

Assessment of Marginal Workers in Tamil Nadu. A

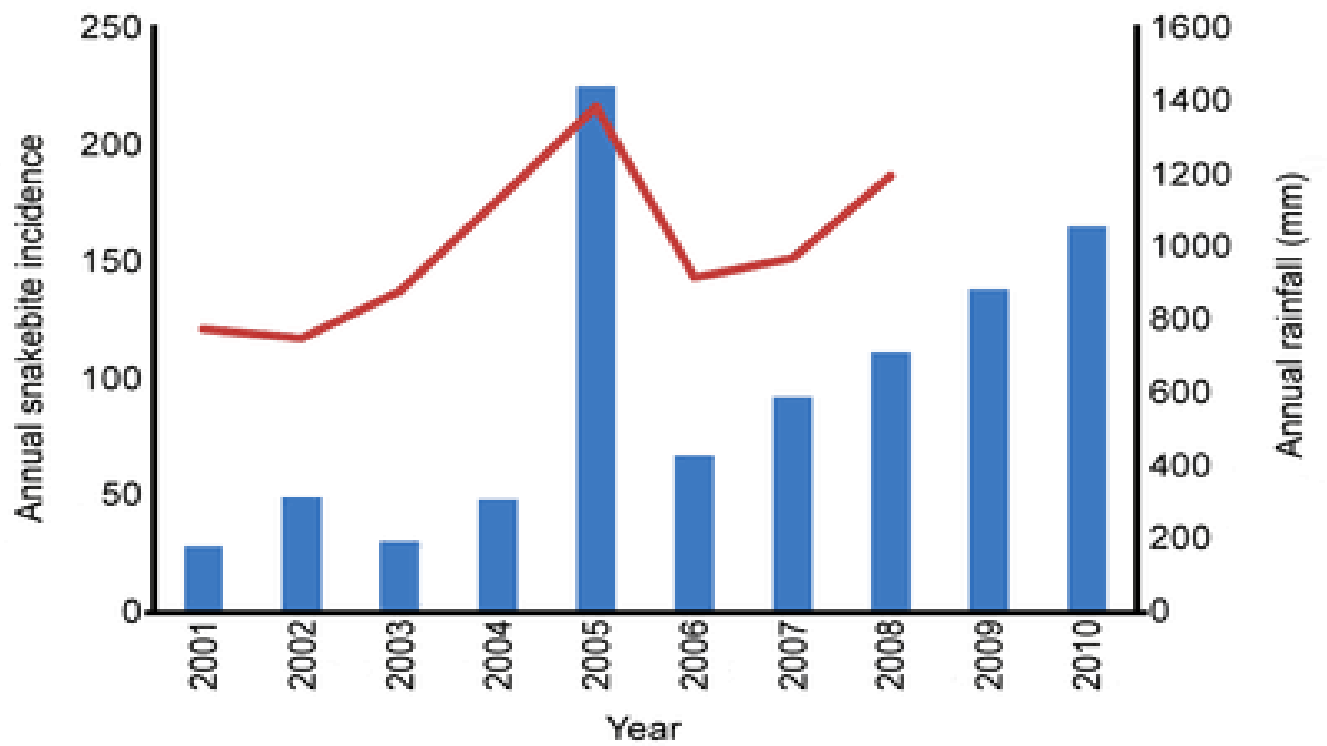
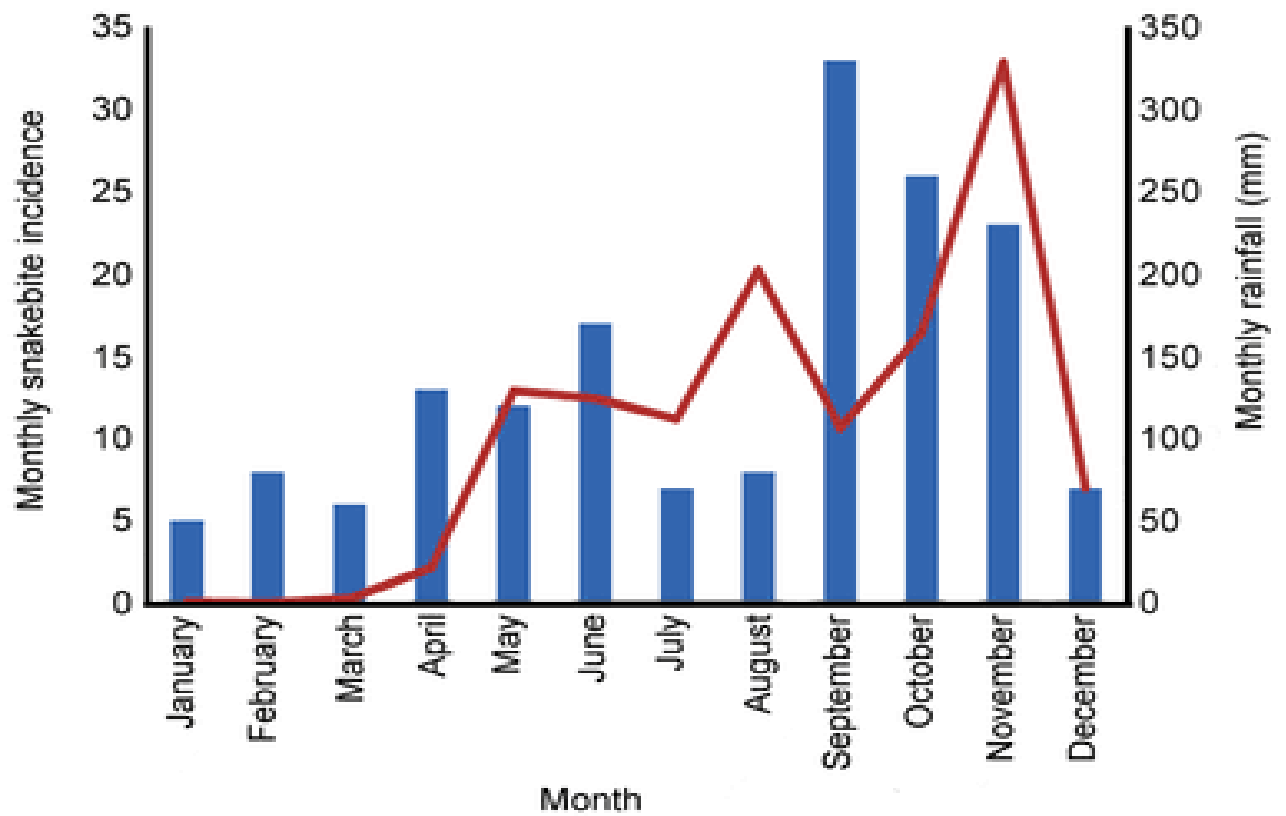
socioeconomic Analysis with python programming

BATCH MEMBER
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**PROJECT TITLE:** Assessment of Marginal Workers in Tamil Nadu. A socioeconomic Analysis

### **PHASE 3: DEVELOPMENT PART 1**

**A****B**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

- ◆ In chapter III yet another fuzzy theory technique namely the bi-directional associative memories is used in the analysis of the cause for vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and factors for migration. A C-program is given in Appendix 6, which is used to simplify working of the problem. In Chapter IV we first just recall some basic notions of neutrosophic theory, neutrosophic cognitive maps that are utilized in the analysis of the problem. We use the combined neutrosophic cognitive maps for the study. In this chapter we have introduced for the first time the notion of combined disjoint block NCM and combined overlap block NCM. They are adopted for this problem and conclusions are based on the analysis.
- ◆ It is important to mention that the relevant mathematical notions used in each of these chapters are described in the respective chapters there by making each chapter a self-contained one. The conclusions are based on several of the state vectors and many experts opinions are utilized, to

make the book a comprehensive one we have given one or two experts for illustrating and describing the model. The study is completely based on the interviews with the patients and the conclusions are valid mainly for the rural uneducated poor migrants of rural Tamil Nadu. By no means are these conclusions true for the urban rich people of Tamil Nadu, for even a proper statistics of how many urban people suffer with HIV/AIDS cannot be got by any one as they keep it as a secret due to social stigma.

## INPUT:

```
import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset (replace 'data.csv' with your dataset)
data = pd.read_csv('data.csv')

# Data preprocessing and exploration
# Example: Display first 5 rows of the dataset
print(data.head())

# Calculate basic statistics
income_mean = data['income'].mean()
education_median = data['education_level'].median()

print(f"Mean income: {income_mean}")
```

```
print(f"Median education level: {education_median}")

# Visualization (for example, a histogram of income)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.hist(data['income'], bins=20)
plt.xlabel('Income')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Income Distribution of Marginal Workers')
plt.show()
```

**OUTPUT:**

s n o	Countr y/Regi on	Conf irme d	De ath s	Rec over ed	Ac tiv e	N e w ca se s	Ne w de ath s	New reco vere d	De ath s / 10 0 Ca se s	Rec over ed / 100 Cas es	Deat hs / 100 Rec over ed	Conf irme d last wee k	1 we ek ch an ge	1 we ek % incr ease	WHO Region
0	Afghan istan	362 63	12 69	2519 8	97 96	10 6	10	18	3.5 0	69.4 9	5.04	355 26	73 7	2.0 7	Easter n Medite rranea n
1	Albani a	488 0	14 4	2745	19 91	11 7	6	63	2.9 5	56.2 5	5.25	417 1	70 9	17. 00	Europ e
2	Algeria	279 73	11 63	1883 7	79 73	61 6	8	749	4.1 6	67.3 4	6.17	236 91	42 82	18. 07	Africa
3	Andorr a	907	52	803	52	10	0	0	5.7 3	88.5 3	6.48	884	23	2.6 0	Europ e
4	Angola	950	41	242	66 7	18	1	0	4.3 2	25.4 7	16.9 4	749	20 1	26. 84	Africa