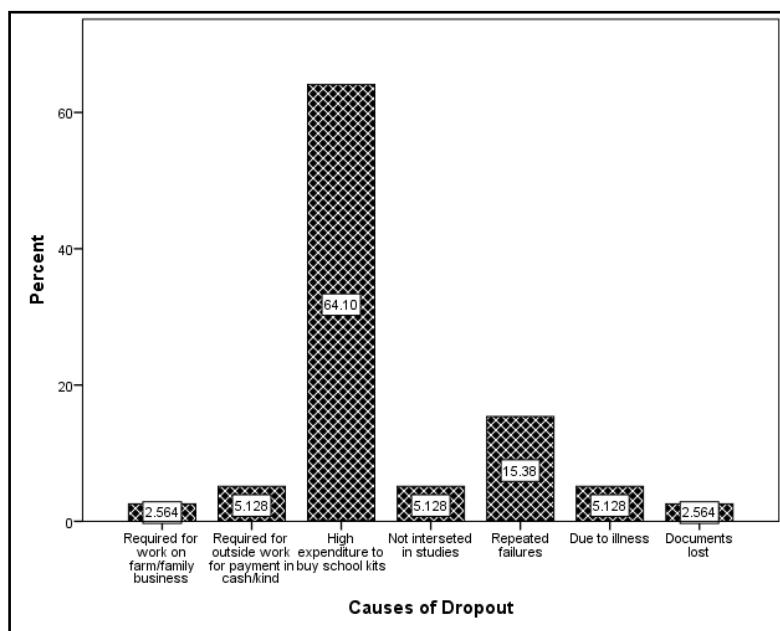


Figure 6.5 Causes of dropout: Lack of purchasing power dominates over other reasons

Students learn from the classes they attend. Therefore regularity of going to school is an important factor for the enrolled students. Students of the poor households of Chitrasali are quite regular and 88.5 percent students go to school 5 to 6 days a week. This could be attributed to the Mid-day Meal Scheme since 44.6 percent of the students with high regularity belong to the group of primary and upper primary (see *Appendix A*). Secondly, good health condition (as the proxy of good

health service) could be another factor. How the quality of teaching and learning is and whether these factors play any role in high attendance demand a separate study on its own right.



Plate 6.1 Students going to school riding the cycles they have got through the *Kanyashri* Scheme of the Government of West Bengal



Plate 6.2 Classroom of a primary school

6.3.3 Housing and Other Amenities

On an average number of liveable rooms for the poor households is 1.27 with a standard deviation of 0.552 whereas number of family members is 4.16. Most of the households live in katcha (55.8 percent) and semi-pucca (27.9 percent) houses and 96.1 percent of the houses are owned by the dwellers. It is optimistic to see that 94.5 percent use toilets and 50 percent of the households have their own toilet. However those who still do not use toilet must be brought under this. Electricity problem is prevalent in the village. 55.2 percent household have electricity with meter and the rest either have no electricity or hook the electricity line. Many have complained about the irregular supply of electricity, especially the poor households located in the east of the village.

All the households drink water collected from deep tube wells and no households except 1 purify water (either boiling or filtering). 99.4 percent of the households use wood, 7.1 percent use shrubs or grass or straw as cooking fuel. These are the main sources of fuel. Only 2.6 percent of the households own gas for cooking, however those are under the BPL scheme.



Plate 6.3 Dilapidated conditions of the houses of the poor



Plate 6.4 A kitchen and utensils used



Plate 6.5 Source of drinking water for the poor

Table 6.1 presents a list of assets used by the poor. Notably, more than 60 percent of the households have cot and light (mostly light bulb). Use of mattress, chair and table is less than that of phone. It is clear how essential mobile phone has become in their daily life. 49.4 percent have cycles – many of them have been received by the students of the households under state schemes and programmes. Some have two wheelers other than cycles. Surprisingly no households (nor even the high WS households) have a transistor or radio.

Table 6.1 Assets used by the poor

Percentage of the households	Assets used
> 60	Cot, light
50 – 60	Fan, phone
11 – 49.9	Chair, table, TV, cycle
5 – 10.9	Bed, mattress
< 5	Two wheeler other than cycle



Plate 6.6 Surveyor at work

6.3.4 Health and Nutrition

6.3.4.1 General Concerns

Prevalence of diseases is very low among the poor (as well as in the village) although water and food borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid, and hepatitis B and mosquito borne diseases such as dengue, malaria are mostly recorded (See *Appendix A*). The poor households are solely dependent on the local health sub-centre. 94.80 percent of the households report that they visit the local public health sub-centre located in the adjacent village. 94.16 households have the practice of hand wash before having food.

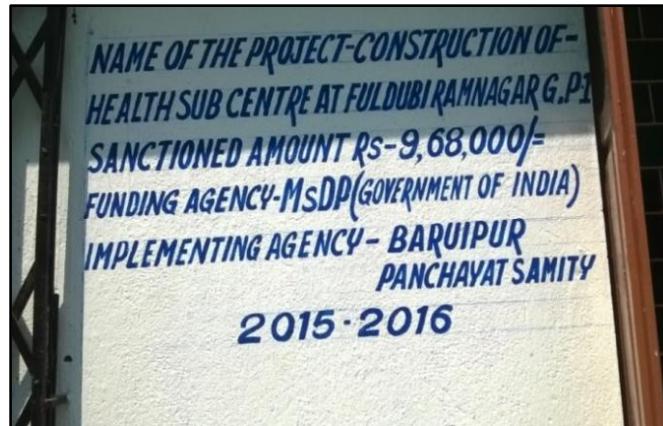


Plate 6.7 Makeshift structure of the operating health sub-centre is waiting to be shifted to a constructed building

It is found that for each and every food item, low WS group consume less per week than the high WS group (Table 6.2). The variation between two groups is prominent for the items like milk, fruit and fish. It is ironical that the low WS group despite producing fruits (as Baruipur is famous for fruits) consume it less than a day per week. They mainly depend upon pulses/beans and leafy vegetables. They cannot afford milk – not even a day per week. They get egg and fish on their plate only for more or less 2 days whereas the high WS group consume fish for more than 3 days a week.

Table 6.2 Consumption of Food Items: A Comparison between High WS and Low WS Groups

Food Item	Mean Consumption per Week	
	Low WS Group	High WS Group
Milk/milk product/curd	0.42	2.60
Pulses/beans	2.44	3.11
Dark green leafy vegetables	4.68	5.19
Fruits	0.87	2.57
Eggs	1.21	1.98
Fish	1.85	3.51
Chicken/meat	0.71	1.68

6.3.4.2 Children's Health

All the children are given required vaccinations and no discrimination is found between boys and girls. However, number of children born in home and in hospital or nursing home is marginally different. 52.13 percent children have been born in either public hospital or nursing home between 2007 and 2017. The rest have been born in home. Analyzing deeper it is found that mean age of the children born in home is 5.49 years and in public hospital/nursing home is 4.18 years. It suggests that various public schemes for financially incapable mothers and children are making the would-be mothers aware of safe and hygienic delivery. But it has to go a long way to be more inclusive. 64.10 percent and 15.38 of the children born within ten years have been recorded as of normal weight and underweight during birth respectively.

6.3.4.3 Women's Health

Most of the poor households are either not sure or unaware of whether any female member of the households is anaemic.

6.3.4.4 Maternal Health

All the analyses done for maternal health reflect the scenario of the last five years *i.e.* it is applicable for them who have become a mother between the year of 2012 and 2017. 90.91 percent of the mothers of poor households had been under full medical prescription and the rest discontinued the checkups (at least they reported their pregnancy at sub centre) during their pregnancy. However,

65.45 percent of them completed full medicinal course during pregnancy and only 23.66 percent had been under postpartum care within 10 days after delivery. Therefore it could be said that more awareness of healthy maternity is needed among the poor households.

Early pregnancy is a very common incident in rural India. It was to see whether it varies between the high WS and low WS groups. Mean years of age at first pregnancy is only 19.31 years for low WS groups where as it is 21.14 years for the high WS groups. It suggests that although the girls in poor households study more years than the boys, it is not meant to make them financially self independent; rather it is treated as just another ornament so that they can get married, being literate and educated up to a certain class, at an early age. The data on age gap between the children give the same kind of difference between the low and high WS groups (See *Appendix A*). However mean number of children of the low WS group is marginally less than the high WS one. Experience of still birth and incidence of child death are quite negligible.

6.3.5 Livelihood

62.05 percent earning members of the poor households depend on farm sector and the rest on non-farm sector. In farm sector 91.73 percent are agricultural labourer. On contrary, only 41.1 percent of the high WS group are engaged in farm sector – 70 percent of them having own land for cultivation. Therefore it can be stated that although agriculture at macro regional level is considered to be unprofitable and rural regions are gradually shifting towards non-farm sectors it is still landownership that determines the well-being and life quality in rural India. However, non-farm sectors, it must be said that, is emerging in the scene. But to what extent it would be beneficial for the poor requires to be pondered over until they get job oriented trainings. For non-farm sector, low WS group mainly depend upon business (within village or outside but never in large market – mainly agricultural products or grocery) followed by construction industry. Here for the high WS section of the village, education plays an important role. Strikingly 46.51 percent earners in non-farm sector are regular paid workers of the public sector with 34.88 percent doing own business.

The high WS group either have a parcel of land or a secured job whereas lives of the low WS households are trapped in non-regular, venturesome means of livelihood which may or may not give a good return with few number of job opportunities. 96.41 percent earning members of the poor households work within Baruipur. Though they have a fair option of going to Kolkata and do a better paid job they cannot because they do not have that level of education which could give confidence and offer a better wage to meet his family's basic consumptions as well as the cost of daily commutation. Number of shifting occupation is low both for the low and high WS. 88.96 percent of the low WS households are landless whereas 66.04 percent of the households belonging to the high WS group report to have arable land. Farm sector consists mainly of agriculture; cattle rearing; poultry farming are of subsistence kind. Number of unemployed family member is not significant

since most of them willing to work are employed – be it main or marginal work at low wage. On the other hand 85.34 percent of the arable land even within such a small village is owned by only 25.60 percent of the total households.



Plate 6.8 Villagers working in farm and non-farm sectors within the village

6.3.6 Financial Inclusion

Only 10.39 percent of the poor households save for future mostly in banks. 43.75 percent of them are engaged in professions other than farm sector whereas 31.25 of them have land.

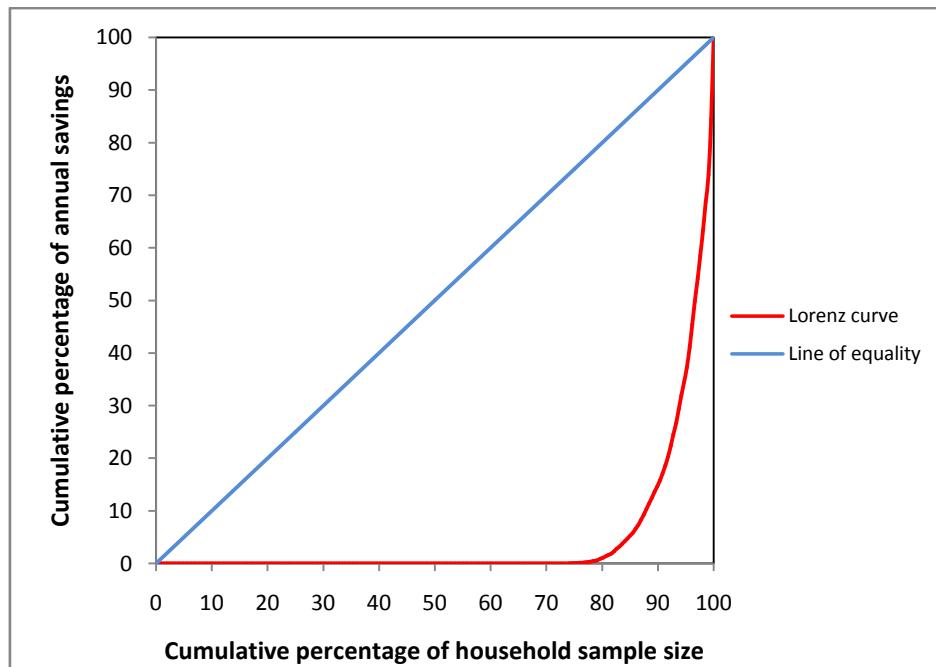


Figure 6.6 Inequality of annual savings among the sample households

Figure 6.6 presents a Lorenz curve showing a stark inequality of annual savings among the household samples. The x-axis measures cumulative percentage of the households and y-axis introduces the savings data as the cumulative percentage of annual savings. The poor need to be made aware of the benefits of savings. They must be encouraged to save in banks. The banking system needs to become more poor-friendly so that the poor especially those with low level of education can participate in the banking system actively and easily. Financial literacy is very much essential in this regard.

There is no presence of moneylenders or cheat funds in the village. Most of the financial operations are done through banks or micro-finance institutes. Data on loan and assets under mortgage are not significant either.

6.3.7 Transport Accessibility

It is always important how the poor get the access to transport facility. It reflects their mobility which to an extent may influence their opportunity to increasing income and living a better life. 83.77 percent of the poor households use roadways within Baruipur but only 18.18 percent often travel by train whereas 100 percent of the high WS households use roadways and 88.68 percent use railways when required to do so. It could be stated that the poor are confined to their place due to low income which in turn, deprive them of job opportunities. It creates a vicious cycle of low income and less mobility and the underlying broad factors are lack of education opportunity, lack of access to information etc.

6.3.8 Grievances of the Poor Households

56.5 percent of the low WS households complained about their housing condition. 30.5 percent of the household seek for financial helps from the government for their children's education and 24.6 percent wish for better job opportunity so that they can live better. The poor are much more concerned with their basic facilities. On contrary, only 52.8 percent of the high WS households complained for at least one facility.

6.3.9 Political and Social Awareness among the Poor

A small attempt was made to see if any kind of socio-political factors play a role in causing poverty. In general, all of the poor households are politically aware and participate in the meetings organised for investigating village level development. An interesting trend is found that the low WS households are very much concerned about these meetings whereas many of the high WS households prefer to keep themselves away from these meetings.

While talking about right to justice the low WS households are found to be not sure whether they will be treated equally before law. They neither admit nor deny. They believe that their every

possible problem would be taken care of by the local political leaders. They confide upon them. Nobody complains about any kind of threatening – neither political nor religious (personal issues have not been considered for this purpose).

None of the students interacted with during the survey reports of getting excluded in school based on their religion, caste or class. Regular school attendance as discussed before support this view. The village could be described as a place of mutual harmony between the Hindus and the Muslims. While asking openly about the relation between these two communities in the village a young Muslim says,

"We live together. If any problem arises we solve it by ourselves within the village. Our place (he means West Bengal) is not like Gujarat or Uttar Pradesh."

However it would be unjust to conceal the fact that the poor villagers in Chitrasali are not as responsive towards the qualitative questions as they are towards regular materialistic queries which occupy the previous sections of the chapter. It could be due to their less interaction with the world outside their village and lack of education. It may happen that though most of them show positive attitude towards their political and social positions; they are accustomed to some kind of exclusion or discrimination in daily personal life that remains overlooked. Therefore socio-political factors causing poverty must be studied with the help of such factors that could be palpable in nature and easily gripped by the poor. Here the scope is limited in this work because finding such factors demands the volume of a separate dissertation.

6.4 Hot Spot Analysis – Spatial Pattern of Inequality of Well-Being Score

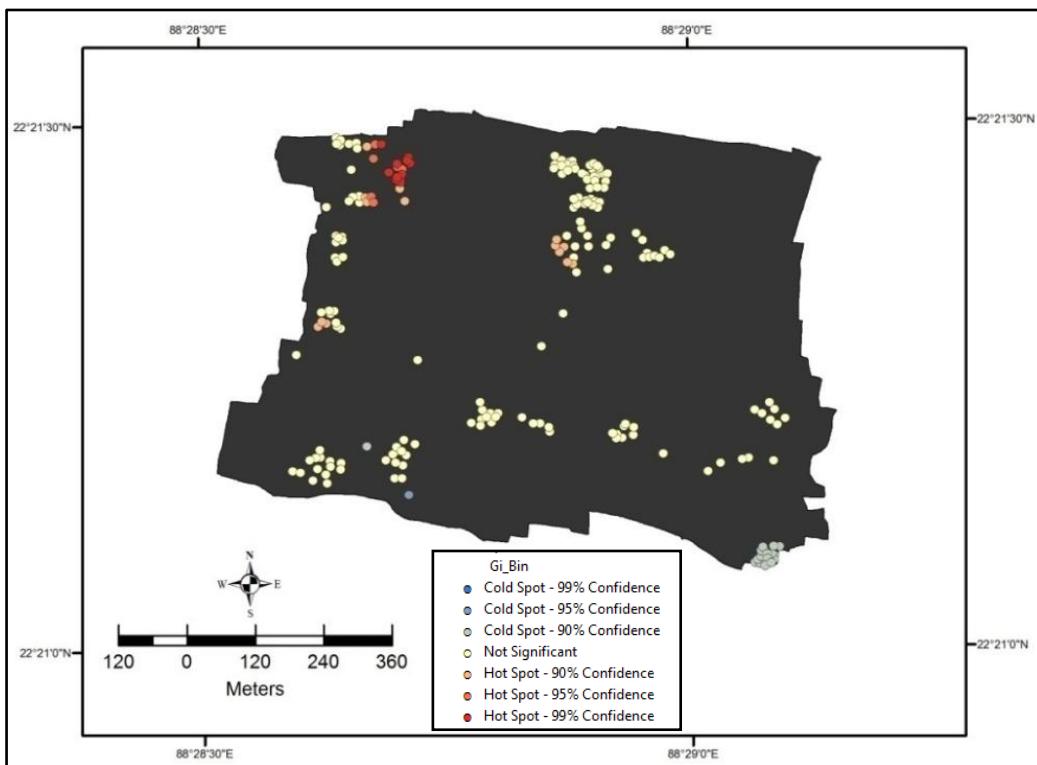


Figure 6.7 Hot Spot analysis showing inequality of WS in Chitrasali Village

Hot spot analysis is a useful tool to find out a significant concentration of some attributes within a spatially defined region. Each and every sample is categorised within a range from hot spot to cold spot on the basis of a bench mark of normality. If a sample's nature is significantly higher then it will be sorted out as a hot spot with some statistical significance level and for lower values it is called cold spot. It actually measures how much different a sample is compared to the normal nature of the samples prevailing within a region.

Hot spot analysis is used to understand the inequality of WS among the sample households. It indicates a spatial pattern of well-being (Figure 6.7) as well. Chitrasali village is located in the southeast direction of Baruipur town. The households present in the northwest part of the village being nearer to Baruipur town have significantly (99 percent confidence level) higher Well-Being Score (WS) whereas the households near the south eastern boundary of the village are significantly (95 percent confidence level) live a poorer quality of life. Other sample households have not significantly deviated from the normality. However, it is just a comparison among the households. A large number of households with no significance do not imply that they belong to middle WS group. Rather it suggests how WS is high among a few numbers of households in the village and others being the poorest of the poor. It is worth remembering that 74.40 percent the sample households live below the WS cut-off. Proximity to an urban centre along with other socioeconomic factors has played an important role here in providing opportunity to live a better quality life.

7. CONCLUSION

Macro-level data of poverty in India suggest that the minorities are among the poor sections of the country. Chitrasali is not the exceptional one since it is a minority concentrated village. However this is not the reason of poverty but the outcome. The factors explored in previous chapter present a clear picture of capability deprivation. Their poverty could be said as a matrix of deprivation in more than one factor. Being deprived in one or more factors has caused deprivation and exclusion in the others. Among these factors educational attainment, landownership, job opportunity in non-farm sector, inclusion in banking system etc. are the most impactful on income and consumption behaviour of the households and their well-being.

Accessibility of transport facility acts in the both directions. The poor do not commute because they do not need to. This is because their economic lives are limited to the village which offers few livelihood options. This impedes them from searching for better job opportunity keeping them in an impoverished condition. Their economic lives somehow have got stagnant due to their low educational attainment, inefficiency in other skilled jobs, inability to venture in some other professions. Those engaged in jobs other than agriculture show a better quality of life. The only solution to this problem on behalf of the government could be ensuring their livelihoods and making the agricultural sector profitable.

The cycle of unawareness explained before needs to be broken by effective, inclusive and pragmatic policies so that poverty cannot transfer from one generation to the next due to lack of access to information. Otherwise, it may happen that though the magnitude of poverty has decreased based on the benefits of public entitlements and other reasons it could not be eradicated completely and/or vulnerability to impoverishment would remain the same as it was before.

Education along with health is the fundamental factor for capability formation. It needs to be emphasised. Moreover, job oriented education and training must be promoted along with the creation of job. What and how much the students are learning in the school is also important. Students belonging to the poor households must be treated specially so that they can pursue their education up to a level that can open up a number of livelihood opportunities to them or at least make them confident about exploring the job market. Inclusion of the poor in financial institution needs to be encouraged. Their active participation in it is also important. Banking system must be more conducive to the poor.

The health scenario of Chitrasali is quite good except in case of women and maternal health. Unawareness, family negligence etc. are the major causes in this regard. Health service needs to be well-structured and more accessible so that the problems relating to women and maternal health could

be overcome. Poverty could also be presented through the pattern of nutritional intake. Food habit of the poor household is typically characterised by undiversified food items suggesting their low purchasing power. However this issue ought to be taken care of in order to prevent hunger and undernutrition.

Inequalities of annual savings and the Well-Being Score among the villagers are alarming. Spatial pattern of the WS inequality and its relation with respect to the location of the nearest urban centre indicate the necessity of the policy formulation by recognising the significance of spatial locations of the factors under consideration. There is a debate among the development economists on identifying the superior factor that causes poverty – whether it is institutions (such as social, political, historical settings etc.) or geography (location of a region and other geographical dimensions). Geography as a causal factor of poverty needs to be explored and investigated further.

Scarce resources must be distributed and utilised economically so that it can produce cost-effective benefits for those who actually need them. The hierarchy of the low WS households has been proposed on the basis of this principle. It may help in implementing the policies better based on prioritisation. Constructing a toilet for a household which already possesses one may not be an economical decision. The household could have performed better in improving its living standard by getting some other goods and/or services or maybe the toilet, if constructed for another poor household, could have been more beneficial.

Above all, policies must focus on capability building of the poor rather than merely providing goods and services. The point of argument, here, is that the poor must be encouraged to become capable of achieving what they want rather waiting for the government providing them with basic goods and services. Policies must be directed to providing those goods and services such as education, health and nutrition, transport, other infrastructures etc. that are the means of achieving *freedom of beings and doings*.

APPENDIX A

Tables of Statistical Analyses

Table 1: Population Projection for 2021 to Determine the Sample Size

Year	Number of Households (y)	x	xy	x^2
1991	246	-1	-246	1
2001	298	0	0	0
2011	369	1	369	1
	$\sum y = 913$	$\sum x = 0$	$\sum xy = 123$	$\sum x^2 = 2$

The normal equations are $\sum Y = na + b \sum X$ and $\sum XY = a \sum X + b \sum X^2$ where $n = \text{number of years} = 3$

$$\therefore a = 304.33$$

$$\text{and } b = 61.5$$

$$\therefore y = 304.33 + 61.5x$$

$$\text{For 2021, } x = 2$$

$$\therefore y_{2021} = 304.33 + 61.5 \times 2 = 427.33 \cong 427$$

Mean Percentage Error (MPE) = $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{(y_t - \hat{y}_t)}{y_t}$ where, y_t = Actual value in period t;

\hat{y}_t = Forecast value in period t

For the calculated forecasting MPE = $\frac{1}{3}(0.013 - 0.021 + 0.009) = 0.0003$

Table 2: Reliability Check of the WS

Inter-Item Correlation Matrix			
	SI	HS	NI
SSI	1.000	.269	.397
HHS	.269	1.000	.271
NNI	.397	.271	1.000

Table 3: Identifying poor and non poor

	BPL + Low WS	BPL + High WS	No BPL + Low WS	No BPL + High WS
Total	87	8	67	45

Percentage	42.03	3.86	32.37	21.74
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Table 4: BPL households with high WS

	Household code	Livelihood	Land holding	Savings/Loan
1	C26	Agricultural labourer	No	No
2	C37	Agricultural labourer	No	No
3	C41	Private sector	No	Save
4	C57	Agriculture and public sector	No	No
5	C112	Public sector	No	No
6	C135	Agriculture and business	No	Both
7	C168	Agricultural labourer	No	Loan
8	C196	Farmer and own business	Yes	Both

Table 5: BPL households with high WS₀

HHC	Land	Livelihood	Loan/save	Family member	Education expenditure	Age (years)	HS	NI
C47	No	Agricultural labourer	No	2	No	45, 52	>	<
C91	No	Agricultural labourer	No	2	No	80, 62	>	<
C152	No	Agricultural labourer	Loan	2	No	80, 70	>	<
C171	No	Cottage Industry	Loan	3	No	26, 46, 56, 20	>	<
C177	No	No	No	1	No	68	>	<

Table 6: WS₀ households with no BPL

HHC	Land	Livelihood	Loan/save	Family member	Education expenditure	Age (years)	HS	NI
C12	No	Private sector	No	4	Yes	30, 36, 13, 7	>	<
C61	No	Construction labourer	Loan	4	Yes	43, 36, 13, 12	>	<
C164	No	No	No	1	No	52	>	<

Table 7: Priority levels

Priority Level	Category	Expression	Number of households
1	Three-dimensionally poor	$n(E \cap H \cap N)$	57
2	Two-dimensionally poor	$n(E \cap N) + n(H \cap N) + n(E \cap H) - 3n(E \cap H \cap N)$	$132 + 61 + 68 - (3 \times 57) = 90$
3	vulnerable to food insecurity only	$n(N) - n(E \cap N) - n(H \cap N) + n(E \cap H \cap N)$	$138 - 132 - 61 + 57 = 2$
4	vulnerable to homelessness or overcrowding only	$n(H) - n(E \cap H) - n(H \cap N) + n(E \cap H \cap N)$	$72 - 68 - 61 + 57 = 0$
5	deprived in education dimension only	$n(E \cup H \cup N) - n(H \cup N)$	$154 - 72 - 138 + 61 = 5$
		$n(E \cup H \cup N)$	154

Table 8: Level 3 – Above SI cut-off but below NI cut-off

HHC	Livelihood	Nature of employment	Save/Loan	BPL/APL	Land
C124	Agricultural labourer	Non-regular paid worker	No	No	No
C195	Private sector student	Marginal worker	No	No	No

Table 9: Level 5 – Below SI cut-off but above NI cut-off

HHC	Livelihood	Nature of employment	Save/Loan	BPL/APL	Land
C8	Cottage industry	Regular paid	Save	No	No
C66	Business	Self employed	Save, loan	No	Yes
C67	Farmer	NA	Save	Yes	Yes
C170	Business	Self employed	No	Yes	No
C180	Pvt. Sector	Regular paid	No	Yes	No

Table 10: Social Identity of the poor

	Frequency	Percent

General	108	70.1
SC	3	1.9
OBC	43	27.9
Total	154	100.0

Table 11: Religion of the poor

	Frequency	Percent
Hinduism	22	14.3
Islam	132	85.7
Total	154	100.0

Table 12: Number of Handicapped (Total sample)

	Frequency
Yes, daily works get interrupted and is dependent on others	7
Handicap but normal mobility	12
No	683

Table 13: Number of handicapped (for the poor only)

	Frequency
Yes, daily works get interrupted and is dependent on others	5
Handicap but normal mobility	10
No	139

Table 14: Age Composition of Unmarried female members of low WS households

Mean	9.79
Standard Deviation	6.147
Minimum	0
Maximum	24

Table 15: Literacy rate and educational attainment of those who have completed schooling or are not enrolled (Low WS)

Sex	Literacy	Educational attainment
Male	81.82 (189 out of 231)	4.48
Female	76.388 (152 out of 199)	4.92

Table 16: Educational attainment of those who have completed schooling or are not enrolled (High WS)

Sex	Educational attainment
Male	9.83
Female	7.87

Table 17: Enrolment Statistics for the low WS

Sex	Drop Out	Enrolled
Male	29	106
Female	10	68

Table 18: Cause of dropout of the low WS

	Frequency	Percent
Required for work on farm/family business	1	2.6
Required for outside work for payment in cash/kind	2	5.1
High expenditure to buy school kits	25	64.1
Not interested in studies	2	5.1
Repeated failures	6	15.4
Due to illness	2	5.1
Documents lost	1	2.6
Total	39	100.0

Table 19: Weekly attendance frequency for low WS

	Frequency	Percent
1 - 2	8	4.6
3 - 4	12	6.9
5 - 6	154	88.5

Total	174	100.0
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Table 20: Distribution of 5 – 6 days a week Students across different Classes

	Frequency	Percent
Pre-primary	26	16.9
Primary	40	26.0
Upper primary	29	18.8
Secondary	44	28.6
Higher secondary	11	7.1
Graduation	2	1.3
Post graduation	2	1.3
Total	154	100.0

Table 21: Number of Rooms for the poor

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Liveable room	154	1	5	1.27	.552

Table 22: Structure of House of the poor

	Frequency	Percent
Katcha	86	55.8
Pucca	20	13.0
Semi-pucca	43	27.9
Katcha and pucca	3	1.9
Katcha and semi-pucca	2	1.3
Total	154	100.0

Table 23: Ownership of the houses of the Low WS

	Frequency	Percent
Own	148	96.1
Other's property	6	3.9
Total	154	100.0

Table 24: Toilet used by the low WS households

	Frequency	Percent
Yes, own	77	50.0
Yes, shared by others	43	27.9
No, open space	7	4.5
No, other's latrine	27	17.5
Total	154	100.0

Table 25: Electricity in low WS households

	Frequency	Percent
Yes, meter	85	55.2
Yes, hooking	34	22.1
No	35	22.7
Total	154	100.0

Table 26: Source of drinking water for the poor

	Frequency	Percent
Deep tube well	154	100.0

Table 27: Do the poor purify water?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	.6
No	153	99.4
Total	154	100.0

Table 28: Fuel Used by the low WS households for cooking

Wood

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	153	99.4
No	1	.6
Total	154	100.0

Straws/shrubs/grass

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	11	7.1

No	143	92.9
Total	154	100.0

Gas

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	2.6
No	150	97.4
Total	154	100.0

Table 29: Assets used by the low WS

Mattress

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	6.5
No	144	93.5
Total	154	100.0

Chair

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	63	40.9
No	91	59.1
Total	154	100.0

Cot

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	133	86.4
No	21	13.6
Total	154	100.0

Bed

	Frequency	Percent
1 Yes	8	5.2
2 No	146	94.8
Total	154	100.0

Table

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	11.7
No	136	88.3
Total	154	100.0

Fan

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	86	55.8
No	68	44.2
Total	154	100.0

Light

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	111	72.1
No	43	27.9
Total	154	100.0

Phone

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	77	50.0
No	77	50.0
Total	154	100.0

Television

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	16.2
No	129	83.8
Total	154	100.0

Cycle

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	76	49.4
No	78	50.6
Total	154	100.0

Car/truck/motorcycle/cart

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	4.5
No	147	95.5
Total	154	100.0

Table 30: Diseases within one year

	Frequency
Malaria	7
Dengue	7
Diarrhoea	24
Measles	3
Pox	12
Typhoid	8
Jaundice	7
TB	2

Table 31: Dependence on local health centre

	Frequency
Yes	146
No	8
Total	154

Table 32: Habit of hand wash before having food

	Frequency
Yes, with soap	4
Yes, not with soap	145
No	5
Total	154

Table 33: Food consumption – High and Low WS

Low WS

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation

Consumption of milk/milk product/curd per week	154	0	7	.42	1.394
Consumption of pulses/beans per week	154	0	7	2.44	1.605
Consumption of dark green leafy vegetables per week	154	0	7	4.68	1.633
Consumption of fruits per week	154	0	67	.87	5.453
Consumption of eggs per week	154	0	6	1.21	1.054
Consumption of fish per week	154	0	7	1.85	1.785
Consumption of chicken/meat per week	154	0	6	.71	1.083

High WS

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Consumption of milk/milk product/curd per week	53	0	7	2.60	2.878
Consumption of pulses/beans per week	53	0	7	3.11	1.878
Consumption of dark green leafy vegetables per week	53	2	7	5.19	1.710
Consumption of fruits per week	53	0	7	2.57	2.358
Consumption of eggs per week	53	0	7	1.98	1.737
Consumption of fish per week	53	0	7	3.51	2.154
Consumption of chicken/meat per week	53	0	6	1.68	1.516

Table 34: Vaccinations for children within the age

	Frequency
Girls	51
Boys	66

Table 35: Delivery of the children

	Frequency
Home	56
Public hospital	54
Nursing home	7
Total	117

Table 36: Weight at birth

	Frequency
Underweight	18
Normal weight	75
Overweight	1
Cannot remembered	9
Unknown	14
Total	117

Table 37: Mean age of children born in home

Mean	5.49
Standard Deviation	3.048
Minimum	0
Maximum	10

Table 38: Mean age of children born public hospital/nursing home

Mean	4.18
Standard Deviation	3.133
Minimum	0
Maximum	10

Table 39: Checkups during pregnancy

	Frequency
Yes	50
Unknown	1

Some were taken	4
Total	55

Table 40: Medicines taken during pregnancy

	Frequency
Yes	36
No	12
Some were taken	7
Total	55

Table 41: Postpartum care of the mother of poor households

	Frequency
Yes	13
No	41
Unknown	1
Total	55

Table 42: Age of pregnancy and year gap – Low WS

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Age of the mother at first pregnancy	55	14	29	19.31	3.191
Number of children	55	1	5	1.65	.821
Age gap between first and second children	55			2.27	3.094
Age gap between second and third children	55			.62	2.147
Age gap between third and fourth children	55			.05	.299
Age gap between fourth and fifth children	55			.02	.135

Table 43: Age of pregnancy and year gap – High WS

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Age of the mother at first pregnancy	22	13	28	21.14	4.015

Number of children	22	1	3	1.77	.813
Age gap between first and second children	22			2.50	3.320
Age gap between second and third children	22			1.41	2.987
Age gap between third and fourth children	22			.00	.000
Age gap between fourth and fifth children	22			.00	.000

Table 44: Experience of still birth and infant mortality in the low WS households

Still birth

	Frequency
Yes	6
No	49
Total	55

Infant mortality

	Frequency
No	55

Table 45: Livelihood of the Low WS

	Frequency
Farmer	9
Agricultural labourer	111
Construction labourer	17
Own business	18
Labourer in industry/factory	12
Engaged in cottage industry	6
Fishing	1
Public sector employee	7
Private sector employee	11
Domestic Help	3

Total	195
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Table 46: Livelihood of the high WS

	Frequency
Farmer	21
Agricultural labourer	8
Own business	15
Labourer in industry/factory	1
Engaged in cottage industry	1
Fishing	1
Public sector employee	20
Private sector employee	6
Total	73

Table 47: Place of work of the low WS households

	Frequency
Within Baruipur	188
Outside Baruipur	7
Total	195

Table 48: Place of work of the high WS households

	Frequency
Within Baruipur	55
Outside Baruipur	18
Total	73

Table 49: Shifting occupation among the poor households

	Frequency
No	190
Agricultural labourer	1
Own business	2
Labourer in	1

industry/factory	
Private sector employee	1
Total	195

Table 50: Shifting occupation among the high WS households

	Frequency
No	67
Farmer	1
Agricultural labourer	3
Construction labourer	1
Private sector employee	1
Total	73

Table 51: Landholdings of the low WS households

	Frequency
Yes	15
No	137
Lease	2
Total	154

Table 52: Landholdings of the high WS households

	Frequency
Yes	35
No	18
Total	53

Table 53: Unemployment in the low WS households

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Number of unemployed family member	154	0	3	29	.19	.508

Table 54: Unemployment in the low WS households

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Number of unemployed	53	0	2	9	.17	.470

family member						
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Table 55: Size of the arable land – Total sample

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Size of the land (in bigha)	207	.00	20.00	238.08	1.1501	3.04387

Table 56: Do you have arable lands? – Total sample

	Frequency
Yes	50
No	155
Lease	2
Total	207

Table 57: Size of the arable land – low WS households

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Size of the land (in bigha)	154	.00	9.00	34.90	.2266	.99015

Table 58: Size of the arable lands – high WS households

	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Size of the land (in bigha)	53	.00	20.00	203.18	3.8336	4.89432

Table 59: Do you save money? – Low WS households

	Frequency	Percent
1 Yes	16	10.4
2 No	138	89.6
Total	154	100.0

Table 60: Where do you save? –Low WS households

	Frequency
Home	2
Bank	14
Total	16

Table 61: Transport-Accessibility for the low WS households

Roadways	Frequency
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Commute often if required	129
Seldom travelled	22
Never travelled	3
Railways	
Commute often if required	28
Seldom travelled	103
Never travelled	23
Total sample	154

Table 62: Transport accessibility for the high WS households

Roadways	Frequency
Commute often if required	53
Railways	
Commute often if required	47
Seldom travelled	6
Total sample	53

Table 63: Grievances of the low WS households

	Frequency
House	87
Water problem	8
Financial support for education	47
Benefits for the elderly	18
Benefits for the handicapped	8
100-day job	19
Job opportunity	19
Reservation benefits	5
Improved drainage	1
Electricity	7
Gas	2
Agricultural equipments	1

APPENDIX B

Survey Sheet

Serial No. _____

Name of the Respondent: _____ Lat. _____ Long. _____

Is this household BPL Card holder? YES NO UNKNOWN

1. GENERAL QUERIES

Code	Relationship with the Family Head (Code 1 = Head)	Age	Sex	Marital Status (1)	Handicap (2)	Residence (3)	
						Index No.	If (b), then WHERE?
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> Christian <input type="checkbox"/> Sikh <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhist <input type="checkbox"/> Jain <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No Religion	Social Status <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> ST <input type="checkbox"/> OBC <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
What is your mother tongue? _____ For how many years have your family been living here? _____ If less than 9 years, then where have you come from?	

How many members of the household have the following documents?

Voter Card	Aadhaar Card	Ration Card

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GENERAL QUESTIONS

- 1. Marital Status**
- a) Unmarried
 - b) Married
 - c) Divorced
 - d) Separated
 - e) Widow
 - f) Never married
 - g) unknown

- 2. Handicap**
- a) Daily works get interrupted and depended on others
 - b) Handicap but normal mobility
 - c) No
- 3. Residence**
- a) With family
 - b) Outside

2. EDUCATION

Members above School/College Going Age (> 22 year)

Code	Is the Person Literate?	Class Attained

Members of School/College Going Age (3 – 22 year)

Code	Is the person enrolled?	Present Class (1)	If not enrolled then WHY? (2)	How many days usually does the person go to school/college? (3)	If regularity ≠ (a), then WHY? (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EDUCATION

2. Reasons in Detail

1. Present Class

- a) Primary (I – IV)
- b) Upper Primary (V – VII)
- c) Secondary (VIII – X)
- d) Higher Secondary (XI – XII)
- e) Higher Studies
- f) Unknown
- g) Illiterate

- a) School too far away
- b) Transport not available
- c) Further education not considered necessary
- d) Required for household works
- e) Required for work on farm/ family business
- f) Required for outside work for payment in cash/ kind
- g) High expenditure to buy school kits
- h) No proper school facilities for girls
- i) Not safe for girls
- j) No female teacher
- k) Not interested in studies
- l) Repeated failures
- m) Did not get admission (WHY?)
- n) Teacher absenteeism
- o) Due to illness
- p) Unknown
- q) Other reason (Specify)

3. Regularity

- a) 5 -6 days a week
- b) 3 – 4 days a week
- c) 1 – 2 days a week

3. HOUSING AND OTHER FACILITIES

- Number of Rooms _____ (without kitchen and bathroom)

- Type of Housing

- Katcha
- Pucca
- Semi-pucca

- Ownership of the house

- Own
- Rent
- Not rented but other's property

- Do you have toilet in your house?

- YES
- Own
- Shared by others
- NO
- Open Space
- Public Latrine

- Do you have electricity in your house?

- YES, meter
- YES, hooking
- No

- **From where do you get drinking water?**

- Deep tube well
- Piped
- Dug Well
- Purchased water
- Other _____

- **Location of the Source of Water**

- Own dwelling (within house)
- Within own plot (but outside house)
- Outside

- **Do you make water safer?**

- YES
- NO

- **What do you use as fuel(s) for cooking?**

- Kerosene
- Coal
- Charcoal
- Wood
- Straw/Shrubs/Grass
- Agricultural Crop Waste
- Dung Cakes
- Gas
- Other _____

- **Which of the following assets do you have in your house? (must be working)**

- Mattress
- Chair
- Cot
- Bed
- Table
- Electric fan
- Electric light
- Radio/Transistor
- Phone
- Television
- Bicycle
- Car/Truck/Motorcycle/Cart etc. (two wheeler and four wheeler motor car)

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

4.1. General Concerns (IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE)

Code	What disease is the person suffering from? (1)	What disease has the person suffered from within one year? (1)

1. (a) Malaria (b) Dengue (c) Diarrhoea (d) Measles (e) Pox (f) Typhoid
 (g) Hepatitis B (h) TB

- **Do you avail the local health sub centre if required?**
 - Yes
 - No
 - **If No, then why don't you avail the health centre?**
- Far away from my place
- Unavailability of good transport system
- No healthcare providers are present in the centre
- Unavailability of facilities
- Unavailability of drugs
- **Do the household members generally have the habit of washing hands before having food?**
 - Yes, with soap
 - Yes, with water only
 - Yes, by using _____ (other than soap)
 - No

Weekly Food Intake of the Household

Food Items	Number of Days of Intake per Week
Milk/Milk Product/Curd	
Pulses/Beans	
Dark Green Leafy Vegetables	
Fruits	
Egg	
Fish	
Chicken/Meat	

4.2. Children's Health (0 – 10 years)

- **Are the boys and girls of the family given all required vaccinations?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Some were given <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	(For Girls) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Some were given <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
--	---
- **What of the following is (has been) preferred for delivery?**
 - Home
 - **If Home is preferred most, then what is/are the reason(s) for such preference**
 - Family tradition
 - Health centre is far away
 - High expenditure in other health centre(s)
 - Family negligence
 - Centre remains(d) closed
 - Poor transportation
 - Poor quality of service
 - No female provider
 - Other reason(s) _____
 - Public hospital

- Clinic
 Nursing home
 Private Hospital

Weight during Birth

Code	Underweight	Normal Weight	Overweight	Cannot Remember	Unknown

4.3. Women's Health (10 years and above): General Concerns

- Number of women in the household suffering from anaemia _____ /Not sure/Unknown
- Ages of the sufferers: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

4.4. Maternal Health (If the child is at most 5-year old)

Which of the following antenatal care are (have been) undertaken during pregnancy?

Care	Yes	No	Unknown
Weight recorded			
Blood pressure measured			
Blood sample tested			
Urine sample tested			
Folic acid tablets/Syrup taken			
Iron supplement taken			
Supplementary food provided by Anganwadi(For BPL households only)			
Vitamin A taken			
Calcium tablets taken			

- Number of checkups within 10 days after delivery _____

Code	Age at the first pregnancy	Number of children	Has the woman experienced stillbirth ?(Y/N)	How many cases of stillbirth has the woman experienced till date?

Age Gap between Children

Code	Age gap b/w 1 st and 2 nd children	Age gap b/w 2 nd and 3 rd children	Age gap b/w 3 rd and 4 th children			

- Number of children died after delivery _____ (Age at death _____, _____, _____)

5. LIVELIHOOD

Code	Present Occupation (1)	Past occupation (1) (if Any)	Why has the occupation been shifted? (2)

- Number of unemployed family members (seeking for job) _____
- **Do you have any landholdings?**
 YES, what is the size of the land? _____ (unit)
- **For what purpose do you use the land?**
 - House
 - Agriculture
 - Left unused
 - Encroached
 - Other _____
- NO

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LIVELIHOOD

1. Occupation (Past/Present)

- a) Agriculture (farmer)
- b) Agricultural Labourer
- c) Own Business
- d) Self help Group
- e) Labourer in industry
- f) Engaged in cottage industry
- g) Fishing/Hunting
- h) Mine industry
- i) Public sector employee
- j) Private sector employee
- k) Others _____

2. Reason of shifting livelihood

- a) For better livelihood
- b) Previous occupation has got obsolete
- c) Loss in the previous occupation
- d) Lack of resources
- e) Others

6. ACCESSIBILITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

• Do you save money?

- Yes
- No

- If yes, then where do you save?
 - Home
 - Post Office
 - Micro Finance Institute (MFI)
 - Unorganised Institute (UI)
 - Bank
 - Others

• How much do you save?

Rs. _____ per month/year/season (the months from _____ to _____)

• Do you take loan?

- Yes
- No

- If yes, then for what purpose do you take loan?
 - Business
 - Education
 - Agriculture
 - Housing
 - Others _____
- From where do you take loan?
 - Local moneylender
 - Bank
 - MFI
 - Relative(s)
 - Cooperatives
 - Others
- Do you have any asset under mortgage?
 - Land
 - Gold
 - Vehicles
 - House
 - Other asset(s) _____
 - No

7. TRANSPORT ACCESSIBILITY

- Do you/the earning member(s) of the household access ROAD transport for commutation?
 - Commute often if required
 - Seldom travelled
 - Never travelled
 - If seldom or never commuted, then what is (are) the reason(s)?
 - Road too far away
 - Commutation not needed
 - Due to poor road quality
- Do you/the earning member(s) of the household access RAIL transport for commutation?
 - Commute often if required
 - Seldom travelled
 - Never travelled
 - If seldom or never commuted, then what is (are) the reason(s)?
 - Rail station too far away
 - Commutation not needed
- Do you avail any other mode of transport?
 - Waterway
 - Other _____
- Do you think any of these needs to be improved for a better connection with your workplace throughout the year?
 - Roadways
 - Railways

8. QUALITATIVE QUESTIONS

- Do your family practise the voting right?
 - Yes
 - No

- **If No, then why don't you participate?**
 - Our choice
 - Out of fear
 - No faith in system
 - Other reason(s) _____
- **Are you notified when public meetings are held in your village (or other) that could benefit your interests?**
 - Yes
 - No
 - **If Yes (you are notified), then do you participate?**
 - Yes
 - No
 - **If No, then why don't you participate?**
 - Uninterested
 - Meeting is held far away from my (our) place
 - No faith in the system
 - No one listens to me/us
 - Fail to be present due to _____
 - Other reason(s) _____
- **Do you think that public opinions are given emphasis in the meetings held for community development?**
 - Yes
 - No
- **Do you think your family is/will be treated equally before law?**
 - Yes
 - No
 - Cannot say
 - **If No, then why you think so?**
 - Social status (religion/caste/class)
 - Due to differing political belief
 - Already experienced
 - Others have experienced
 - No faith in the system
 - Other reason(s) _____
- **Do you feel threatened in your locality or village due to any reason?**
 - Yes
 - No
 - Undecided
 - **If Yes, then why do you feel so?**
 - Caste
 - Religion
 - Class
 - Political belief
 - Age
 - Other reason(s) _____
- **Do your children experience exclusion in school?**
 - Yes
 - No
 - Unknown
 - NA
 - **If Yes, then what kind of exclusion do you think it is?**
 - Caste

- Religion
 - Class
 - Because he (they) lag behind in his (their) study
 - Unknown, but I am sure about the exclusion
 - Other reason(s) _____
-

• **Who in school exclude them?**

- Teacher(s)
 - Classmate(s)
 - Unknown
 - Other(s) _____
-

Do you feel free to participate in social gatherings in your village?

Yes

No

Undecided

9. GRIEVANCES

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APPENDIX C

**Consent collected from the *Pradhan* of Ramnagar-I Gram Panchayat before conducting
the village survey**

APPENDIX D

Master Tables

GENERAL QUERIES

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C1	4.01	2								2	1			
C1.1	4.01		2	28	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C1.2	4.01		1	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C1.3	4.01		4	11	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	2
C1.4	4.01		3	4	1	1	3	1	0			0	2	2
C10	2.23	2								2	3			
C10.1	2.23		2	42	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C10.10	2.23		11	1	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C10.11	2.23		11	1	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C10.2	2.23		1	55	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C10.3	2.23		3	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C10.4	2.23		3	30	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C10.5	2.23		3	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C10.6	2.23		9	22	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C10.7	2.23		9	21	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C10.8	2.23		9	20	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C10.9	2.23		11	4	2	1	3	1	0			0	2	1
C100	6.81	2								2	3			
C100.1	6.81		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C100.2	6.81		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C100.3	6.81		3	6	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C100.4	6.81		3	4	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C101	6.43	2								2	3			

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C101.1	6.43		1	66	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C101.2	6.43		2	56	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C101.3	6.43		6	52	2	6	1	1	0			1	1	1
C101.4	6.43		3	26	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C101.5	6.43		4	22	2	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C102	3.07	2								2	3			
C102.1	3.07		1	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C102.2	3.07		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C102.3	3.07		3	2	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C102.4	3.07		4	7	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C103	1.83	2								2	3			
C103.1	1.83		1	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C103.2	1.83		2	26	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C103.3	1.83		3	6	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C103.4	1.83		3	2	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C104	2.82	2								2	1			
C104.1	2.82		1	30	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C104.2	2.82		2	21	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C104.3	2.82		3	1	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C105	1.67	1								2	3			
C105.1	1.67		1	45	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C105.2	1.67		2	36	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C105.3	1.67		3	23	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C105.4	1.67		3	21	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C106	2.43	2								2	1			
C106.1	2.43		1	38	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C106.2	2.43		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C106.3	2.43		3	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C106.4	2.43			3	3	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C107	3.79	2								2	1			
C107.1	3.79		1	70	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C107.2	3.79		2	62	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C108	2.22	2								2	3			
C108.1	2.22		1	36	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C108.2	2.22		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C108.3	2.22		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C108.4	2.22		3	6	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C109	3.79	2								2	3			
C109.1	3.79		1	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C109.2	3.79		2	19	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C11	1.89	2								2	1			
C11.1	1.89		1	62	1	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C11.2	1.89		3	24	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C11.3	1.89		4	28	2	4	3	1	0			1	1	1
C11.4	1.89		10	3	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C110	3.01	2								2	1			
C110.1	3.01		1	38	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C110.2	3.01		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C110.3	3.01		4	3	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C111	3.24	2								2	1			
C111.1	3.24		1	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C111.2	3.24		2	23	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C111.3	3.24		4	7	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C112	4.05	1								2	3			
C112.1	4.05		1	72	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C112.2	4.05		2	68	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C112.3	4.05		4	26	2	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C113	2.73	2								2	1			
C113.1	2.73		1	47	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C113.2	2.73		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C113.3	2.73		3	18	1	1	3	1	0			2	1	1
C113.4	2.73		3	10	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C114	4.33	2								2	3			
C114.1	4.33		1	44	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C114.2	4.33		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C114.3	4.33		4	3	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C115	6.43	2								2	3			
C115.1	6.43		1	43	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C115.2	6.43		2	34	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C115.3	6.43		3	11	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C115.4	6.43		3	5	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C116	6.89	2								2	3			
C116.1	6.89		1	68	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C116.2	6.89		2	53	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C116.3	6.89		3	40	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C116.4	6.89		3	34	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C116.5	6.89		9	19	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C117	6.69	2								2	1			
C117.1	6.69		1	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C117.2	6.69		2	18	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C118	2.79	2								2	1			
C118.1	2.79		1	48	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C118.2	2.79		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C118.3	2.79		3	7	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C118.4	2.79		4	11	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C119	6.15	2								2	3			
C119.1	6.15		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C119.2	6.15		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C119.3	6.15		3	13	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C119.4	6.15		3	10	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C119.5	6.15		4	1	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C12	.00	2								2	3			
C12.1	.00		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C12.2	.00		1	36	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C12.3	.00		3	13	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C12.4	.00		4	7	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C120	5.47	2								2	3			
C120.1	5.47		1	38	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C120.2	5.47		7	75	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C121	7.16	2								2	3			
C121.1	7.16		1	45	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C121.2	7.16		3	30	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C121.3	7.16		2	24	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C122	3.59	1								2	3			
C122.1	3.59		1	65	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C122.2	3.59		2	52	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C122.3	3.59		3	37	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C122.4	3.59		3	22	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C122.5	3.59		10	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C122.6	3.59		11	6	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C122.7	3.59		4	27	2	3	3	1	0			1	1	1
C122.8	3.59		9	27	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C123	3.50	2								2	1			
C123.1	3.50		1	55	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C123.2	3.50		2	45	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C124	3.20	2								2	1			
C124.1	3.20		1	33	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C124.2	3.20		2	23	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C124.3	3.20		3	4	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C125	3.22	2								2	1			
C125.1	3.22		1	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C125.2	3.22		2	22	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C126	4.43	2								2	1			
C126.1	4.43		1	24	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C126.2	4.43		7	49	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C126.3	4.43		2	18	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C127	4.82	2								2	1			
C127.1	4.82		1	67	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C127.2	4.82		2	55	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C127.3	4.82		3	24	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C127.4	4.82		9	17	2	2	3	1	0			0	1	1
C127.5	4.82		10	2	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C128	2.20	2								2	1			
C128.1	2.20		1	42	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C128.2	2.20		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C128.3	2.20		3	17	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C128.4	2.20		3	13	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C129	2.28	2								2	1			
C129.1	2.28		1	36	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C129.2	2.28		2	33	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C129.3	2.28			3	11	1	1	3	2	0		0	1	1
C129.4	2.28			4	13	2	1	3	2	0		0	1	1
C13	2.07	2								2	1			
C13.1	2.07			1	45	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C13.2	2.07			2	35	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C13.3	2.07			4	17	2	1	3	1	0		2	1	1
C13.4	2.07			3	14	1	1	3	1	0		2	1	1
C13.5	2.07			3	12	1	1	3	1	0		2	1	1
C130	2.46	2								2	1			
C130.1	2.46			1	28	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C130.2	2.46			2	25	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C130.3	2.46			4	1	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C131	3.44	2								2	1			
C131.1	3.44			1	61	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C131.2	3.44			2	52	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C132	2.11	2								2	1			
C132.1	2.11			1	40	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C132.2	2.11			2	33	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C132.3	2.11			3	6	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C132.4	2.11			4	11	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C132.5	2.11			4	14	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C133	3.34	2								2	1			
C133.1	3.34			1	30	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C133.2	3.34			2	24	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C133.3	3.34			3	5	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C133.4	3.34			7	55	2	5	3	1	0		1	1	1
C134	2.64	1								1	1			
C134.1	2.64			1	32	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C134.2	2.64		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C134.3	2.64		3	9	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	2
C134.4	2.64		3	6	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C135	4.91	1								1	2			
C135.1	4.91		1	45	1	2	3	2				1	1	1
C135.2	4.91		2	40	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C135.3	4.91		3	23	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C135.4	4.91		3	20	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C136	1.44	1								1	1			
C136.1	1.44		1	56	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C136.2	1.44		2	50	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C136.3	1.44		3	34	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C136.4	1.44		3	32	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C136.5	1.44		3	20	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C136.6	1.44		7	82	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C137	2.17	1								1	1			
C137.1	2.17		1	52	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C137.2	2.17		2	45	2	2	2	1	0			1	1	1
C137.3	2.17		3	23	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C137.4	2.17		9	21	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C138	1.40	1								1	1			
C138.1	1.40		1	30	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C138.2	1.40		2	26	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C138.3	1.40		4	4	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C139	1.72	1								1	1			
C139.1	1.72		1	70	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C139.2	1.72		2	60	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C139.3	1.72		3	35	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C14	2.15	1								2	3			
C14.1	2.15		1	56	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C14.2	2.15		3	20	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C14.3	2.15		3	30	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C140	.00	1								1	1			
C140.1	.00		1	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C140.2	.00		2	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C140.3	.00		3	11	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C140.4	.00		3	10	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C140.5	.00		3	9	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C141	3.01	1								1	2			
C141.1	3.01		1	38	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C141.2	3.01		2	33	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C141.2	3.01		4	12	2	1	1	1	0			0	1	1
C141.3	3.01		4	17	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C141.4	3.01		4	11	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C142	2.06	1								1	2			
C142.1	2.06		1	42	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C142.2	2.06		2	37	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C142.3	2.06		3	15	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C142.4	2.06		3	17	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C142.5	2.06		4	19	2	1	3	1	0			2	1	1
C143	3.13	1								1	2			
C143.1	3.13		1	55	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C143.2	3.13		2	42	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C143.3	3.13		3	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C143.4	3.13		9	20	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C143.5	3.13		10	4	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C144	1.72	1								1	1			
C144.1	1.72		1	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C144.2	1.72		2	31	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C144.3	1.72		3	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C144.4	1.72		3	9	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C145	1.56	1								2	1			
C145.1	1.56		1	45	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C145.2	1.56		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C145.3	1.56		3	17	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C145.4	1.56		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C145.5	1.56		4	19	2	1	3	1	0			2	1	1
C146	2.56	1								2	1			
C146.1	2.56		1	57	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C146.2	2.56		2	46	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C146.3	2.56		3	18	1	1	3	1	0			2	1	1
C146.4	2.56		3	9	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C146.5	2.56		4	16	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C146.6	2.56		4	11	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C147	1.27	1								2	3			
C147.1	1.27		1	50	1	2	2	1	0			1	1	1
C147.2	1.27		2	36	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C147.3	1.27		3	18	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C147.4	1.27		3	15	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C147.5	1.27		4	10	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C148	5.40	2								2	3			
C148.1	5.40		1	65	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C148.2	5.40		2	52	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C148.3	5.40		3	36	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C148.4	5.40		3	34	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C148.5	5.40		9	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C148.6	5.40		9	27	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C148.7	5.40		10	1	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C148.8	5.40		11	2	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C149	2.50	2								2	3			
C149.1	2.50		1	45	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C149.2	2.50		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C149.3	2.50		3	17	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C149.4	2.50		3	4	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C15	2.11	1								2	1			
C15.1	2.11		2	32	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C15.2	2.11		1	36	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C15.3	2.11		3	15	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C15.4	2.11		3	10	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C15.5	2.11		3	0	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C150	6.11	2								2	3			
C150.1	6.11		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C150.2	6.11		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C150.3	6.11		7	52	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C150.4	6.11		8	52	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C150.5	6.11		3	19	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C150.6	6.11		3	8	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C150.7	6.11		4	16	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C151	2.83	1								2	1			
C151.1	2.83		1	30	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C151.2	2.83		2	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C151.3	2.83		7	45	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C151.4	2.83			8	55	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C151.5	2.83			5	26	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C151.6	2.83			4	2	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C152	.00	1								2	1			
C152.1	.00			1	80	1	2	2	1	0		1	1	1
C152.2	.00			2	70	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C153	1.15	1								2	1			
C153.1	1.15			1	60	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C153.2	1.15			2	55	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C153.3	1.15			3	15	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C153.4	1.15			4	13	2	1	3	2			0	1	1
C153.5	1.15			4	18	2	1	3	2			1	1	1
C154	2.04	2								2	1			
C154.1	2.04			1	35	1	2	2	1	0		1	1	1
C154.2	2.04			2	30	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C154.3	2.04			3	2	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C154.4	2.04			4	7	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C155	1.92	1								2	1			
C155.1	1.92			1	40	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C155.2	1.92			2	33	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C155.3	1.92			4	18	2	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C155.4	1.92			4	14	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C155.5	1.92			3	15	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C156	.98	2								2	1			
C156.1	.98			1	35	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C156.2	.98			2	29	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C156.3	.98			8	65	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C156.4	.98			7	55	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C156.5	.98			3	12	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C156.6	.98			3	7	1	1	3	1	0		0	2	1
C157	3.85	1								2	1			
C157.1	3.85			1	55	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C157.2	3.85			2	45	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C157.3	3.85			3	34	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C157.4	3.85			9	30	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C157.5	3.85			10	5	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C158	1.83	1								2	1			
C158.1	1.83			1	30	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	2
C158.2	1.83			2	28	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	2
C158.3	1.83			3	12	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	2
C158.4	1.83			3	11	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C159	2.12	1								2	1			
C159.1	2.12			1	31	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C159.2	2.12			2	28	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C159.3	2.12			3	5	1	2	3	1	0		0	0	1
C159.4	2.12			4	8	2	1	3	2			0	1	1
C16	2.61	1								2	1			
C16.1	2.61			2	23	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C16.2	2.61			1	33	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C16.3	2.61			3	7	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C160	1.19	1								2	1			
C160.1	1.19			1	36	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C160.2	1.19			2	28	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C160.3	1.19			3	10	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C160.4	1.19			3	8	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C161	2.65	1								2	1			

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C161.1	2.65		1	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C161.2	2.65		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C161.3	2.65		3	2	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C162	.00	2								2	1			
C162.1	.00		1	36	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C162.2	.00		2	32	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C162.3	.00		4	11	2	1	1	1	0			0	1	1
C162.4	.00		4	3	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C162.5	.00		4	2	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C162.6	.00		4	0	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C162.7	.00		3	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C163	2.22	2								2	3			
C163.1	2.22		1	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C163.2	2.22		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C163.3	2.22		3	13	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C163.4	2.22		4	9	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C164	.00	2								2	1			
C164.1	.00		1	52	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C165	2.09	2								2	1			
C165.1	2.09		1	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C165.2	2.09		2	27	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C165.3	2.09		3	5	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C165.4	2.09		3	0	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C166	2.54	2								2	1			
C166.1	2.54		1	24	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C166.2	2.54		2	18	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C167	2.94	1								2	3			
C167.1	2.94		1	53	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C167.2	2.94		2	42	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C167.3	2.94		3	30	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C167.4	2.94		9	26	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C167.5	2.94		11	12	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1	
C167.6	2.94		11	6	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	0	1
C167.7	2.94		4	26	2	3	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C167.8	2.94		10	3	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	0	2
C168	4.93	1								2	3			
C168.1	4.93		1	33	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C168.2	4.93		2	29	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C168.3	4.93		4	11	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1	
C168.4	4.93		4	4	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	0	2
C168.5	4.93		3	2	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	0	2
C169	.95	1								2	1			
C169.1	.95		1	56	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C169.2	.95		2	52	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C169.3	.95		3	22	1	1	2	1	0		1	1	1	
C169.4	.95		3	18	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C17	2.90	2								2	1			
C17.1	2.90		1	28	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C17.2	2.90		2	20	2	2	3	1	0		2	1	1	
C17.3	2.90		4	0	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1	
C170	2.39	1								1	1			
C170.1	2.39		1	35	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C170.2	2.39		2	25	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C170.3	2.39		8	70	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C170.4	2.39		7	55	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C170.5	2.39		3	2	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C170.6	2.39			4	9	2	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C171	.00	1								1	1			
C171.1	.00		1	56	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C171.2	.00		2	46	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C171.3	.00		3	26	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C171.4	.00		9	20	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C171.5	.00		11	0	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C172	2.43	1								2	1			
C172.1	2.43		1	40	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C172.2	2.43		3	19	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C172.3	2.43		3	18	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C172.4	2.43		3	16	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C172.5	2.43		16	70	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C173	.00	1								2	1			
C173.1	.00		1	52	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C173.2	.00		2	42	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C173.3	.00		4	16	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C173.4	.00		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C174	2.33	2								2	1			
C174.1	2.33		1	63	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C174.2	2.33		2	50	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C174.3	2.33		3	40	1	2	2	1	0			1	1	1
C174.4	2.33		9	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C174.5	2.33		10	6	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C174.6	2.33		10	4	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C175	1.50	1								2	1			
C175.1	1.50		1	30	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C175.2	1.50		2	27	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C175.3	1.50			4	8	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C175.4	1.50			4	5	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C175.5	1.50			4	0	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C176	.88	1								2	1			
C176.1	.88			1	31	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C176.2	.88			2	26	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C176.3	.88			4	13	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C176.4	.88			4	8	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C176.5	.88			4	3	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C176.6	.88			3	3	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C177	.00	1								2	1			
C177.1	.00			1	68	2	5	3	1	0		1	1	1
C178	3.88	1								2	1			
C178.1	3.88			1	60	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C178.2	3.88			2	48	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C178.3	3.88			3	18	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C178.4	3.88			3	15	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C179	2.44	1								2	1			
C179.1	2.44			1	29	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C179.2	2.44			2	26	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C179.3	2.44			3	3	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C179.4	2.44			4	7	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	2
C18	3.44	1								2	3			
C18.1	3.44			1	28	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C18.2	3.44			2	20	2	2	3	1	0		1	2	1
C18.3	3.44			3	3	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C180	1.39	1								2	1			
C180.1	1.39			1	35	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C180.2	1.39		2	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C180.3	1.39		4	10	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C180.4	1.39		4	5	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C180.5	1.39		3	2	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C181	2.85	2								2	1			
C181.1	2.85		1	55	1	2	3	1	0			1	2	2
C181.2	2.85		2	45	2	2	3	1	0			1	2	2
C181.3	2.85		3	18	1	1	3	1	0			1	2	2
C182	1.56	1								2	1			
C182.1	1.56		1	63	1	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C182.2	1.56		3	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C182.3	1.56		3	25	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C182.4	1.56		9	27	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C182.5	1.56		11	14	2	1	3	2				0	1	1
C182.6	1.56		10	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C182.7	1.56		11	8	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C183	4.46	2								2	1			
C183.1	4.46		1	45	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C183.2	4.46		2	40	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C183.3	4.46		3	24	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C183.4	4.46		3	21	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C183.5	4.46		4	8	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C183.6	4.46		9	18	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C184	.00	1								2	1			
C184.1	.00		1	45	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C184.2	.00		2	36	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C184.3	.00		3	15	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C184.4	.00		3	8	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C184.5	.00			4	18	2	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C184.6	.00			4	16	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C185	2.43	1								2	1			
C185.1	2.43			1	27	1	2	2	1	0		1	1	1
C185.2	2.43			2	24	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C185.3	2.43			4	8	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C185.4	2.43			4	5	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C186	8.20	2								2	1			
C186.1	8.20			1	48	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C186.2	8.20			2	36	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C186.3	8.20			3	18	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C187	1.50	1								2	3			
C187.1	1.50			1	42	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C187.2	1.50			2	30	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C187.3	1.50			3	15	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C187.4	1.50			4	12	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C188	2.54	1								1	1			
C188.1	2.54			1	51	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C188.2	2.54			2	45	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C188.3	2.54			3	24	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C188.4	2.54			3	18	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C188.5	2.54			7	70	2	5	3	1	0		1	1	1
C189	2.69	2								1	1			
C189.1	2.69			1	55	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C189.2	2.69			2	46	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C189.3	2.69			4	17	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C19	4.93	2								2	1			
C19.1	4.93			2	28	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C19.2	4.93		1	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C19.3	4.93		4	7	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	2
C190	2.43	1								2	3			
C190.1	2.43		1	22	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C190.2	2.43		2	18	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C190.3	2.43		3	1	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C191	6.08	2								2	3			
C191.1	6.08		1	62	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C191.2	6.08		2	40	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C191.3	6.08		3	21	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C191.4	6.08		3	15	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C191.5	6.08		8	95	1	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C192	2.57	1								2	1			
C192.1	2.57		1	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C192.2	2.57		2	22	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C192.3	2.57		4	1	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C193	3.06	1								2	1			
C193.1	3.06		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C193.2	3.06		2	33	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C193.3	3.06		4	15	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C193.4	3.06		4	15	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C193.5	3.06		3	5	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C194	3.23	2								2	3			
C194.1	3.23		1	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C194.2	3.23		2	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C194.3	3.23		4	1	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C195	3.55	2								2	3			
C195.1	3.55		1	36	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C195.2	3.55			3	17	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C196	5.58	1								2	3			
C196.1	5.58		1	48	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C196.2	5.58		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C196.3	5.58		3	21	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C196.4	5.58		3	19	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C196.5	5.58		3	13	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C197	1.19	1								2	3			
C197.1	1.19		1	45	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C197.2	1.19		2	34	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C197.3	1.19		4	16	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C197.4	1.19		3	9	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C198	3.28	1								2	1			
C198.1	3.28		1	50	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C198.2	3.28		2	40	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C198.3	3.28		4	16	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C198.4	3.28		4	14	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C198.5	3.28		3	17	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C198.6	3.28		3	11	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C199	.00	1								2	3			
C199.1	.00		1	42	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C199.2	.00		2	34	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C199.3	.00		4	17	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C199.4	.00		3	12	1	1	1	1	0			0	1	1
C2	4.24	2								2	1			
C2.1	4.24		2	47	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C2.2	4.24		1	52	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C2.3	4.24		6	60	2	6	1	1	0			2	2	2

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C20	1.50	2								2	3			
C20.1	1.50		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C20.2	1.50		2	28	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C20.3	1.50		4	13	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C20.4	1.50		4	12	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C20.5	1.50		4	3	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C20.6	1.50		4	1	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C200	.00	1								1	1			
C200.1	.00		1	29	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C200.2	.00		2	19	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C200.3	.00		3	1	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C201	2.46	1								1	1			
C201.1	2.46		1	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C201.2	2.46		2	32	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C201.3	2.46		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C201.4	2.46		3	10	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C201.5	2.46		3	7	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C202	1.92	1								1	1			
C202.1	1.92		1	45	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C202.2	1.92		2	36	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C202.3	1.92		3	21	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C202.4	1.92		3	19	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C202.5	1.92		3	18	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C202.6	1.92		3	16	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C202.7	1.92		9	18	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C203	2.17	1								1	1			
C203.1	2.17		1	70	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C203.2	2.17		3	25	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C204	.00	1								1	1			
C204.1	.00		1	45	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C204.2	.00		2	38	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C204.3	.00		3	20	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C204.4	.00		7	68	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C205	3.28	2								2	1			
C205.1	3.28		1	30	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C205.2	3.28		2	27	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C205.3	3.28		3	10	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C205.4	3.28		3	0	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C206	3.50	2								1	1			
C206.1	3.50		1	25	1	2	2	2				1	1	1
C206.2	3.50		2	23	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C206.3	3.50		3	4	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C207	7.77	2								2	3			
C207.1	7.77		1	70	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C207.2	7.77		3	34	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C207.3	7.77		3	27	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C207.4	7.77		9	26	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C207.5	7.77		2	65	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C207.6	7.77		11	5	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C207.7	7.77		10	6	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C21	3.81	2								2	1			
C21.1	3.81		1	33	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C21.2	3.81		2	23	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C22	2.30	2								2	1			
C22.1	2.30		3	20	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C22.2	2.30		1	52	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C22.3	2.30		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C22.4	2.30		3	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C22.5	2.30		9	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C23	3.32	2								2	3			
C23.1	3.32		1	33	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C23.2	3.32		2	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C23.3	3.32		3	7	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C24	1.89	2								2	3			
C24.1	1.89		1	33	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C24.2	1.89		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C24.3	1.89		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C24.4	1.89		4	8	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C25	2.33	1								2	1			
C25.1	2.33		1	42	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C25.2	2.33		2	33	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C25.3	2.33		4	16	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C25.4	2.33		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C25.5	2.33		3	10	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C26	4.30	1								2	3			
C26.1	4.30		2	34	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C26.2	4.30		4	21	2	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C26.3	4.30		4	14	2	1	2	1	0			0	2	1
C26.4	4.30		3	5	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C26.5	4.30		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C27	2.22	1								2	1			
C27.1	2.22		1	37	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C27.2	2.22		2	32	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C27.3	2.22		3	13	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C27.4	2.22			3	11	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C28	2.16	2								2	3			
C28.1	2.16		1	65	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C28.2	2.16		3	30	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C28.3	2.16		3	26	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C28.4	2.16		3	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C28.5	2.16		9	22	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C28.6	2.16		10	4	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C29	4.19	2								2	3			
C29.1	4.19		1	36	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C29.2	4.19		2	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C29.3	4.19		3	5	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C3	2.73	2								2	3			
C3.1	2.73		6	24	2	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C3.2	2.73		7	60	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C3.3	2.73		1	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C3.4	2.73		2	24	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C3.5	2.73		5	17	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C3.6	2.73		14	55	1	6	1	1	0			1	1	1
C3.7	2.73		3	7	1	1	3	1	0			0	2	1
C3.8	2.73		4	2	2	1	3	1	0			0	2	1
C30	1.56	1								2	3			
C30.1	1.56		1	46	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C30.2	1.56		2	42	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C30.3	1.56		3	22	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C30.4	1.56		3	20	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C30.5	1.56		4	8	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C31	.00	1								2	3			

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C31.1	.00		1	46	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C31.2	.00		2	36	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C31.3	.00		3	15	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C31.4	.00		7	75	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C32	.00	1								2	1			
C32.1	.00		1	52	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C32.2	.00		2	38	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C32.3	.00		3	24	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C32.4	.00		4	20	2	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C32.5	.00		3	18	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C33	2.28	1								2	1			
C33.1	2.28		1	60	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C33.2	2.28		2	50	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C33.3	2.28		3	35	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C33.4	2.28		3	33	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C34	2.17	1								2	3			
C34.1	2.17		1	30	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C34.2	2.17		2	22	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C34.3	2.17		3	8	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C34.4	2.17		4	4	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C35	2.73	2								2	1			
C35.1	2.73		1	23	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C35.2	2.73		2	19	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C35.3	2.73		3	0	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C36	1.23	1								2	1			
C36.1	1.23		1	45	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C36.2	1.23		2	38	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C36.3	1.23		3	19	1	1	3	1	0			2	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C36.4	1.23		4	16	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1	
C36.5	1.23		3	15	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1	
C36.6	1.23		3	10	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1	
C37	4.77	1								2	1			
C37.1	4.77		1	67	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C37.2	4.77		2	54	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C37.3	4.77		3	16	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1	
C38	4.52	2								2	1			
C38.1	4.52		1	38	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C38.2	4.52		2	30	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C38.3	4.52		4	15	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1	
C38.4	4.52		4	6	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1	
C38.5	4.52		8	66	1	5	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C39	2.46	2								2	1			
C39.1	2.46		1	65	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C39.2	2.46		2	50	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C39.3	2.46		3	28	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C39.4	2.46		3	22	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C39.5	2.46		9	19	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C39.6	2.46		10	0	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	2	
C4	3.34	1								2	3			
C4.1	3.34		2	42	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C4.2	3.34		1	45	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C4.3	3.34		3	23	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C4.4	3.34		3	21	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C40	2.48	1								2	1			
C40.1	2.48		1	50	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C40.2	2.48		2	40	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C40.3	2.48			3	20	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C40.4	2.48			3	18	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C40.5	2.48			4	15	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C41	4.67	1								2	3			
C41.1	4.67			1	44	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C41.2	4.67			2	38	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C41.3	4.67			3	22	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C41.4	4.67			3	13	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C41.5	4.67			7	62	2	5	3	1	0		1	1	1
C42	2.48	1								2	3			
C42.1	2.48			1	51	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C42.2	2.48			2	35	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C42.3	2.48			3	17	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C42.4	2.48			3	7	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C43	2.56	1								2	1			
C43.1	2.56			1	56	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C43.2	2.56			2	45	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C43.3	2.56			3	28	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C43.4	2.56			4	19	2	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C44	3.44	1								2	1			
C44.1	3.44			1	28	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C44.2	3.44			2	22	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C44.3	3.44			4	8	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C45	4.77	2								1	1			
C45.1	4.77			1	47	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C45.2	4.77			2	40	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C45.3	4.77			3	23	1	1	2	1	0		1	1	1
C45.4	4.77			4	15	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C46	1.96	1								1	1			
C46.1	1.96		1	60	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C46.2	1.96		2	40	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C46.3	1.96		3	18	2	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C47	.00	1								1	1			
C47.1	.00		1	52	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C47.2	.00		2	45	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C48	7.09	2								1	3			
C48.1	7.09		1	57	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C48.2	7.09		2	52	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C48.3	7.09		4	23	2	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C48.4	7.09		4	22	2	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C48.5	7.09		7	78	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C49	5.95	2								1	1			
C49.1	5.95		1	50	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C49.2	5.95		3	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C49.3	5.95		3	13	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C49.4	5.95		2	35	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C5	3.04	2								2	3			
C5.1	3.04		2	23	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C5.2	3.04		1	30	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C5.3	3.04		3	1	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C5.4	3.04		4	3	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C50	6.96	2								1	3			
C50.1	6.96		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C50.2	6.96		2	32	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C50.3	6.96		3	8	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C50.4	6.96		4	10	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C51	5.07	2								2	1			
C51.1	5.07		1	75	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C51.2	5.07		2	62	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C52	6.17	2								2	1			
C52.1	6.17		1	72	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C52.2	6.17		2	62	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C52.3	6.17		3	38	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C52.4	6.17		3	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C52.5	6.17		9	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C52.6	6.17		9	22	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C52.7	6.17		11	5	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	1
C52.8	6.17		10	0	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C53	5.07	2								2	1			
C53.1	5.07		1	55	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C53.2	5.07		2	38	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C54	7.99	2								1	1			
C54.1	7.99		1	68	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C54.2	7.99		2	54	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C55	3.34	1								2	1			
C55.1	3.34		1	62	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C55.2	3.34		2	52	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C56	3.36	2								2	1			
C56.1	3.36		1	52	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C56.2	3.36		2	40	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C56.3	3.36		3	15	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C57	4.05	1								2	3			
C57.1	4.05		1	44	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C57.2	4.05		2	40	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C57.3	4.05			3	26	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C57.4	4.05			9	25	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C57.5	4.05		10	0	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	0	2
C58	1.89	1								2	3			
C58.1	1.89			1	45	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C58.2	1.89			2	40	2	2	3	1			1	1	1
C58.3	1.89			3	18	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C58.4	1.89			3	14	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C59	5.91	2								2	3			
C59.1	5.91			1	62	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C59.2	5.91			2	56	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C59.3	5.91			3	23	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C6	3.54	2								2	3			
C6.1	3.54			2	20	2	2	3	1	0		1	2	1
C6.2	3.54			1	23	1	2	3	1	0		1	2	1
C6.3	3.54			7	42	2	2	3	1	0		1	2	1
C6.4	3.54			8	55	1	2	3	1	0		1	2	1
C6.5	3.54			4	0	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C60	6.59	2								2	3			
C60.1	6.59			1	65	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C60.2	6.59			2	45	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C60.3	6.59			3	18	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C60.4	6.59			3	10	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C61	.00	2								2	1			
C61.1	.00			1	43	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C61.2	.00			2	36	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C61.3	.00			3	13	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C61.4	.00			4	18	2	1	3	1	0		2	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C62	1.82	1								2	1			
C62.1	1.82		1	55	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C62.2	1.82		2	50	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C62.3	1.82		8	90	1	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C62.4	1.82		3	40	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C62.5	1.82		4	17	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C62.6	1.82		4	14	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C62.7	1.82		3	22	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C62.8	1.82		2	47	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C62.9	1.82		3	19	1	2	3	2	0			1	1	1
C63	3.80	1								2	1			
C63.1	3.80		1	61	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C63.2	3.80		7	75	2	5	1	1	0			1	1	1
C63.3	3.80		2	52	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C63.4	3.80		3	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C63.5	3.80		3	37	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C63.6	3.80		9	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C63.7	3.80		9	24	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C63.8	3.80		10	8	1	1	2	1	0			0	1	2
C63.9	3.80		10	3	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C64	7.03	2								2	3			
C64.1	7.03		1	55	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C64.2	7.03		2	46	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C64.3	7.03		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C65	7.58	2								2	3			
C65.1	7.58		1	58	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C65.10	7.58		10	10	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C65.2	7.58		2	46	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C65.3	7.58		3	28	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C65.4	7.58		3	24	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C65.5	7.58		3	22	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C65.6	7.58		9	24	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C65.7	7.58		9	19	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C65.8	7.58		10	5	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	1	
C65.9	7.58													
C66	3.15	2								2	3			
C66.1	3.15		1	50	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C66.2	3.15		2	42	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C66.3	3.15		3	21	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C66.4	3.15		4	16	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1	
C66.5	3.15		3	12	1	1	3	1	0		0	1	1	
C67	3.79	1								2	3			
C67.1	3.79		1	52	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C67.2	3.79		2	45	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C67.3	3.79		3	29	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C67.4	3.79		3	27	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C67.5	3.79		3	20	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C68	.00	2								2	1			
C68.1	.00		1	62	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C68.2	.00		2	55	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C68.3	.00		4	25	1	4	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C68.4	.00		10	10	1	1	2	1	0		0	1	1	
C69	.00	2								2	1			
C69.1	.00		1	35	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C69.2	.00		2	21	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1	
C69.3	.00		4	3	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	2	

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C69.4	.00			4	0	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C7	2.30	1								2	3			
C7.1	2.30		2	32	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C7.2	2.30		7	55	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C7.3	2.30		1	36	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C7.4	2.30		3	16	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C7.5	2.30		4	13	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C70	2.94	2								2	3			
C70.1	2.94		1	48	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C70.2	2.94		2	36	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C70.3	2.94		3	16	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C70.4	2.94		3	8	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C71	1.60	1								2	1			
C71.1	1.60		1	44	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C71.2	1.60		2	33	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C71.3	1.60		3	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C72	4.70	2								2	3			
C72.1	4.70		1	65	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C72.10	4.70		11	5	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C72.11	4.70		10	3	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C72.2	4.70		2	55	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C72.3	4.70		3	38	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C72.4	4.70		3	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C72.5	4.70		3	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C72.6	4.70		9	33	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C72.7	4.70		9	25	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C72.8	4.70		9	22	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C72.9	4.70		10	6	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C73	3.36	2								2	1			
C73.1	3.36		1	47	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C73.2	3.36		2	36	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C73.3	3.36		3	22	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C73.4	3.36		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C73.5	3.36		3	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C74	4.73	2								2	3			
C74.1	4.73		1	48	1	2	3	2				1	1	1
C74.2	4.73		2	33	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C74.3	4.73		4	16	2	1	3	1	0			2	1	1
C74.4	4.73		3	4	1	1	3	1	0			2	2	2
C75	6.79	2								2	3			
C75.1	6.79		1	44	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C75.2	6.79		2	36	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C75.3	6.79		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C75.4	6.79		3	7	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	2
C75.9	6.79		11	3	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C76	5.14	2								2	1			
C76.1	5.14		1	55	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C76.2	5.14		2	46	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C76.3	5.14		3	20	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C77	1.76	1								2	3			
C77.1	1.76		1	54	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C77.2	1.76		2	44	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C77.3	1.76		3	13	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C77.4	1.76		4	13	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C78	3.36	1								2	1			
C78.1	3.36		1	35	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C78.2	3.36			2	26	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C78.3	3.36			7	55	2	5	3	1	0		1	1	1
C78.4	3.36			3	6	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C78.5	3.36			3	3	1	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C79	4.73	2								2	1			
C79.1	4.73			1	38	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C79.2	4.73			2	34	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C79.3	4.73			7	55	2	5	3	1	0		1	1	1
C79.4	4.73			4	14	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C79.5	4.73			4	12	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C79.6	4.73			4	5	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	2
C8	3.66	2								2	1			
C8.1	3.66			1	28	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C8.2	3.66			2	25	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C8.3	3.66			4	6	2	1	3	1	0		0	2	1
C8.4	3.66			4	3	2	1	3	1	0		0	0	1
C8.5	3.66			7	40	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C8.6	3.66			8	48	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C80	4.93	2								2	3			
C80.1	4.93			1	45	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C80.2	4.93			2	38	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C80.3	4.93			3	24	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C80.4	4.93			3	21	1	1	3	1	0		1	1	1
C80.5	4.93			4	13	2	1	3	1	0		0	1	1
C81	2.01	2								2	1			
C81.1	2.01			1	90	1	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C81.2	2.01			2	72	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C82	6.89	2								2	1			

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C82.1	6.89		1	36	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C82.2	6.89		2	28	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C82.3	6.89		7	65	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C82.4	6.89		6	31	2	4	3	1	0			1	1	1
C83	1.83	1								2	1			
C83.1	1.83		1	67	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C83.2	1.83		2	58	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C83.3	1.83		3	24	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C83.4	1.83		4	19	2	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C84	3.20	1								2	3			
C84.1	3.20		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C84.2	3.20		2	28	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C84.3	3.20		7	65	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C84.4	3.20		3	11	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C84.5	3.20		4	14	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C85	.00	1								2	1			
C85.1	.00		1	60	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C85.2	.00		2	50	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C86	.00	1								2	1			
C86.1	.00		1	67	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C86.2	.00		2	55	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C87	.00	2								2	1			
C87.1	.00		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C87.2	.00		7	66	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C87.3	.00		4	14	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C87.4	.00		3	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C88	.00	2								2	1			
C88.1	.00		1	63	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C88.2	.00			2	50	2	2	3	1	0		1	1	1
C89	4.15	2								2	3			
C89.1	4.15		1	40	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C89.2	4.15		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C89.3	4.15		8	76	1	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C89.4	4.15		3	3	1	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C89.5	4.15		4	9	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C89.6	4.15		4	7	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C9	3.06	2								2	3			
C9.1	3.06		2	21	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C9.2	3.06		1	28	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C9.3	3.06		3	4	1	1	3	1	0			0	2	1
C9.4	3.06		4	6	2	1	3	1	0			0	2	1
C90	4.41	2								2	1			
C90.1	4.41		1	33	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C90.2	4.41		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C90.3	4.41		3	14	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C90.4	4.41		4	12	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C90.5	4.41		7	68	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C91	.00	1								2	1			
C91.1	.00		1	80	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C91.2	.00		2	62	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C92	3.79	1								2	3			
C92.1	3.79		1	23	1	1	3	1	0			1	1	1
C93	2.64	1								2	1			
C93.1	2.64		1	55	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C93.2	2.64		2	42	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C94	2.01	2								2	1			

HHC	WS	BPL	Relation	Age	Sex	Marital	Disability	Residence	Where_stays	Religion	Social_ID	V_card	A_card	R_card
C94.1	2.01		1	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C94.2	2.01		2	24	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C94.3	2.01		3	1	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C94.4	2.01		4	3	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C95	2.01	2								2	1			
C95.1	2.01		1	25	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C95.2	2.01		2	18	2	2	3	1	0			2	1	1
C96	2.83	2								2	3			
C96.1	2.83		1	38	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C96.2	2.83		2	30	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C96.3	2.83		3	11	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C96.4	2.83		3	12	1	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C96.5	2.83		4	14	2	1	3	1	0			0	1	1
C97	3.20	2								2	3			
C97.1	3.20		1	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C97.2	3.20		2	19	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C97.3	3.20		4	4	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2
C98	8.05	2								2	3			
C98.1	8.05		1	33	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C98.2	8.05		7	59	2	5	3	1	0			1	1	1
C98.3	8.05		2	27	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C99	8.46	2								2	3			
C99.1	8.46		1	32	1	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C99.2	8.46		2	29	2	2	3	1	0			1	1	1
C99.3	8.46		4	5	2	1	3	1	0			0	0	2

EDUCATION

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C1.1	28	2	1	9					
C1.2	35	1	1	5					
C1.3	11	2	1		1	2		3	
C1.4	4	1	0		1	0		3	
C2.1	47	2	1	8					
C2.2	52	1	1	7					
C2.3	60	2	2	0					
C3.1	24	2	1	17					
C3.2	60	2	1	5					
C3.3	28	1	1	8					
C3.4	24	2	1	8					
C3.5	17	1	1	7	2		9		
C3.6	55	1	2	0					
C3.7	7	1	1		1	1		3	
C4.1	42	2	1	5					
C4.2	45	2	1	5					
C4.3	23	1	1		1	5		2	12
C4.4	21	1	1		1	5		2	12
C5.1	23	2	1	10					
C5.2	30	1	1	5					
C6.1	20	2	1	15					
C6.2	23	1	1	5					
C6.3	42	2	1	0					
C6.4	55	1	1	0					
C7.1	32	2	1	9					
C7.2	55	2	1	2					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C7.3	36	1	1	5					
C7.4	16	1	1		1	4		2	12
C7.5	13	2	1		1	3		3	
C8.1	28	1	1	6					
C8.2	25	2	1	7					
C8.3	6	2	1		1	1		3	
C8.5	40	2	1	0					
C8.6	48	1	1	0					
C9.1	21	2	1	9					
C9.2	28	1	0	8					
C9.3	4	1	0		1	0		3	
C10.1	42	2	2	0					
C10.2	55	1	2	0					
C10.3	32	1	1	9					
C10.4	30	1	1	8					
C10.5	28	1	1	5					
C10.6	22	2	1	8					
C10.7	21	2	1	9					
C10.8	20	2	1	7					
C10.9	4	2	0		1	0		3	
C11.1	62	1	2	0					
C11.2	24	1	1	5					
C11.3	28	2	1	5					
C12.1	30	2	1	0					
C12.2	36	1	2	0					
C12.3	13	1	1		1	3		3	
C12.4	7	2	0		1	0		3	
C13.1	45	1	1	1					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C13.2	35	2	1	8					
C13.3	17	2	1		1	3		3	
C13.4	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C13.5	12	1	1		1	3		3	
C14.1	56	2	1	8					
C14.2	20	1	2	0					
C14.3	30	1	2	0					
C15.1	32	2	1	8					
C15.2	36	1	1	8					
C15.3	15	1	1		1	3		2	12
C15.4	10	1	1		1	1		3	
C16.1	23	2	1	4					
C16.2	33	1	1	4					
C16.3	7	1	1		1	1		3	
C17.1	28	1	1	6					
C17.2	20	2	1	6					
C18.1	28	1	1	11					
C18.2	20	2	1	8					
C19.1	28	2	1	12					
C19.2	35	1	1	8					
C19.3	7	2	1		1	1		3	
C20.1	40	1	1	5					
C20.2	28	2	1	4					
C20.3	13	2	1		1	3		3	
C20.4	12	2	1		1	1		3	
C21.1	33	1	1	9					
C21.2	23	2	1	17					
C22.1	20	1	1	8	2		9		

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C22.2	52	1	1	8					
C22.3	35	2	1	4					
C22.4	28	1	1	12					
C22.5	25	2	1	15					
C23.1	33	1	1	9					
C23.2	25	2	1	5					
C23.3	7	1	0		1	1		3	
C24.1	33	1	1	5					
C24.2	30	2	1	5					
C24.3	14	1	1		1	3		2	1
C24.4	8	2	1		1	1		3	
C25.1	42	1	1	8					
C25.2	33	2	1	15					
C25.3	16	2	1		1	4		3	
C25.4	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C25.5	10	1	1		1	2		3	
C26.1	34	2	1	9					
C26.2	21	2	1		1	6		2	12
C26.3	14	2	1		1	2		2	10
C26.4	5	1	1		1	1		3	
C26.5	40	1	1	7					
C27.1	37	1	1	8					
C27.2	32	2	1	8					
C27.3	13	1	1		1	2		3	
C27.4	11	1	1		1	2		3	
C28.1	65	2	1	0					
C28.2	30	1	1	10					
C28.4	26	1	1	10					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C28.5	35	1	1	10					
C28.6	22	2	1	11					
C29.1	36	1	1	12					
C29.2	25	2	1	10					
C29.3	4	1	0		1	0		3	
C30.1	46	1	1	5					
C30.2	42	2	1	5					
C30.3	22	1	1	5	2		7		
C30.4	20	1	1	5	2		7		
C31.1	46	1	1	0					
C31.2	36	2	1	4					
C31.3	15	1	1	8	2		8		
C31.4	75	2	2	0					
C32.1	52	1	2	0					
C32.2	38	2	2	0					
C32.3	24	1	1	5					
C32.4	20	2	1	10	2		9		
C32.5	18	1	1	6	2		8		
C33.1	60	1	1	0					
C33.2	50	2	1	0					
C33.3	35	1	1	5					
C33.4	33	1	1	4					
C34.1	30	1	1	5					
C34.2	22	2	1	4					
C34.3	8	1	1		1	1		3	
C34.4	4	2	0		1	0		3	
C35.1	23	1	1	5					
C35.2	19	2	1	6					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C36.1	45	1	2	0					
C36.2	38	2	2	0					
C36.3	19	1	1	4	2		7		
C36.4	16	2	1	5	2		7		
C36.5	15	1	1		1	3		3	
C36.6	10	1	1		1	2		3	
C37.1	67	1	1	6					
C37.2	54	2	1	4					
C37.3	16	1	1	8	2		8		
C38.1	38	1	1	4					
C38.2	30	2	2	0					
C38.3	15	2	1		1	3		3	
C38.4	6	2	0		1	1		3	
C38.5	66	1	1	8					
C39.1	65	1	1	3					
C39.2	50	2	2	0					
C39.3	28	1	1	5					
C39.4	22	1	1	5					
C39.5	19	2	1	4					
C40.1	50	1	2	0					
C40.2	40	2	2	0					
C40.3	20	1	1	15	2		6		
C40.4	18	1	1		1	5		2	12
C40.5	15	2	1		1	3		3	
C41.1	44	1	1	10					
C41.2	38	2	1	10					
C41.3	22	1	1		1	5		3	
C41.4	13	1	1		1	3		3	

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C41.5	62	2	2	0					
C42.1	51	1	2	0					
C42.2	35	2	1	5					
C42.3	17	1	1	9	2		7		
C42.4	7	1	1		1	1		3	
C43.1	56	1	1	5					
C43.2	45	2	1	7					
C43.3	28	1	1	9					
C43.4	19	2	1	9	2		9		
C44.1	28	1	1	10					
C44.2	22	2	1	4					
C44.3	8	2	1		1	1		3	
C45.1	47	1	1	8					
C45.2	40	2	1	7					
C45.3	23	1	1	15					
C45.4	15	2	1		1	3		2	12
C46.1	60	1	2	0					
C46.2	40	2	2	0					
C46.3	18	2	1	4	2		7		
C47.1	52	1	2	0					
C47.2	45	2	2	0					
C48.1	57	1	1	15					
C48.2	52	2	1	10					
C48.3	23	2	1		1	5		2	12
C48.4	22	2	1		1	5		2	12
C48.5	78	2	2	0					
C49.1	50	1	1	10					
C49.2	12	1	1		1	2		3	

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C49.3	13	1	1		1	4		3	
C49.4	35	2	1	10					
C50.1	40	1	1	15					
C50.2	32	2	1	12					
C50.3	8	1	1		1	1		3	
C50.4	10	2	1		1	2		3	
C51.1	75	1	1	4					
C51.2	62	2	1	5					
C52.1	72	1	1	7					
C52.2	62	2	1	4					
C52.3	38	1	1	15					
C52.4	32	1	1	8					
C52.5	25	2	1	9					
C52.6	22	2	1	15					
C52.7	5	2	1		1	0		3	
C53.1	55	1	1	8					
C53.2	38	2	1	4					
C54.1	68	1	1	15					
C54.2	54	2	1	15					
C55.1	62	1	1	5					
C55.2	52	2	1	4					
C56.1	52	1	1	8					
C56.2	40	2	1	10					
C56.3	15	1	1	8	2		6		
C57.1	44	1	1	0					
C57.2	40	2	1	5					
C57.3	26	1	1	15					
C57.4	25	2	1	15					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C58.1	45	1	1	1					
C58.2	40	2	1	8					
C58.3	18	1	1		1	5		3	
C58.4	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C59.1	62	1	1	10					
C59.2	56	2	2	0					
C59.3	23	1	1	6					
C60.1	65	1	1	17					
C60.2	45	2	1	12					
C60.3	18	1	1		1	5		1	1
C60.4	10	1	1		1	2		3	
C61.1	43	1	2	0					
C61.2	36	2	1	0					
C61.3	13	1	1		1	3		3	
C61.4	18	2	1		1	4		3	
C62.1	55	1	1	0					
C62.2	50	2	1	4					
C62.3	90	1	1	4					
C62.4	40	1	1	7					
C62.5	14	2	1		1	3		3	
C62.6	22	1	1	4	2		7		
C62.7	47	2	2	0					
C62.8	19	1	1		1	4		3	
C63.1	61	1	1	5					
C63.2	75	2	2	0					
C63.3	52	2	1	0					
C63.4	35	1	1	14					
C63.5	37	1	1	5					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C63.6	25	2	1	14					
C63.7	24	2	1	10					
C63.8	8	1	1		1	0		3	
64.1	55	1	1	15					
64.2	46	2	1	10					
64.3	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C65.1	58	1	1	10					
C65.2	46	2	1	3					
C65.3	28	1	1	10					
C65.4	24	1	1	8					
C65.5	22	1	1	12	2		8		
C65.6	24	2	1	10					
C65.7	19	2	1	11					
C65.8	5	1	0		1	0		3	
C65.10	10	1	1		1	2		3	
C66.1	50	1	1	2					
C66.2	42	2	1	4					
C66.3	21	1	1		1	5		2	5
C66.4	16	2	1		1	3		3	
C66.5	12	1	1		1	4		3	
C67.1	52	1	1	2					
C67.2	45	2	1	5					
C67.3	29	1	1		1	6		3	
C67.4	27	1	1		1	6		3	
C67.5	20	1	1		1	5		3	
C68.1	62	1	2	0					
C68.2	55	2	2	0					
C68.3	25	1	1	5					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C68.4	10	1	1		1	1		2	10
C69.1	35	1	2	0					
C69.2	21	2	1	5					
C70.1	48	1	1	6					
C70.2	36	2	1	6					
C70.3	16	1	1		1	4		3	
C70.4	8	1	1		1	1		3	
C71.1	44	1	1	1					
C71.2	33	2	1	10					
C71.3	12	1	1		1	3		3	
C72.1	65	1	1	9					
C72.2	55	2	1	4					
C72.3	38	1	1	4					
C72.4	35	1	1	15					
C72.5	32	1	1	8					
C72.6	33	2	1	4					
C72.7	25	2	1	8					
C72.8	22	2	1	8					
C72.9	6	1	0		1	1		3	
C72.10	5	2	0		1	1		3	
C73.1	47	1	1	4					
C73.2	36	2	1	4					
C73.3	22	1	1		1	5		1	12
C73.4	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C73.5	12	1	1		1	3		3	
C74.1	48	1	1	6					
C74.2	33	2	1	9					
C74.3	16	2	1		1	3		3	

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C74.4	4	1	0		1	0		3	
C75.1	44	1	1	10					
C75.2	36	2	1	8					
C75.3	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C75.4	7	1	0		1	1		3	
C76.1	55	1	1	4					
C76.2	46	2	1	5					
C76.3	20	1	1	6	2		5		
C77.1	54	1	1	4					
C77.2	44	2	1	5					
C77.3	13	1	1		1	3		3	
C77.4	13	2	1		1	3		3	
C78.1	35	1	1	8					
C78.2	26	2	1	0					
C78.3	55	2	2	0					
C78.4	6	1	0		1	0		3	
C78.5	3	1	0		1	0		3	
C79.1	38	1	1	12					
C79.2	34	2	1	10					
C79.3	55	2	1	5					
C79.4	14	2	1		1	3		3	
C79.5	12	2	1		1	2		3	
C80.1	45	1	1	8					
C80.2	38	2	1	8					
C80.3	24	1	1		1	6		3	
C80.4	21	1	1		1	5		3	
C80.5	13	2	1		1	3		3	
C81.1	90	1	1	2					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C81.2	72	2	1	0					
C82.1	36	1	1	19					
C82.2	28	2	1	17					
C82.3	65	2	1	0					
C82.4	31	2	1	12					
C83.1	67	1	1	5					
C83.2	58	2	2	0					
C83.3	24	1	1	4					
C83.4	19	2	1	8					
C84.1	40	1	1	8					
C84.2	28	2	1	4					
C84.3	65	2	2	0					
C84.4	11	1	1		1	3		3	
C84.5	14	2	1		1	2		3	
C85.1	60	1	2	0					
C85.2	50	2	2	0					
C86.1	67	1	2	0					
C86.2	55	2	2	0					
C87.1	40	1	2	0					
C87.2	66	2	2	0					
C87.3	14	2	1	8	2		7		
C87.4	12	1	1		1	2		3	
C88.1	63	1	2	0					
C88.2	50	2	2	0					
C89.1	40	1	1	10					
C89.2	30	2	1	12					
C89.3	76	1	0	0					
C89.5	9	2	1		1	2		3	

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C89.6	7	2	0		1	1		3	
C90.1	33	1	1	9					
C90.2	30	2	1	8					
C90.3	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C90.4	12	2	1		1	2		3	
C90.5	68	2	1	4					
C91.1	80	1	2	0					
C91.2	62	2	2	0					
C92.1	23	1	1	4					
C93.1	55	1	1	3					
C93.2	42	2	1	0					
C94.1	32	1	1	8					
C94.2	24	2	1	9					
C94.4	3	2	0		1	0		3	
C95.1	25	1	1	2					
C95.2	18	2	1	10					
C96.1	38	1	1	10					
C96.2	30	2	1	10					
C96.3	11	1	1		1	2		3	
C96.4	12	1	1		1	2		3	
C96.5	14	2	1		1	3		3	
C97.1	32	1	1	8					
C97.2	19	2	1	8					
C97.3	4	2	0		1	0		3	
C98.1	33	1	1	12					
C98.2	59	2	1	8					
C98.3	27	2	1	15					
C99.1	32	1	1	15					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C99.2	29	2	1	12					
C99.3	5	2	0		1	0		3	
C100.1	40	1	1	15					
C100.2	30	2	1	15					
C100.3	6	1	0		1	1		3	
C101.1	66	1	1	15					
C101.2	56	2	1	1					
C101.3	52	2	1	0					
C101.4	26	1	1	15					
C101.5	22	2	1	12					
C102.1	35	1	1	10					
C102.2	30	2	1	8					
C102.4	7	2	0		1	1		3	
C103.1	28	1	1	2					
C103.2	26	2	1	8					
C103.3	6	1	0		1	1		3	
C104.1	30	1	1	6					
C104.2	21	2	1	12					
C105.1	45	1	2	0					
C105.2	36	2	1	4					
C105.3	23	1	1	5					
C105.4	21	1	1		1	5		2	1
C106.1	38	1	1	7					
C106.2	30	2	1	8					
C106.3	12	1	1		1	2		3	
C107.1	70	1	1	8					
C107.2	62	2	1	4					
C108.1	36	1	1	8					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C108.2	35	2	1	8					
C108.3	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C108.4	6	1	0		1	1		3	
C109.1	28	1	1	8					
C109.2	19	2	1		1	5		1	1
C110.1	38	1	1	10					
C110.2	30	2	1	12					
C110.3	3	2	0		1	0		3	
C111.1	35	1	1	10					
C111.2	23	2	1	4					
C111.3	7	2	0		1	1		3	
C112.1	72	1	1	9					
C112.2	68	2	1	4					
C112.3	26	2	1	15					
C113.1	47	1	1	8					
C113.2	35	2	1	8					
C113.3	18	1	1		1	4		3	
C113.4	10	1	1		1	2		3	
C114.1	44	1	1	14					
C114.2	30	2	1	12					
C115.1	43	1	1	15					
C115.2	34	2	1	15					
C115.3	11	1	1		1	2		3	
C115.4	5	1	0		1	0		3	
C116.1	68	1	1	15					
C116.2	53	2	1	10					
C116.3	40	1	1	13					
C116.4	34	1	1	10					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C116.5	19	2	1		1	4		1	1
C117.1	28	1	1	10					
C117.2	18	2	1	9					
C118.1	48	1	1	8					
C118.2	35	2	1	8					
C118.3	7	1	0		1	1		3	
C118.4	11	2	1		1	2		3	
C119.1	40	1	1	9					
C119.2	35	2	1	7					
C119.3	13	1	1		1	3		3	
C119.4	10	1	1		1	1		3	
C120.1	38	1	1	15					
C120.2	75	2	1	4					
C121.1	45	2	1	12					
C121.2	30	1	1	15					
C121.3	24	2	1	12					
C122.1	65	1	1	5					
C122.2	52	2	1	6					
C122.3	37	1	1	7					
C122.4	22	1	1	5	2		5		
C122.5	12	1	1		1	3		3	
C122.6	6	2	0		1	0		3	
C122.7	27	2	1	4					
C122.8	27	2	1	8					
C123.1	55	1	1	9					
C123.2	45	2	1	8					
C124.1	33	1	1	12					
C124.2	23	2	1	9					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C124.3	4	1	0		1	0		3	
C125.1	28	1	1	7					
C125.2	22	2	1	15					
C126.1	24	1	1	8					
C126.2	49	2	2	0					
C126.3	18	2	1	5					
C127.1	67	1	1	9					
C127.2	55	2	2	0					
C127.3	24	1	1	15					
C127.4	17	2	1	11					
C128.1	42	1	1	7					
C128.2	35	2	1	4					
C128.3	17	1	1		1	4		3	
C128.4	13	1	1		1	2		3	
C129.1	36	1	1	7					
C129.2	33	2	1	7					
C129.3	11	1	1		1	2		3	
C129.4	13	2	1		1	3		3	
C130.1	28	1	1	4					
C130.2	25	2	1	9					
C131.1	61	1	1	6					
C131.2	52	2	2	0					
C132.1	40	1	1	6					
C132.2	33	2	1	10					
C132.3	6	1	0		1	1		3	
C132.4	11	2	1		1	2		3	
C132.5	14	2	1		1	3		3	
C133.1	30	1	1	5					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C133.2	24	2	1	10					
C133.3	5	1	0		1	0		3	
C133.4	55	2	2	0					
C134.1	32	1	1	4					
C134.2	30	2	1	5					
C134.3	9	1	0		1	1		3	
C134.4	6	1	0		1	1		3	
C135.1	45	1	1	0					
C135.2	40	2	2	0					
C135.3	23	1	1	12					
C135.4	20	1	1		1	5		2	1
C136.1	56	1	2	0					
C136.2	50	2	2	0					
C136.3	34	1	1	5					
C136.4	32	1	1	0					
C136.5	20	1	2	0	2		7		
C136.6	82	2	2	0					
C137.1	52	1	2	0					
C137.2	45	2	2	0					
C137.3	23	1	1	3					
C137.4	21	2	1	3					
C138.1	30	1	1	1					
C138.2	26	2	1	4					
C138.3	4	2	0		1	0		3	
C139.1	70	1	1	1					
C139.2	60	2	0	0					
C139.3	35	1	1	4					
C140.1	32	1	2	0					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C140.2	25	2	2	0					
C140.3	11	1	1		1	1		3	
C140.4	10	1	1		1	1		3	
C140.5	9	1	0		1	1		3	
C141.1	38	1	1	4					
C141.2	33	2	1	5					
C141.3	17	2	1		1	3		3	
C141.2	12	2	1		1	3		1	10
C141.4	11	2	1		1	3		3	
C142.1	42	1	1	4					
C142.2	37	2	2	0					
C142.3	15	1	1		1	3		3	
C142.4	17	1	1		1	4		3	
C142.5	19	2	1		1	4		3	
C143.1	55	1	1	0					
C143.2	42	2	0	0					
C143.3	28	1	1	15					
C143.4	20	2	1	9					
C143.5	4	1	0		1	0		3	
C144.1	35	1	1	3					
C144.2	31	2	1	3					
C144.3	12	1	1		1	3		3	
C144.4	9	1	1		1	1		2	10
C145.1	45	1	1	2					
C145.2	35	2	1	0					
C145.3	17	1	1	8	2		7		
C145.4	14	1	1	4	2		7		
C145.5	19	2	1		1	5		1	1

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C146.1	57	1	2	0					
C146.2	46	2	1	5					
C146.3	18	1	1	9	2		7		
C146.4	9	1	1		1	1		3	
C146.5	16	2	1		1	3		3	
C146.6	11	2	1		1	2		3	
C147.1	50	1	2	0					
C147.2	36	2	2	0					
C147.3	18	1	1	7	2		7		
C147.4	15	1	1		1	4		2	12
C147.5	10	2	1		1	2		3	
C148.1	65	1	2	0					
C148.2	52	2	2	0					
C148.3	36	1	1	15					
C148.4	34	1	1	9					
C148.5	30	2	1	19					
C148.6	27	2	1	12					
C149.1	45	1	1	4					
C149.2	30	2	1	8					
C149.3	17	1	1		1	5		2	1
C149.4	4	1	0		1	0		3	
C150.1	40	1	1	8					
C150.2	35	2	1	9					
C150.3	52	2	2	0					
C150.4	52	1	2	0					
C150.5	19	1	1		1	5		3	
C150.6	8	1	0		1	1		3	
C150.7	16	2	1		1	3		3	

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C151.1	30	1	1	9					
C151.2	25	2	1	7					
C151.3	45	2	2	0					
C151.4	55	1	2	0					
C151.5	26	1	1	4					
C152.1	80	1	2	0					
C152.2	70	2	2	0					
C153.1	60	1	2	0					
C153.2	55	2	2	0					
C153.3	15	1	1	3	2		7		
C153.4	13	2	1	3	2		9		
C153.5	18	2	1	4	2		9		
C154.1	35	1	2	0					
C154.2	30	2	1	5					
C154.4	7	2	0		1	2		3	
C155.1	40	1	1	7					
C155.2	33	2	2	0					
C155.3	18	2	1		1	4		3	
C155.4	14	2	1		1	2		3	
C155.5	15	1	1		1	3		3	
C156.1	35	1	1	1					
C156.2	29	2	1	10					
C156.3	65	1	2	0					
C156.4	55	2	2	0					
C156.5	12	1	1		1	2		3	
C156.6	7	1	0		1	1		3	
C157.1	55	1	2	0					
C157.2	45	2	2	0					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C157.3	34	1	1	7					
C157.4	30	2	1	0					
C157.5	5	1	0		1	1		3	
C158.1	30	1	1	6					
C158.2	28	2	1	5					
C158.3	12	1	1		1	2		3	
C159.1	31	1	1	4					
C159.2	28	2	1	7					
C159.3	5	1	0		1	0		3	
C159.4	8	2	0		1	1		3	
C160.1	36	1	1	1					
C160.2	28	2	1	0					
C160.3	10	1	0		1	1		3	
C160.4	8	1	0		1	1		3	
C161.1	32	1	1	5					
C161.2	30	2	1	0					
C162.1	36	1	2	0					
C162.2	32	2	1	5					
C162.3	11	2	2	0	2		10		
C162.7	12	1	1		1	2		3	
C163.1	35	1	1	8					
C163.2	30	2	1	5					
C163.3	13	1	1		1	3		3	
C163.4	9	2	0		1	1		3	
C164.1	52	2	2	0					
C165.1	32	1	1	6					
C165.2	27	2	1	10					
C165.3	5	1	0		1	0		3	

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C166.1	24	1	1	3					
C166.2	18	2	1		1	3		1	1
C167.1	53	1	1	4					
C167.2	42	2	1	5					
C167.3	30	1	1	8					
C167.4	26	2	1	7					
C167.5	12	2	1		1	2		3	
C167.6	6	2	0		1	1		3	
C167.7	26	2	1	8					
C167.8	3	1	0		1	0		3	
C168.1	33	1	1	8					
C168.2	29	2	1	6					
C168.3	11	2	1		1	2		3	
C168.4	4	2	0		1	0		3	
C169.1	56	1	1	0					
C169.2	52	2	2	0					
C169.3	22	1	2	0	2		10		
C169.4	18	1	1	2	2		7		
C170.1	35	1	1	4					
C170.2	25	2	1	7					
C170.3	70	1	2	0					
C170.4	55	2	2	0					
C170.6	9	2	0		1	1		3	
C171.1	56	1	2	0					
C171.2	46	2	2	0					
C171.3	26	1	2	0					
C171.4	20	2	1	5					
C172.1	40	2	1	0					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C172.2	19	1	1	4	2		7		
C172.3	18	1	1	3	2		7		
C172.4	16	1	1		1	3		3	
C172.5	70	2	2	0					
C173.1	52	1	2	0					
C173.2	42	2	2	0					
C173.3	16	2	1	10	2		11		
C173.4	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C174.1	63	1	1	4					
C174.2	50	2	1	4					
C174.3	40	1	2	0					
C174.4	35	2	1	6					
C174.5	6	1	0		1	1		3	
C175.1	30	1	1	5					
C175.2	27	2	1	10					
C175.3	8	2	0		1	1		3	
C175.4	5	2	0		1	0		3	
C176.1	31	1	1	1					
C176.2	26	2	2	0					
C176.3	13	2	1		1	2		3	
C176.4	8	2	0		1	1		3	
C177.1	68	2	2	0					
C178.1	60	1	1	5					
C178.2	48	2	2	0					
C178.3	18	1	1	6	2		7		
C178.4	15	1	1	7	2		7		
C179.1	29	1	1	5					
C179.2	26	2	1	10					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C179.3	3	1	0		1	0		3	
C179.4	7	2	0		1	1		3	
C180.1	35	1	1	4					
C180.2	25	2	1	9					
C180.3	10	2	0		1	1		3	
C180.4	5	2	0		1	0		3	
C181.1	55	1	1	4					
C181.2	45	2	2	0					
C181.3	18	1	1		1	5		1	6
C182.1	63	1	1	5					
C182.2	40	1	1	6					
C182.3	25	1	1	4					
C182.4	27	2	1	4					
C182.5	14	2	1		1	2		3	
C182.6	12	1	1		1	2		3	
C182.7	8	2	1		1	2		3	
C183.1	45	1	1	4					
C183.2	40	2	1	10					
C183.3	24	1	1	7					
C183.4	21	1	1	15					
C183.5	8	2	0		1	1		3	
C183.6	18	2	1		1	3		3	
C184.1	45	1	1	0					
C184.2	36	2	1	4					
C184.3	15	1	1		1	3		3	
C184.4	8	1	0		1	0		3	
C184.5	18	2	1		1	3		3	
C184.6	16	2	1		1	3		3	

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C185.1	27	1	1	12					
C185.2	24	2	1	10					
C185.3	8	2	0		1	1		3	
C185.4	5	2	0		1	0		3	
C186.1	48	1	1	15					
C186.2	36	2	1	7					
C186.3	18	1	1		1	4		3	
C187.1	42	1	1	1					
C187.2	30	2	1	8					
C187.3	15	1	1		1	3		3	
C187.4	12	2	1		1	2		3	
C188.1	51	1	1	1					
C188.2	45	2	1	8					
C188.3	24	1	1	12					
C188.4	18	1	1	6	2		7		
C188.5	70	2	0	0					
C189.1	55	1	1	3					
C189.2	46	2	1	4					
C189.3	17	2	1		1	3		3	
C190.1	22	1	1	6					
C190.2	18	2	1	7					
C191.1	62	1	1	15					
C191.2	40	2	1	10					
C191.3	21	1	1		1	5		2	1
C191.4	15	1	1		1	3		3	
C191.5	95	1	2	0					
C192.1	28	1	1	5					
C192.2	22	2	1	10					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C193.1	40	1	1	6					
C193.2	33	2	1	9					
C193.3	15	2	1		1	3		3	
C193.4	15	2	1		1	3		3	
C193.5	5	1	0		1	0		3	
C194.1	32	1	1	9					
C194.2	25	2	1	15					
C195.1	36	2	1	5					
C195.2	17	1	1		1	4		1	6
C196.1	48	1	1	8					
C196.2	35	2	1	10					
C196.3	21	1	1	9	2		8		
C196.4	19	1	1		1	5		2	1
C196.5	13	1	1		1	3		3	
C197.1	45	1	1	1					
C197.2	34	2	1	10					
C197.3	16	2	1		1	4		3	
C197.4	9	1	0		1	1		3	
C198.1	50	1	1	8					
C198.2	40	2	1	6					
C198.3	16	2	1		1	3		3	
C198.4	14	2	1		1	3		3	
C198.5	17	1	1	8	2		7		
C198.6	11	1	1		1	2		3	
C199.1	42	1	2	0					
C199.2	34	2	1	7					
C199.3	17	2	1		1	4		3	
C199.4	12	1	1		1	2		1	10

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C200.1	29	1	1	0					
C200.2	19	2	1	8					
C201.1	35	1	1	4					
C201.2	32	2	1	8					
C201.3	14	1	1		1	3		3	
C201.4	10	1	1		1	2		3	
C201.5	7	1	0		1	1		3	
C202.1	45	1	1	5					
C202.2	36	2	2	0					
C202.3	21	1	1	4	2		7		
C202.4	19	1	1	9	2		7		
C202.5	18	1	1	10	2		7		
C202.6	16	1	1	6	2		7		
C202.7	18	2	1	5					
C203.1	70	2	2	0					
C203.2	25	1	1	6					
C204.1	45	1	1	0					
C204.2	38	2	2	0					
C204.3	20	1	1		1	3		3	
C204.4	68	2	2	0					
C205.1	30	1	1	9					
C205.2	27	2	1	8					
C205.3	10	1	1		1	1		3	
C206.1	25	1	1	8					
C206.2	23	2	1	9					
C206.3	4	1	0		1	0		3	
C207.1	70	1	1	4					
C207.2	34	1	1	15					

HHC	Age	Sex	Literacy	Class_attained	Enrollment	Present_class	Cause_of_Dropout	Attendance	Cause_of_absenteeism
C207.3	27	1	1	15					
C207.4	26	2	1	10					
C207.5	65	2	1	9					
C207.6	5	2	0		1	0		3	
C207.7	6	1	0		1	0		3	

HOUSING AND OTHER FACILITIES

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Owner ship	Toi let	Elect ricity	D_w ate r	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass_T V	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C2	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
C3	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
C4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
C5	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C6	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C7	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C8	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
C9	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
C10	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
C11	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
C12	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C13	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C14	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C15	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C16	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C17	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Own er ship	Toi let	Elect ric ity	D_w ate r	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass _TV	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C1 8	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
C1 9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C2 0	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
C2 1	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C2 2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
C2 3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C2 4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C2 5	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C2 6	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C2 7	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
C2 8	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
C2 9	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C3 0	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
C3 2	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C3 3	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 4	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C3 5	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
C3 6	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C3 7	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C3 8	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C3 9	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Owner ship	Toi let	Elect ricty	D_w ate r	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass_TV	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C4 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C4 1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
C4 2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
C4 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C4 4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C4 5	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C4 6	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4 7	1	3	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4 8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C4 9	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C5 0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
C5 1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
C5 2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C5 3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
C5 4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
C5 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
C5 6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
C5 7	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C5 8	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
C5 9	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
C6 0	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C6 1	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Own er ship	Toi let	Elect ricty	D_w ate r	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass_T V	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C6 2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
C6 3	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
C6 4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
C6 5	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
C6 6	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C6 7	5	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C6 8	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C6 9	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C7 0	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C7 1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
C7 2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C7 3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C7 4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C7 5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C7 6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C7 7	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C7 8	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C7 9	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
C8 0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C8 1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C8 2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
C8 3	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Own er ship	Toi let	Elect ricty	D_w ate r	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass_T V	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C8 4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
C8 5	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C8 6	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C8 7	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C8 8	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
C8 9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
C9 0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
C9 1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
C9 2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
C9 3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C9 4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
C9 5	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C9 6	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
C9 7	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
C9 8	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C9 9	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
C1 00	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C1 01	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 02	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 03	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 04	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C1 05	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Owner ship	Toi let	Elect ricty	D_w ater	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass_T V	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C1 06	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 07	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
C1 08	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
C1 09	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C1 10	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C1 11	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
C1 12	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C1 13	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C1 14	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C1 15	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
C1 16	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C1 17	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
C1 18	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
C1 19	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 20	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C1 21	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C1 22	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C1 23	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 24	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C1 25	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
C1 26	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
C1 27	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Own er ship	Toi let	Elect ricty	D_w ate r	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass_T V	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C1 28	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C1 29	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
C1 30	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
C1 31	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
C1 32	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 33	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 34	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
C1 35	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 36	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 37	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
C1 38	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
C1 39	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 40	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
C1 41	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
C1 42	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 43	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 44	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 45	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 46	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
C1 47	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 48	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
C1 49	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Own er ship	Toi let	Elect ric ity	D_w ate r	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass_T V	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C1 50	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C1 51	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 52	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
C1 53	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
C1 54	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 55	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
C1 56	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 57	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
C1 58	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 59	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
C1 60	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
C1 61	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C1 62	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 63	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
C1 64	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 65	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
C1 66	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
C1 67	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
C1 68	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
C1 69	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
C1 70	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
C1 71	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Owner ship	Toi let	Elect ricty	D_w ate r	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass_T V	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C1 72	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
C1 73	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
C1 74	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 75	1	2	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 76	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 77	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 78	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
C1 79	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
C1 80	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
C1 81	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
C1 82	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 83	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 84	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
C1 85	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 86	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C1 87	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 88	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 89	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 90	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
C1 91	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 92	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
C1 93	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

HH C	Ro om s	House _type	Owner ship	Toi let	Elect ricty	D_w ater	Safe _water	F_w ood	F_s tra w	F_g as	Ass_ma ttress	Ass_c hair	Ass_c o t	Ass_b e d	Ass_t able	Ass_f a n	Ass_l ight	Ass_p hone	Ass_T V	Ass_c ycle	Ass_2_4 _wheel
C1 94	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C1 95	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
C1 96	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C1 97	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
C1 98	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
C1 99	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
C2 00	1	3	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 01	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
C2 02	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
C2 03	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 04	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
C2 05	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
C2 06	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
C2 07	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

GENERAL HEALTH

HHC	Ag e	Se x	Malar ia	Deng ue	Diarrho ea	Measl es	Po x	Typho id	Jaundi ce	T B	Health_Cen tre	Hand_wa sh	Mil k	Puls es	Vegetabl es	Fruiti es	Eg g	Fis h	Chicken_m eat
C1											1	2	3	3	7	1	0	5	0
C2											2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
C3											1	2	0	3	7	0	1	3	1
C4											2	2	0	4	3	0	1	2	1
C5											1	2	7	6	6	1	1	6	6
C6											1	2	0	2	3	0	2	4	2
C7											1	2	0	2	5	0	1	1	0

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken_meat
C7.1	55	2			1														
C8											1	2	7	1	7	1	0	7	1
C8.3	6	2	1																
C9											1	1	7	1	7	0	1	5	0
C10											1	2	0	2	7	0	0	7	2
C10.2	55	1			1														
C10.3	32	1			1														
C11											1	2	0	3	4	0	1	0	0
C12											1	2	0	2	3	1	0	3	3
C13											1	2	0	4	5	0	2	1	1
C14											1	2	0	4	5	0	1	1	0
C15											1	3	0	5	6	0	2	1	0
C15.5	0	1			1														
C16											1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	1
C17											1	2	0	4	5	0	2	1	0
C18											1	2	0	4	4	0	2	1	1
C19											1	2	0	4	5	0	1	1	0
C20											1	2	0	3	4	0	0	1	0
C20.2	28	2								1									
C21											1	2	0	2	5	0	0	2	0
C22											1	2	0	6	2	0	1	2	1
C22.3	35	2								1									
C23											1	1	0	3	4	0	1	3	1
C23.2	25	2			1														
C24											1	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	1
C24.4	8	2								1									

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken_meat
C25											1	2	0	5	4	0	1	0	0
C26											1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	2
C27											1	2	0	1	4	0	2	1	0
C28											2	2	0	3	5	0	2	1	1
C29											1	2	2	2	5	3	1	3	2
C29.1	36	1			1														
C30											1	2	0	2	3	0	1	2	1
C30.2	42	2			1														
C31											1	2	0	4	5	0	2	1	0
C31.2	36	2			1														
C32											1	2	0	4	4	0	1	0	0
C32.2	38	2	1		1														
C33											1	2	0	5	6	0	2	1	0
C34											1	2	0	4	6	0	2	0	0
C34.1	30	1				1	1												
C35											1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1
C36											1	2	0	3	4	0	2	1	1
C37											2	2	0	2	4	0	1	2	1
C38											2	2	3	3	4	1	1	3	2
C39											1	2	0	3	4	0	2	1	1
C40											2	2	2	2	4	0	1	2	1
C41																			
C41.4	13	1						1			1	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	2
C41.5	62	2					1												
C42											1	2	0	3	4	0	1	1	1
C42.3	17	1							1										

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken_meat
C43											1	2	0	3	5	0	1	1	1
C43.	56	1			1			1											
C44											1	2	0	2	4	1	2	2	1
C44.	8	2				1													
C45											1	1	0	3	7	0	3	6	1
C45.	15	2			1														
C46											1	2	0	4	3	0	2	1	1
C47											1	2	0	4	5	0	1	0	0
C48											2	1	7	6	6	6	4	5	1
C49											2	1	5	6	6	3	5	5	1
C50											2	1	6	7	7	4	2	6	1
C51											2	1	3	2	3	4	1	6	5
C52											2	1	4	4	3	5	2	7	5
C53											2	1	0	6	7	2	2	6	1
C54											2	1	7	4	7	7	0	0	0
C55											2	2	1	4	3	0	1	1	1
C56											2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2
C56.	15	1			1														
C57											1	2	0	4	3	0	1	3	2
C58											1	2	0	4	3	0	1	1	1
C59											2	2	7	2	5	1	1	2	1
C60											2	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	1
C61											1	2	0	4	5	0	0	3	0
C62											1	2	0	4	5	0	1	2	1
C63											1	1	4	2	4	1	1	5	0
C63.	52	2			1														

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken_meat
C63.4	35	1					1												
C63.6	25	2						1											
C63.9	3	1						1											
C64											1	1	2	0	7	2	0	6	0
C65											2	2	0	7	7	6	2	7	3
C65.1	58	1				1													
C66											1	2	3	2	1	4	2	5	6
C67											1	2	7	3	7	0	3	2	2
C67.1	52	1						1											
C67.4	27	1						1											
C68											1	2	0	4	5	0	1	0	0
C69											1	2	0	4	5	0	2	0	0
C70											1	2	0	7	7	0	4	4	3
C70.1	48	1						1											
C70.2	36	2						1											
C70.3	16	1						1											
C70.4	8	1						1											
C71											1	2	0	4	5	0	1	1	1
C72											1	2	0	7	7	0	1	1	1
C73											1	2	0	2	7	0	1	2	2
C73.1	47	1			1														
C74											2	2	6	2	2	5	3	4	4
C75											2	1	6	2	3	4	1	4	3
C76											2	1	4	3	3	2	1	4	3
C77											1	2	0	2	3	0	0	3	0

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken_meat
C77.2	44	2		1															
C78											1	2	0	1	4	0	1	1	0
C78.1	35	1				1													
C79											1	2	0	2	5	0	2	3	1
C80											1	1	0	6	7	1	2	5	1
C81											1	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
C82											2	1	0	6	7	0	0	3	0
C83											1	2	0	1	6	0	1	1	0
C83.1	67	1				1													
C84											1	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	0
C84.4	11	1	1																
C85											1	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
C85.1	60	1	1																
C86											1	2	0	1	4	0	1	1	0
C86.2	55	2				1													
C87											1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
C88											1	2	0	1	3	2	3	2	0
C89											2	1	6	2	4	1	2	5	1
C89.2	30	2				1													
C89.3	76	1				1													
C89.6	7	2				1													
C90											1	1	0	4	7	1	1	0	1
C90.1	33	1								1									
C90.2	30	2								1									
C90.3	14	1							1		1								

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken_meat
C91											1	2	0	5	3	0	5	4	1
C92											1	2	0	3	5	0	1	1	0
C93											1	2	0	2	2	0	1	2	2
C94											1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	1
C95											1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	1
C96											1	2	1	4	5	5	5	4	3
C97											1	2	0	0	3	1	0	4	4
C98											2	1	7	1	7	7	3	7	0
C99											2	1	7	1	7	7	3	7	1
C99.	29	2						1											
C100											2	1	6	3	7	6	4	4	1
C101											1	1	7	1	7	5	3	3	0
C102											1	2	0	3	6	3	2	3	0
C103											1	2	0	3	7	3	2	2	1
C104											1	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	2
C104.	1	1				1													
C105											1	2	0	2	2	0	1	5	1
C106											1	2	0	2	5	0	2	3	0
C107											2	2	0	5	2	0	1	1	1
C108											1	2	0	3	3	0	0	2	0
C109											2	2	0	4	5	0	1	0	0
C110											1	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	1
C110.	38	1				1													
C110.	33	2	1																
C111											1	2	0	3	3	0	1	2	1
C112											1	2	0	4	5	0	1	2	1
C113											1	2	0	5	5	0	2	2	1

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken_meat
C113 .1	47	1			1														
C114											1	2	4	4	6	0	1	2	0
C115											1	2	7	0	5	3	3	4	4
C115 .3	11	1			1														
C115 .4	5	1						1											
C116											2	1	0	2	3	4	1	7	3
C116 .3	40	1			1														
C117											2	1	0	2	3	7	2	2	6
C118											1	2	0	0	5	3	2	3	3
C119											1	2	7	2	7	5	7	7	3
C120											2	2	0	0	3	2	6	0	5
C120 .2	75	2			1														
C121											2	1	4	2	4	3	1	4	2
C122											1	2	0	2	4	0	1	3	2
C122 .1	65	1			1				1										
C122 .5	12	1			1														
C123											1	2	0	4	2	0	1	0	0
C124											1	2	0	2	3	0	2	0	1
C125											1	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	0
C126											1	2	0	2	4	0	1	0	1
C127											2	1	0	0	7	2	0	2	0
C127 .3	24	1			1														
C128											1	2	0	3	5	0	1	0	0
C129											1	2	0	3	5	0	1	1	0
C129 .1	36	1			1														
C129	11	1					1												

.3																			
HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Egg	Fish	Chicken_meat
C129 .4	13	2						1											
C130											1	2	0	2	6	0	2	1	0
C130 .2	25	2				1													
C131											1	2	0	3	4	0	0	2	1
C131 .2	52	2							1										
C132											1	2	0	4	3	2	1	3	1
C133											1	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1
C134											1	2	2	1	6	67	3	7	1
C134 .4	6	1							1										
C135											2	2	0	7	6	6	6	3	1
C136											1	3	0	3	3	0	1	0	0
C136 .1	56	1							1										
C137											1	2	0	0	6	1	2	1	0
C137 .1	52	1							1										
C138											1	2	0	1	5	0	1	1	0
C139											1	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	0
C140											1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
C141											1	2	0	2	5	0	1	2	1
C142											1	2	3	0	7	4	4	7	1
C143											1	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
C143 .5	4	1							1										
C144											1	2	0	4	5	0	1	0	0
C145											1	2	0	3	4	0	1	0	0
C146											1	2	0	0	6	1	1	3	0
C146 .2	46	2			1														

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken_meat
C147											1	2	0	2	4	0	0	1	0
C147 .1	50	1			1														
C148											2	1	6	3	4	7	6	2	1
C149											1	2	0	3	7	3	2	7	1
C150											2	1	0	2	7	1	3	4	4
C151											1	2	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
C152											1	2	0	0	5	0	1	1	0
C152 .2	70	2			1														
C153											1	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1
C154											1	2	0	1	5	0	1	2	1
C155											1	2	0	3	6	1	1	1	0
C156											1	2	0	2	6	0	1	1	1
C157											1	2	0	2	7	0	0	3	0
C157 .3	34	1	1					1											
C158											1	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	0
C159											1	2	0	2	7	0	2	2	1
C160											1	2	0	2	7	0	0	1	0
C161											1	2	0	2	6	0	1	2	0
C162											1	2	7	1	7	2	1	1	1
C163											1	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
C163 .1	35	1							1										
C163 .2	30	2							1										
C164											1	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0
C165											1	2	0	2	6	0	0	1	0
C166											1	2	0	2	5	0	0	1	0
C167											1	2	0	5	7	4	3	3	3

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Egg	Fish	Chicken_meat
C168											1	2	0	3	6	0	0	1	1
C169											1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
C169 .1	56	1			1														
C169 .4	18	1			1														
C170											1	2	0	5	2	3	2	7	1
C171											1	2	0	2	4	0	0	3	1
C172											1	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
C172 .1	40	2								1									
C173											2	2	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
C174											1	2	0	0	6	0	2	0	0
C175											1	2	0	0	6	0	1	1	0
C175 .4	5	2			1	1													
C176											1	2	0	0	7	0	0	1	0
C176 .6	3	1						1											
C177											1	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
C177 .1	68	2			1														
C178											1	2	0	1	7	1	1	4	0
C179											1	2	0	2	7	2	1	5	0
C180											1	2	0	2	5	0	1	0	0
C181											1	2	0	5	7	0	2	2	1
C182											1	2	0	1	7	0	0	1	0
C183											1	1	0	3	7	1	2	1	1
C183 .2	40	2			1														
C184											1	2	0	6	6	1	0	0	0
C184 .4	8	1			1	1													
C185											1	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0

HHC	Age	Sex	Malaria	Dengue	Diarrhoea	Measles	Pox	Typhoid	Jaundice	TB	Health_Centre	Hand_wash	Milk	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken_meat
C186											2	1	0	2	7	3	5	7	3
C187											1	2	3	4	6	2	2	2	1
C188											1	2	0	4	7	2	6	4	1
C189											1	2	2	1	7	3	3	3	0
C190											1	2	0	3	3	0	1	0	0
C190 .2	18	2						1											
C191											1	2	0	3	5	1	0	1	1
C192											1	2	0	3	3	0	4	0	0
C193											1	2	0	4	5	1	1	2	1
C194											1	2	0	3	4	0	2	1	1
C195											1	2	0	3	4	0	2	1	1
C196											2	1	0	5	5	1	2	1	1
C197											1	2	0	2	5	0	1	1	1
C198											1	2	0	1	6	0	1	4	1
C199											1	2	0	3	7	0	1	0	0
C200											1	2	4	7	0	0	2	0	0
C201											1	2	0	2	1	0	2	5	1
C202											1	2	0	0	6	0	0	7	1
C203											1	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
C204											1	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
C205											1	2	0	1	7	2	2	5	6
C206											1	2	0	5	6	0	1	2	0
C207											2	1	7	3	3	2	2	3	3
C207 .2	34	1		1															

CHILDREN'S HEALTH

HHC	Vacc_girls	Vacc_boys	Age	Sex	Delivery	Del_at_home	Weight_at_birth
C1.3	1		11	2	1		5
C1.4		1	4	1	1		2
C3.7		1	7	1	2		2
C3.8	1		2	2	2		2
C5.3		1	1	1	1		1
C5.4	1		3	2	1		1
C6.5	1		0	2	2		2
C8.3	1		6	2	1		2
C8.4	1		3	2	1		2
C9.3		1	4	1	2		2
C9.4	1		6	2	2		2
C10.9	1		4	2	2		2
C10.10	1		1	2	2		2
C10.11	1		1	2	2		2
C11.4		1	3	1	1		1
C12.4	1		7	2	1		1
C15.4		1	10	1	1		4
C15.5		1	0	1	1		4
C16.3		1	7	1	3		4
C17.3	1		0	2	2		2
C18.3		1	3	1	2		1
C19.3	1		7	2	1		4
C20.5	1		3	2	1		5
C20.6	1		1	2	1		5
C23.3		1	7	1	2		4
C24.4	1		8	2	1		5

HHC	Vacc_girls	Vacc_boys	Age	Sex	Delivery	Del_at_home	Weight_at_birth
C26.4		1	5	1	1		4
C28.6		1	4	1	2		2
C29.3		1	5	1	2		2
C30.5	1		8	2	1		4
C34.3		1	8	1	1		4
C34.4	1		4	2	1		4
C35.3		1	0	1	2		5
C38.4	1		6	2	1		4
C39.6		1	0	1	3		2
C42.4		1	7	1	2		2
C44.3	1		8	2	3		2
C50.3		1	8	1	2		2
C50.4	1		10	2	2		2
C52.7	1		5	2	2		2
C52.8		1	0	1	2		2
C57.5		1	0	1	2		1
C63.8		1	8	1	2		2
C63.9	1		3	2	2		2
C65.8		1	5	1	2		2
C65.9	1		3	2	2		2
C65.10		1	10	1	2		2
C68.4		1	10	1	2		2
C69.3	1		3	2	1		2
C69.4	1		0	2	1		2
C70.4		1	8	1	3		5
C72.9		1	6	1	1		5
C72.10	1		5	2	1		5
C72.11		1	3	1	2		5

HHC	Vacc_girls	Vacc_boys	Age	Sex	Delivery	Del_at_home	Weight_at_birth
C74.4		1	4	1	3		2
C75.4		1	7	1	2		4
C78.4		1	6	1	1		1
C78.5		1	3	1	1		2
C79.5	1		5	2	2		2
C89.4		1	3	1	1		2
C89.5	1		9	2	1		5
C89.6	1		7	2	1		5
C94.3		1	1	1	2		2
C94.4	1		3	2	2		2
C97.3	1		4	2	2		1
C99.3	1		5	2	3		2
C100.3		1	6	1	2		2
C100.4		1	4	1	2		2
C102.3		1	2	1	3		2
C102.4	1		7	2	3		2
C103.3		1	6	1	1		2
C103.4		1	2	1	1		2
C104.3		1	1	1	2		2
C106.4		1	4	1	2		2
C108.4		1	6	1	2		2
C110.3	1		3	2	2		2
C111.3	1		7	2	1		1
C114.3	1		3	2	2		2
C115.4		1	5	1	3		2
C118.3		1	7	1	1		2
C119.5	1		1	2	2		1
C122.6	1		6	2	1		2

HHC	Vacc_girls	Vacc_boys	Age	Sex	Delivery	Del_at_home	Weight_at_birth
C124.3		1	4	1	1		2
C127.5		1	2	1	2		2
C130.3	1		1	2	2		4
C132.3		1	6	1	1		2
C133.3		1	5	1	2		2
C134.3		1	9	1	1		5
C134.4		1	6	1	1		5
C138.3	1		4	2	2		2
C140.4		1	10	1	1		5
C140.5		1	9	1	1		5
C143.5		1	4	1	2		2
C144.4		1	9	1	1		2
C146.4		1	9	1	1		1
C148.7		1	1	1	2		2
C148.8	1		2	2	2		2
C149.4		1	4	1	1		2
C150.6		1	8	1	1		2
C151.6	1		2	2	1		2
C154.3		1	2	1	1		2
C154.4	1		7	2	1		2
C156.5		1	12	1	1		5
C156.6		1	7	1	1		1
C157.5		1	5	1	2		1
C158.4		1	1	1	2		1
C159.3		1	5	1	1		2
C159.4	1		8	2	2		2
C160.3		1	10	1	1		1
C160.4		1	8	1	1		1

HHC	Vacc_girls	Vacc_boys	Age	Sex	Delivery	Del_at_home	Weight_at_birth
C161.3		1	2	1	2		2
C162.4	1		3	2	1		2
C162.5	1		2	2	1		2
C162.6	1		0	2	1		2
C163.4	1		9	2	2		3
C165.3		1	5	1	1		4
C165.4		1	0	1	1		2
C167.6	1		6	2	1		5
C167.8		1	3	1	2		2
C168.4	1		4	2	1		4
C168.5		1	2	1	1		4
C170.5		1	2	1	2		2
C170.6	1		9	2	2		2
C171.5	1		0	2	2		5
C174.5		1	6	1	1		5
C174.6		1	4	1	2		2
C175.3	1		8	2	1		2
C175.4	1		5	2	1		2
C175.5	1		0	2	2		2
C176.4	1		8	2	2		2
C176.5	1		3	2	2		2
C176.6		1	3	1	2		2
C179.3		1	3	1	2		2
C179.4	1		4	2	2		2
C180.3	1		10	2	2		2
C180.4	1		5	2	2		2
C180.5		1	2	1	2		2
C181.7	1		8	2	1		1

HHC	Vacc_girls	Vacc_boys	Age	Sex	Delivery	Del_at_home	Weight_at_birth
C184.4		1	8	1	2		2
C185.3	1		8	2	1		2
C185.4	1		5	2	1		1
C190.3		1	1	1	2		2
C192.3	1		1	2	2		5
C193.5		1	5	1	2		2
C194.3	1		1	2	2		2
C197.4		1	9	1	1		1
C200.3		1	1	1	2		2
C201.4		1	10	1	1		2
C201.5		1	7	1	1		2
C205.3		1	10	1	2		2
C205.4		1	0	1	3		2
C206.3		1	4	1	1		1
C207.6	1		5	2	1		4
C207.7		1	6	1	1		4

MATERNAL HEALTH

HH_member_code	Ceckup_du_preg	Medi_taken	Anganwadi_food_BPL	Checkup_after_deli	Age_at_1st_preg	No_of_children	Age_gap_bw_1st_2nd_chi	Age_gap_bw_2nd_3rd_chi	Age_gap_bw_3rd_4th_chi	Age_gap_bw_4th_5th_chi	Still_birth	Children_died_after_deli
C1.1	1	4	0	2	17	2	7	0	0	0	2	2
C3.4	1	1	0	1	17	2	5	0	0	0	2	2
C5.1	4	4	0	2	20	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
C6.1	1	1	0	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C8.2	1	1	0	2	19	2	3	0	0	0	1	2
C9.1	3	2	0	2	15	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
C10.6	1	1	0	2	18	2	3	0	0	0	2	2
C10.7	1	1	0	2	20	1	0	0	0	0	2	2

HH_member_code	Ceckup_du_preg	Medi_taken	Anganwadi_food_BPL	Checkup_after_deli	Age_at_1st_preg	No_of_children	Age_gap_bw_1st_2nd_chi_1	Age_gap_bw_2nd_3rd_chi_1	Age_gap_bw_3rd_4th_chi_1	Age_gap_bw_4th_5th_chi_1	Still birth	Children_died_after_deli
C11.1	4	2	0	2	25	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C15.1	4	2	1	2	17	3	5	10	0	0	2	2
C17.2	1	2	0	2	17	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
C18.2	1	2	1	1	17	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
C20.2	1	1	0	2	15	4	1	9	2	0	2	2
C26.1	4	4	1	2	13	3	7	9	0	0	2	1
C28.5	1	1	1	2	18	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C29.2	1	1	0	1	20	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C34.2	1	4	1	2	14	2	4	0	0	0	2	2
C35.2	1	1	1	3	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C39.5	1	1	0	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C52.5	1	1	0	1	20	2	4	0	0	0	2	2
C57.4	1	2	1	1	25	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C63.6	1	2	1	1	17	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C63.7	1	2	1	1	19	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
C65.6	1	2	0	2	19	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
C69.2	1	1	0	2	18	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
C72.6	1	1	0	2	27	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C72.7	1	4	0	2	20	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C72.8	1	4	0	1	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C74.2	1	1	0	1	17	2	12	0	0	0	2	2
C78.2	4	4	1	2	20	2	3	0	0	0	2	2
C79.2	1	1	0	1	20	3	2	7	0	0	2	2
C89.2	1	1	0	1	21	3	2	4	0	0	2	2
C94.2	1	1	0	1	21	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
C97.2	1	2	0	2	15	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C99.2	1	1	0	1	24	1	0	0	0	0	2	2

HH_member_code	Ceckup_du_preg	Medi_taken	Anganwadi_food_BPL	Checkup_after_deli	Age_at_1st_preg	No_of_children	Age_gap_bw_1st_2nd_chi_1	Age_gap_bw_2nd_3rd_chi_1	Age_gap_bw_3rd_4th_chi_1	Age_gap_bw_4th_5th_chi_1	Still birth	Children_died_after_deli
C100.2	1	1	0	1	24	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
C102.2	1	1	0	1	23	2	5	0	0	0	2	2
C103.2	1	4	0	2	20	2	4	0	0	0	2	2
C104.2	1	1	0	2	20	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C106.2	1	4	0	2	18	2	9	0	0	0	2	2
C110.2	1	1	0	2	27	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C114.2	1	1	0	2	27	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C115.2	1	1	0	1	23	2	6	0	0	0	2	2
C119.2	1	1	0	2	22	3	3	9	0	0	2	2
C124.2	1	4	0	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C127.4	1	1	0	2	15	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C130.2	1	1	0	2	20	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
C133.2	1	1	0	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C134.2	1	1	1	1	21	2	3	0	0	0	2	2
C138.2	1	1	1	2	22	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C143.4	1	1	1	2	16	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C148.5	1	1	0	1	28	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C148.6	1	1	0	1	26	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C149.2	1	1	0	2	18	2	13	0	0	0	2	2
C151.2	1	1	1	2	21	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
C154.2	1	2	0	2	21	2	5	0	0	0	2	2
C158.2	1	1	1	1	16	2	11	0	0	0	2	2
C161.2	1	1	1	2	28	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C162.2	1	1	1	2	20	5	1	8	1	1	2	2
C163.2	1	1	0	1	17	2	4	0	0	0	2	2
C165.2	1	1	0	2	22	2	4	0	0	0	2	2
C167.7	1	1	1	1	23	1	0	0	0	0	2	2

HH_member_code	Ceckup_du_preg	Medi_taken	Anganwadi_food_BPL	Checkup_after_deli	Age_at_1st_preg	No_of_children	Age_gap_bw_1st_2nd_chi_1	Age_gap_bw_2nd_3rd_chi_1	Age_gap_bw_3rd_4th_chi_1	Age_gap_bw_4th_5th_chi_1	Still birth	Children_died_after_deli
C168.2	1	1	1	2	18	3	7	2	0	0	2	2
C170.2	1	2	1	2	16	2	7	0	0	0	2	2
C171.4	1	1	1	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C174.4	1	1	0	2	29	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
C175.2	1	1	1	2	19	3	3	4	0	0	2	2
C178.2	1	1	1	2	22	2	4	0	0	0	2	2
C180.2	1	1	1	1	15	3	5	3	0	0	2	2
C185.2	1	2	1	1	16	2	3	0	0	0	2	2
C190.2	1	4	1	2	17	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C192.2	1	1	1	1	21	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C194.2	1	1	0	2	24	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C200.2	1	1	1	2	18	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C205.2	1	1	1	2	17	2	10	0	0	0	2	2
C206.2	1	2	0	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
C207.4	1	1	0	2	20	2	1	0	0	0	2	2

LIVELIHOOD

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C1							0	1	1.00
C1.2	35	1	1	1	9	1			
C2							0	1	1.00
C2.2	52	1	1	1	0				
C3							1	1	2.00
C3.3	28	1	1	1	0				
C4							0	2	.00
C4.2	45	1	2	1	0				
C5							0	2	.00

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C5.2	30	1	3		1	0			
C6							0	2	.00
C6.2	23	1	4		1	0			
C7							0	2	.00
C7.3	36	1	2		1	5	2		
C8							0	2	.00
C8.1	28	1	6		1	0			
C9							0	2	.00
C9.2	28	1	6		1	0			
C10							1	2	.00
C10.3	32	1	3		1	0			
C10.4	30	1	4		1	0			
C11							1	2	.00
C11.2	24	1	2		1	0			
C12							0	2	.00
C12.2	36	1	9		1	0			
C13							0	2	.00
C13.1	45	1	2		1	0			
C14							0	2	.00
C14.1	56	2	8		1	0			
C14.2	20	1	2		1	0			
C14.3	30	1	2		1	0			
C15							0	2	.00
C15.2	36	1	8		1	0			
C16							0	2	.00
C16.2	33	1	2		1	0			
C17							0	2	.00
C17.1	28	1	8		1	0			

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C18							0	1	5.00
C18.1	28	1	9		2	0			
C19									
C19.2	35	1	1		1	0	0	1	2.00
C20									
C20.1	40	1	2		1	0	0	2	.00
C21									
C21.1	33	1	2		1	0	0	2	.00
C22									
C22.4	28	1	5		1	0	2	2	.00
C23							0	2	.00
C23.1	33	1	6		1	0			
C24							0	2	.00
C24.1	33	1	5		2	2	1		
C25							0	2	.00
C25.1	42	1	2		1	0			
C26							0	2	.00
C26.1	40	1	2		1	0			
C27							0	2	.00
C27.1	37	1	2		1	0			
C28							0	2	.00
C28.2	30	1	9		1	0			
C28.3	26	1	2		1	0			
C28.4	35	1	2		1	0			
C29							0	2	.00
C29.1	36	1	1		1	0			
C30							2	2	.00
C30.1	46	1	2		1	0			

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C31							1	2	.00
C31.1	46	1	2		1	0			
C32							2	2	.00
C32.1	52	1	2		1	0			
C33							1	2	.00
C33.3	35	1	2		1	0			
C34							0	2	.00
C34.1	30	1	2		1	0			
C35							0	2	.00
C35.1	23	1	2		1	0			
C36							1	2	.00
C36.1	45	1	2		1	0			
C36.3	19	1	5		1	0			
C37							1	2	.00
C37.1	67	1	2		1	0			
C38							1	1	1.00
C38.1	38	1	4		1	0			
C39							1	2	.00
C39.1	65	1	2		1	0			
C39.3	28	1	2		1	0			
C40							1	2	.00
C40.3	20	1	2		1	0			
C41							0	2	.00
C41.1	44	1	9		2	0			
C42							1	2	.00
C42.1	51	1	2		1	0			
C43							0	2	.00
C43.3	28	1	2		1	0			

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C44							0	2	.00
C44.1	28	1	3		1	0			
C45							1	2	.00
C45.1	47	1	8		1	3	1		
C46							0	2	.00
C46.1	60	1	2		1	0			
C46.3	18	1	3		1	0			
C47							0	2	.00
C47.1	52	1	2		1	0			
C48							0	1	6.00
C48.1	57	1	8		2	0			
C49							0	1	6.00
C49.1	50	1	1		1	0			
C50							0	1	6.00
C50.1	40	1	9		2	0			
C51							0	1	20.00
C51.1	75	1	1		1	0			
C52							0	1	20.00
C52.3	38	1	8		2	0			
C52.4	32	1	4		1	0			
C53							0	1	10.00
C53.1	55	1	1		1	0			
C54							0	1	2.00
C55							0	1	1.00
C55.1	62	1	1		1	9	4		
C56							0	1	1.00
C56.3	15	1	9		1	0			
C57							0	2	.00

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C57.1	44	1	2		1	0			
C57.3	26	1	8		2	2	1		
C58							0	2	.00
C58.1	45	1	2		1	0			
C59							0	1	.50
C59.1	62	1	8		1	0			
C59.3	23	1	4		1	0			
C60							0	1	4.00
C61							0	2	.00
C61.1	43	1	3		1	0			
C62							2	3	1.00
C62.1	40	1	2		1	0			
C62.4	22	1	5		1	0			
C63							0	1	.40
C63.4	35	1	2		1	0			
C63.5	37	1	2		1	0			
C64							0	1	10.00
C64.1	55	1	6		1	0			
C65							0	1	5.00
C65.3	28	1	4		1	0			
C65.4	24	1	4		2	0			
C65.5	22	1	4		2	0			
C66							0	1	3.00
C66.1	50	1	4		1	0			
C67							0	3	9.00
C67.1	52	1	1		1	0			
C68							1	2	.00
C68.2	55	2	8		1	0			

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C69							0	2	.00
C69.1	35	1	2		1	0			
C70							0	2	.00
C70.1	48	1	2		1	0			
C71							0	1	.50
C71.1	44	1	2		1	0			
C72							0	2	.00
C72.3	38	1	2		1	0			
C72.4	35	1	2		1	0			
C72.5	32	1	2		1	0			
C73							0	1	1.00
C73.1	47	1	1		1	0			
C74							0	1	2.00
C74.1	48	1	4		2	1	1		
C75							0	1	10.00
C75.1	44	1	1		1	0			
C76							0	1	9.00
C76.1	55	1	1		1	0			
C76.3	20	1	1		1	0			
C77							0	2	.00
C77.1	54	1	2		1	0			
C78							0	2	.00
C78.1	35	1	3		1	0			
C79							0	1	6.00
C79.1	38	1	1		1	0			
C80							0	2	.00
C80.1	45	1	4		1	2	1		
C81							1	2	.00

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C82							2	1	1.00
C82.2	36	1	4		1	0			
C83							0	2	.00
C83.3	24	1	2		1	0			
C84							0	2	.00
C84.1	40	1	2		1	0			
C85							0	2	.00
C85.1	60	1	2		1	0			
C86							0	2	.00
C86.1	67	1	2		1	0			
C86.2	55	2	8		1	0			
C87							0	0	.00
C87.1	40	1	2		1	0			
C88							0	1	.50
C88.1	63	1	1		1	0			
C89							0	1	10.00
C89.1	40	1	8		1	0			
C90							0	1	10.00
C90.1	33	1	1		1	0			
C91							1	2	.00
C91.2	62	2	2		1	0			
C92							0	2	.00
C92.1	23	1	4		1	0			
C93							0	2	.00
C93.1	55	1	4		1	0			
C94							0	2	.00
C94.1	32	1	2		1	0			
C95							0	2	.00

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C95.1	25	1	4		1	0			
C96							0	2	.00
C96.1	38	1	3		1	4	4		
C96.2	30	2	5		1	0			
C97.1							0	2	.00
C97.1	32	1	2		1	0			
C98							0	1	8.00
C98.1	33	1	9		2	0			
C99							0	1	10.00
C99.1	32	1	9		2	0			
C99.2	29	2	8		2	0			
C100							0	1	.18
C100.1	40	1	8		2	0			
C100.2	30	2	8		2	0			
C101							0	1	1.00
C101.1	66	1	8		1	0			
C101.4	26	1	1		1	0			
C102							0	2	.00
C102.1	35	1	9		1	0			
C103							1	2	.00
C103.1	28	1	2		1	0			
C104							0	2	.00
C104.1	20	1	2		1	0			
C105							0	2	.00
C105.1	45	1	2		1	0			
C105.3	23	1	3		1	0			
C106							0	2	.00
C106.1	38	1	5		2	0			

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C107							0	1	5.00
C108							0	2	.00
C108.1	36	1	2		1	0			
C109							0	2	.00
C109.1	28	1	2		1	0			
C110							0	2	.00
C110.1	38	1	2		1	0			
C111							0	2	.00
C111.1	35	2	2		1	0			
C112							0	2	.00
C112.3	26	2	8		1	0			
C113							0	2	.00
C113.1	47	1	2		1	0			
C114							0	2	.00
C114.1	44	1	7		1	0			
C115							0	1	3.00
C115.1	43	1	1		1	0			
C116							0	1	10.00
C116.1	68	1	1		1	0			
C116.2	53	2	8		1	0			
C116.3	40	1	1		1	0			
C116.4	34	1	9		2	0			
C117							0	2	.00
C117.1	28	1	8		2	0			
C118							0	2	.00
C118.1	48	1	4		1	0			
C119							0	1	2.00
C119.1	40	1	9		1	0			

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C120							0	1	1.00
C120.1	38	1	8		1	0			
C121							0	1	3.00
C121.1	45	2	8		1	0			
C121.2	30	1	8		1	0			
C122							1	1	2.50
C122.1	65	1	1		1	0			
C122.3	37	1	5		1	0			
C122.4	22	1	5		1	0			
C123							0	2	.00
C123.1	55	1	2		1	0			
C124							0	2	.00
C124.1	33	1	2		1	0			
C125							0	2	.00
C125	28	1	2		1	0			
C126							0	2	.00
C126.1	24	1	2		1	0			
C127							0	2	.00
C127.3	24	1	4		2	0			
C128							0	2	.00
C128.1	42	1	2		1	0			
C129							0	2	.00
C129.1	36	1	2		1	0			
C130							0	2	.00
C130.1	28	1	2		1	0			
C131							0	2	.00
C131.1	61	1	2		1	0			
C132							0	2	.00

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C132.1	40	1	2		1	0			
C132.2	33	2	8		1	0			
C133							0	2	.00
C133.1	30	1	4		1	0			
C134							0	2	.00
C134.1	32	1	4		1	0			
C135							1	2	.00
C135.1	45	1	5		2	2	1		
C135.3	23	1	4		1	0			
C136							0	2	.00
C136.1	56	1	2		1	0			
C136.3	34	1	2		1	0			
C136.4	32	1	2		1	0			
C136.5	20	1	2		1	0			
C137							0	2	.00
C137.1	52	1	2		1	0			
C137.3	23	1	2		1	0			
C138							0	2	.00
C138.1	30	1	5		1	0			
C139							0	2	.00
C139.1	70	1	2		1	0			
C139.3	35	1	2		1	0			
C140							1	2	.00
C140.1	32	1	2		1	0			
C141							0	2	.00
C141.1	38	1	4		1	0			
C142							0	2	.00
C142.1	42	1	4		1	0			

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C143							0	2	.00
C143.1	55	1	2		1	0			
C143.3	28	1	2		1	0			
C144							0	2	.00
C144.1	35	1	5		1	0			
C145							0	2	.00
C145.1	45	1	2		1	0			
C145.3	17	1	2		1	0			
C14.4	14	1	2		1	0			
C146							0	2	.00
C146.1	57	1	2		1	0			
C146.3	18	1	4		1	0			
C147							1	2	.00
C147.1	36	2	2		1	0			
C147.3	18	1	2		1	0			
C148							1	1	5.00
C148.1	65	1	1		1	0			
C148.3	36	1	8		2	0			
C148.4	34	1	8		1	0			
C149							0	2	.00
C149.1	45	1	4		1	0			
C150							0	1	2.00
C150.1	40	1	4		1	0			
C151							0	1	1.50
C151.1	30	1	3		1	0			
C151.2	25	2	5		1	0			
C151.5	26	1	1		1	0			
C152							0	2	.00

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C152	70	2	2		1	0			
C153							0	2	.00
C153.1	60	1	2		1	0			
C153.3	15	1	2		1	0			
C153.4	13	2	10		1	0			
C153.5	18	2	10		1	0			
C154							0	2	.00
C154.2	30	2	8		1	0			
C155							0	2	.00
C155.1	40	1	4		1	0			
C156							0	2	.00
C156.1	35	1	5		1	0			
C157							0	2	.00
C157.3	34	1	2		1	0			
C158							0	2	.00
C158.1	30	1	6		1	0			
C159							0	2	.00
C159.1	31	1	2		1	0			
C160							0	2	.00
C160.1	36	1	2		1	0			
C161							0	2	.00
C161.1	32	1	4		2	4	1		
C162							0	2	.00
C162.1	36	1	3		1	0			
C163							0	1	.25
C163.1	35	1	2		1	0			
C164							0	2	.00
C165							0	1	.25

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C165.1	32	1	2		1	0			
C166							0	2	.00
C166	24	1	6		1	0			
C167							0	2	.00
C167.1	53	1	2		1	0			
C167.3	30	1	3		1	0			
C168							0	2	.00
C168.1	33	1	2		1	0			
C169							0	2	.00
C169.1	56	1	2		1	0			
C169.4	18	1	2		1	0			
C170							0	2	.00
C170.1	35	1	4		1	0			
C170.3	70	1	2		1	0			
C171							0	2	.00
C171.2	26	1	6		1	0			
C172							0	2	.00
C172.2	19	1	2		1	0			
C172.3	18	1	2		1	0			
C173							0	2	.00
C173.1	52	1	2		1	0			
C174							0	2	.00
C174.1	63	1	2		1	0			
C174.2	50	2	2		1	0			
C174.4	35	2	2		1	0			
C175							0	2	.00
C175.1	30	1	2		1	0			
C176							0	2	.00

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C176.1	31	1	2		1	0			
C177							0	2	.00
C178							0	2	.00
C178.1	60	1	3		1	0			
C178.3	18	1	3		2	0			
C178.4	15	1	3		1	0			
C179							0	2	.00
C179.1	29	1	9		1	0			
C180							0	2	.00
C180.1	35	1	2		1	0			
C181							0	2	.00
C181.1	55	1	2		1	0			
C182							0	2	.00
C182.1	63	1	2		1	0			
C182.2	40	1	2		1	0			
C182.3	25	1	2		1	0			
C183							2	1	.50
C183.1	45	1	1		1	0			
C183.3	24	1	1		1	0			
C183.4	21	1	1		1	0			
C184							0	2	.00
C184.1	45	1	2		1	0			
C185							0	2	.00
C185	27	1	2		1	0			
C186							0	2	.00
C186.1	48	1	8		1	0			
C187							0	2	.00
C187.1	42	1	2		1	0			

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C188							3	2	.00
C188.1	51	1	9		1	0			
C189							0	2	.00
C189.1	55	1	4		2	0			
C190							0	2	.00
C190.1	22	1	2		1	0			
C191							0	2	.00
C191.1	62	1	8		1	0			
C192							0	2	.00
C192.1	28	1	9		1	0			
C193							0	2	.00
C193.1	40	1	2		1	0			
C194							0	1	.25
C194.1	32	1	1		1	0			
C195							0	2	.00
C195.2	17	1	9		1	0			
C196							0	1	10.00
C196.1	48	1	1		1	0			
C196.3	21	1	4		1	0			
C197							0	2	.00
C197.1	45	1	2		1	0			
C198							0	2	.75
C198.1	50	1	1		1	0			
C198.5	17	1	4		1	0			
C199							0	2	.00
C199.1	42	1	2		1	0			
C200							0	2	.00
C200.1	29	1	3		1	0			

HHC	Age	Sex	Present_occu	Place_of_Work	Past_occu	Cause_shift_Occu	Unemployed	Land_hold	Land_size_bigha
C201							0	2	.00
C201.1	35	1	2		1	0			
C202							2	2	.00
C202.1	45	1	9		1	0			
C202.3	21	1	7		1	0			
C202.4	19	1	2		1	0			
C203							0	2	.00
C203.2	25	1	3		1	0			
C204							0	2	.00
C204.1	45	1	2		1	0			
C204.4	68	2	10		1	0			
C205							0	2	.00
C205.1	30	1	9		1	0			
C206							0	2	.00
C206.1	25	1	3		2	0			
C207							0	2	5.00
C207.2	34	1	4		1	0			
C207.3	27	1	4		1	0			

ACCESSIBILITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

HHC	Save_money	Where_save	zero_balance_ac	Amount_year	Loan	Why_loan	Where_loan	Mort
C1	2			1 .00	1	2	1	0
C2	1	3	2	60000.00	2			0
C3	2		2	.00	2			0
C4	2		2	.00	2			1
C5	2		2	.00	1	1	1	1
C6	1	1	2	24000.00	2			0
C7	2		2	.00	1	3	2	0

HHC	Save_money	Where_save	zero_balance_ac	Amount_year	Loan	Why_loan	Where_loan	Mort
C8	1	3	2	12000.00	2			0
C9	2		1	.00	2			0
C10	2		2	.00	1	1	1	1
C11	2		2	.00	2			0
C12	2		2	.00	2			0
C13	2		2	.00	1	2	1	1
C14	2		2	.00	2			0
C15	2		2	.00	2			0
C16	2		1	.00	2			0
C17	2		2	.00	2			0
C18	2		1	.00	2			0
C19	2		2	.00	2			0
C20	2		2	.00	2			0
C21	2		2	.00	2			0
C22	2		2	.00	2			0
C23	2		2	.00	2			0
C24	2		2	.00	2			0
C25	2		2	.00	2			1
C26	2		2	.00	2			0
C27	2		2	.00	2			0
C28	2		1	.00	2			0
C29	1	3	1	500.00	2			0
C30	2		1	.00	2			0
C31	2		1	.00	2			0
C32	2		2	.00	2			0
C33	2		1	.00	2			0
C34	2		2	.00	2			0
C35	2		2	.00	2			0

HHC	Save_money	Where_save	zero_balance_ac	Amount_year	Loan	Why_loan	Where_loan	Mort
C36	2		2	.00	2			0
C37	2		2	.00	2			0
C38	1	3	2	1000.00	1	1	1	0
C39	2		2	.00	2			0
C40	2		2	.00	2			1
C41	1	3	1	2400.00	2			1
C42	2		2	.00	1	2	1	1
C43	2		2	.00	2			0
C44	2		2	.00	2			0
C45	1	3	2	36000.00	1	4	1	1
C46	2		1	.00	2			0
C47	2		2	.00	2			0
C48	1	3	2	360000.00	1	2	1	0
C49	1	3	2	12000.00	2			0
C50	1	3	2	24000.00	2			0
C51	1	3	2	100000.00	2			0
C52	1	3	2	90000.00	2			0
C53	1	1	2	6000.00	2			0
C54	2		2	.00	2			0
C55	2		2	.00	2			2
C56	2		2	.00	2			0
C57	2		2	.00	2			0
C58	2		2	.00	2			0
C59	2		2	.00	2			0
C60	1	3	2	240000.00	2			0
C61	2		1	.00	1	1	1	0
C62	2		2	.00	2			0
C63	1	3	2	1500.00	2			0

HHC	Save_money	Where_save	zero_balance_ac	Amount_year	Loan	Why_loan	Where_loan	Mort
C64	1	3	2	2000.00	1	2	1	0
C65	1	3	2	120000.00	1	2	1	0
C66	1	3	2	6000.00	1	2	1	0
C67	1	3	2	1000.00	2			0
C68	2		2	.00	2			0
C69	2		2	.00	2			0
C70	2		2	.00	2			0
C71	2		2	.00	1	2	1	0
C72	1	3	2	10000.00	2			0
C73	2		2	.00	1	2	1	1
C74	1	3	2	100000.00	2			0
C75	1	3	2	100000.00	2			0
C76	1	3	2	50000.00	2			0
C77	2		2	.00	2			0
C78	2		1	.00	2			0
C79	1	3	2	60000.00	1	1	1	0
C80	1	3	2	12000.00	2			0
C81	2		2	.00	2			0
C82	2		2	.00	2			0
C83	2		2	.00	2			1
C84	2		1	.00	2			0
C85	2		2	.00	2			0
C86	2		2	.00	2			0
C87	2		2	.00	2			0
C88	1	3	1	5000.00	2			0
C89	1	3	2	10000.00	2			0
C90	1	3	1	1500.00	1	2	2	0
C91	2		2	.00	2			0

HHC	Save_money	Where_save	zero_balance_ac	Amount_year	Loan	Why_loan	Where_loan	Mort
C92	2		2	.00	2			0
C93	2		2	.00	1	2	1	0
C94	2		2	.00	1	2	1	1
C95	2		1	.00	2			0
C96	2		1	.00	1	1	2	0
C97	2		2	.00	2			0
C98	1	3	2	24000.00	2			0
C99	1	3	2	120000.00	1	3	1	0
C100	1	3	2	18000.00	1	2	1	0
C101	1	3	2	5000.00	1	2	1	0
C102	1	3	2	400.00	2			0
C103	1	1	2	200.00	2			0
C104	2		1	.00	2			0
C105	2		2	.00	2			0
C106	2		2	.00	2			0
C107	1	3	2	60000.00	2			0
C108	2		2	.00	2			0
C109	2		2	.00	2			0
C110	2		1	.00	2			0
C111	2		1	.00	2			0
C112	2		2	.00	2			0
C113	2		2	.00	2			0
C114	2		2	.00	1	2	1	1
C115	1	3	2	4000.00	2			0
C116	1	3	2	114000.00	2			0
C117	1	3	2	60000.00	2			0
C118	2		2	.00	2			0
C119	1	3	1	18000.00	1	1	1	0

HHC	Save_money	Where_save	zero_balance_ac	Amount_year	Loan	Why_loan	Where_loan	Mort
C120	1	3	2	12000.00	2			0
C121	1	3	2	36000.00	2			0
C122	2		2	.00	2			1
C123	2		2	.00	2			0
C124	2		2	.00	2			0
C125	2		2	.00	2			0
C126	2		2	.00	2			0
C127	2		2	.00	2			0
C128	2		1	.00	2			0
C129	2		2	.00	2			0
C130	1	3	2	200.00	2			0
C131	2		2	.00	2			1
C132	1	3	2	500.00	2			0
C133	1	3	2	500.00	1	1	1	0
C134	1	3	2	25000.00	1	1	2	0
C135	1	3	2	20000.00	1	2	2	0
C136	2		2	.00	2			0
C137	2		2	.00	2			0
C138	2		2	.00	2			0
C139	2		2	.00	2			1
C140	2		2	.00	2			0
C141	2		2	.00	2			0
C142	2		2	.00	1	1	2	0
C143	2		2	.00	2			0
C144	2		2	.00	2			0
C145	2		2	.00	2			0
C146	2		2	.00	1	3	1	0
C147	2		2	.00	2			0

HHC	Save_money	Where_save	zero_balance_ac	Amount_year	Loan	Why_loan	Where_loan	Mort
C148	1	3	2	100000.00	1	2	1	0
C149	2		2	.00	2			0
C150	1	3	2	50000.00	2			0
C151	2		2	.00	1	3	1	1
C152	2		2	.00	2			0
C153	2		2	.00	2			0
C154	2		1	.00	2			0
C155	2		2	.00	1	4	1	0
C156	2		2	.00	1	2	1	1
C157	2		2	.00	1	4	1	0
C158	2		2	.00	1	4	1	0
C159	2		2	.00	2			0
C160	2		2	.00	2			1
C161	2		2	.00	2			0
C162	2		2	.00	2			0
C163	2		1	.00	2			0
C164	2		2	.00	2			0
C165	2		2	.00	2			0
C166	2		1	.00	2			0
C167	2		2	.00	1	2	1	0
C168	2		2	.00	1	2	1	0
C169	2		2	.00	1	2	1	0
C170	2		2	.00	1	1	1	0
C171	2		2	.00	1	3	1	0
C172	2		2	.00	1	3	1	0
C173	2		2	.00	2			0
C174	2		2	.00	2			0
C175	2		2	.00	2			0

HHC	Save_money	Where_save	zero_balance_ac	Amount_year	Loan	Why_loan	Where_loan	Mort
C176	2		2	.00	2			0
C177	2		2	.00	2			0
C178	2		2	.00	2			0
C179	2		2	.00	2			0
C180	2		2	.00	2			0
C181	2		2	.00	2			0
C182	2		2	.00	2			0
C183	1	3	2	50000.00	2			0
C184	2		2	.00	2			0
C185	2		2	.00	2			0
C186	1	3	2	25000.00	1	4	1	0
C187	2		2	.00	2			0
C188	2		2	.00	2			0
C189	1	3	2	12000.00	1	1	1	0
C190	2		2	.00	2			0
C191	1	3	2	25000.00	2			0
C192	2		2	.00	2			0
C193	1	3	2	10000.00	2			0
C194	2		2	.00	2			0
C195	2		2	.00	2			0
C196	1	3	2	25000.00	1	2	1	1
C197	2		2	.00	2			0
C198	2		2	.00	2			0
C199	2		2	.00	2			0
C200	2		2	.00	2			0
C201	1	3	2	6000.00	1	3	1	0
C202	2		2	.00	2			0
C203	2		2	.00	2			0

HHC	Save_money	Where_save	zero_balance_ac	Amount_year	Loan	Why_loan	Where_loan	Mort
C204	2		2	.00	2			0
C205	2		2	.00	2			0
C206	2		2	.00	1	3	2	0
C207	1	3	2	30000.00	1	2	1	0

TRANSPORT ACCESSIBILITY

HHC	Road_used	Why_not_road	Rail_used	Why_not_rail	Betterment
C1	1	0	1	0	1
C2	1	0	1	0	1
C3	1	0	2	2	1
C4	1	0	1	0	1
C5	1	0	2	2	1
C6	1	0	1	0	1
C7	1	0	2	2	1
C8	1	0	1	0	1
C9	1	0	2	2	1
C10	1	0	2	2	1
C11	2	2	2	2	
C12	1	0	2	2	1
C13	1	0	1	0	1
C14	1	0	2	2	
C15	1	0	3	2	
C16	1	0	2	2	1
C17	1	0	2	2	1
C18	1	0	1	0	1
C19	1	0	1	0	1
C20	1	0	2	2	1
C21	2	2	2	2	

HHC	Road_used	Why_not_road	Rail_used	Why_not_rail	Betterment
C22	1	0	1	0	1
C23	1	0	1	0	1
C24	1	0	1	0	1
C25	1	0	2	2	
C26	1	0	1	0	1
C27	2	2	2	2	1
C28	1	0	2	2	1
C29	1	0	1	0	1
C30	3	2	3	2	
C31	1	0	2	2	
C32	2	2	2	2	
C33	1	0	2	2	
C34	1	0	2	2	
C35	1	0	1	0	
C36	1	0	2	2	
C37	1	0	2	2	
C38	1	0	1	0	
C39	1	0	1	0	
C40	1	0	2	2	
C41	1	0	1	0	1
C42	1	0	2	2	
C43	2	2	2	2	
C44	1	0	2	2	
C45	1	0	1	0	
C46	1	0	2	0	
C47	2	2	3	2	
C48	1	0	1	0	1
C49	1	0	1	0	1

HHC	Road_used	Why_not_road	Rail_used	Why_not_rail	Betterment
C50	1	0	1	0	1
C51	1	0	1	0	
C52	1	0	1	0	
C53	1	0	2	2	1
C54	1	0	1	0	
C55	1	0	1	0	1
C56	1	0	2	2	1
C57	1	0	1	0	
C58	2	2	2	2	
C59	1	0	1	0	1
C60	1	0	1	0	1
C61	1	0	1	0	
C62	1	0	2	2	1
C63	1	0	2	2	1
C64	1	0	1	0	1
C65	1	0	1	0	
C66	1	0	1	0	
C67	1	0	2	2	1
C68	2	2	3	2	
C69	1	0	2	2	
C70	2	2	2	2	
C71	1	0	2	2	
C72	1	0	2	2	
C73	1	0	2	2	
C74	1	0	1	0	1
C75	1	0	1	0	1
C76	1	0	1	0	1
C77	1	0	2	2	1

HHC	Road_used	Why_not_road	Rail_used	Why_not_rail	Betterment
C78	1	0	2	2	
C79	1	0	1	0	1
C80	1	0	1	0	1
C81	3	0	3	0	
C82	1	0	1	0	1
C83	1	0	2	2	
C84	1	0	2	2	
C85	2	2	3	2	
C86	2	2	2	2	
C87	2	2	3	2	
C88	1	0	2	2	
C89	1	0	1	0	1
C90	1	0	1	0	1
C91	2	2	3	2	
C92	1	0	2	2	
C93	1	0	2	2	
C94	1	0	2	2	1
C95	1	0	2	2	
C96	1	0	2	2	
C97	2	2	3	2	
C98	1	0	1	0	
C99	1	0	1	0	
C100	1	0	1	0	
C101	1	0	1	0	
C102	1	0	2	2	
C103	1	0	2	2	
C104	1	0	2	2	
C105	1	0	2	2	

C106	1	0	1	0	1
C107	1	0	2	2	
C108	1	0	2	0	
C109	1	0	2	0	
C110	1	0	2	2	1
C111	1	0	2	2	
C112	1	0	1	0	
C113	1	0	2	2	
C114	1	0	2	2	
C115	1	0	1	0	1
C116	1	0	1	0	
C117	1	0	2	0	
C118	1	0	2	2	1
C119	1	0	1	0	1
C120	1	0	2	2	
C121	1	0	1	0	
C122	1	0	2	2	
C123	1	0	3	2	
C124	1	0	2	2	
C125	1	0	2	2	
C126	1	0	1	0	
C127	1	0	1	0	
C128	1	0	2	0	
C129	1	0	1	0	1
C130	1	0	1	0	
C131	2	2	3	2	
C132	1	0	2	2	
C133	1	0	2	2	
C134	1	0	2	2	

HHC	Road_used	Why_not_road	Rail_used	Why_not_rail	Betterment
C135	1	0	1	0	
C136	2	2	3	2	
C137	1	0	2	2	
C138	1	0	2	2	
C139	1	0	2	2	
C140	1	0	3	2	
C141	1	0	2	2	
C142	1	0	1	0	
C143	1	0	2	2	
C144	1	0	2	2	
C145	2	0	3	2	
C146	1	0	2	2	
C147	1	0	2	2	
C148	1	0	1	0	
C149	1	0	2	2	
C150	1	0	1	0	1
C151	1	0	2	2	
C152	2	2	3	2	
C153	1	0	2	2	
C154	1	0	2	2	
C155	1	0	2	2	
C156	1	0	2	2	
C157	1	0	1	0	
C158	1	0	2	2	
C159	1	0	1	0	
C160	1	0	2	0	
C161	1	0	1	0	
C162	1	0	3	0	

HHC	Road_used	Why_not_road	Rail_used	Why_not_rail	Betterment
C163	1	0	2	2	
C164	2	2	3	2	
C165	1	0	2	2	
C166	1	0	2	2	
C167	1	0	2	2	
C168	1	0	1	0	
C169	1	0	2	2	
C170	1	0	1	0	
C171	1	0	2	2	
C172	1	0	3	2	
C173	1	0	3	2	
C174	1	0	2	2	
C175	1	0	2	2	
C176	1	0	2	2	
C177	3	2	3	2	
C178	1	0	1	0	
C179	1	0	2	2	1
C180	1	0	2	2	
C181	1	0	2	2	
C182	1	0	2	2	
C183	1	0	1	0	
C184	1	0	1	0	
C185	2	0	2	0	
C186	1	0	1	0	1
C187	1	0	2	2	
C188	1	0	1	0	
C189	1	0	1	0	
C190	1	0	2	2	

HHC	Road_used	Why_not_road	Rail_used	Why_not_rail	Betterment
C191	1	0	1	0	1
C192	1	0	2	2	
C193	1	0	2	2	
C194	1	0	1	0	
C195	1	0	3	0	
C196	1	0	1	0	1
C197	1	0	2	0	1
C198	1	0	2	2	
C199	1	0	2	2	
C200	2	2	3	2	
C201	1	0	2	2	
C202	1	0	2	2	
C203	1	0	3	2	
C204	2	2	2	0	
C205	1	0	1	0	1
C206	1	0	1	0	
C207	1	0	1	0	1

GRIEVANCES

HH C	Hou se	Toil et	Wat er	Educat ion	Lo an	Aged_ben efit	Handi_ben efit	Hundred_da y_job	Job_opport unity	BP L	Certifi cate	Health_Ce ntre	Improved_Dr ainage	Electri city	Ga s	Agri_Eq uip
C1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C5	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C7	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

HH C	Hou se	Toil et	Wat er	Educat ion	Lo an	Aged_ben efit	Handi_ben efit	Hundred_da y job	Job_oppo rtunity	BP L	Certifi cate	Health_Ce ntre	Improved_Dr ainage	Electri city	Ga s	Agri_Eq uiip
C8	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
C9	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 8	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C1 9	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 0	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C2 2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 4	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 5	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 7	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 8	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 9	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 0	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 4	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 5	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 6	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

HH C	Hou se	Toil et	Wat er	Educat ion	Lo an	Aged_ben efit	Handi_ben efit	Hundred_da y job	Job_oppo rtunity	BP L	Certifi cate	Health_Ce ntre	Improved_Dr ainage	Electri city	Ga s	Agri_Eq uip
C3 7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 8	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3 9	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4 0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4 1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4 2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4 3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4 5	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4 6	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C4 7	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C5 1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
C5 5	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C5 7	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C5 8	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C6 0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C6 1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C6 2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
C6 3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
C6 4	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C6 6	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C6 8	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C6 9	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C7 0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2

HH C	Hou se	Toil et	Wat er	Educat ion	Lo an	Aged_ben efit	Handi_ben efit	Hundred_da y job	Job_oppo rtunity	BP L	Certifi cate	Health_Ce ntre	Improved_Dr ainage	Electri city	Ga s	Agri_Eq uiip
C7 1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C7 2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
C7 3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C7 7	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C7 8	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C8 1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C8 2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C8 3	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C8 4	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C8 5	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C8 6	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C8 7	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C8 8	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C9 0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C9 1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C9 3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C9 4	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C9 6	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C9 7	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C9 8	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 01	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 03	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 04	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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C1 05	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 06	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 07	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 08	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 09	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 10	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 11	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 12	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 13	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
C1 14	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
C1 18	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 19	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 23	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 24	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 25	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 26	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 27	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 28	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 29	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 30	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 31	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 32	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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C1 33	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 36	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 37	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
C1 38	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
C1 39	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 40	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
C1 41	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
C1 42	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 43	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 44	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
C1 45	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 46	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 47	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 48	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 49	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 51	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
C1 52	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 53	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 54	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
C1 55	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 56	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 57	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

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C1 58	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 59	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 60	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 61	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C1 62	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 63	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 64	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 65	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 66	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 67	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 68	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 69	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 71	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 72	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C1 73	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 74	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 75	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 76	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 77	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 78	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
C1 79	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
C1 80	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 81	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

HH C	Hou se	Toil et	Wat er	Educat ion	Lo an	Aged_ben efit	Handi_ben efit	Hundred_da y job	Job_oppo rtunity	BP L	Certifi cate	Health_Ce ntre	Improved_Dr ainage	Electri city	Ga s	Agri_Eq uiip
C1 82	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 83	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 84	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 85	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 87	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 88	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 89	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 90	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 92	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 94	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 95	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 96	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 97	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1 98	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
C1 99	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 00	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 01	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
C2 02	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 03	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 04	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 05	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 06	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C2 07	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

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