

## PHASE 3: DEVELOPMENT PART 1

### PROJECT TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF MARGINAL WORKERS IN TAMILNADU-A SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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### DEVELOPMENT PART 1 – LOADING AND PREPROCESSING IN THE WORKERS DATASET USING IBM COGNOS

#### ANALYSIS OBJECTIVES:

1. Identify Marginal Workers: In the initial phase, our primary focus will be on establishing a comprehensive methodology to accurately identify and classify marginal workers in the Tamil Nadu region. This will involve data collection and categorization techniques.
2. Understand Socio-Economic Factors: We will begin by gathering and analyzing demographic and socio-economic data to gain a foundational understanding of the factors that contribute to the prevalence of marginal work in Tamil Nadu. This analysis will help us identify the key variables to consider.
3. Assess Livelihood Challenges: During this phase, we will conduct preliminary interviews and surveys with a sample of marginal workers to gain insights into the daily challenges they face. These insights will be used to shape our later, more extensive research.
4. Regional Disparities Exploration: Our initial geographical focus will be on one or more districts or regions within Tamil Nadu to understand the regional variations in the prevalence and challenges faced by marginal workers.

#### DATA COLLECTION:

We will collect customer data from the provided dataset available on Kaggle(link: <https://tn.data.gov.in/resource/marginal-workers-classified-age-industrial-category-and-sex-scheduled-caste-2011-tamil>)

#### DATA PREPROCESSING:

Data preprocessing is essential to ensure data quality and prepare it for analysis in IBM Cognos Analytics.

The following steps will be taken:

##### 1.DATA LOADING:

Import the dataset into IBM COGNOS Analytics, ensuring it's in a format compatible with the tool.

##### 2.DATA EXPLORATION:

Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) to gain an initial understanding of the dataset's structure and contents. This includes identifying missing values, outliers, and data types.

Identify and address missing values in the dataset. Options may include imputation or removal, depending on the impact of missing data on the analysis.

Detect and address data anomalies, such as outliers and incorrect entries, which could negatively affect the analysis.

Transform data into a format suitable for modeling. Ensure that the target variable (churn status) is correctly defined.

Divide the dataset into training and testing sets for model development and evaluation.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook with the following code and output:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv("/content/DON_BHSC_3000_State_IAPIL_RAGU-2013.csv")
df
```

The output is a preview of the DataFrame with columns: Table Code, State Code, District Code, Area Name, Total/Rural/Urban, Age Group, and various demographic variables. The first few rows are:

Table Code	State Code	District Code	Area Name	Total/Rural/Urban	Age Group	worked for 3 months or more	worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months	worked for 3 months or more but less than 3 months	...	Industrial Category - N to O - Females	Industrial Category - P to Q - Persons	Industrial Category - P to Q - Males	Industrial Category - P to Q - Females	Industrial Category - R to U - Persons	Industrial Category - R to U - Males	Industrial Category - R to U - Females	Industrial Category - R to U - Persons	
0	B0608SC	'33	'000	State - TAMIL NADU	Total	Total	1200628	589003	611625	221386	...	3565	11080	4019	7061	16633	4266	12567
1	B0608SC	'33	'000	State - TAMIL NADU	Total	'5-14	27791	14125	13666	2447	...	11	122	71	51	427	169	258
2	B0608SC	'33	'000	State - TAMIL NADU	Total	'15-24	614340	265050	242760	92429	...	1764	7656	2718	4818	8148	2197	8710

The screenshot displays a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled0.ipynb". The notebook is open to a code cell containing a data table. The table has 594 rows and 69 columns. The columns are organized into groups: State, District, Urban, and Age. The data is presented in a tabular format with alternating light and dark gray rows. The interface includes a top toolbar with icons for file operations (upload, download, delete, etc.) and a bottom status bar showing the time as 16:12 on 25-10-2023.

State	District	Urban	Age
2	BOB06SC	'33	'000
3	BOB06SC	'33	'000
4	BOB06SC	'33	'000
589	BOB06SC	'33	'633
590	BOB06SC	'33	'633
591	BOB06SC	'33	'633
592	BOB06SC	'33	'633
593	BOB06SC	'33	'633



```
print(df.describe())
```

Industrial Category - A - Agricultural labourers - Persons		
count	594.000000	
mean	12225.616162	
std	60458.382586	
min	0.000000	
25%	79.250000	
50%	1094.000000	
75%	6279.750000	
max	907752.000000	

Industrial Category - N to O - Females		
count	594.000000	
mean	48.013468	
std	222.553500	
min	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	
50%	2.000000	
75%	18.000000	
max	3565.000000	

Industrial Category - P to Q - Persons		
count	594.000000	
mean	149.225589	
std	696.553730	
min	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	
50%	14.500000	
75%	99.750000	
max	11080.000000	

## HANDLING MISSING VALUES:

```
[1] import pandas as pd
```

```
[2] data = pd.read_csv("/content/DDW_806SC_3300_State_TAMIL_NADU-2011.csv")
```

```
[4] missing_values = data.isna()
```

```
[5] missing_counts = missing_values.sum()
```

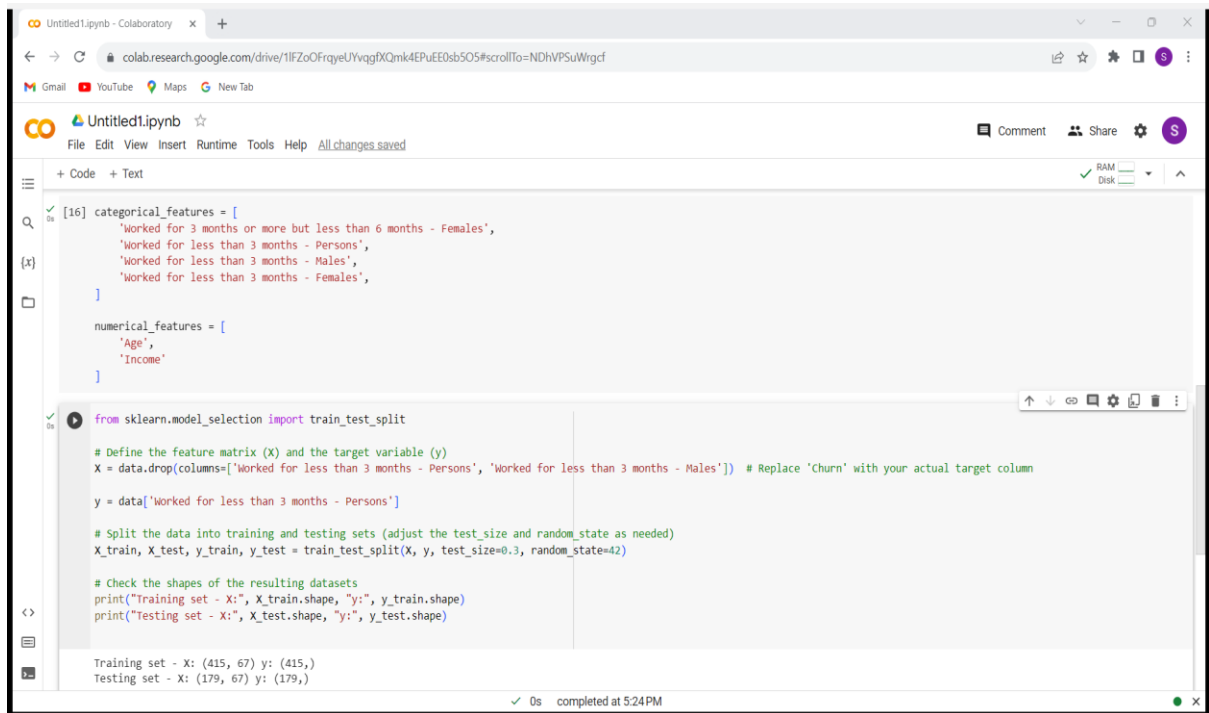
```
print("Missing Value Counts:")
print(missing_counts)
```

```
Missing Value Counts:
Table Code          0
State Code          0
District Code       0
Area Name           0
Total/ Rural/ Urban 0
..
Industrial Category - R to U - HHI - Males 0
Industrial Category - R to U - HHI - Females 0
Industrial Category - R to U - Non HHI - Persons 0
Industrial Category - R to U - Non HHI - Males 0
Industrial Category - R to U - Non HHI - Females 0
Length: 69, dtype: int64
```

Automatic saving failed. This file was updated remotely or in another tab. [Show diff](#)

completed at 5:02 PM

# DATA SPLITTING:



The screenshot shows a Google Colaboratory notebook interface. The browser address bar displays a Google Drive link. The notebook has a menu bar with options like File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, and Help. On the left, there are icons for file explorer, search, and code execution. The main area contains two code cells. The first cell defines categorical and numerical features. The second cell imports `train_test_split` from `sklearn.model_selection`, defines the feature matrix `X` and target variable `y`, splits the data into training and testing sets with a 0.3 test size and random state 42, and prints the shapes of the resulting datasets. The output of the second cell shows the training set shape as (415, 67) and the testing set shape as (179, 67).

```
[16] categorical_features = [  
    'Worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months - Females',  
    'Worked for less than 3 months - Persons',  
    'Worked for less than 3 months - Males',  
    'Worked for less than 3 months - Females',  
]  
  
numerical_features = [  
    'Age',  
    'Income'  
]  
  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
  
# Define the feature matrix (X) and the target variable (y)  
X = data.drop(columns=['Worked for less than 3 months - Persons', 'Worked for less than 3 months - Males']) # Replace 'Churn' with your actual target column  
y = data['Worked for less than 3 months - Persons']  
  
# Split the data into training and testing sets (adjust the test_size and random_state as needed)  
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)  
  
# Check the shapes of the resulting datasets  
print("Training set - X:", X_train.shape, "y:", y_train.shape)  
print("Testing set - X:", X_test.shape, "y:", y_test.shape)  
  
Training set - X: (415, 67) y: (415,)  
Testing set - X: (179, 67) y: (179,)
```

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