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CENTRE, GORAKHPUR

Health and Demographic Surveillance System in Gorakhpur

FACT SHEET ►



Health and Demographic Surveillance System in Gorakhpur

Supported by

Indian Council of Medical Research
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

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Introduction

Uttar Pradesh (UP) accounts for 16.5% of India's population and approximately 3% of the world population. The state is divided in four geographical regions namely the eastern (Poorvanchal) region, western region, central region and Bundelkhand region. All the four regions are contiguous but socioeconomically dissimilar regions; the population of these regions is equivalent to other Indian states like Tamil Nadu and Odisha. Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Poorvanchal) is the most populous of the four regions of Uttar Pradesh comprising of 28 of the 75 districts in the state and has a population of more than 80 million people accounting for 40.2% of overall UP population. As per 2011 census, 87.8% of the population in Poorvanchal resides in rural areas.

Poorvanchal region has a unique socio-cultural and health system characteristic. With higher than the state's average of illiterate and Below Poverty Line population (National Family Health Survey 4), the region has a clear disadvantage for health and nutrition outcomes. The region also accounts for the greatest burden of both communicable and some non-communicable (i.e., diabetes, hypertension) diseases. This region has poor health indicators like Maternal Mortality ratio (SRS 2016-2018), under-5 mortality rate & neonatal mortality rates (Sample Registration System statistical report 2018) are 197, 47 and 32 respectively.

Environmental factors have also contributed to a higher burden of some vector-borne infectious diseases; 28 of 51 districts endemic for Lymphatic Filariasis and 11 of 18 high-priority districts have high Acute Encephalitis Syndrome [AES] burden in Poorvanchal. AES has been prevalent in Gorakhpur region for a painfully long period [four decades]. A total of 34448 cases of AES were reported in India, of them UP accounted the maximum cases with 33% followed by Assam. Issues related to nutrition, vaccine preventable diseases, hygiene have been reported from the area but taken a backseat due to morbidity and mortality associated with AES.

Establishment of Health and Demographic Surveillance System (HDSS) will help monitor demographics of the population and provide a well characterized denominator for complex observational and interventional epidemiological studies. Population to be monitored through this surveillance system will be representative of the rural population in the region. Findings of HDSS will generate evidence for making

holistic policies for this region. Such data collected over years will be valuable because of its longitudinal nature. A wide range of epidemiological and public health studies: from operational aspects, health system research, healthcare delivery, evaluation of various programs to interventional studies and clinical trials could be supported by this system. Reliable and actionable information can be generated through studies on this well-defined population.

Objectives of the proposal

- Establish a demographic and epidemiologic surveillance system coupled with GIS mapping of the HDSS area in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
- Identify patterns and trends of morbidity and mortality in the HDSS population
- Generate data on risk and protective factors of diseases prevalent in HDSS area
- Monitor socio-economic status of the HDSS population
- Monitor nutritional status of HDSS population, especially pediatric groups.
- Identify health priorities and hygiene issues, water and sanitation issues

Methodology

The establishment of HDSS was done in two phases. The first phase included the recruitment and orientation training of core-team and field staff at other well established HDSS sites in India – e.g. the NIE Ayapakkam Cohort, Vadu HDSS. The core team, after analyzing their observations of other HDSS sites decided on the data management system that was appropriate for meeting the objectives of Gorakhpur HDSS. The system was chosen with a futuristic view so that the studies to be performed are easily linked with / incorporated on the same platform. Collaboration with Gorakhpur district administration including SDM, CMO Gorakhpur and anganwadi project officers/ BDO [block development officers], and Gram Pradhans was done for permission and approvals to initiate the study at village levels.

Following that the study area was identified and marked into clusters. Data of household and individual level information was collected taking into account the demographic, socio-economic details. In the second phase, after the baseline survey round was completed, where all households and members of the HDSS site were registered. The additional

survey rounds include information about events like birth, death, migration, etc. and the follow up rounds will also update the events in the baseline data. Depending on what events are occurring during the update period, additional forms will be used to capture the details on these events.

Brief Introduction of HDSS Gorakhpur

Baseline demographic data of HDSS area:

It's essential to have prior information about the population which is going to be surveyed. In this regard we collected information from census, local authorities like Gram Pradhans and village secretary. We collected the basic socio-demographic data like population, geographical area, sex ratio, child sex ratio, total literacy rate, male literacy rate, female literacy rate, the percentage of SC/ST population and working population from census data. (<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/subdistrict/950-gorakhpur-gorakhpur-uttar-pradesh.html>) and local authorities of 28 villages included in HDSS Gorakhpur site area.

Data collection tools, piloting and finalization:

a. Designing Data collection tools: Basic household survey schedule was prepared after complete analysis of the existing survey schedules of In-Depth network, HDSS Vadu, NIE Chennai Ayapakkam Cohort and National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO_ Round 71) and National Family Health Survey (NFHS) report. The questions were extracted from these questionnaires according to the objectives of our base line survey requirements. The questionnaire was prepared in two languages English and Hindi. After preparing the questionnaire we performed paper-based pilot survey on 23 households (123 individuals) in one of the 28 villages, to check the appropriateness of the questions to the target population and to modify the options provided in each question according to the target population. The data management system at NIE Chennai was reviewed. It was decided the IT team of NIE would support us in creating ODK based data collection tools and managing the data on their server. After

completing the pilot survey, the questionnaire was modified and discussed with other scientific and technical personnel of the institute and their suggestions were incorporated.

- Tablet based tool pilot survey:** It was found in the first pilot survey that questions on health were not sufficient to give a comprehensive picture of health and demography of the population under study so the schedule was modified to give more detailed information on health. Also, options for many questions were modified according to responses received in the pilot survey. Because of these major changes we needed to pilot the new schedule again to validate it. The mode of data collection was also changed from paper-based to tablet-based ODK software. After more modifications in our tool we performed one more CAPI-based on ODK pilot survey on 85 households (378 individuals) in one of the 28 villages in August 2019.
- Finalization of ODK tool:** Following the second pilot survey, the data tools were finalized. The tools were approved by the ethical committee (IHEC, NIV Pune). The basic health & demographic tool (schedule) is divided into three forms namely Enumeration form, Household form and individual form. The enumeration form consists of date of survey and codes of village, tola, household and individual which in combination form household ID and individual ID. The household form consists of basic household related information like name and sex of household head, religion, caste, type of house, main source of cooking, use of toilet and households' goods etc. The individual form consists of basic individual information like age, sex, education, health, healthcare expenditure, occupation etc.
- Manual mapping and HH listing:** Household listing was done according to the left-hand rule i.e. started the listing from the main entry point of the village and continue to move in the left direction for listing the households. Manual map was drawn on chart papers for each village in which each household with Household (HH) ID and major landmarks were indicated.

List of all 28 villages with number of households enumerated in manual mapping

S. No	Village Name	Block Name	Tehsil Name	Household
1	Parameshwarpur	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	2040
2	JangalNakin	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	362
3	Ekala No 2	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	1330
4	Ekala No 1	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	218
5	Vishunpur	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	1108
6	Baijnathpur	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	1244
7	Bangai	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	1588
8	Jaurhar	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	514
9	JangalChhatradhari	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	3487
10	JangalDumri No 1	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	2841
11	KarmahaBuzurg	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	1479
12	Karmaha Khurd	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	172
13	Asarphpur	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	525
14	Salhpur Aurangabad	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	169
15	BharwaliaUrfMogala Sarai	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	185
16	LangriGulharia	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	881
17	RasoolpurGonia	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	311
18	Islampur	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	356
19	Jamunia	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	439
20	Khiria	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	378
21	Khutahan Khas	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	1594
22	Devipur	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	1338
23	JangalAyodhya Prasad	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	1289
24	Narayanpur No 2	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	738
25	Barauli	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	466
26	Gulariha	Chargawa	Gorakhpur Sadar	1393
27	Rampur Buzurg	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	415
28	Rampur Khurd	Bhathat	Gorakhpur Sadar	204
Total				27064

Factsheet

The baseline data of HDSS GKP provides the information on population, health status, sanitation, agriculture, socio-economic and under-five mortality of the 28 villages of Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

Three Schedules – Enumeration, Household and Individual- were canvassed in both Hindi and English language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In Enumeration form, respective household was enumerated. In the Household form, information was collected on all usual members of the household who stayed from last six months as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health scheme, number of under-five mortality of last five years in the household etc. In Individual form, educational qualifications, marital status, health status etc. were collected of each and every members of the household.

HDSS Gorakhpur (28 Villages)

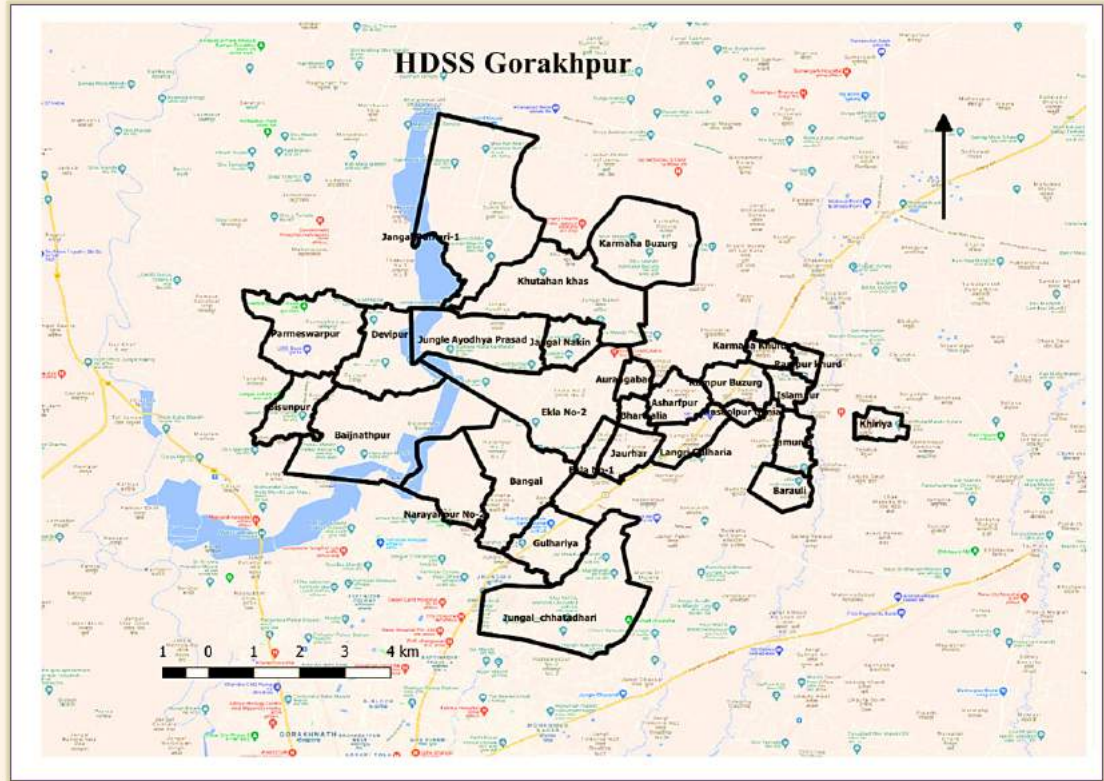


Figure.1: HDSS Gorakhpur site map

Table 1.Basic demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of study population

Characteristics of HDSSG	Census 2011	Tehsil Name
Total population (N)	103855	120307
Male population (%)	52.0	51.94
Female population (%)	48.0	49.01
Total Transgender (N)	NA	69
Total household (N)	17159	20965
Average household size	6.01	5.7
Sex Ratio (female per 1000 males)	923	924
Child sex ratio (aged 0-5 years)	921	940
Scheduled Caste population (SC) (%)	24.3	27.4
Scheduled Tribe population (ST) (%)	0.08	1.6
Other backward castes (OBC) (%)	NA	66.6
Literacy rates (%)	57.8	74.0
Male literacy rates (%)	70.0	82.7
Female literacy rates (%)	44.5	64.6
Aadhar card coverage (%)	NA	88.6
Improved sources of drinking water (%)	NA	12.3
Improved sanitation facility (%)	NA	80.8
General dependency ratio (%)	NA	17.9
Morbidity prevalence (%)	NA	16.0
Health insurance coverage (%)	NA	13.3

Population and Household Profile

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1. Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=92.8
Female=7.1	52.0
2. Population (in numbers)	Male=62490
	Female=57746
	Transgender=69
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=95.04
	Muslim=4.9
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=66.57
	SC=27.4
5. Permanent House (%)	98.7
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=51.1
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=71.1
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	28.9
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	62.1
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	18.3
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	4.3
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	71.6
13. Households with electricity (%)	93
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	48.6
15. Men who literate (%)	82.6
16. Women who literate (%)	64.5
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	51.7
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	35.7
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	217
19.b. Infant Mortality	57
19.c. Under five Mortality	36
20. Birth Registration (%)	71.4
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	2.7
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	95.4
23. Improved drinking water (%)	12.3
24. Use of Toilet (%)	85.4
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	24.6
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	24.6
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	77.1
28. Enough food grow (%)	25.3
29. Ration Card (%)	82.1

1. Age-Sex composition

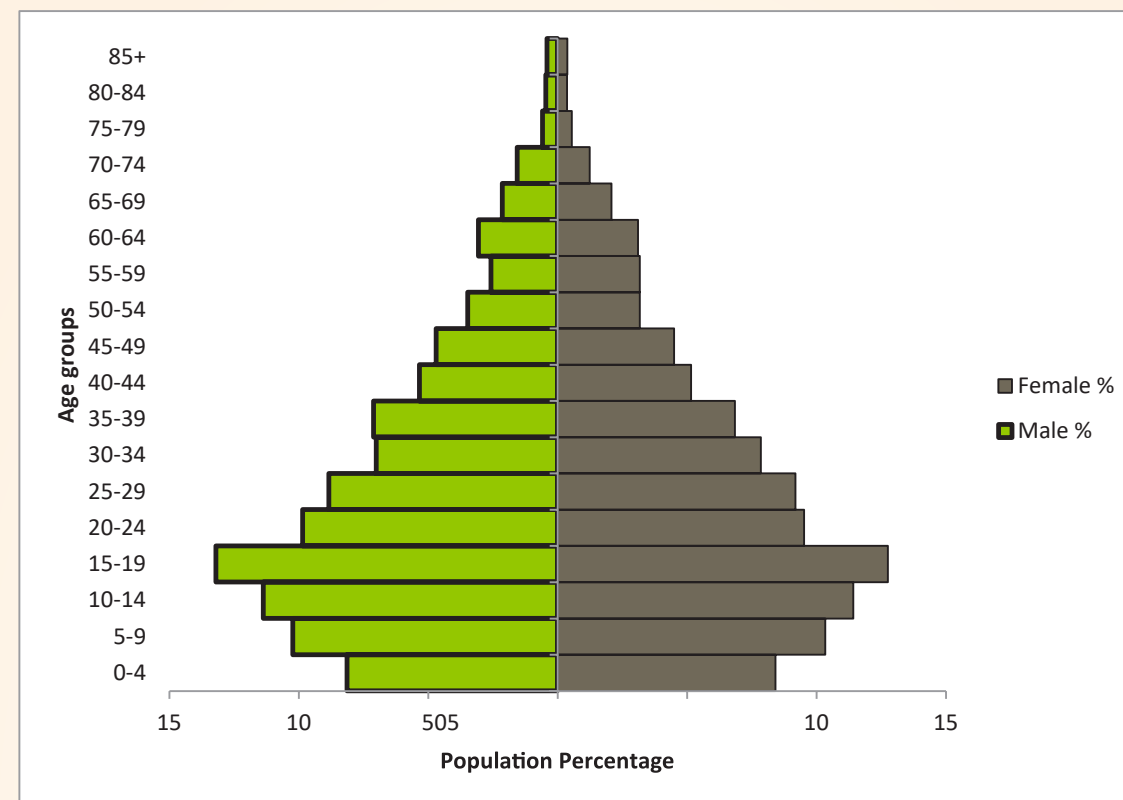


Figure.2: Age-sex pyramid

The above diagram is the population pyramid that displays the distribution of a population in all age groups (0-4 to 80+) and both sexes. The X-axis is used to plot population numbers and the Y-axis lists all age groups. As we all know, population pyramids are ideal for detecting changes or differences in age-sex patterns of the population. The shape of the pyramid can depict that in the age-group 15 to 19 with a very wide base and a narrow top section suggests that population with both high fertility and death rates.

Sex-Ratio of Population in 28 villages of HDSS site

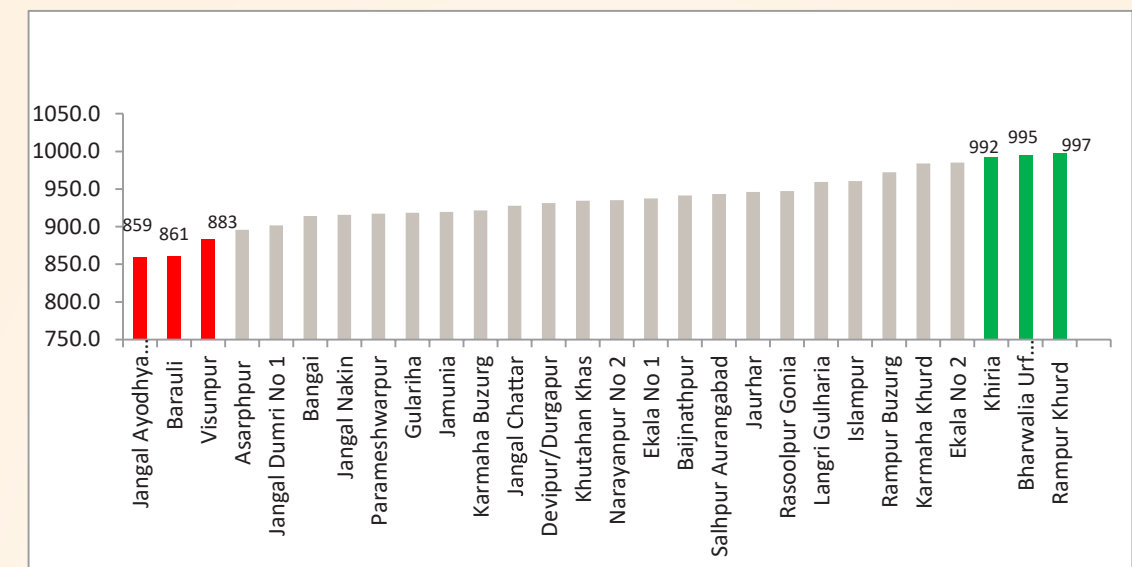


Figure.3: Village-wise sex ratio

Above figure depicts the sex ratio in all the 28 villages of the HDSS area. Sex ratios are among the most basic of demographic parameters and indicate both the relative survival of females and males and the future breeding potential of a population. The above diagram shows that the sex ratio is lowest or below 900 in four villages namely Jangal Ayodhya Prasad (851 females per 1000 males), Barauli (861), Visunpur (883) and Asarfpur (895). The average sex ratio for all 28 villages is 924 females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio among these villages in Rampur Khurd is 997 females per 1000 males.

Socio-Economic Status

Literacy-level

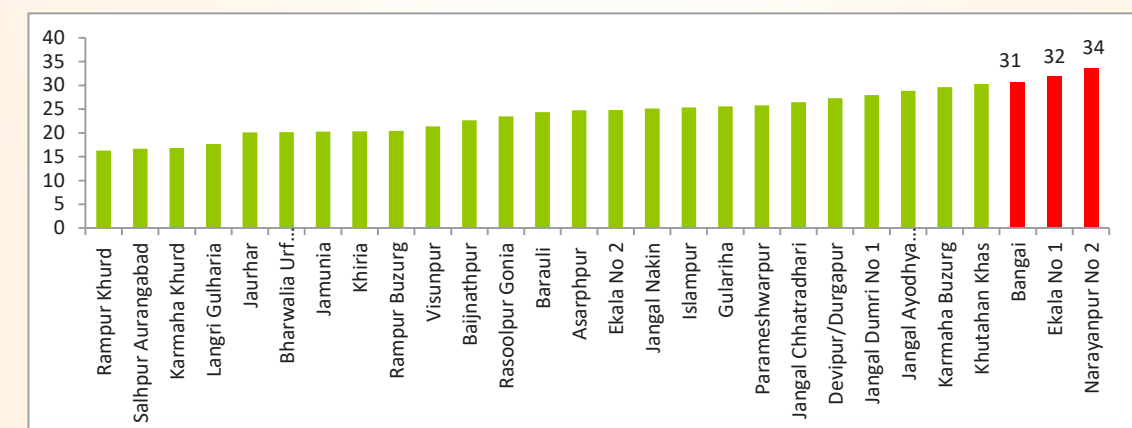


Figure.4: Village-wise illiteracy rate (%)

Figure 4: This shows the illiteracy level of all the 28 villages of the HDSS Gorakhpur area where the highest illiteracy rate (33.57) is observed in Narayanpur village, indicating that about 33.5 per cent of the population of this village did not attend the school or any tuition or schooling. The average illiteracy rate of HDSS Gorakhpur is 26.1.

Lower tercile of economic group

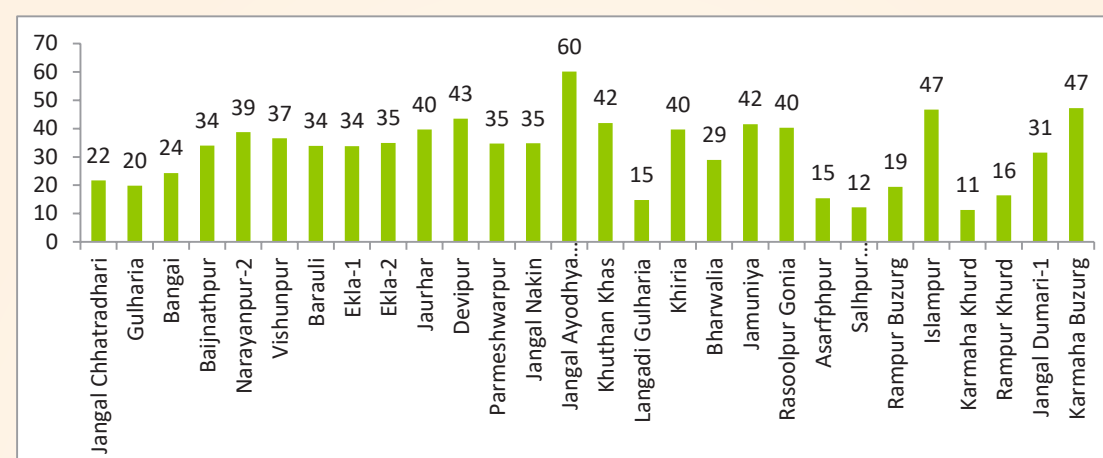


Figure 5. Village wise percentage of people living in lower tercile of economic groups(%)

Figure 5. Socioeconomic status (SES) is defined by education, income, occupation, and social status and household's assets and the SES is lowest in Narayanpur village (60%).

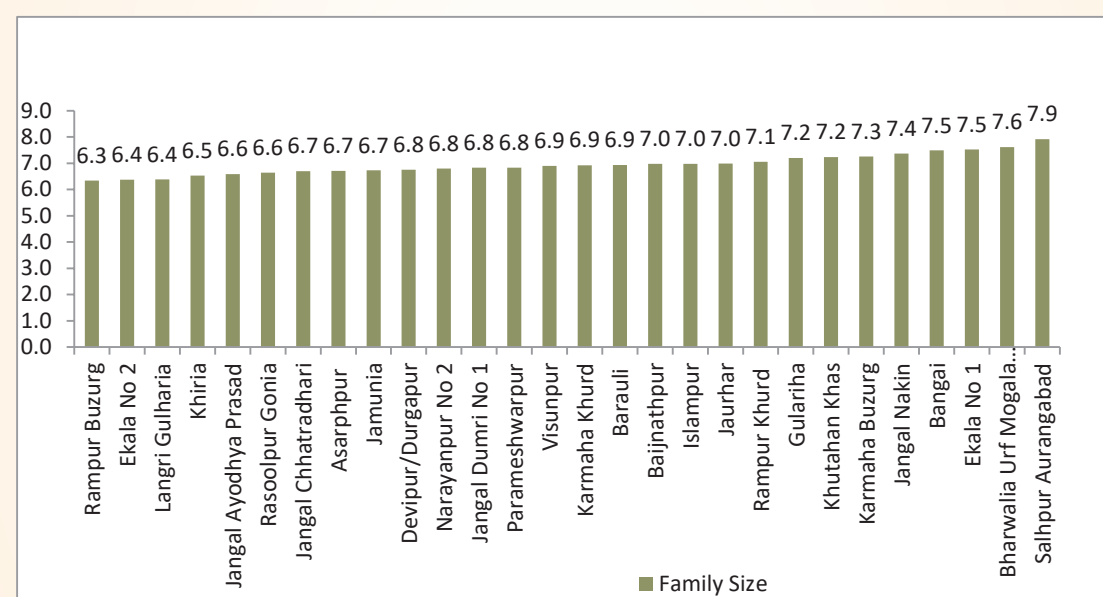


Figure.6:Village-wise household-Size(%)

The above figure shows the village wise household size. The average household size is around 6.8. Maximum average household size is observed in Aurangabad village with a household size of 8. Apart from the above socio-economic parameters in the HDSS area, the main source of income is agriculture (28.7%). The most common occupation observed is a housewife (28%) followed by a student (36%) and casual labour (19%).

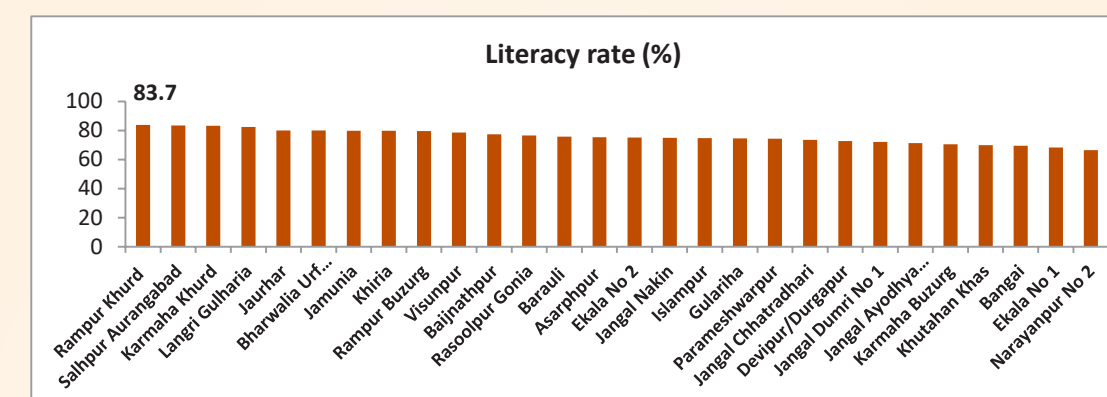


Figure.7: Literacy rate of HDSS area (Village-wise %)

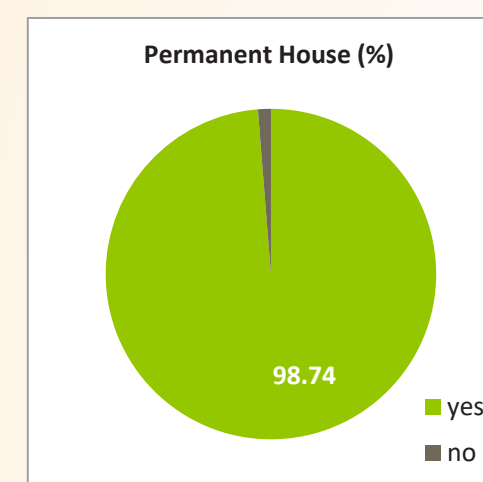


Figure.8: Permanent house

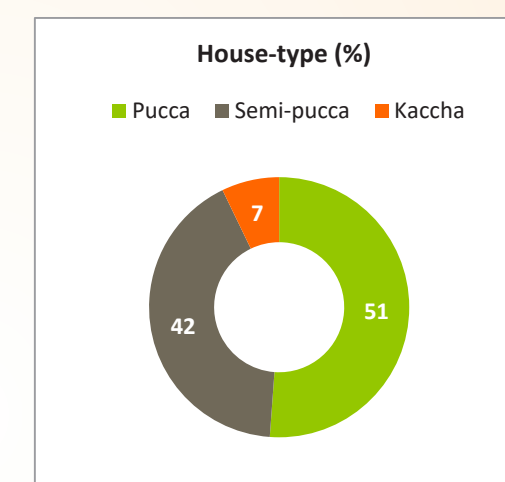


Figure.9: House-type

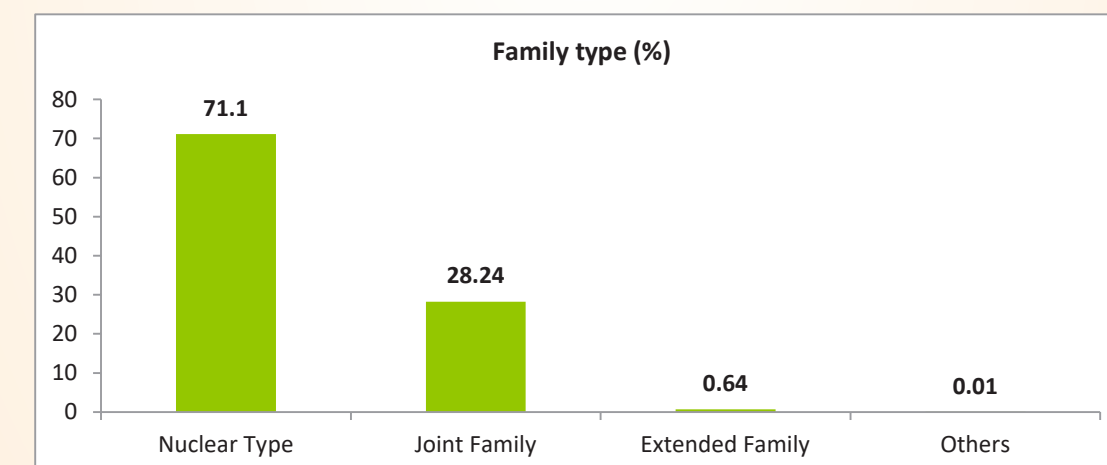


Figure.10: Family-type

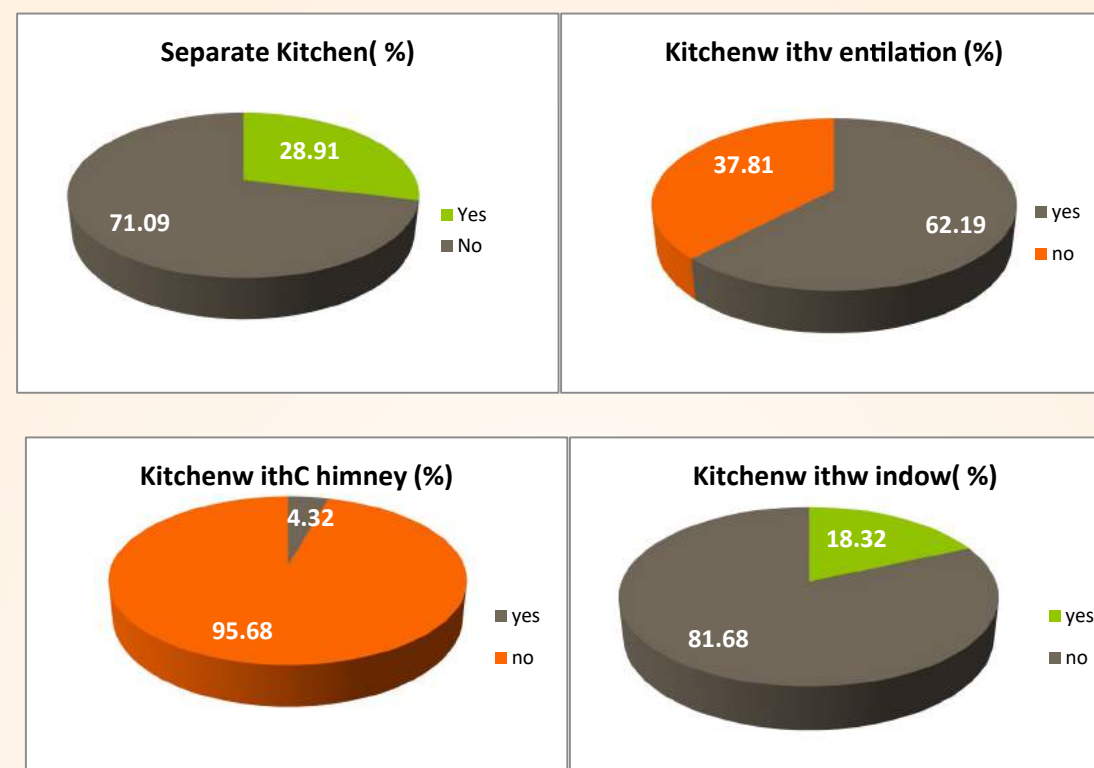


Figure.11: Kitchens with Ventilation, Chimney and Window of HDSS area (%)

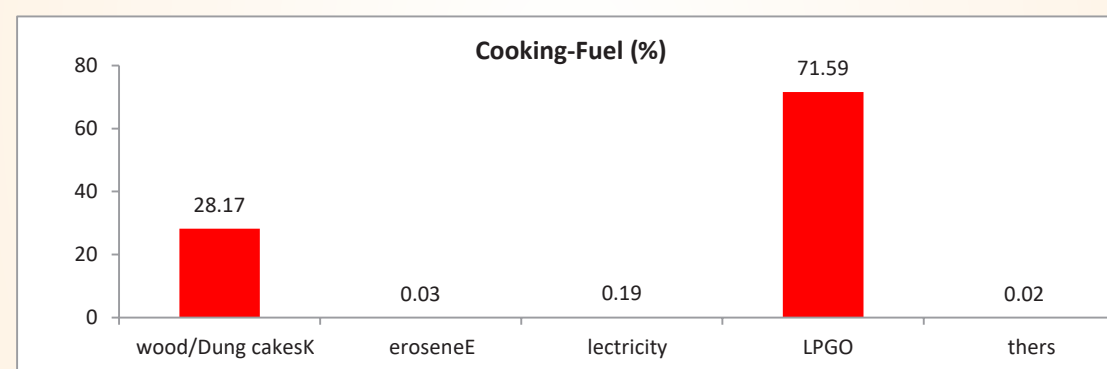


Figure 12: Cooking-fuel used (%) of HDSS area

Almost all population (98%) have permanent residence in the HDSS area (figure.8). The households with separate kitchen are not observed most commonly and only 28% households have a separate kitchen (figure.11). The most common fuel used for cooking is Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in 71.6 % of the HDSS population (figure.12).

Sanitation Status

We analysed the sanitation status of the HDSS area like a source of drinking water, garbage disposal, drainage, toilet facility etc. Source of drinking water (%) of HDSS area

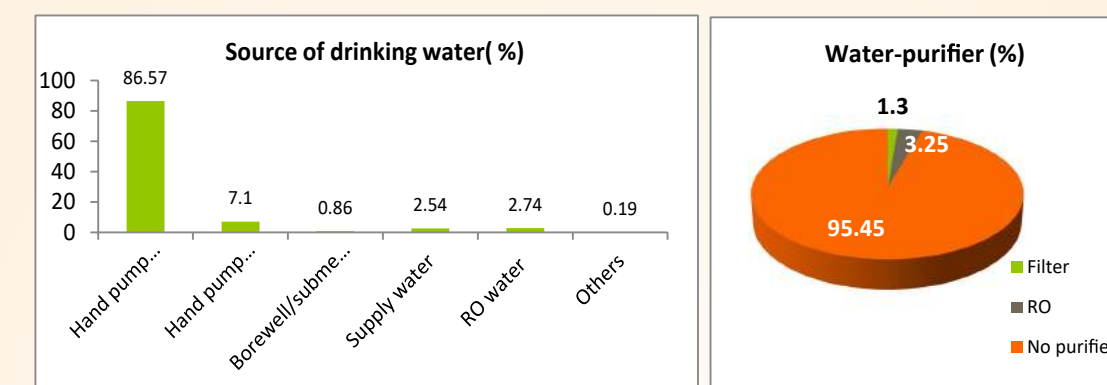


Figure.13: Source of drinking water (%) of HDSS area

Figure.14: Water purifier

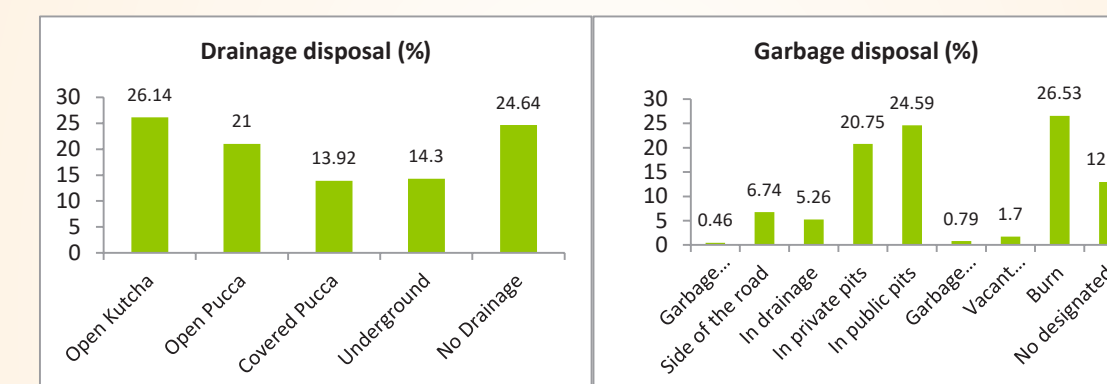


Figure.14: Drainage disposal (%) of HDSS area

Figure.15: Garbage disposal (%) of HDSS area

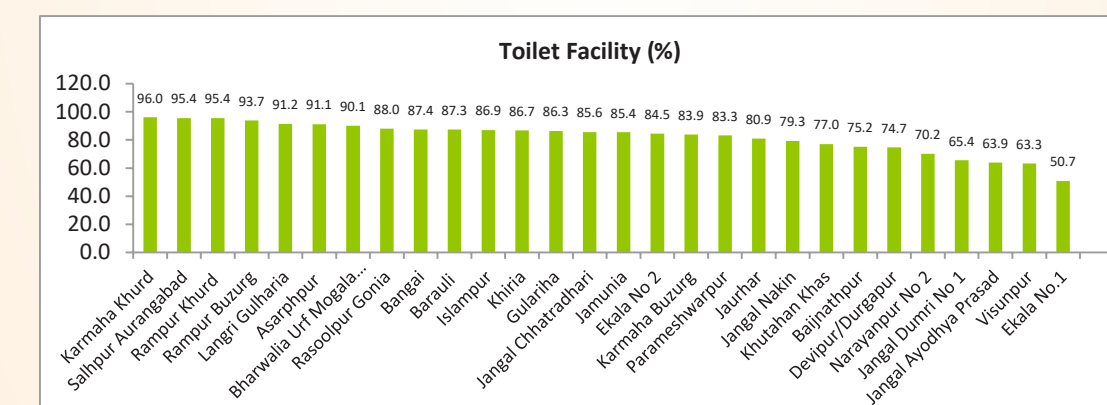


Figure.16: Toilet Facility (%) of HDSS area

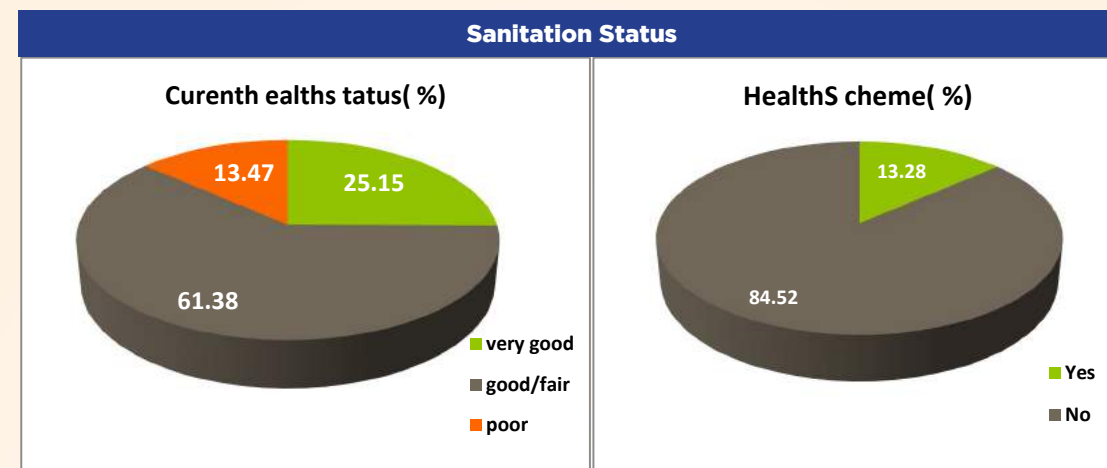


Figure.17: Current health of HDSS area (%)

Figure.18: Status of Health Scheme in HDSS area (%)

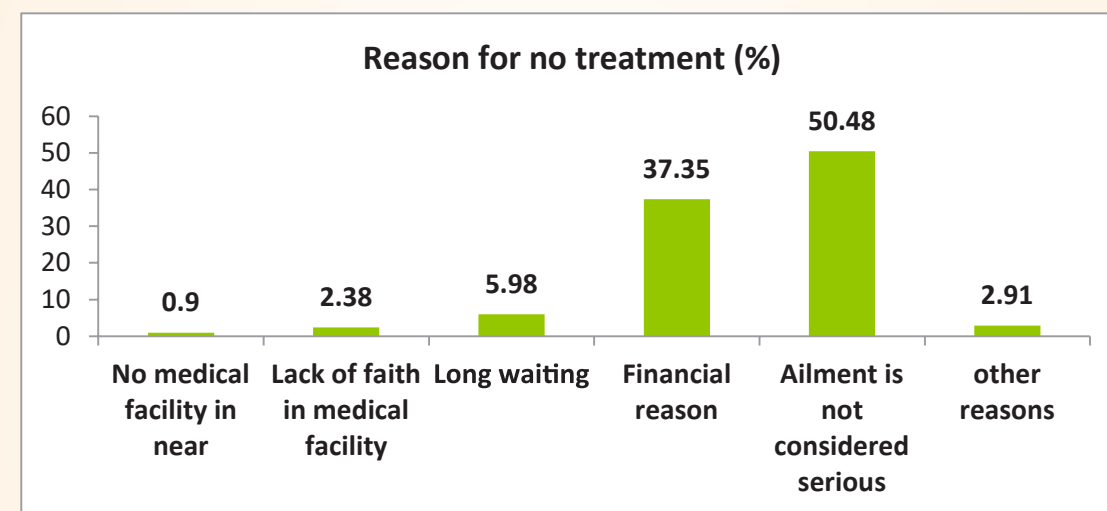


Figure.19: History of acute Ailment (%) in HDSS area

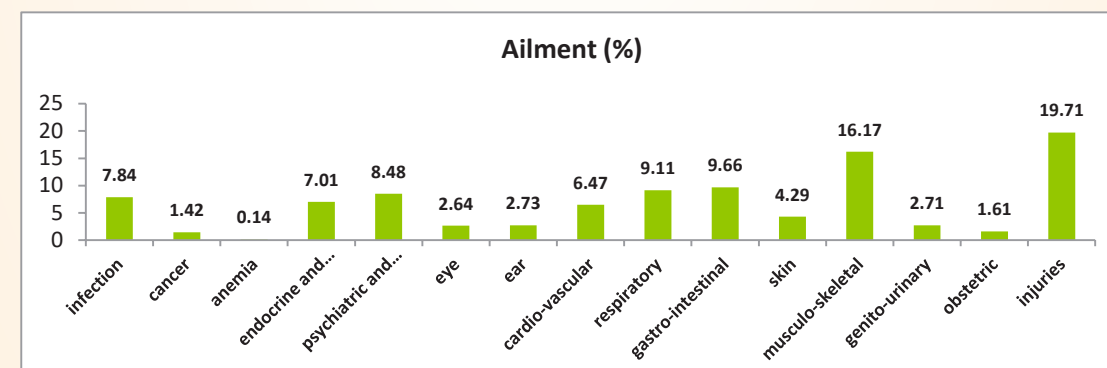


Figure.20: Reason for no treatment (%) in HDSS area

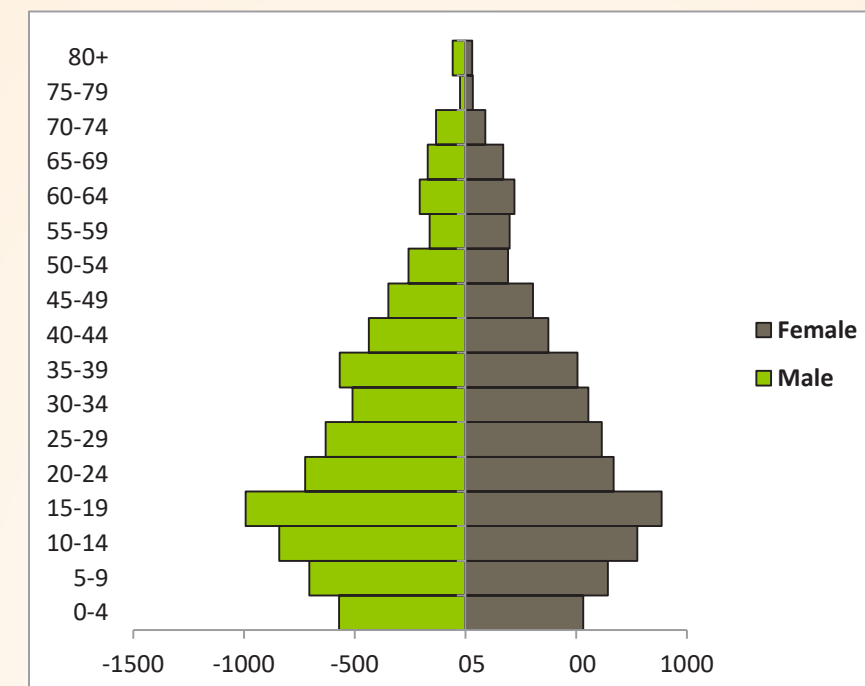
Only 13.47% of the people reported that their health status is poor, 25.15 % reported that their health status is very good and 61.38 % reported that their health status is good/fair. In the HDSS area, the most common ailment is injuries which is 19.71% followed by musculoskeletal ailments with 16.17% (figure 19). Only 13.28% population of the HDSS area have health schemes (figure 18).

Village – Jangal Chattardhari - 101

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=95.1 Female=4.8
2. Population	Male=7333 Female=6804 Transgender=7
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=96.6 Muslim=3.26
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=78.3 SC=14.9
5. Permanent House (%)	98.8
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=64.7
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=79.4
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	34.83
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	70.6
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	25.5
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	4.8
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	88.9
13. Households with electricity (%)	97.8
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	48
15. Men who literate (%)	81.8
16. Women who literate (%)	65.1
17. Main Income is Casual Labour (%)	70.6
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	36
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a. Neo-natal mortality	17
19.b. Infant mortality	1
19.c. Under five mortality	2
20. Birth Registration	81.9
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	7.8
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	88.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.6
24. Use of Toilet (%)	91.1
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	1.1
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	18.3
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	67.2
28. Enough food grow (%)	23.4
29. Ration Card (%)	77.4

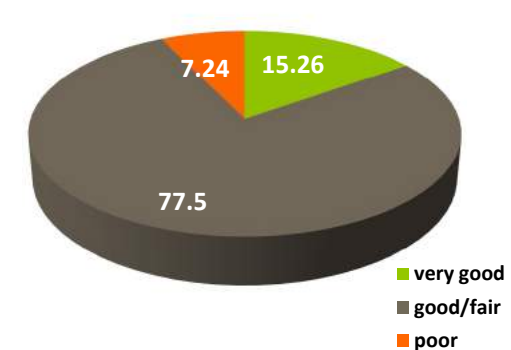
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

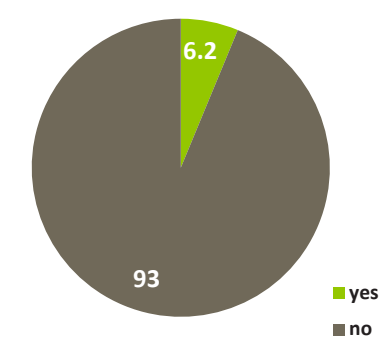


Health Status

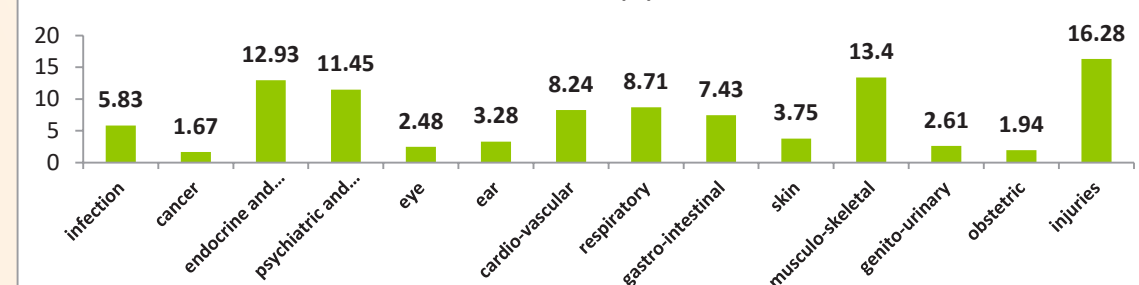
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

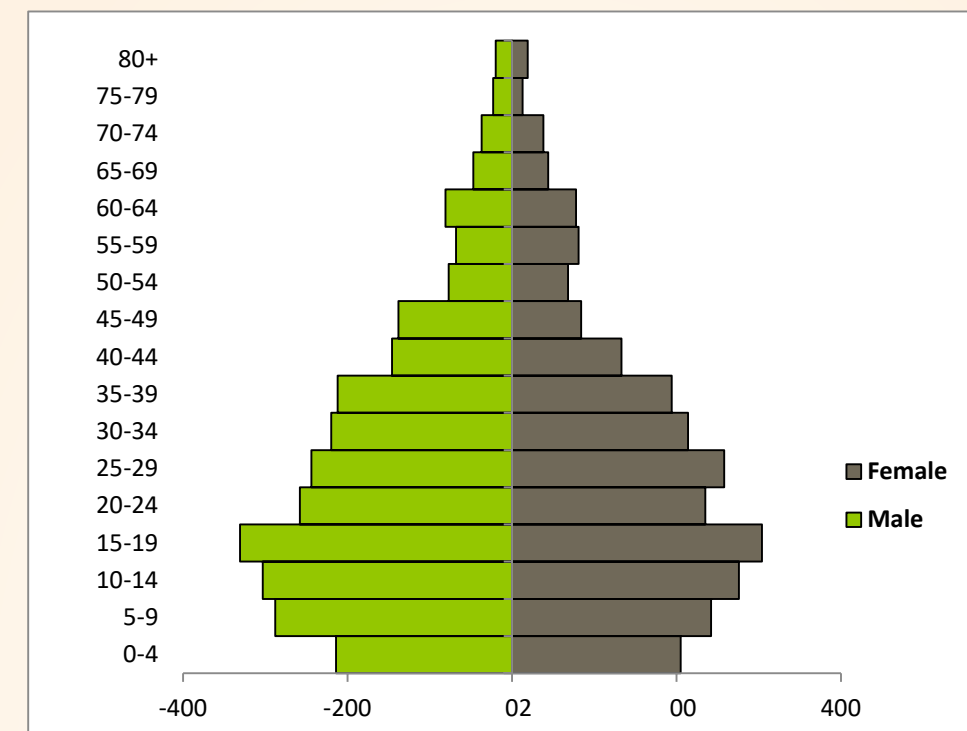


Village – Gulariha “102”

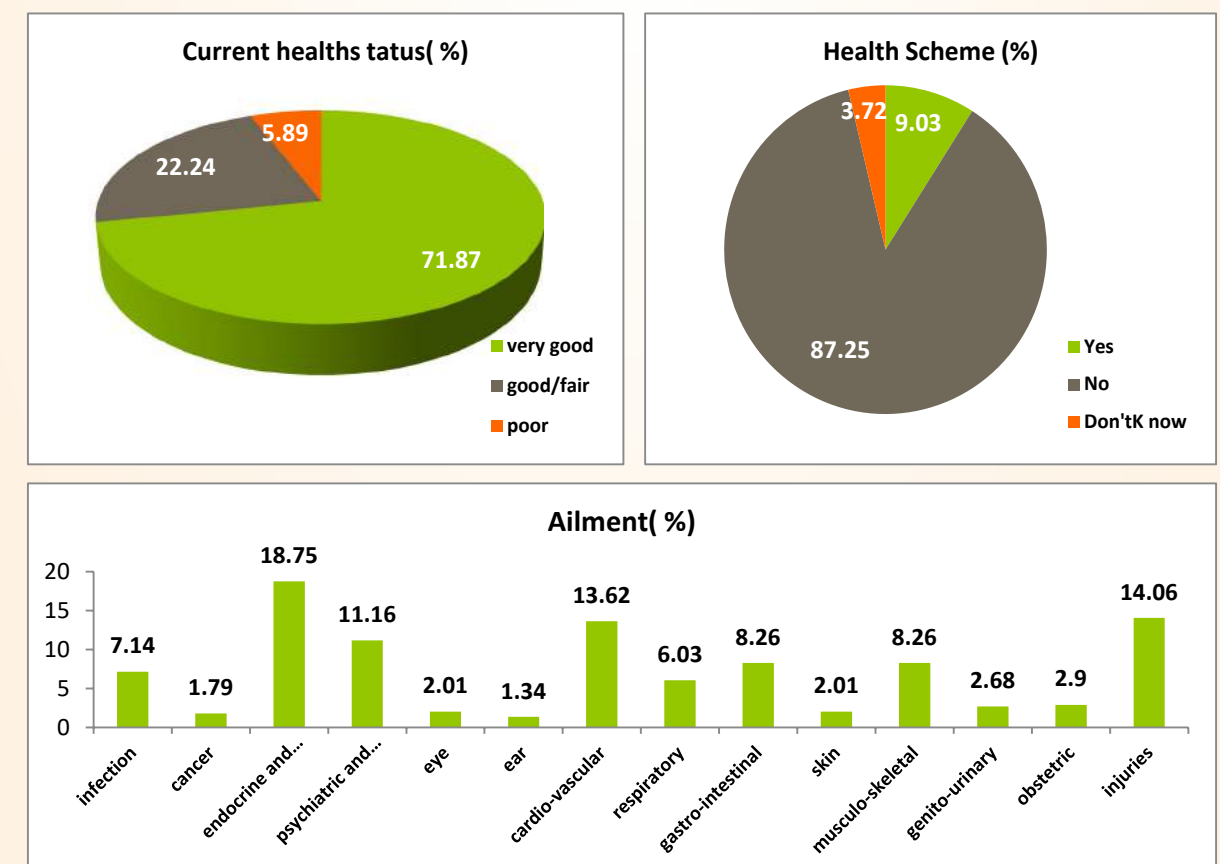
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=89.2 Female=10.6
2. Population	Male=2707 Female=2486 Transgender=4
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=93.9 Muslim=5.9
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=78.3 SC=14.9
5. Permanent House (%)	95.5
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=74.9
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=59.4
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	46.7
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	64.9
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	34.5
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	5.9
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	92.4
13. Households with electricity (%)	95.6
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	49
15. Men who literate (%)	82
16. Women who literate (%)	66
17. Main Income is Casual Labour (%)	53.7
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	36.2
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a.Neo-natal mortality	6
19.b. Infant Mortality	1
19.c.Under five mortality	1
20. Birth registration	82.8
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	9.7
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	81.7
23. Improved drinking water (%)	31.6
24. Use of Toilet (%)	90.8
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.3
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	23.9
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	45.9
28. Enough food grow (%)	19.4
29. Ration Card (%)	77.3

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

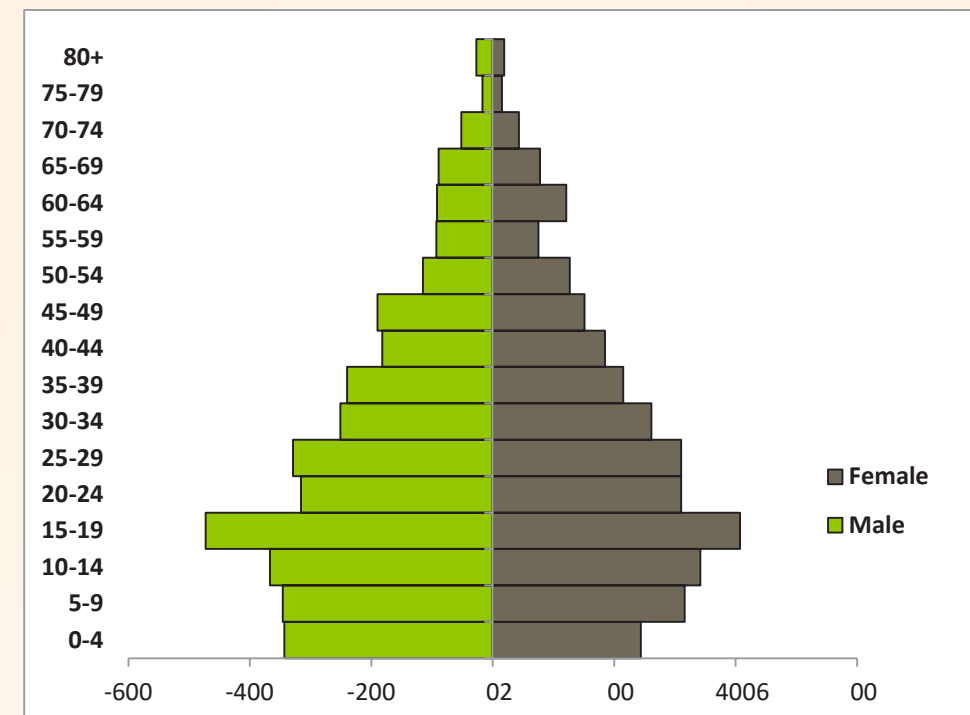


Village – Bangai “103”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=91.6 Female=8.2
2. Population	Male=3522 Female=3219 Transgender=3
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=97.2 Muslim=2.8
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=62.6 SC=33.9
5. Permanent House (%)	96.7
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=68.1
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=77.8
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	41.3
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	83.7
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	16.9
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	0.9
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	76.9
13. Households with electricity (%)	95.7
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	49
15. Men who literate (%)	78.2
16. Women who literate (%)	60.3
17. Main Income is Casual Labour (%)	53.9
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	34.2
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a.Neo-natal mortality	6
19.b. Infant Mortality	1
19.c.Under five mortality	1
20. Birth registration	61.5
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	4.1
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	96.9
23. Improved drinking water (%)	27.2
24. Use of Toilet (%)	94.6
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.9
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	7.8
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	54.7
28. Enough food grow (%)	19.5
29. Ration Card (%)	85.6

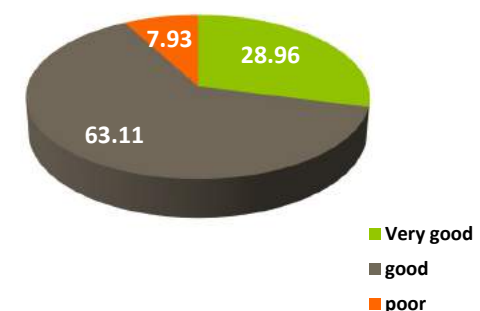
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

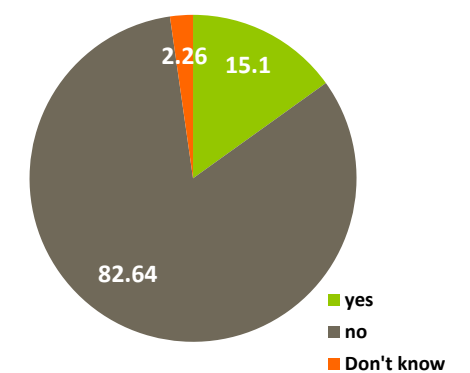


Health Status

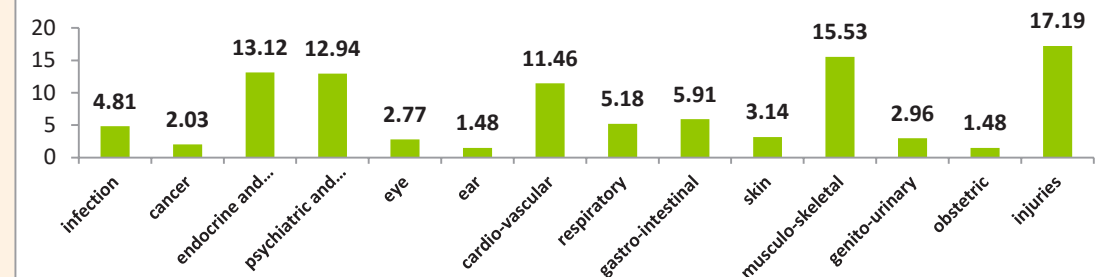
Current health status (%)



Health scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

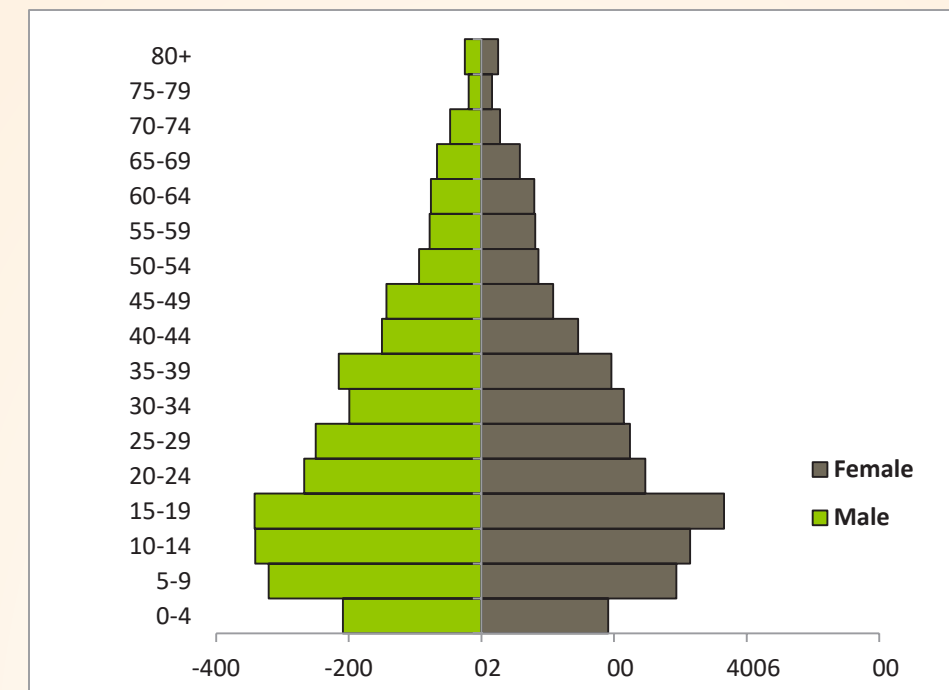


Village – Baijnathpur “104”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=92.5 Female=7.3
2. Population	Male=2843 Female=2676 Transgender=1
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=98.9 Muslim=1.1
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=46.8 SC=47.1
5. Permanent House (%)	98.8
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=44.5
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=49.2
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	38
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	73.2
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	12.5
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	2.7
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	69.8
13. Households with electricity (%)	93.5
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	48.7
15. Men who literate (%)	84.1
16. Women who literate (%)	70.2
17. Main Income is agriculture (%)	54.9
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	35.9
19.Under-five mortality	
14. Married population (%)	48.7
15. Men who literate (%)	84.1
16. Women who literate (%)	70.2
17. Main Income is agriculture (%)	54.9
Sanitation	
21 Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.6
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	98.2
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.9
24. Use of Toilet (%)	81.3
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.11
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	31.5
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	83.2
28. Enough food grow (%)	21.8
29.. Ration Card (%)	79.5

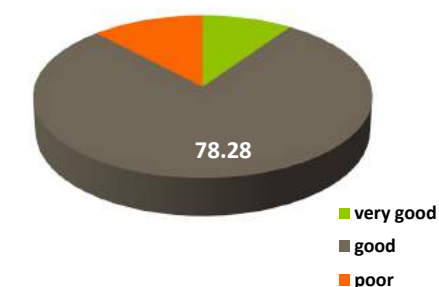
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

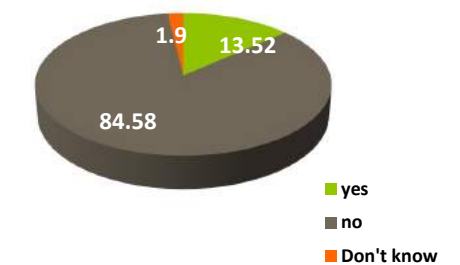


Health Status

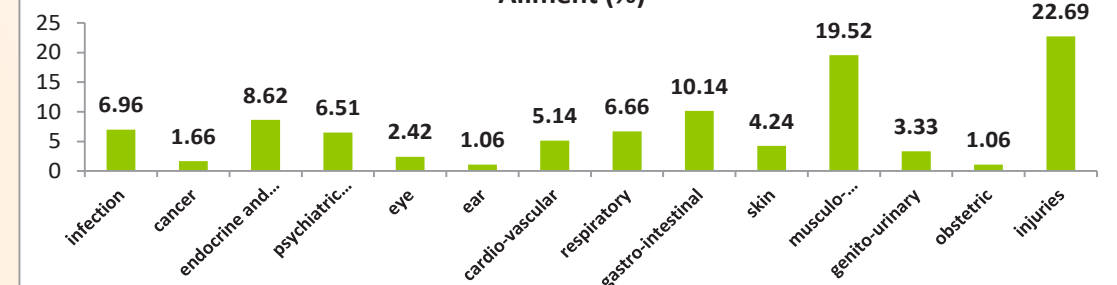
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

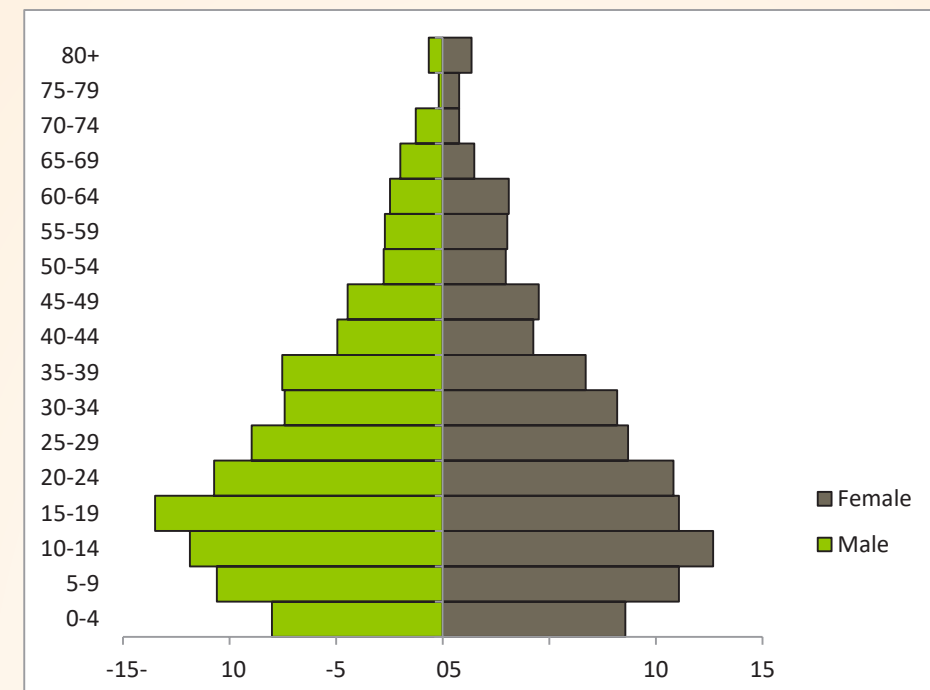


Village – Narayanpur No.2 “105”

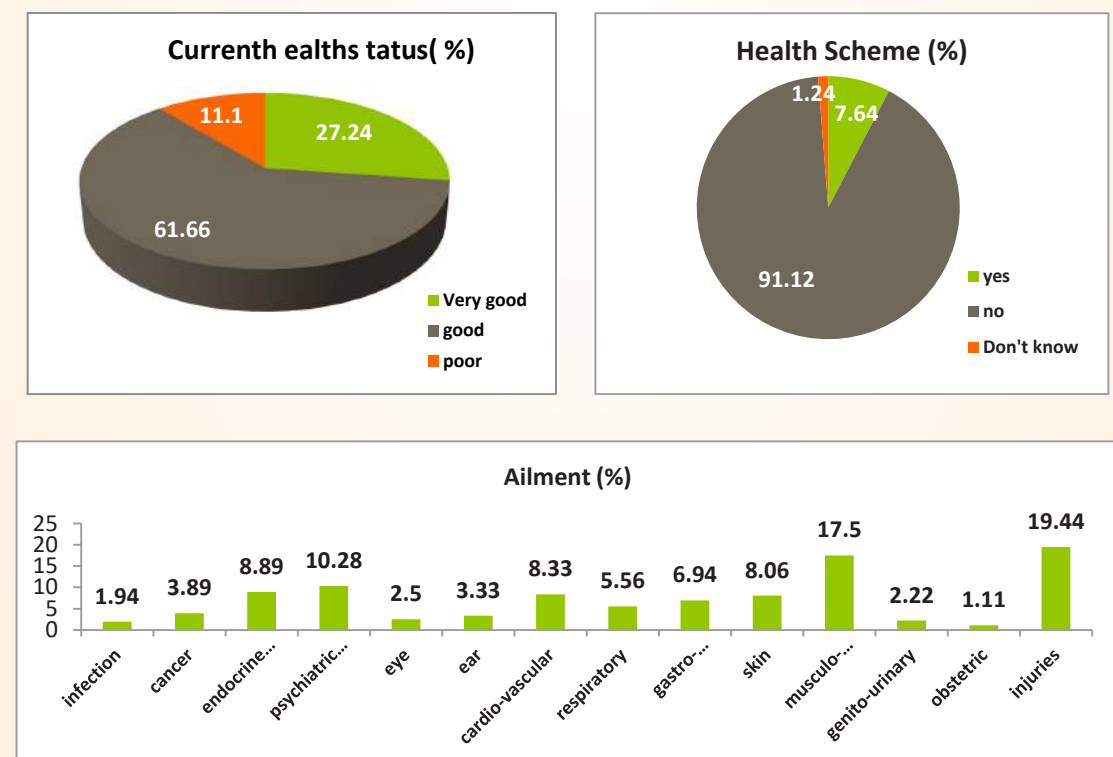
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=97.3 Female=2.6
2. Population	Male=1661 Female=1553 Transgender=2
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=97.2 Muslim=2.7
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=84.5
5. Permanent House (%)	99.1
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=33.4
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=58.1
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	23.8
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	38.5
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	14.1
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	0.7
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	78.3
13. Households with electricity (%)	96.2
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	47.7
15. Men who literate (%)	75.2
16. Women who literate (%)	56.8
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	84.7
18. Main Occupation is casual labour (%)	33.3
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a.Neo-natal mortality	3
19.b. Infant Mortality	1
19.c.Under five mortality	0
20. Birth registration	71.9
Sanitation	
19 Drinking of water who using RO (%)	1.3
20. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	98.2
21. Improved drinking water (%)	32.4
21. Use of Toilet (%)	77.2
22. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.5
23. No facility of Drainage (%)	34.6
Agriculture	
24. Agriculture Land (%)	69.6
25. Enough food grow (%)	21.1
26. Ration Card (%)	94.1

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

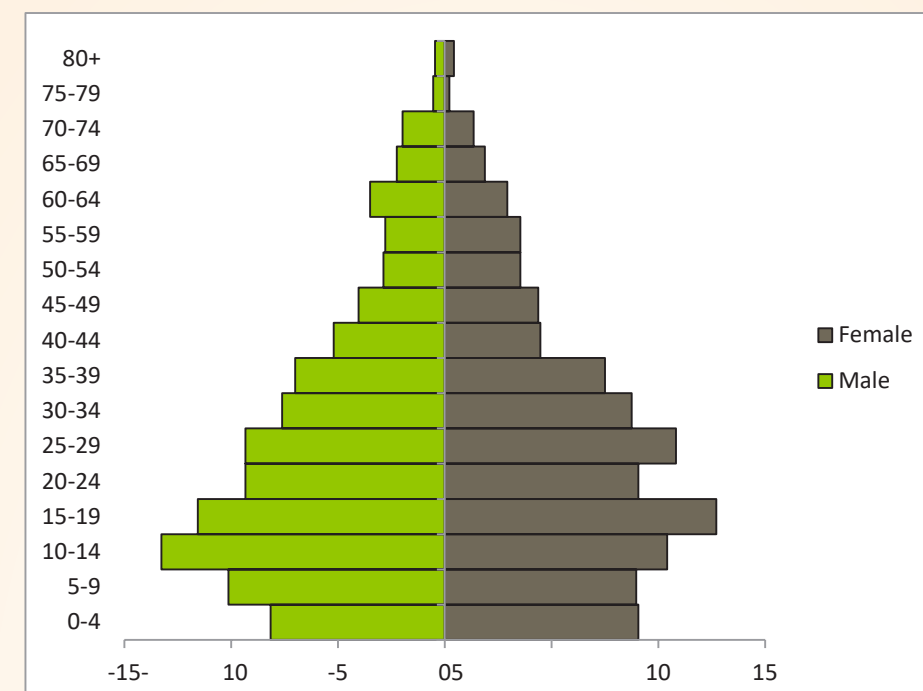


Village – Bisunpur “106”

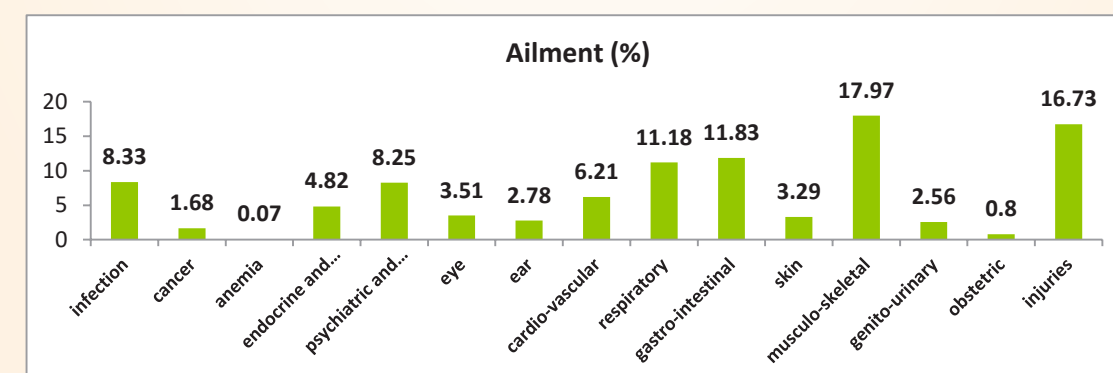
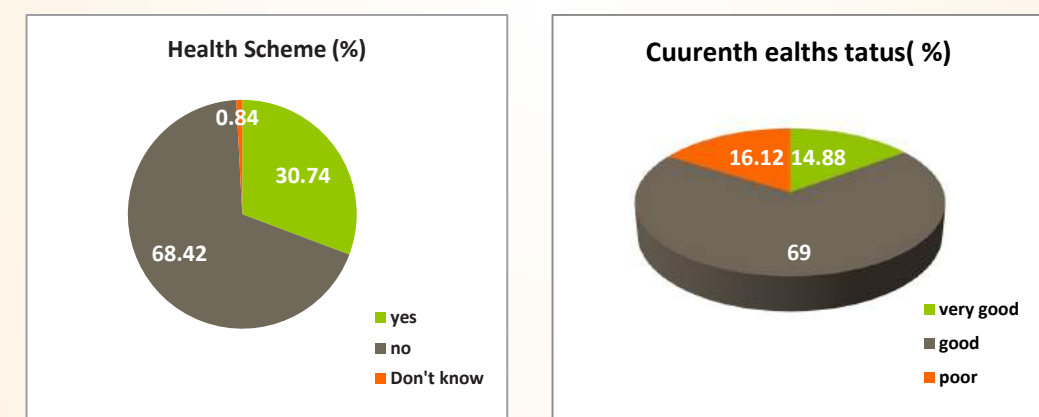
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=90.7 Female=9.2
2. Population	Male=2872 Female=2536 Transgender=2
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=96.3 Muslim=3.7
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=32 SC=62
5. Permanent House (%)	99.7
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=57.1
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=88.7
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	30.9
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	71
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	24.1
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	2.8
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	75.1
13. Households with electricity (%)	89.1
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	47.5
15. Men who literate (%)	88.3
16. Women who literate (%)	67.5
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	74.4
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	36.5
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a.Neo-natal mortality	18
19.b. Infant Mortality	7
19.c.Under five mortality	5
20. Birth registration	68.7
Sanitation	
21 Drinking of water who using RO (%)	2.1
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	95.1
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.9
24. Use of Toilet (%)	69.8
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	1.8
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	11.9
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	76.8
28. Enough food grow (%)	35.8
29. Ration Card (%)	81.4

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

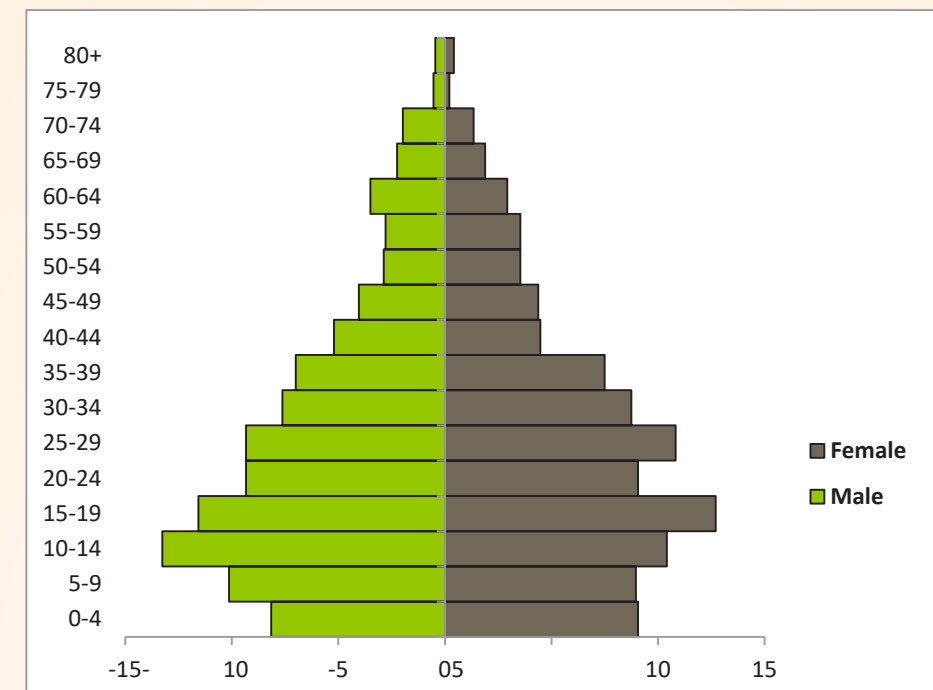


Village –Barauli “107”

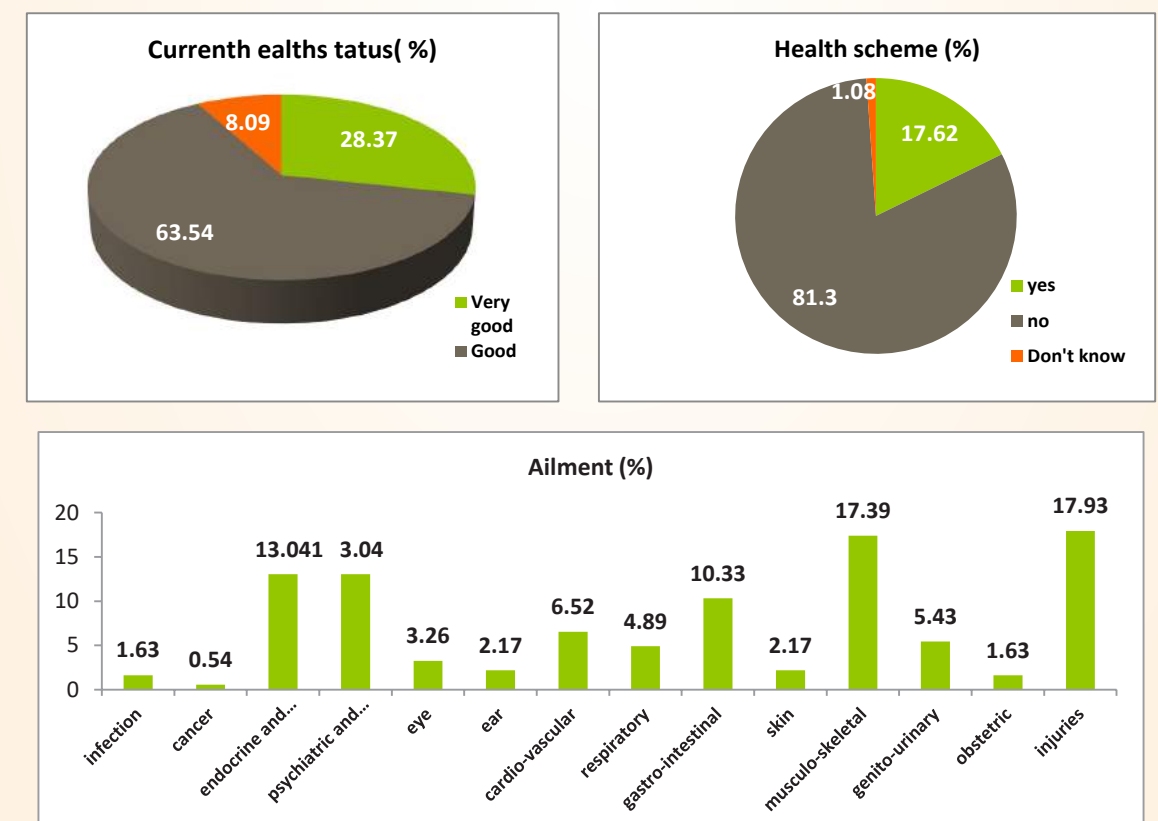
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=95.9 Female=4
2. Population	Male=1115 Female=960 Transgender=1
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=99.7 Muslim=0.2
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=56.9 SC=38.4
5. Permanent House (%)	99.4
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=45.8
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=69.5
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	19.5
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	37.4
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	17.1
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	4.1
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	69.6
13. Households with electricity (%)	95.1
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	51.8
15. Men who literate (%)	85.3
16. Women who literate (%)	64.2
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	60.9
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	34.5
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a.Neo-natal mortality	1
19.b. Infant Mortality	0
19.c.Under five mortality	1
20. Birth registration	78.8
Sanitation	
19 Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.81
20. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	98.6
21. Improved drinking water (%)	33
21. Use of Toilet (%)	92.4
22. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.5
23. No facility of Drainage (%)	31.7
Agriculture	
24. Agriculture Land (%)	88.3
25. Enough food grow (%)	13.8
26. Ration Card (%)	82.9

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

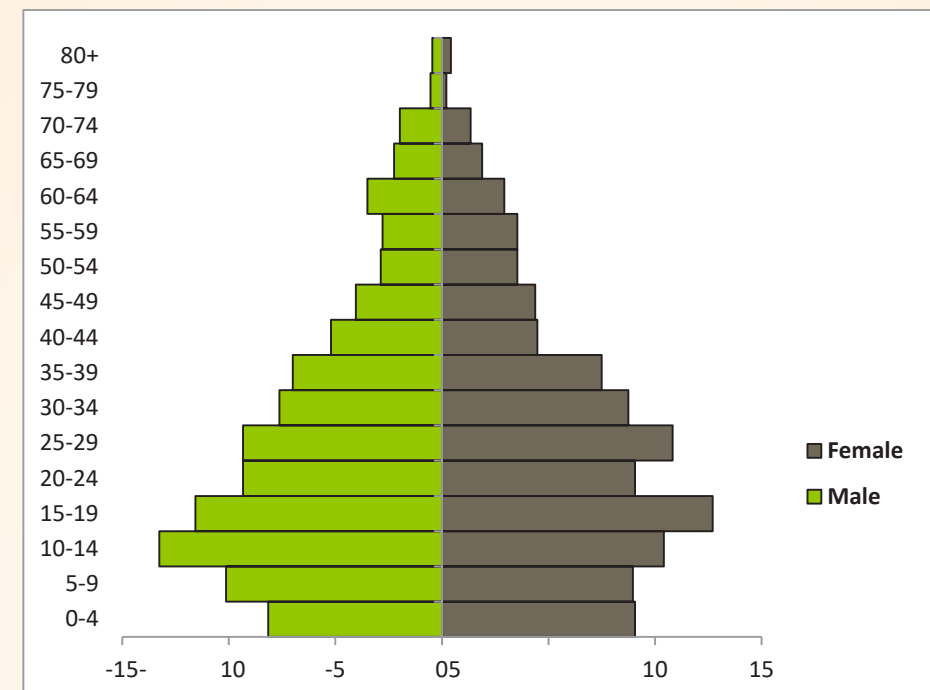


Village –Barauli “107”

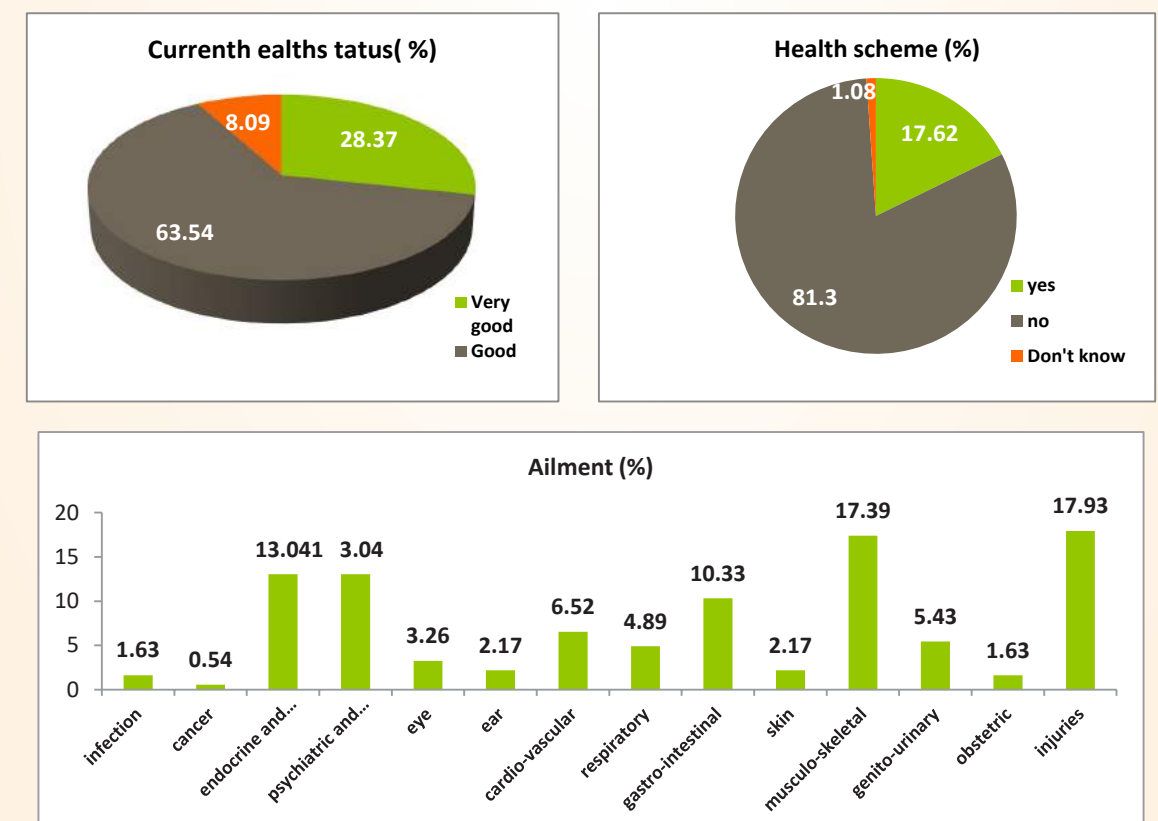
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=95.9 Female=4
2. Population	Male=1115 Female=960 Transgender=1
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=99.7 Muslim=0.2
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=56.9 SC=38.4
5. Permanent House (%)	99.4
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=45.8
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=69.5
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	19.5
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	37.4
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	17.1
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	4.1
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	69.6
13. Households with electricity (%)	95.1
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	51.8
15. Men who literate (%)	85.3
16. Women who literate (%)	64.2
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	60.9
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	34.5
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a.Neo-natal mortality	1
19.b. Infant Mortality	0
19.c.Under five mortality	1
20. Birth registration	78.8
Sanitation	
19 Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.81
20. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	98.6
21. Improved drinking water (%)	33
21. Use of Toilet (%)	92.4
22. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.5
23. No facility of Drainage (%)	31.7
Agriculture	
24. Agriculture Land (%)	88.3
25. Enough food grow (%)	13.8
26. Ration Card (%)	82.9

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

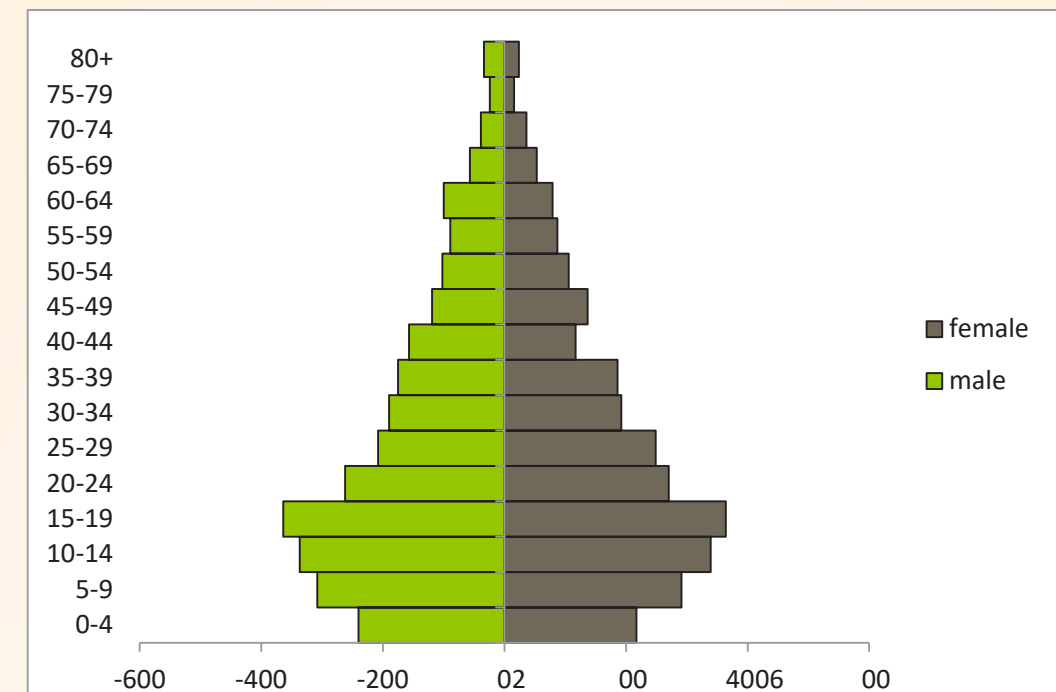


Village –Ekala No.1 “108”

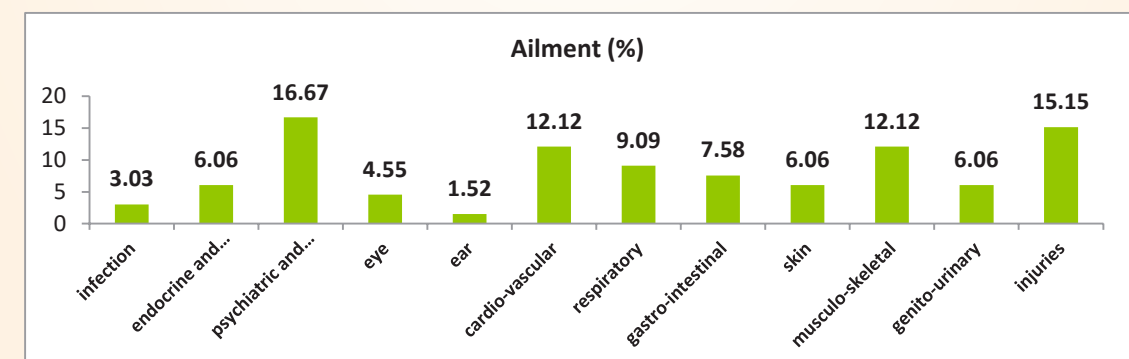
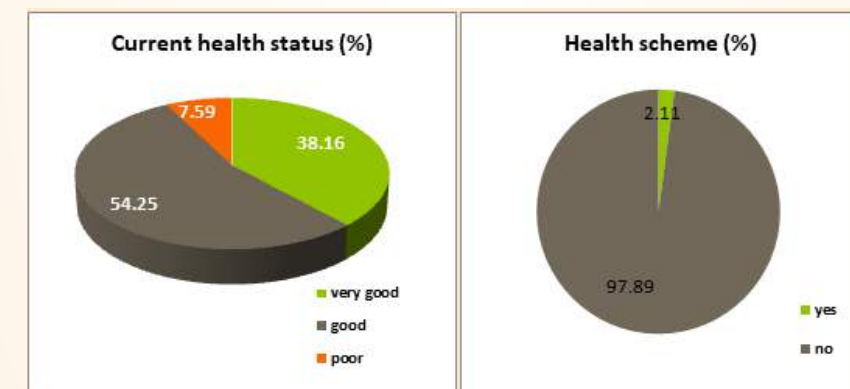
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=92.9 Female=7
2. Population	Male=449 Female=421 Transgender=0
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=100
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=91.5 SC=8.4
5. Permanent House (%)	99.2
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=57.1
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=78.1
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	21.8
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	80
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	7.7
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	1.4
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	66.9
13. Households with electricity (%)	91
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	49.3
15. Men who literate (%)	75.8
16. Women who literate (%)	60
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	30.9
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	35.5
19.Under-five mortality	
20. Birth Registration (%)	68.2
Sanitation	
21.Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.7
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	99.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	33.1
24. Use of Toilet (%)	51
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	6
Agriculture	
21.Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.7
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	99.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	33.1

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

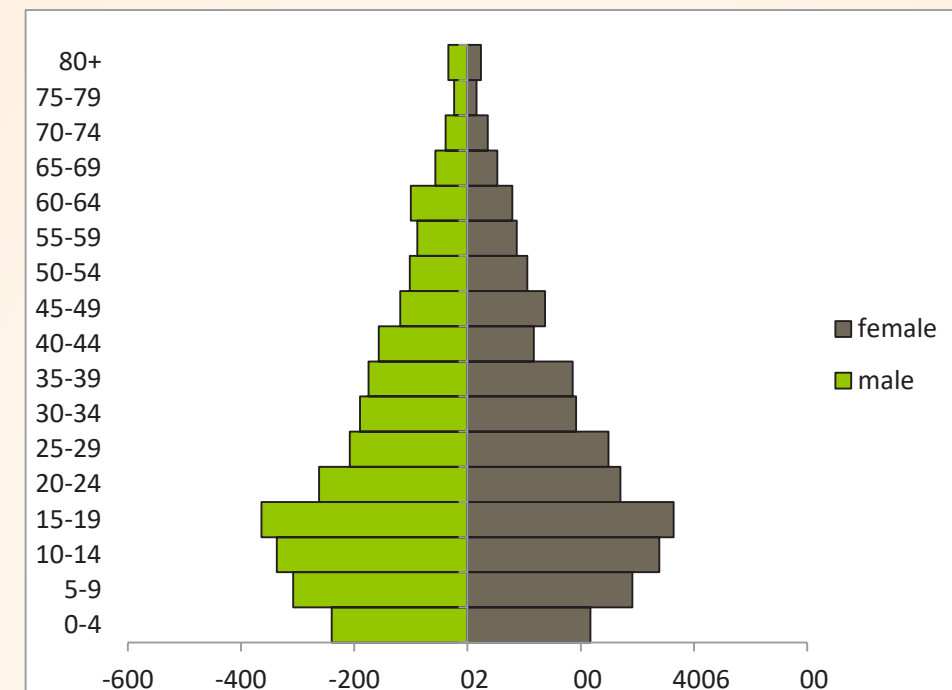


Village –Ekala No.2 “111”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=96.7 Female=3.2
2. Population	Male=1187 Female=1123 Transgender=0
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=100
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=78.2 SC=16.5
5. Permanent House (%)	100
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=37.2
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=71
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	34.6
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	77.9
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	21.5
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	5.6
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	67.3
13. Households with electricity (%)	86.3
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	50.1
15. Men who literate (%)	86.6
16. Women who literate (%)	72.8
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	68
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	32.5
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	20
19.b. Infant Mortality	4
19. c. Under five Mortality	2
20. Birth Registration (%)	70.9
Sanitation	
21.Drinking of water who using RO (%)	1.2
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	97.4
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.8
24. Use of Toilet (%)	84.5
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	2.1
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	23.1
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	78.3
28. Enough food grow (%)	35.9
29. Ration Card (%)	83.9

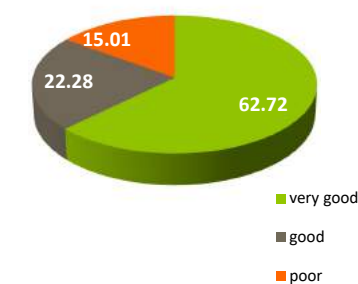
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

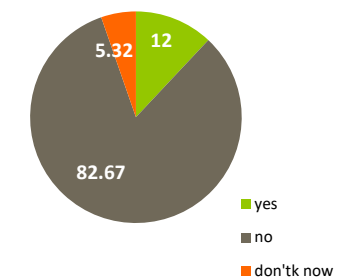


Health Status

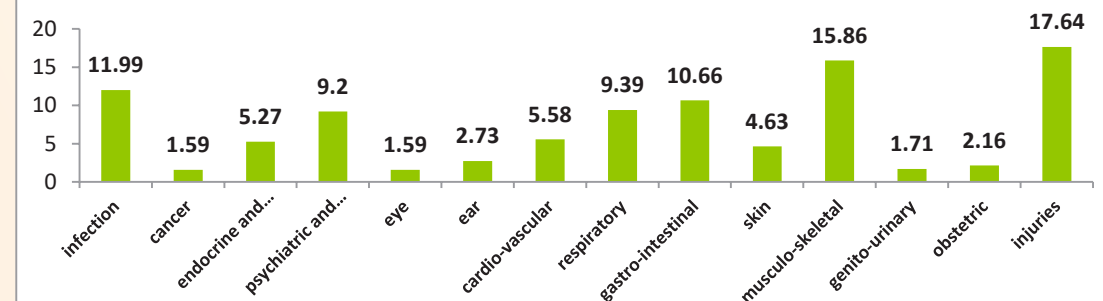
Cuurenth ealths tatus(%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment (%)



Village -Jaurhar “112”

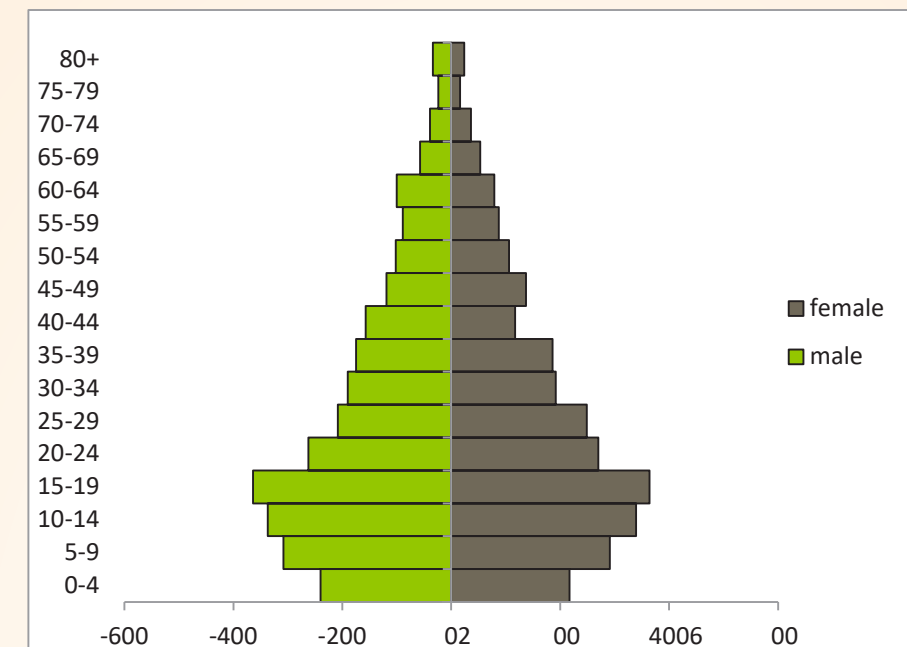
Indicators

Population and Household Profile

1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=96.7 Female=3.2
2. Population	Male=1187 Female=1123 Transgender=0
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=100
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=78.2 SC=16.5
5. Permanent House (%)	100
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=37.2
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=71
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	34.6
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	77.9
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	21.5
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	5.6
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	67.3
13. Households with electricity (%)	86.3
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	50.1
15. Men who literate (%)	86.6
16. Women who literate (%)	72.8
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	68
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	32.5
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	3
19.b. Infant Mortality	4
19. c. Under five Mortality	0
20. Birth Registration (%)	84.9
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	2.4
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	94.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.4
24. Use of Toilet (%)	80.9
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	4.9
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	31.9
Agriculture	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	2.4
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	94.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.4

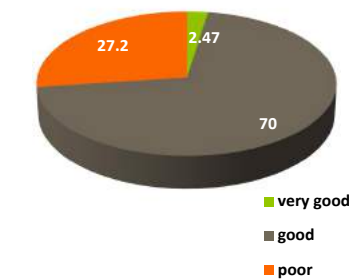
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

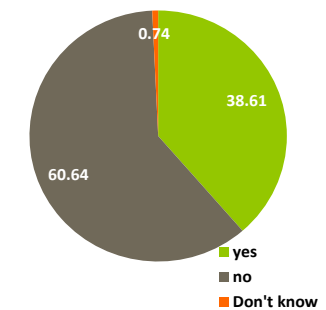


Health Status

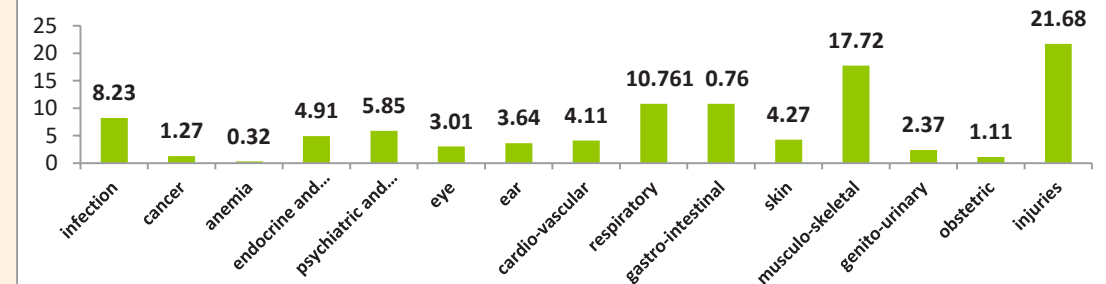
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

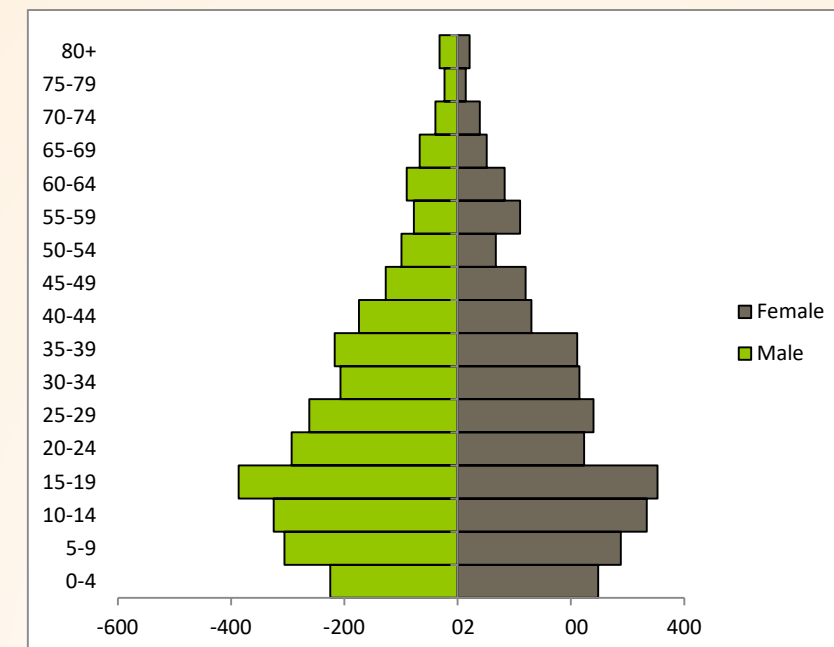


Village -Devipur“114”

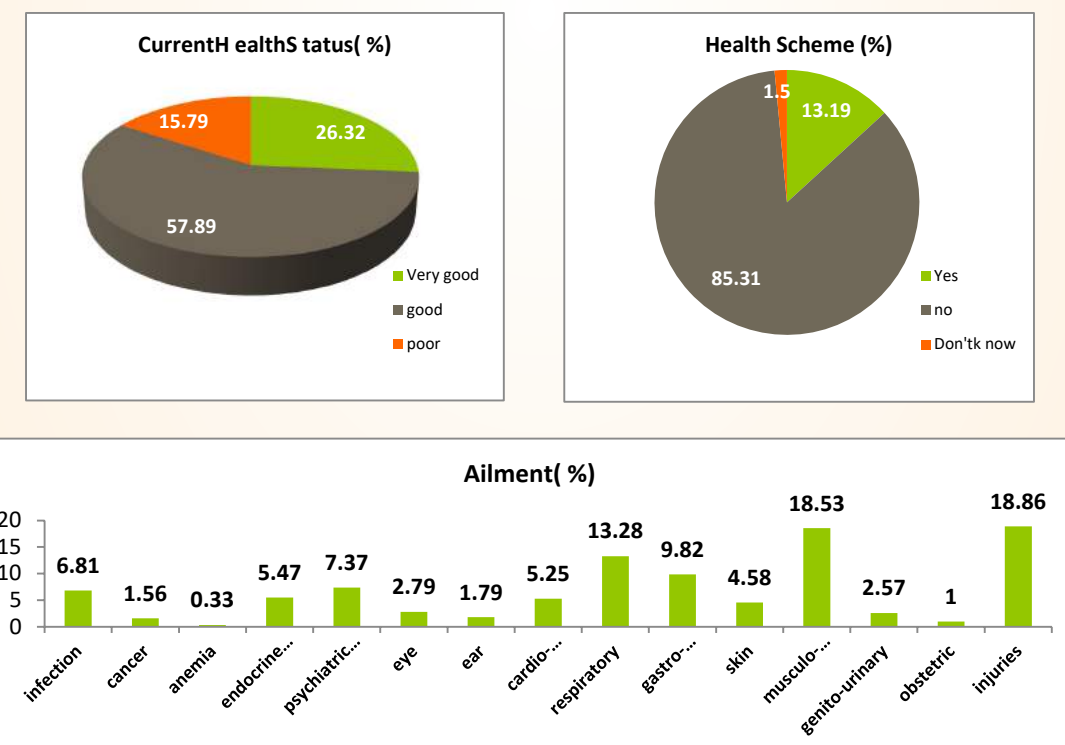
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=96.4 Female=3.6
2. Population	Male=2950 Female=2747 Transgender=3
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=97.4 Muslim=2.5
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=59.4 SC=37.1
5. Permanent House (%)	99.3
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=30.4
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=61.5
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	19.9
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	40.8
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	10.7
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	1.4
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	74.5
13. Households with electricity (%)	92.3
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	48.3
15. Men who literate (%)	81.9
16. Women who literate (%)	62.7
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	69.2
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	36.2
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	15
19.b. Infant Mortality	2
19.c. Under five Mortality	4
20. Birth Registration (%)	58.7
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.4
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	98.1
23. Improved drinking water (%)	33.2
24. Use of Toilet (%)	74.7
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	1.7
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	75.9
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	84.6
28. Enough food grow (%)	38.9
29. Ration Card (%)	86.1

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

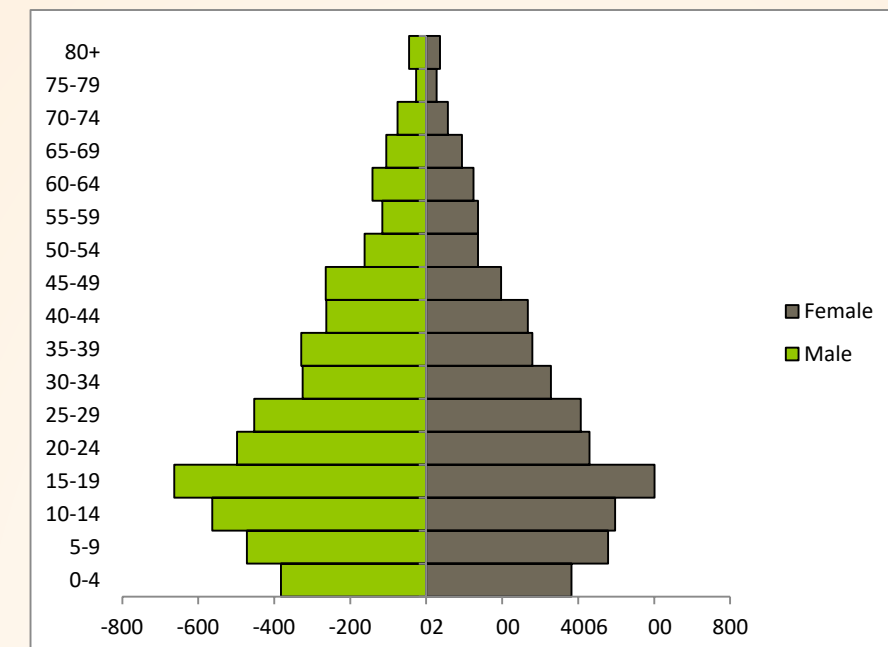


Village -Parmeshwarpur“115”

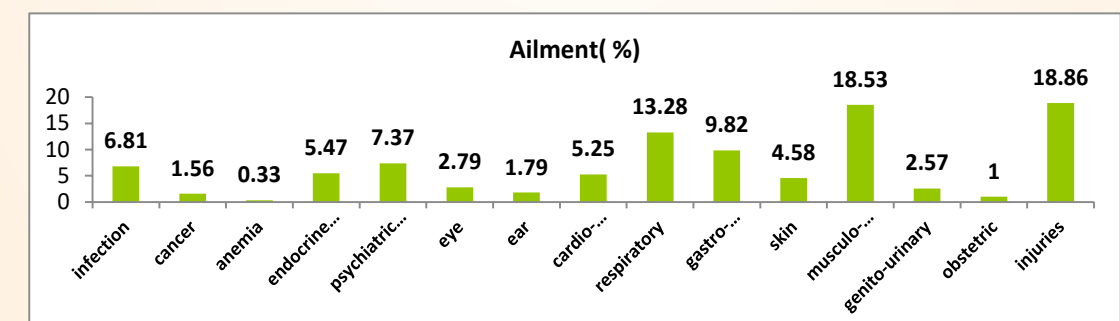
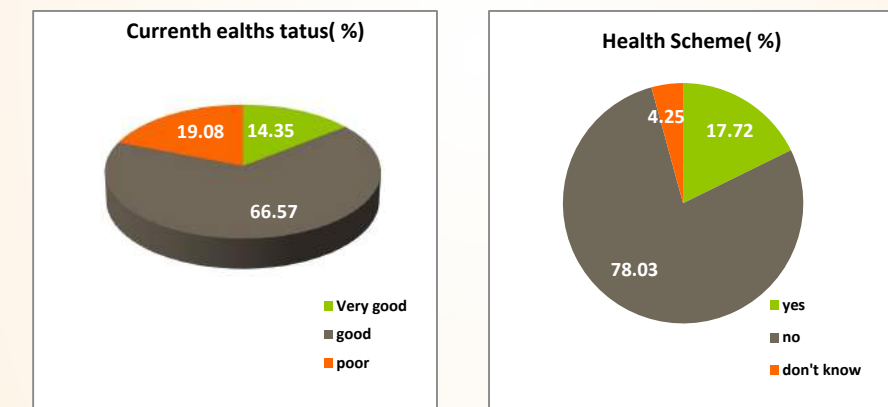
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=93.8 Female=6.1
2. Population	Male=4881 Female=4477 Transgender=2
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=98.6 Muslim=1.4
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=70.1 SC=23.7
5. Permanent House (%)	99.1
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=68.6
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=80.1
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	22.5
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	85.8
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	25.4
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	3.5
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	71.1
13. Households with electricity (%)	88.9
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	47.2
15. Men who literate (%)	83.3
16. Women who literate (%)	64.1
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	42.6
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	38.8
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	12
19.b. Infant Mortality	7
19.c. Under five Mortality	1
20. Birth Registration (%)	62.3
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	2.4
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	97.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	31.5
24. Use of Toilet (%)	83.2
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.7
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	4.5
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	71.5
28. Enough food grow (%)	32.4
29. Ration Card (%)	84.1

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

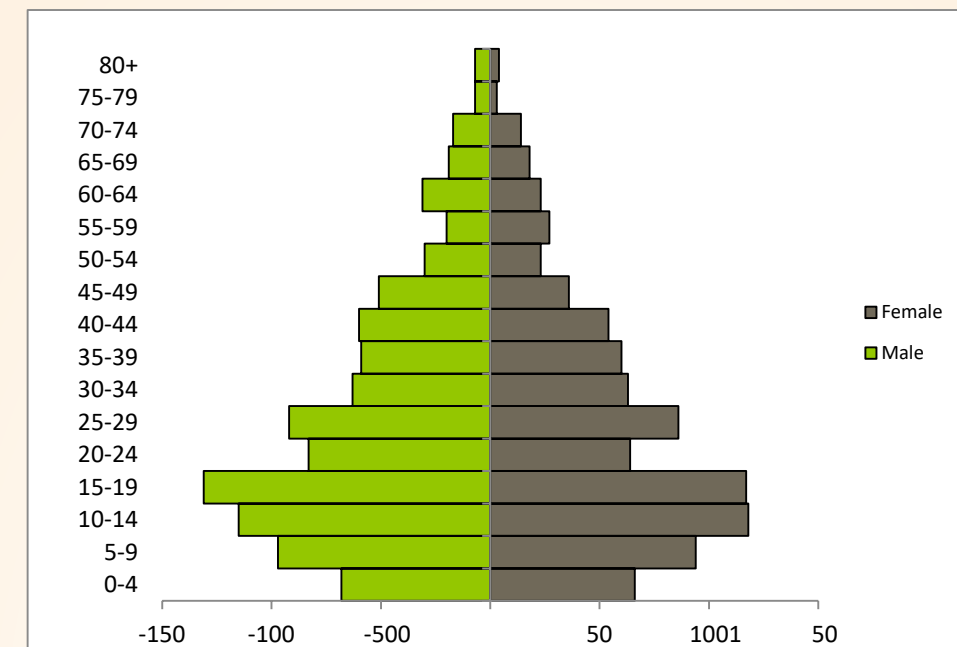


Village –Jangal Nakin“122”

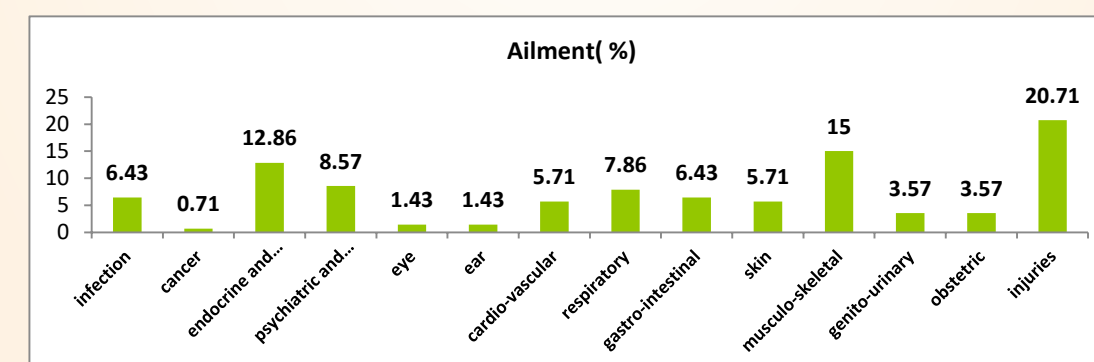
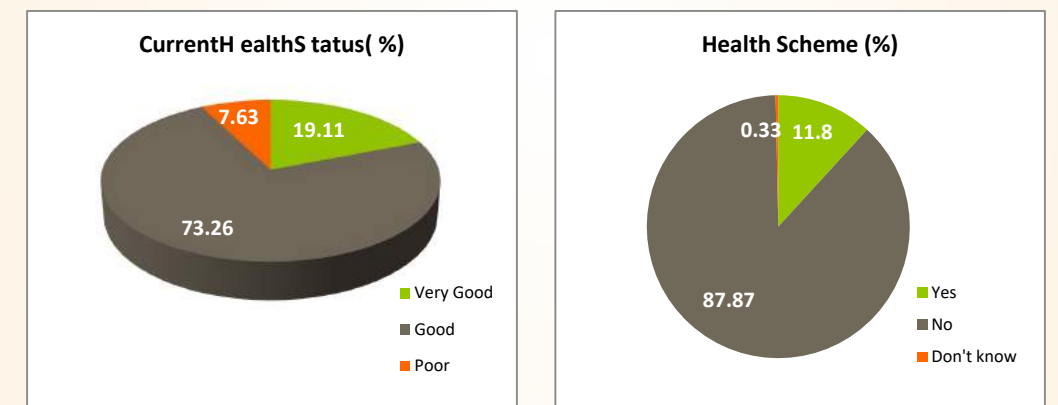
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=94.4 Female=5.5
2. Population	Male=950 Female=870 Transgender=1
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=90.8 Muslim=9.2
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=70.4 SC=24.5
5. Permanent House (%)	99.6
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=36.3
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=42.3
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	17.3
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	62.6
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	3.6
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	0.9
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	63.6
13. Households with electricity (%)	93.1
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	47.4
15. Men who literate (%)	84
16. Women who literate (%)	64.9
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	31.4
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	36.7
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	2
19.b. Infant Mortality	0
19.c. Under five Mortality	1
20. Birth Registration (%)	85.1
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	1.3
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	98.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	33.3
24. Use of Toilet (%)	79.3
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.3
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	54.1
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	80.3
28. Enough food grow (%)	28.5
29. Ration Card (%)	84.5

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

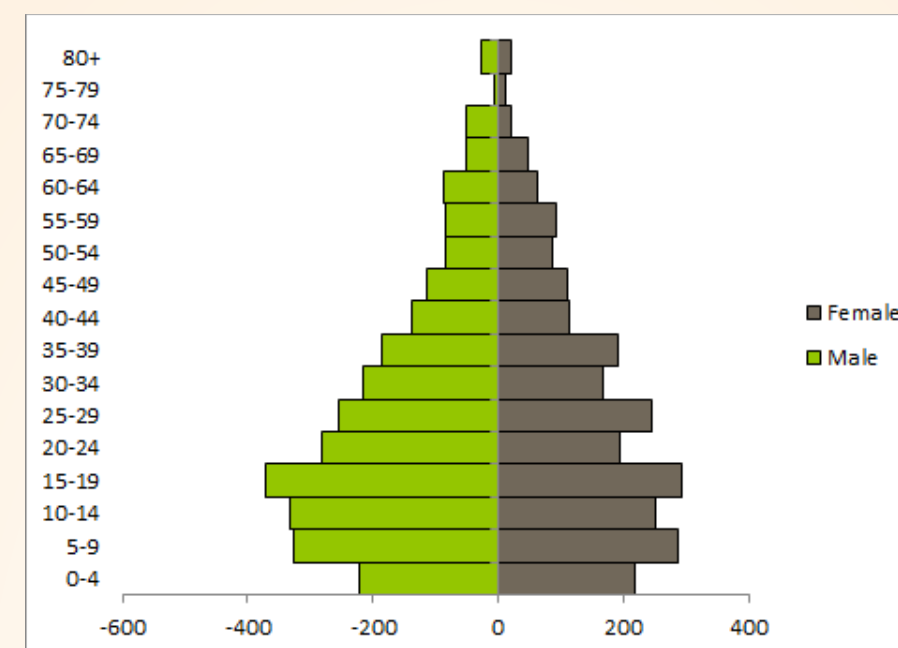


Village –Jangal Ayodhya Prasad “123”

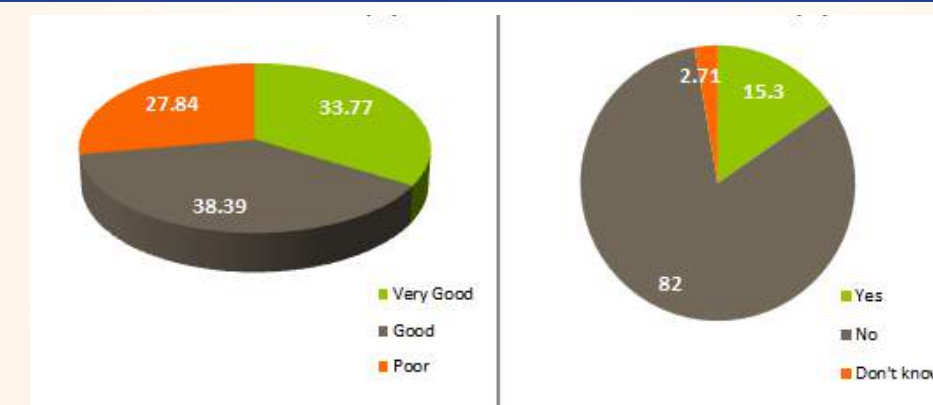
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=94.9 Female=5.1
2. Population	Male=2829 Female=2432 Transgender=1
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=92.9 Muslim=7.1
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=50.1 SC=42.2
5. Permanent House (%)	99.6
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=20.2
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=67.9
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	28.4
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	62.7
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	12.8
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	1.3
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	48.3
13. Households with electricity (%)	88.3
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	48.6
15. Men who literate (%)	79.6
16. Women who literate (%)	61.1
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	78
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	33.6
19.Under-five mortality	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	26
19.b. Infant Mortality	4
19.c. Under five Mortality	0
20. Birth Registration (%)	63.2
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.3
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	99.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	33.1
24. Use of Toilet (%)	63.8
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	2.5
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	55.7
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	77.1
28. Enough food grow (%)	18.2
29. Ration Card (%)	62.2

Population and household profile

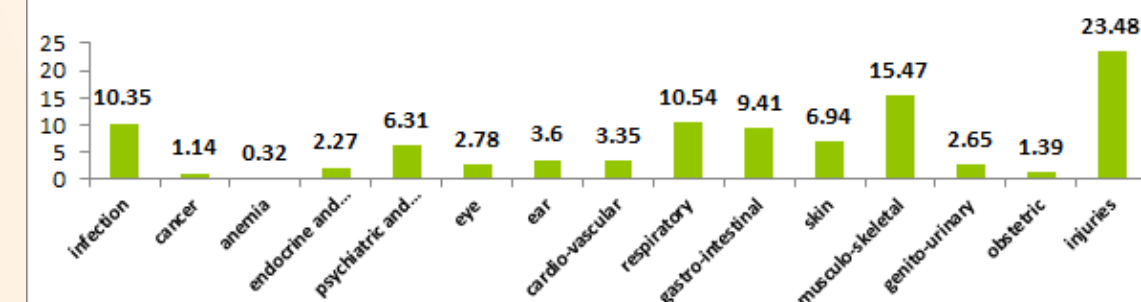
Age-sex pyramid



Health Status



Ailment (%)

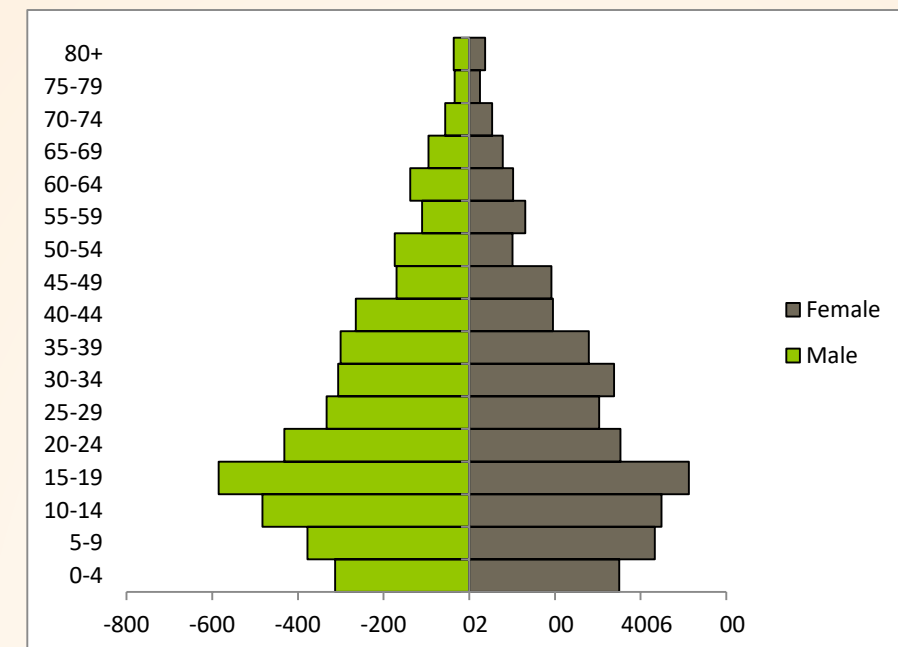


Village –Khutahan khas “126”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=95.1 Female=4.5
2. Population	Male=4208 Female=3932 Transgender=8
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=96.2 Muslim=3.7
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=78 SC=16.5
5. Permanent House (%)	98.9
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=61.7
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=76.1
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	16.5
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	36.4
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	13
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	6.3
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	50.7
13. Households with electricity (%)	95.8
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	48.8
15. Men who literate (%)	79.9
16. Women who literate (%)	58.7
17. Main Income is agriculture (%)	66.1
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	36.2
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	10
19.b. Infant Mortality	1
19.c. Under five Mortality	1
20. Birth Registration (%)	71.3
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	2.34
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	96
23. Improved drinking water (%)	33.1
24. Use of Toilet (%)	77
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	1.4
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	7.6
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	90.5
28. Enough food grow (%)	15.1
29. Ration Card (%)	89.1

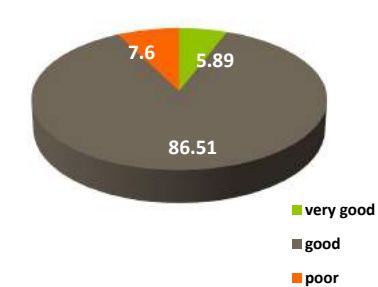
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

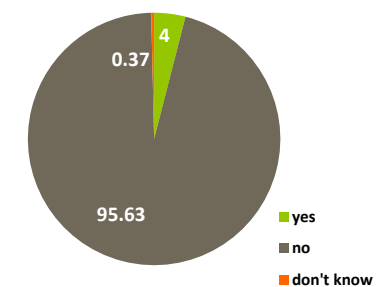


Health Status

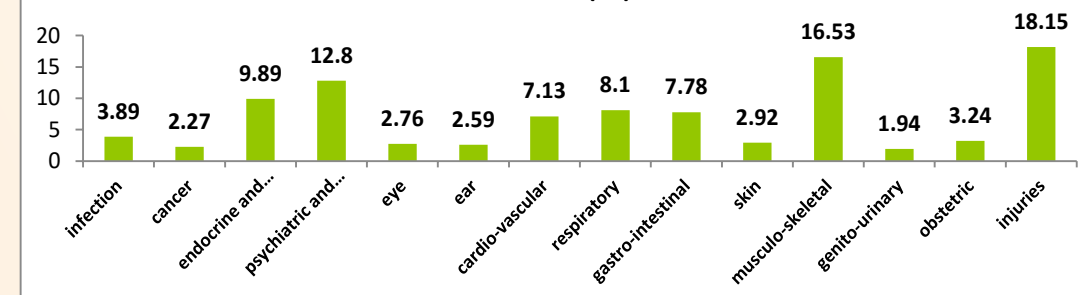
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

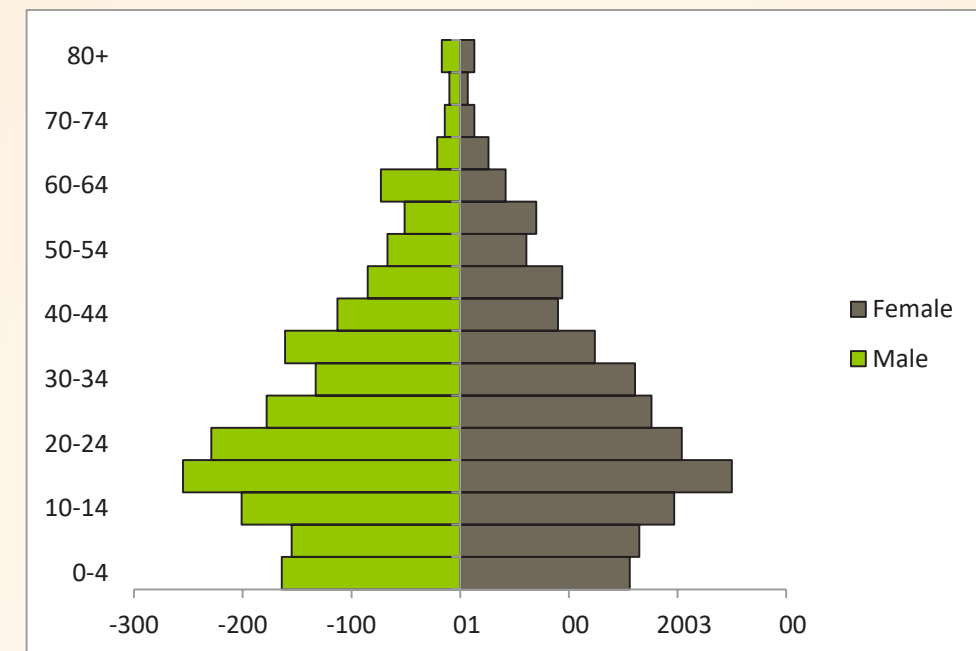


Village –Langari Gulaharia “209”

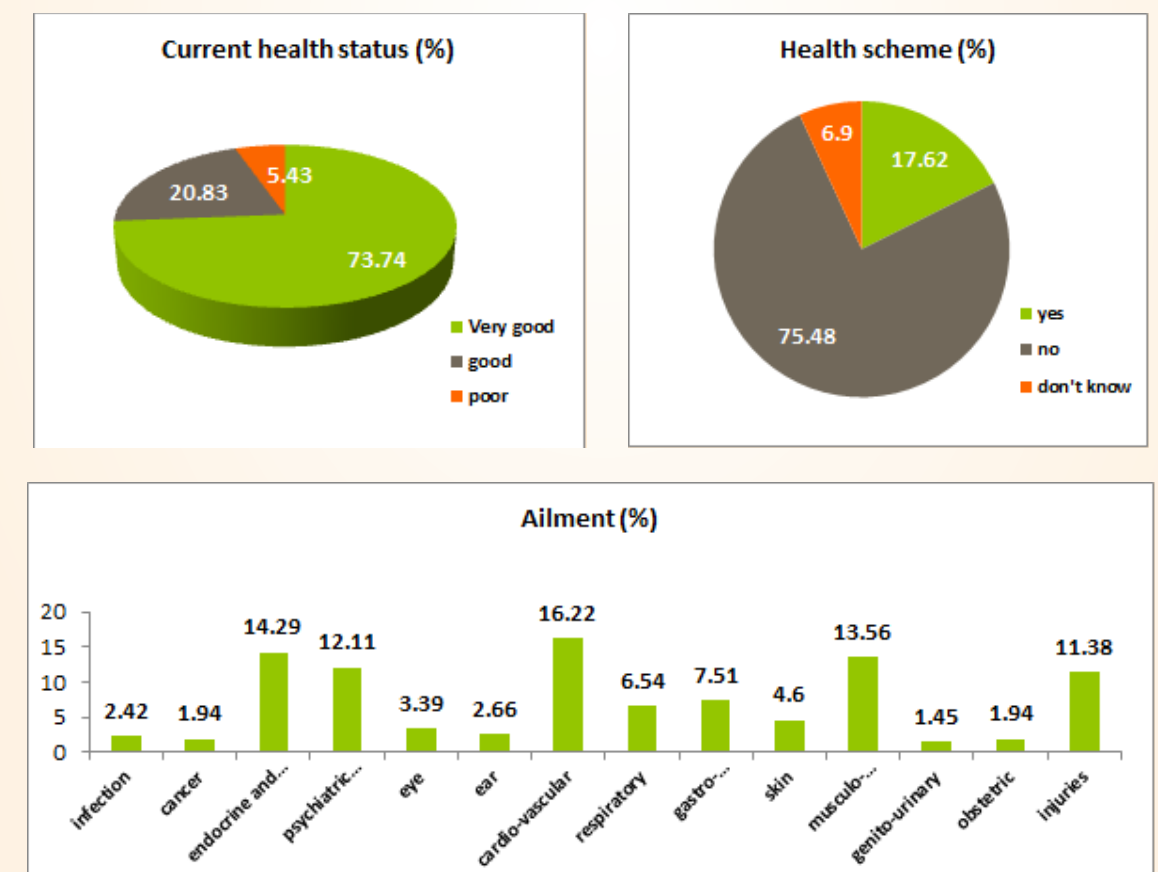
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=88.8 Female=11.1
2. Population	Male=1927 Female=1849 Transgender=2
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=92.2 Muslim=7.7
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=69.1 SC=27.7
5. Permanent House (%)	98.1
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=84.8
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=69.7
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	43.6
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	63.4
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	31.8
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	3.5
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	90.4
13. Households with electricity (%)	97.9
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	47.1
15. Men who literate (%)	90.3
16. Women who literate (%)	74.1
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	40.8
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	36.2
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	5
19.b. Infant Mortality	0
19.c. Under five Mortality	0
20. Birth Registration (%)	90
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	6.3
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	89.2
23. Improved drinking water (%)	31.4
24. Use of Toilet (%)	91.1
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	3.4
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	24.3
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	61.1
28. Enough food grow (%)	25.4
29. Ration Card (%)	86.9

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

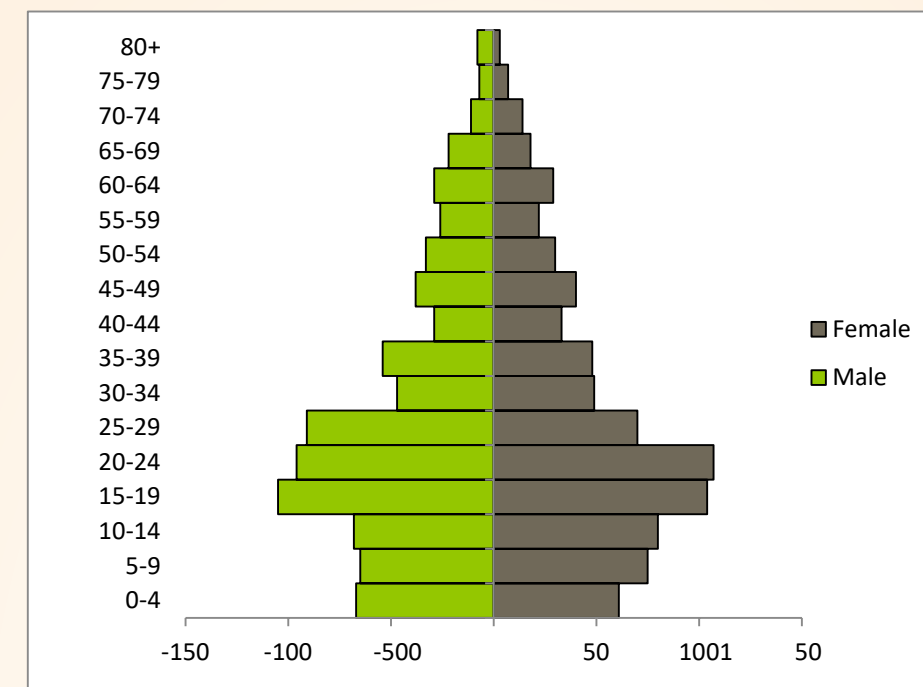


Village –Khiria “210”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=97.2 Female=2.8
2. Population	Male=796 Female=790 Transgender=2
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=89.8 Muslim=10.1
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=75.8 SC=16.1
5. Permanent House (%)	97.5
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=26.6
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=61.7
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	32.6
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	67.3
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	11.9
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	3.1
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	70.1
13. Households with electricity (%)	88.7
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	50.8
15. Men who literate (%)	87.2
16. Women who literate (%)	72.3
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	65.2
18. Main Occupation is Housewife (%)	32.4
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	1
19.b. Infant Mortality	3
19.c. Under five Mortality	0
20. Birth Registration (%)	91.4
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	100
23. Improved drinking water (%)	50
24. Use of Toilet (%)	86.6
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	3.5
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	23.1
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	83.1
28. Enough food grow (%)	44.3
29. Ration Card (%)	83.8

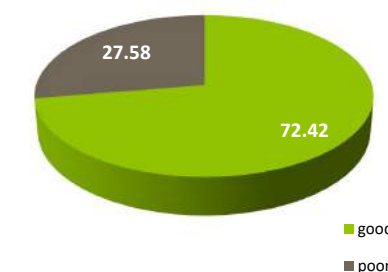
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

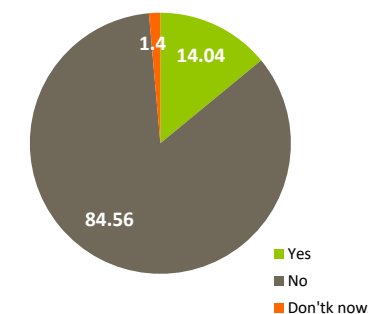


Health Status

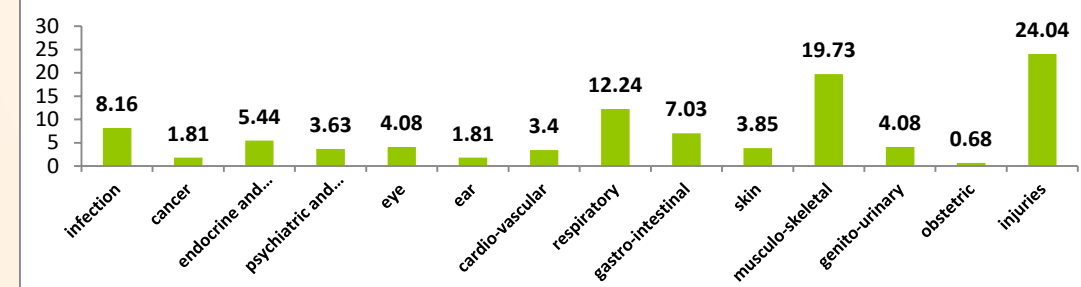
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

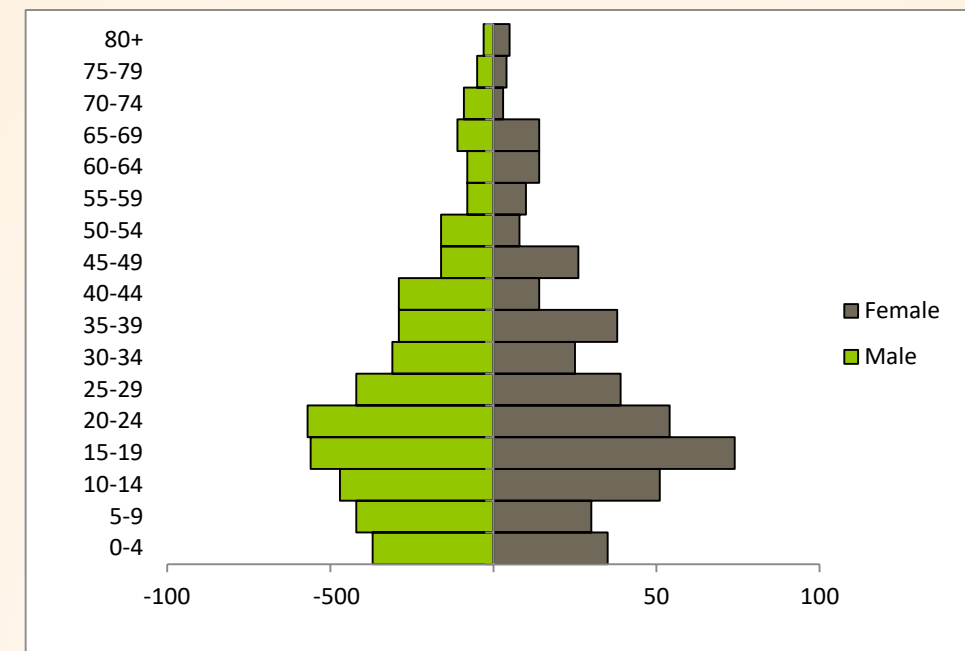


Village –Bharwalia“213”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=97.1 Female=2.8
2. Population	Male=446 Female=444 Transgender=2
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=100
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=61.9 SC=38
5. Permanent House (%)	99.3
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=33.8
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=54.9
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	23.2
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	54.2
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	14.5
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	0
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	79.5
13. Households with electricity (%)	95.7
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	45.2
15. Men who literate (%)	88.7
16. Women who literate (%)	71.1
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	53.5
18. Main Occupation is student (%)	34.1
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	2
19.b. Infant Mortality	3
19.c. Under five Mortality	1
20. Birth Registration (%)	61.1
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	97.2
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.1
24. Use of Toilet (%)	90.1
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	23.9
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	89.4
28. Enough food grow (%)	41.7
29. Ration Card (%)	78.2

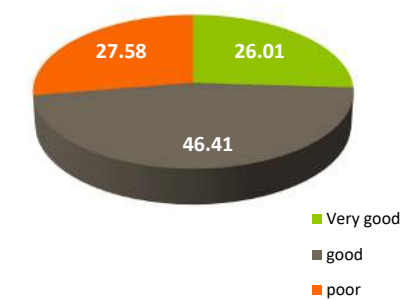
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

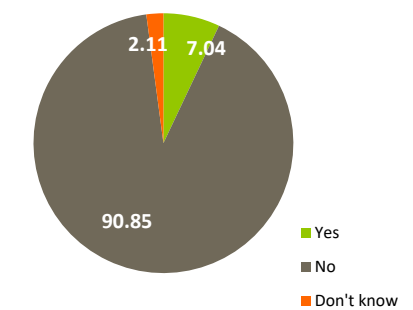


Health Status

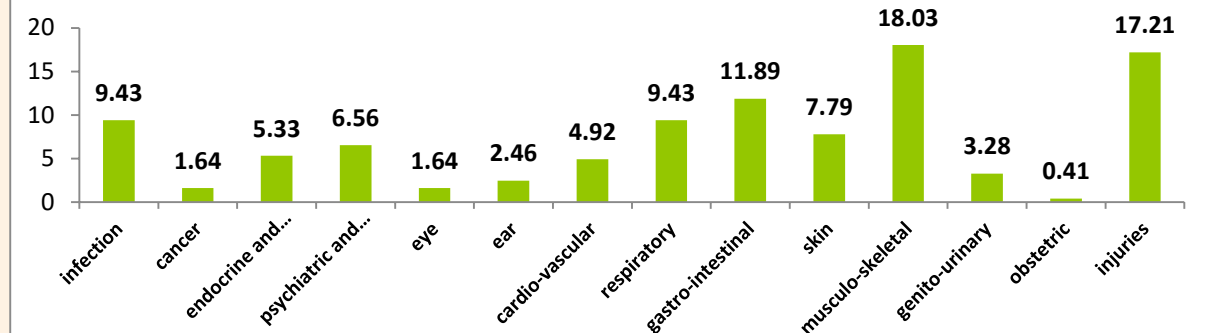
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment(%)

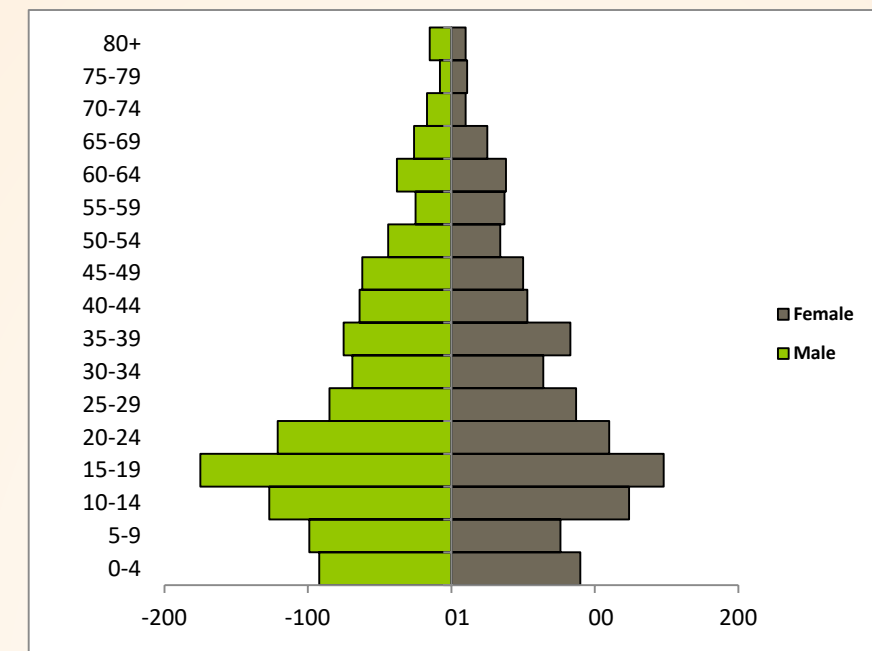


Village –Jamunia“216”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=89.2 Female=10.7
2. Population	Male=1142 Female=1050 Transgender=3
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=81.2 Muslim=18.7
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=58.7 SC=22.8
5. Permanent House (%)	98.9
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=24.1
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=69.7
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	26.2
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	74.8
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	12.1
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	3.3
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	63.3
13. Households with electricity (%)	91.2
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	49.6
15. Men who literate (%)	87.1
16. Women who literate (%)	71.6
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	52.8
18. Main Occupation is Housewife (%)	33.1
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	4
19.b. Infant Mortality	1
19.c. Under five Mortality	2
20. Birth Registration (%)	85.1
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.3
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	99.5
23. Improved drinking water (%)	33.3
24. Use of Toilet (%)	85.3
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	14.3
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	27.9
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	75.9
28. Enough food grow (%)	35.8
29. Ration Card (%)	92.8

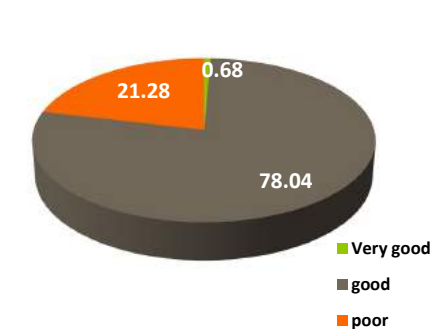
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

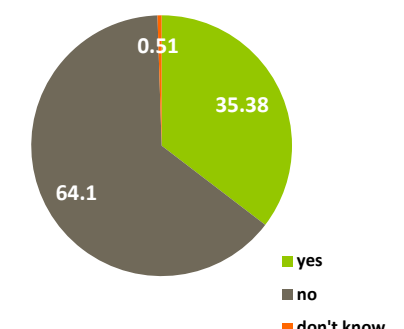


Health Status

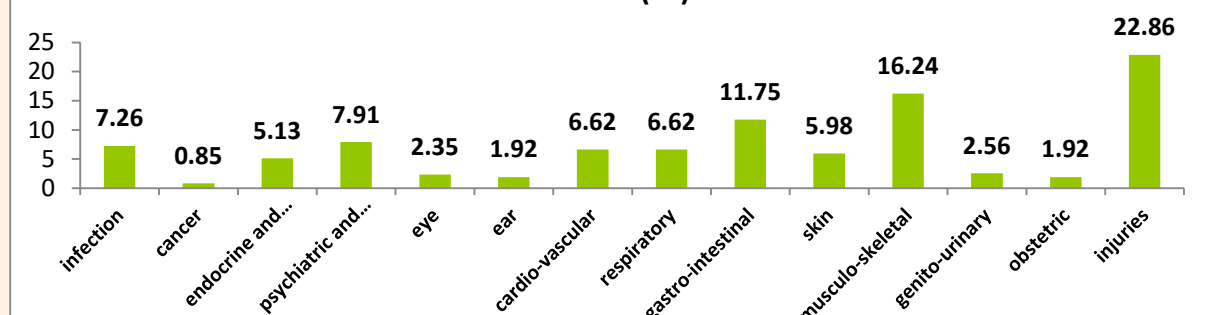
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailmentnet(%)

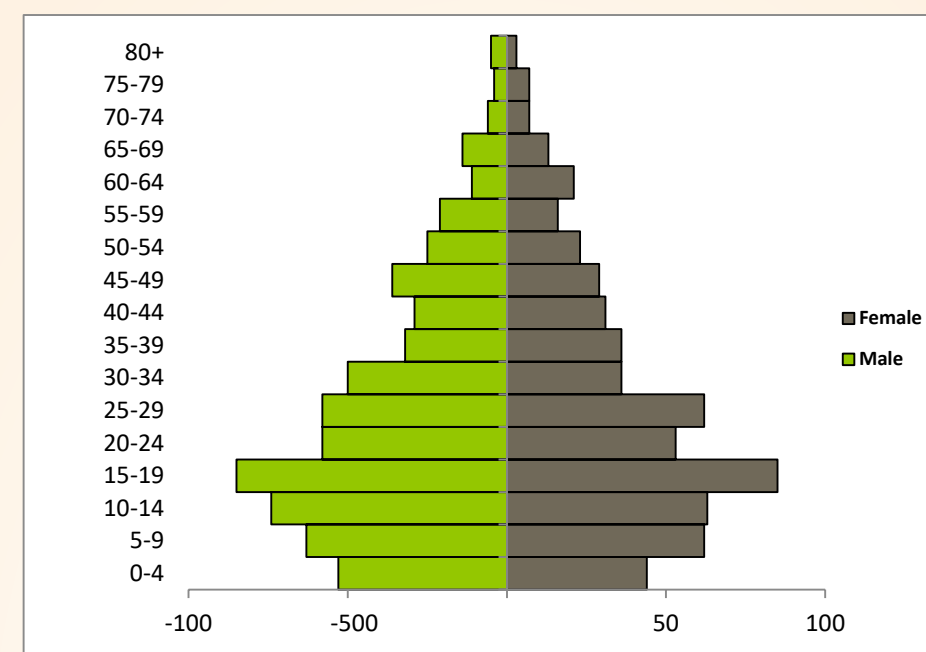


Village –Rasoolpur Gunia“217”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=96.7 Female=3.2
2. Population	Male=624 Female=591 Transgender=3
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=95.3 Muslim=4.6
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=84.7 SC=12
5. Permanent House (%)	98.6
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=27.3
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=64.3
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	33.3
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	58.3
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	13.4
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	3.7
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	69.4
13. Households with electricity (%)	89.8
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	48.1
15. Men who literate (%)	87.1
16. Women who literate (%)	65.8
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	53.7
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	34.9
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	5
19.b. Infant Mortality	0
19.c. Under five Mortality	2
20. Birth Registration (%)	90.7
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	2.3
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	93.9
23. Improved drinking water (%)	31.6
24. Use of Toilet (%)	87.9
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.9
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	28.7
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	83.8
28. Enough food grow (%)	27.1
29. Ration Card (%)	86.1

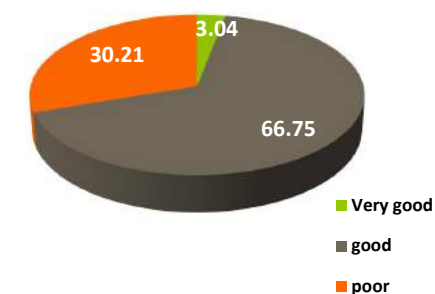
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

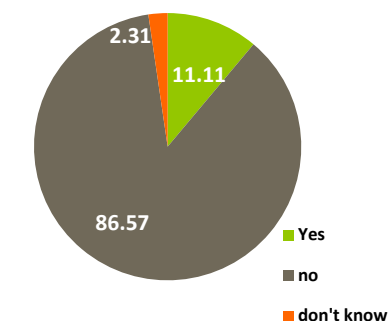


Health Status

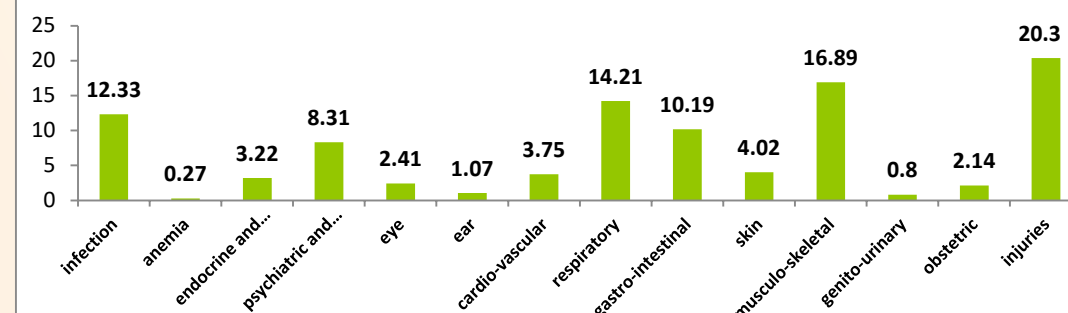
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

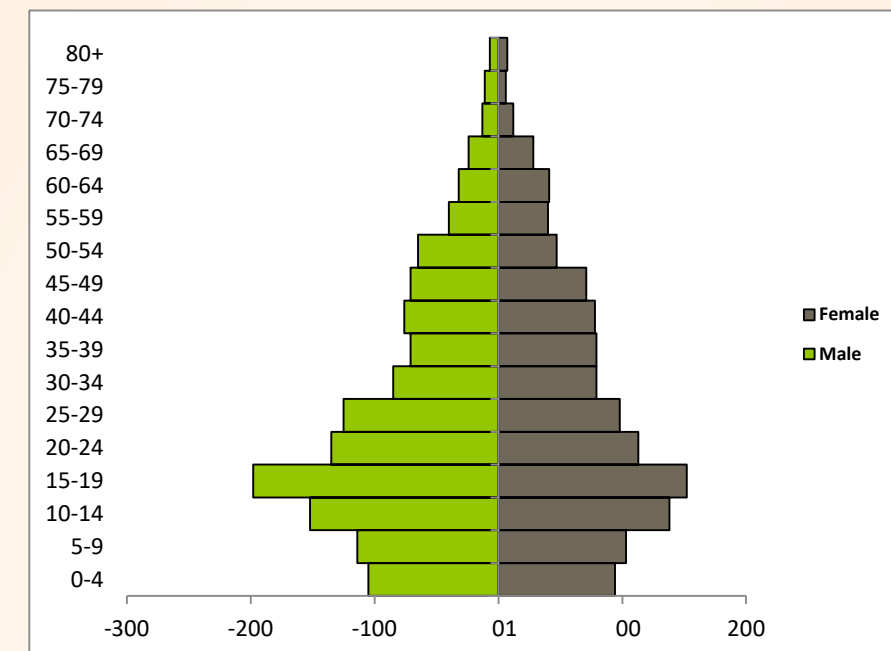


Village –Asarafpur“218”

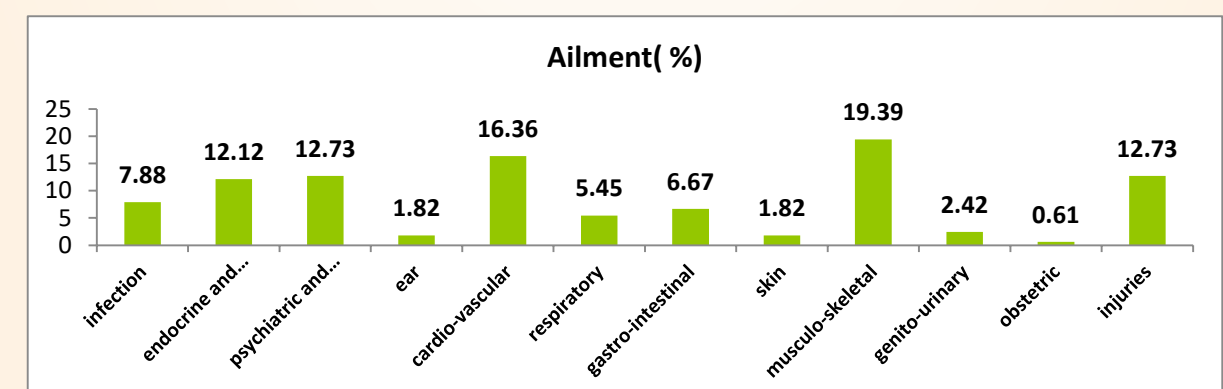
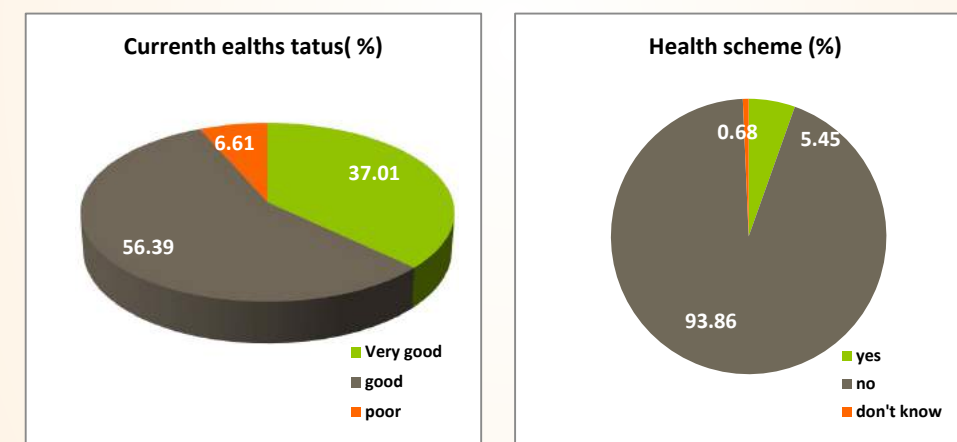
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=87.9 Female=12.1
2. Population	Male=1324 Female=1186 Transgender=3
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=99.3 Muslim=0.7
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=70.9 SC=24.1
5. Permanent House (%)	99.5
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=30.4
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=76.8
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	21.4
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	47.1
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	11.1
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	7.5
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	86.1
13. Households with electricity (%)	96.1
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	47.1
15. Men who literate (%)	83.7
16. Women who literate (%)	65.6
17. Main Income is agriculture (%)	60.1
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	35.8
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	1
19.b. Infant Mortality	1
19.c. Under five Mortality	1
20. Birth Registration (%)	73.4
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.9
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	97.5
23. Improved drinking water (%)	30.5
24. Use of Toilet (%)	91.1
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.2
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	18.7
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	93.6
28. Enough food grow (%)	30.6
29. Ration Card (%)	84.1

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

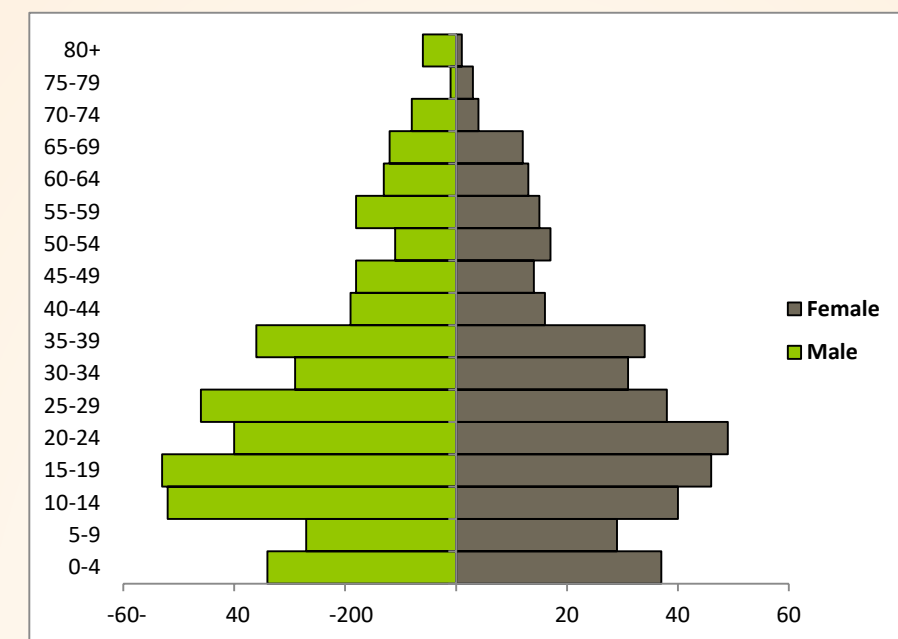


Village -Aurangabad“219”

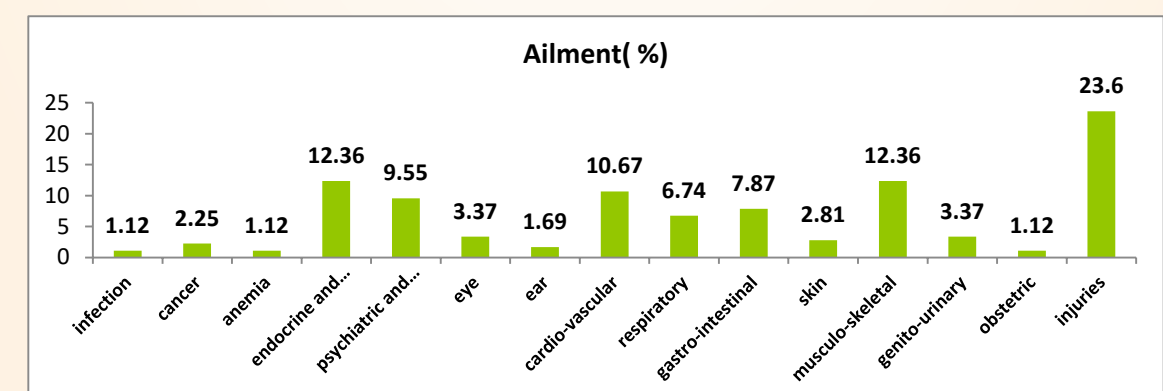
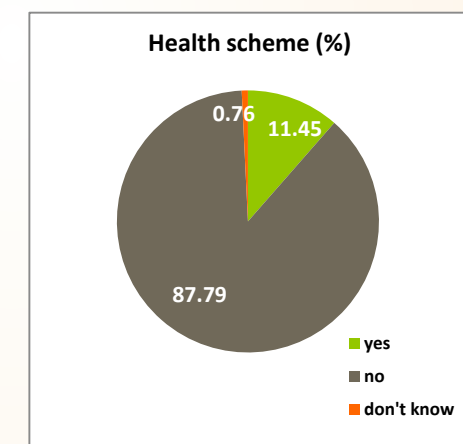
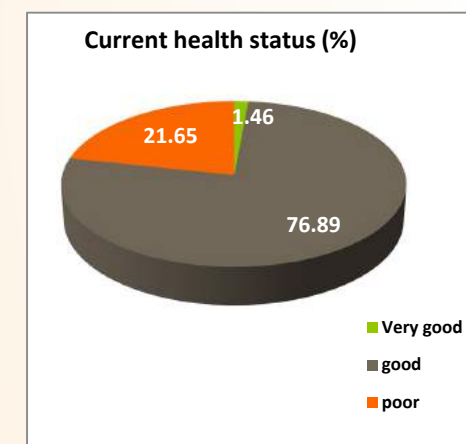
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=90.8 Female=9.9
2. Population	Male=423 Female=399 Transgender=0
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=89.3 Muslim=10.7
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=89.3 SC=4.6
5. Permanent House (%)	99.2
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=89.3
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=67.2
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	33.6
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	55.7
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	24.4
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	13
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	82.4
13. Households with electricity (%)	97
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	54.7
15. Men who literate (%)	94.3
16. Women who literate (%)	71.6
17. Main Income is agriculture (%)	49.6
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	33.2
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	1
19.b. Infant Mortality	1
19.c. Under five Mortality	0
20. Birth Registration (%)	77.4
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	3.8
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	96.9
23. Improved drinking water (%)	23.1
24. Use of Toilet (%)	95.4
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.8
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	13
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	91.6
28. Enough food grow (%)	35.8
29. Ration Card (%)	77.1

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

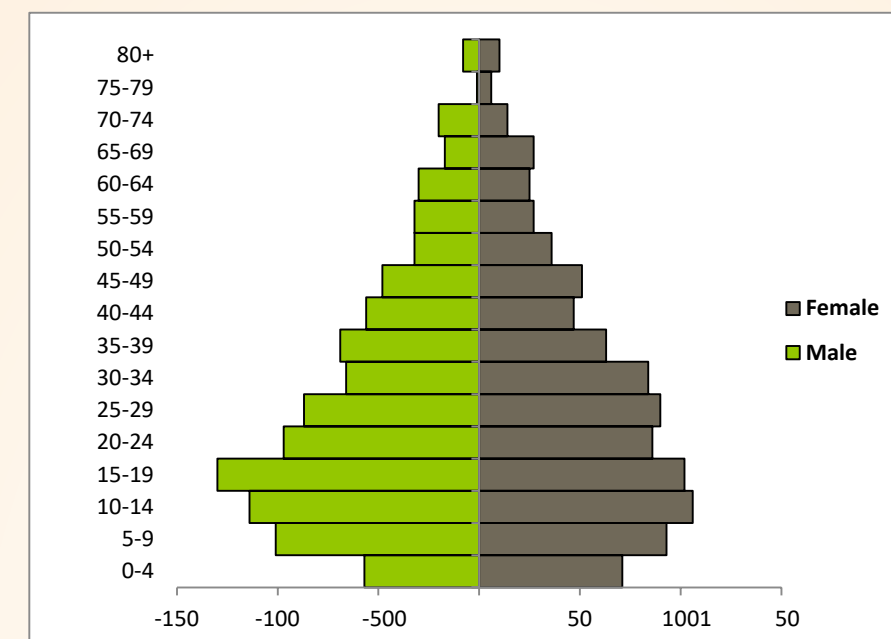


Village –Rampur Buzurg “220”

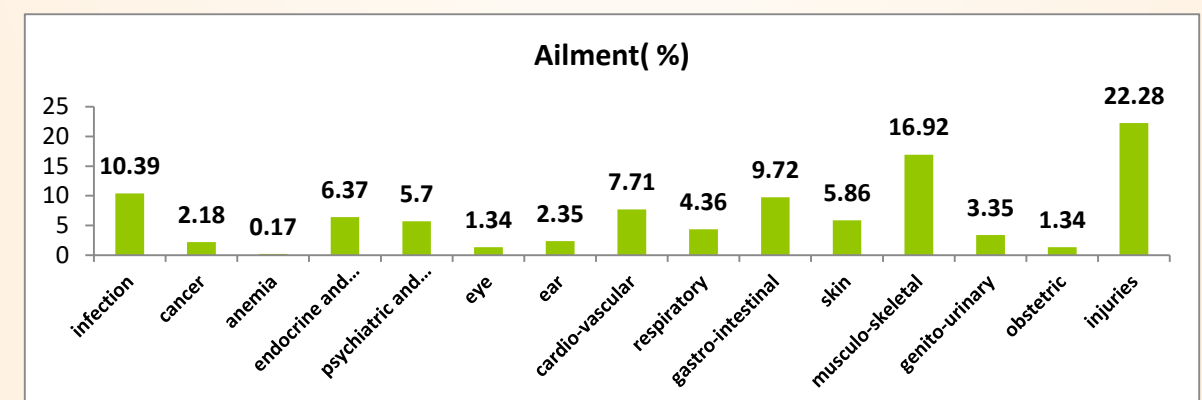
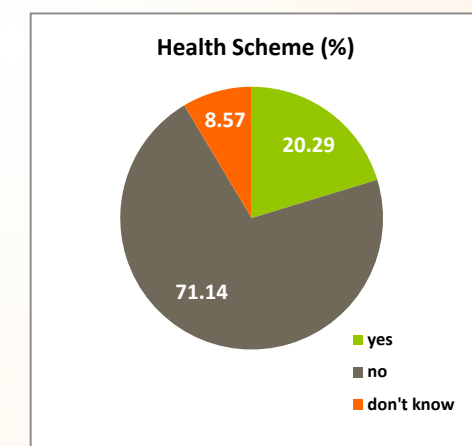
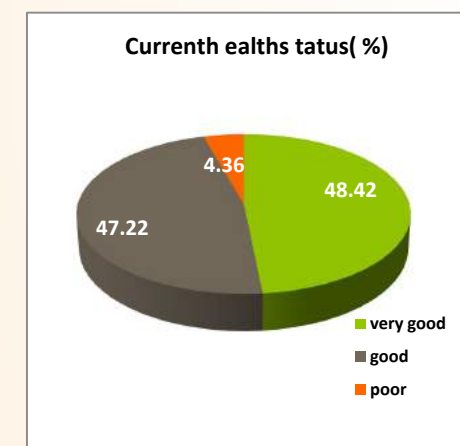
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=83.7 Female=16.3
2. Population	Male=965 Female=938 Transgender=1
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=93.4 Muslim=6.6
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=60 SC=22
5. Permanent House (%)	100
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=77.4
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=57.4
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	44.3
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	79.1
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	34.3
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	4.3
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	78.3
13. Households with electricity (%)	93.7
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	49
15. Men who literate (%)	89.1
16. Women who literate (%)	69.7
17. Main Income is agriculture (%)	37.4
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	34.2
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	11
19.b. Infant Mortality	1
19.c. Under five Mortality	2
20. Birth Registration (%)	79
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	3.4
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	91.4
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.5
24. Use of Toilet (%)	93.7
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.3
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	23.7
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	76.9
28. Enough food grow (%)	49.1
29. Ration Card (%)	86.9

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

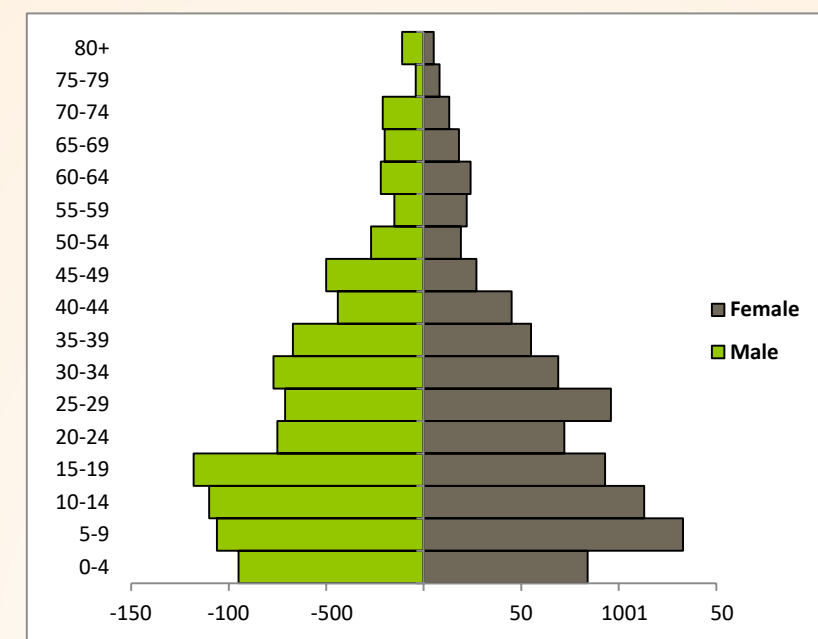


Village –Islampur“221”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=93 Female=7
2. Population	Male=933 Female=896 Transgender=1
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=98.1 Muslim=1.9
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=33.2 SC=52.1
5. Permanent House (%)	99.7
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=77.4
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=57.4
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	44.3
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	79.1
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	34.3
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	4.3
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	78.3
13. Households with electricity (%)	93.7
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	48.4
15. Men who literate (%)	83.9
16. Women who literate (%)	65.3
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	63.5
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	33.9
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	8
19.b. Infant Mortality	2
19.c. Under five Mortality	4
20. Birth Registration (%)	86.6
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	1
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	99
23. Improved drinking water (%)	33.2
24. Use of Toilet (%)	87
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	1
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	35.5
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	87.2
28. Enough food grow (%)	20.1
29. Ration Card (%)	84.7

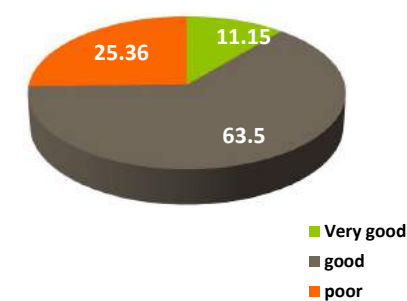
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

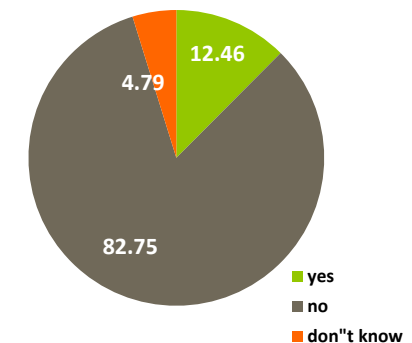


Health Status

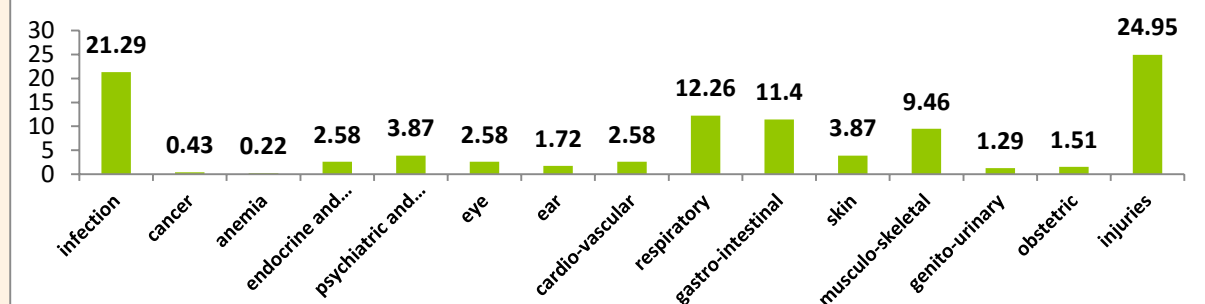
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment(%)

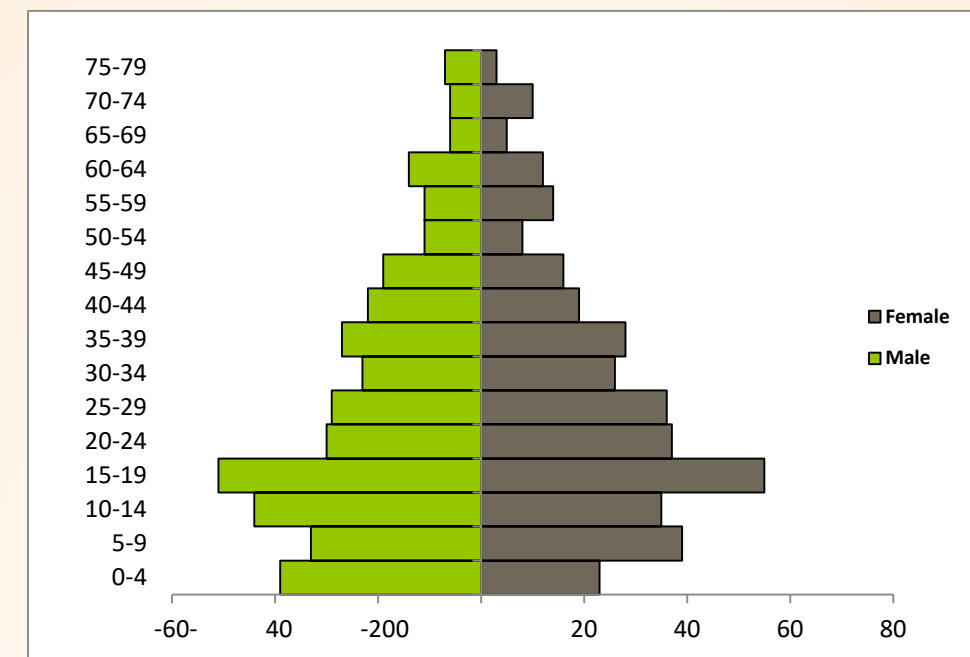


Village –Karmaha Khurd“224”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=85.5 Female=14.6
2. Population	Male=372 Female=366 Transgender=2
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=100
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=67.7 SC=27.4
5. Permanent House (%)	100
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=50.8
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=53.2
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	58.9
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	59.7
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	37.9
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	6.4
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	83.1
13. Households with electricity (%)	99.2
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	49.3
15. Men who literate (%)	91.3
16. Women who literate (%)	75.5
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	39.5
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	39.3
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	0
19.b. Infant Mortality	1
19.c. Under five Mortality	0
20. Birth Registration (%)	85.7
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	1.6
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	88.7
23. Improved drinking water (%)	31.7
24. Use of Toilet (%)	95.9
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	4.9
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	81.4
28. Enough food grow (%)	37.6
29. Ration Card (%)	83.9

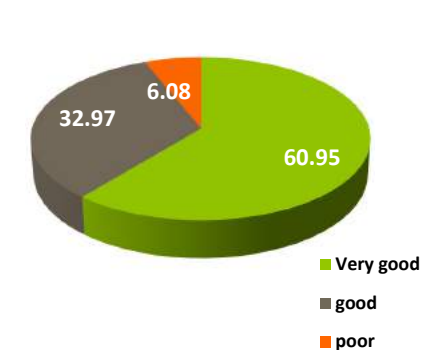
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

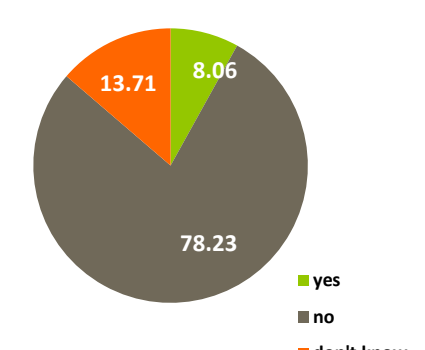


Health Status

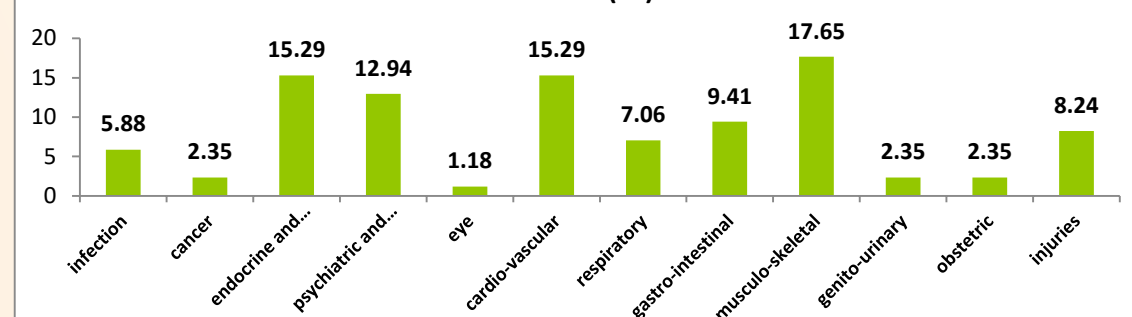
Current health status (%)



Health scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

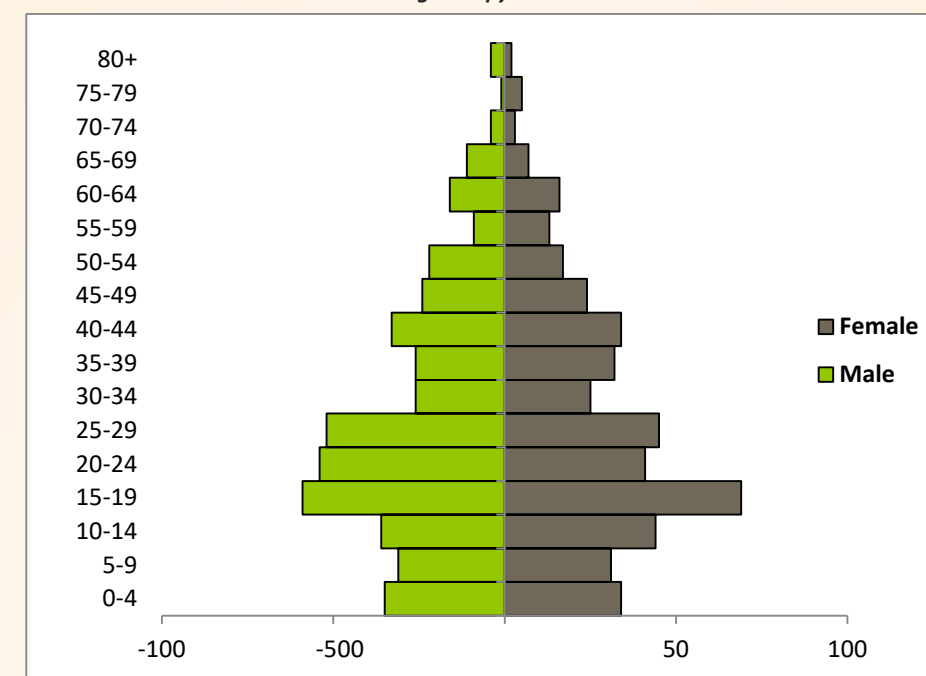


Village –Rampur Khurd“225”

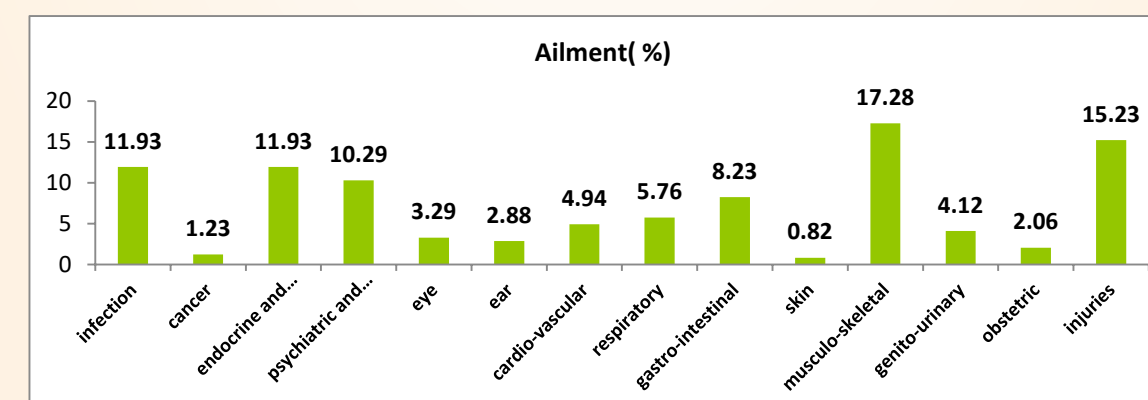
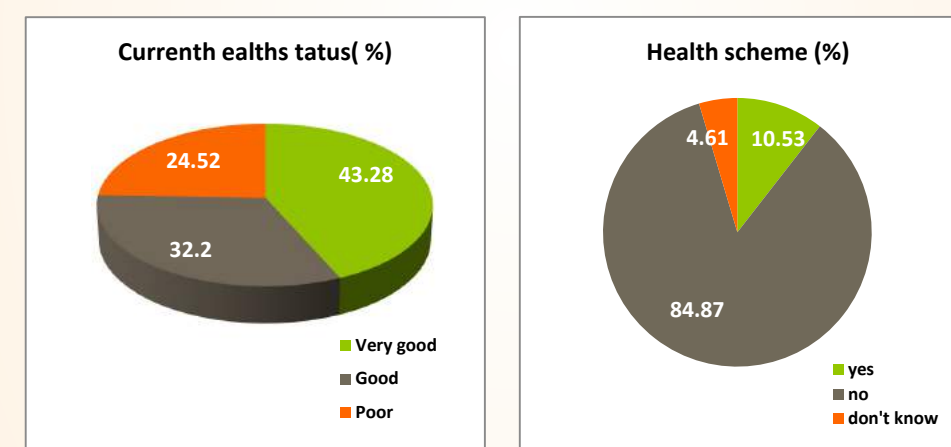
Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=77 Female=23
2. Population	Male=443 Female=442 Transgender=0
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=95.4 Muslim=4.6
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=75 SC=17.1
5. Permanent House (%)	99.3
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=42.7
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=83.6
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	35.5
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	66.4
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	31
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	1.3
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	77
13. Households with electricity (%)	95.4
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	52.2
15. Men who literate (%)	95.3
16. Women who literate (%)	72.1
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	60.5
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	30.2
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	3
19.b. Infant Mortality	0
19.c. Under five Mortality	0
20. Birth Registration (%)	76.8
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.7
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	99.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.9
24. Use of Toilet (%)	95.4
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	1.4
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	5.9
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	89.5
28. Enough food grow (%)	46.3
29. Ration Card (%)	91.4

Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid



Health Status

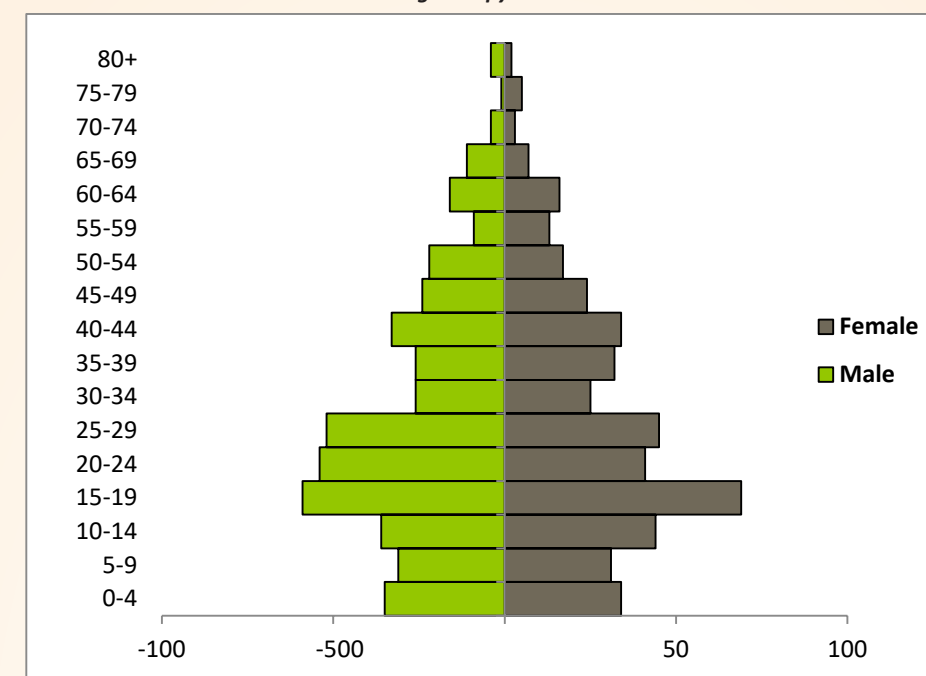


Village –Rampur Khurd“225”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=77 Female=23
2. Population	Male=443 Female=442 Transgender=0
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=95.4 Muslim=4.6
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=75 SC=17.1
5. Permanent House (%)	99.3
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=42.7
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=83.6
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	35.5
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	66.4
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	31
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	1.3
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	77
13. Households with electricity (%)	95.4
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	52.2
15. Men who literate (%)	95.3
16. Women who literate (%)	72.1
17. Main Income is casual labour (%)	60.5
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	30.2
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	3
19.b. Infant Mortality	0
19.c. Under five Mortality	0
20. Birth Registration (%)	76.8
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.7
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	99.3
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.9
24. Use of Toilet (%)	95.4
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	1.4
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	5.9
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	89.5
28. Enough food grow (%)	46.3
29. Ration Card (%)	91.4

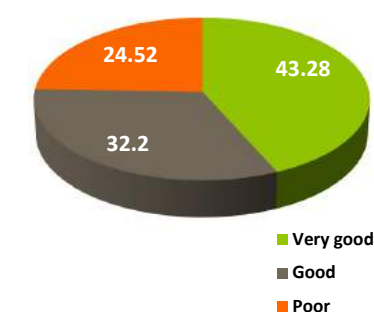
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

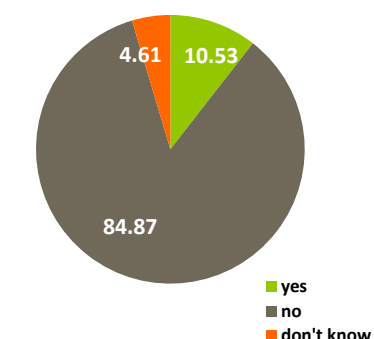


Health Status

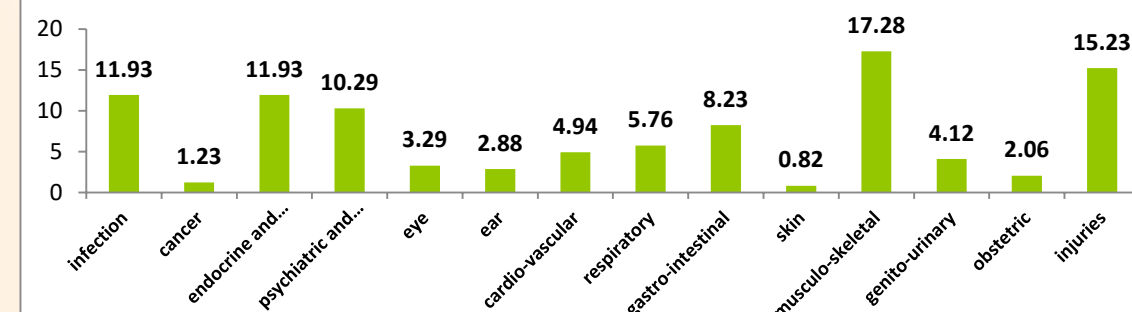
Current health status (%)



Health scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

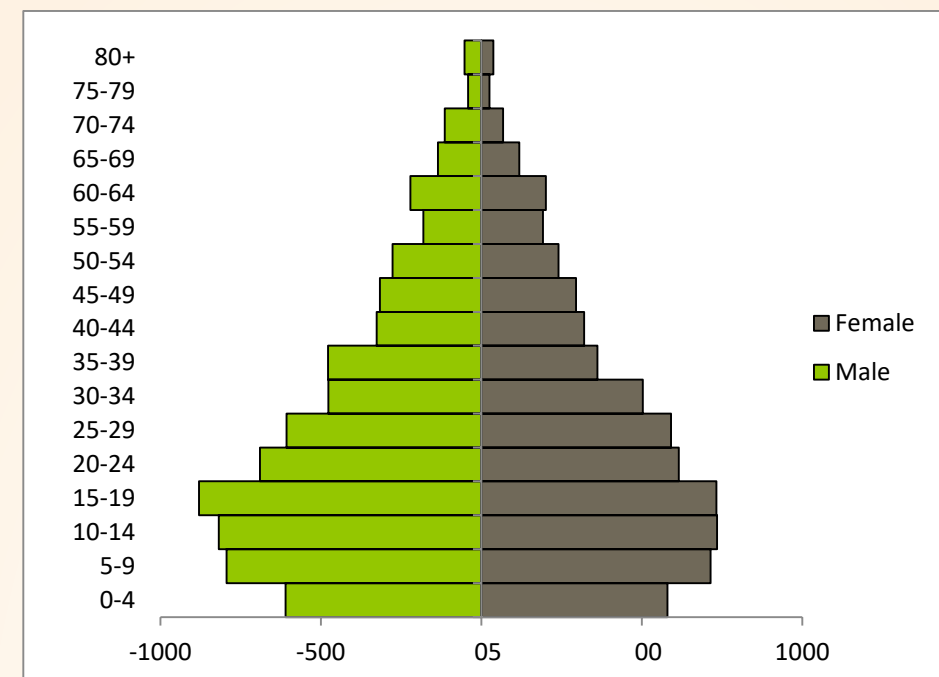


Village –Jangal Dumri “227”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=94 Female=6
2. Population	Male=7018 Female=6327 Transgender=8
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=97.2 Muslim=2.8
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=62.1 SC=34.3
5. Permanent House (%)	99.1
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=37.3
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=76.6
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	26.3
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	42
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	10.7
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	9.7
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	71.1
13. Households with electricity (%)	93.6
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	49.6
15. Men who literate (%)	80.1
16. Women who literate (%)	62.2
17. Main Income is agriculture (%)	55.1
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	37
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	11
19.b. Infant Mortality	6
19.c. Under five Mortality	3
20. Birth Registration (%)	56.2
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	1.6
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	98
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.2
24. Use of Toilet (%)	65.4
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	0.4
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	34.4
Agriculture	
27. Agriculture Land (%)	92.8
28. Enough food grow (%)	12.1
29. Ration Card (%)	78.4

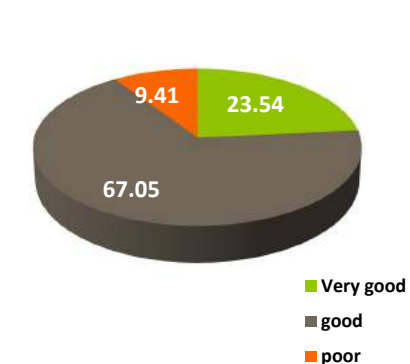
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

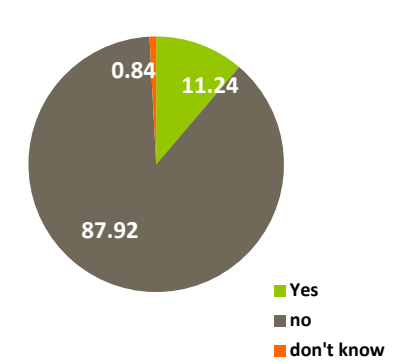


Health Status

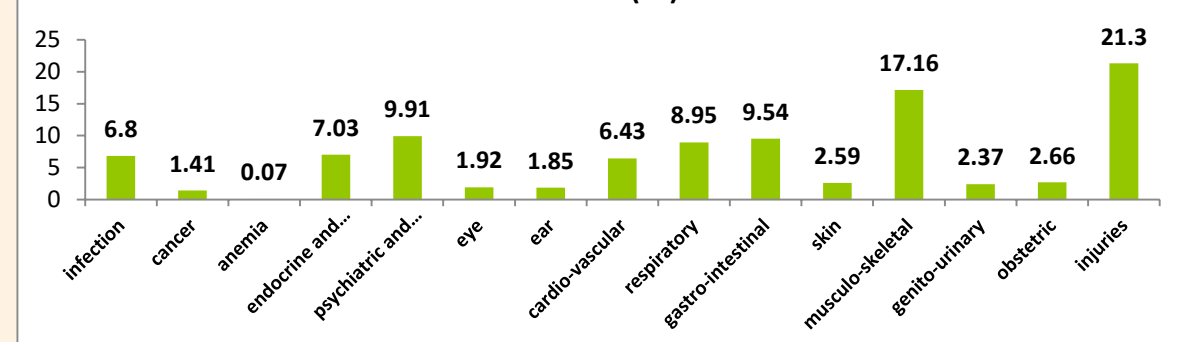
Current Health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment (%)

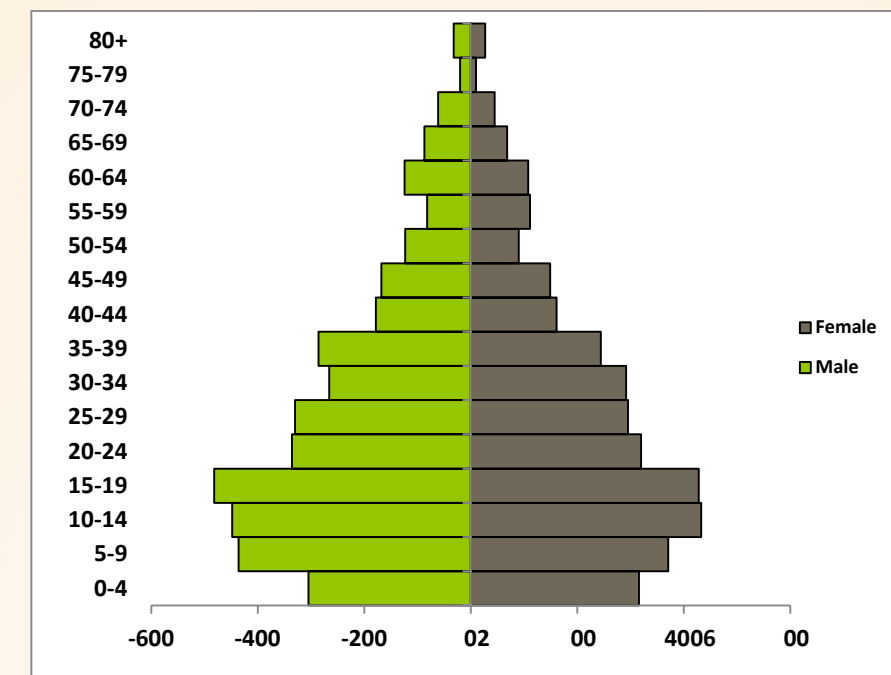


Village –Karmaha Buzurg “228”

Indicators	
Population and Household Profile	
1.Head of the household (gender wise %)	Male=90.2 Female=9.8
2. Population	Male=3764 Female=3468 Transgender=5
3. Religion (%)	Hindu=85.6 Muslim=14.4
4. Caste Category (%)	OBC=77.9 SC=16.4
5. Permanent House (%)	97.5
6. Type of House (%)	Pucca=48.7
7. Type of Family (%)	Nuclear Family=69.7
8. Households with separate Kitchen (%)	12.3
9. Kitchen with Ventilation (%)	65.1
10. Kitchen with Window (%)	9.4
11. Kitchen with Chimney (%)	3.6
12. Household using LPG as cooking fuel (%)	45
13. Households with electricity (%)	86.4
Socio-economic	
14. Married population (%)	49.3
15. Men who literate (%)	79.7
16. Women who literate (%)	60.2
17. Main Income is agriculture (%)	54.7
18. Main Occupation is Student (%)	34.8
19.Under-five mortality (in numbers) in last five years	
19.a. Neo-Natal Mortality	19
19.b. Infant Mortality	4
19.c. Under five Mortality	1
20. Birth Registration (%)	69.7
Sanitation	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.3
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	98.7
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.8
24. Use of Toilet (%)	83.9
25. Garbage disposable services (%)	1.9
26. No facility of Drainage (%)	9.6
Agriculture	
21. Drinking of water who using RO (%)	0.3
22. Drinking of water with no purification (%)	98.7
23. Improved drinking water (%)	32.8

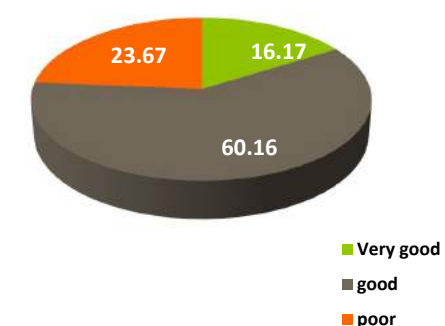
Population and household profile

Age-sex pyramid

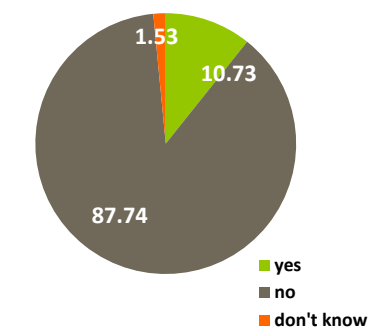


Health Status

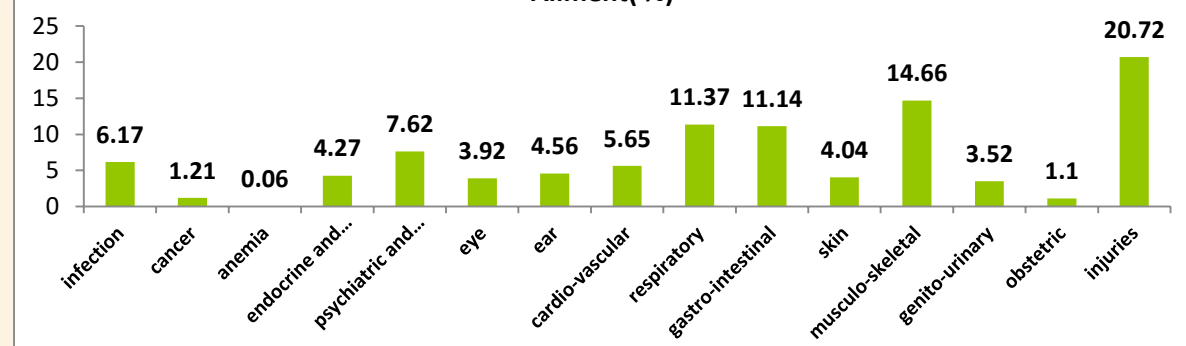
Current health status (%)



Health Scheme (%)



Ailment (%)



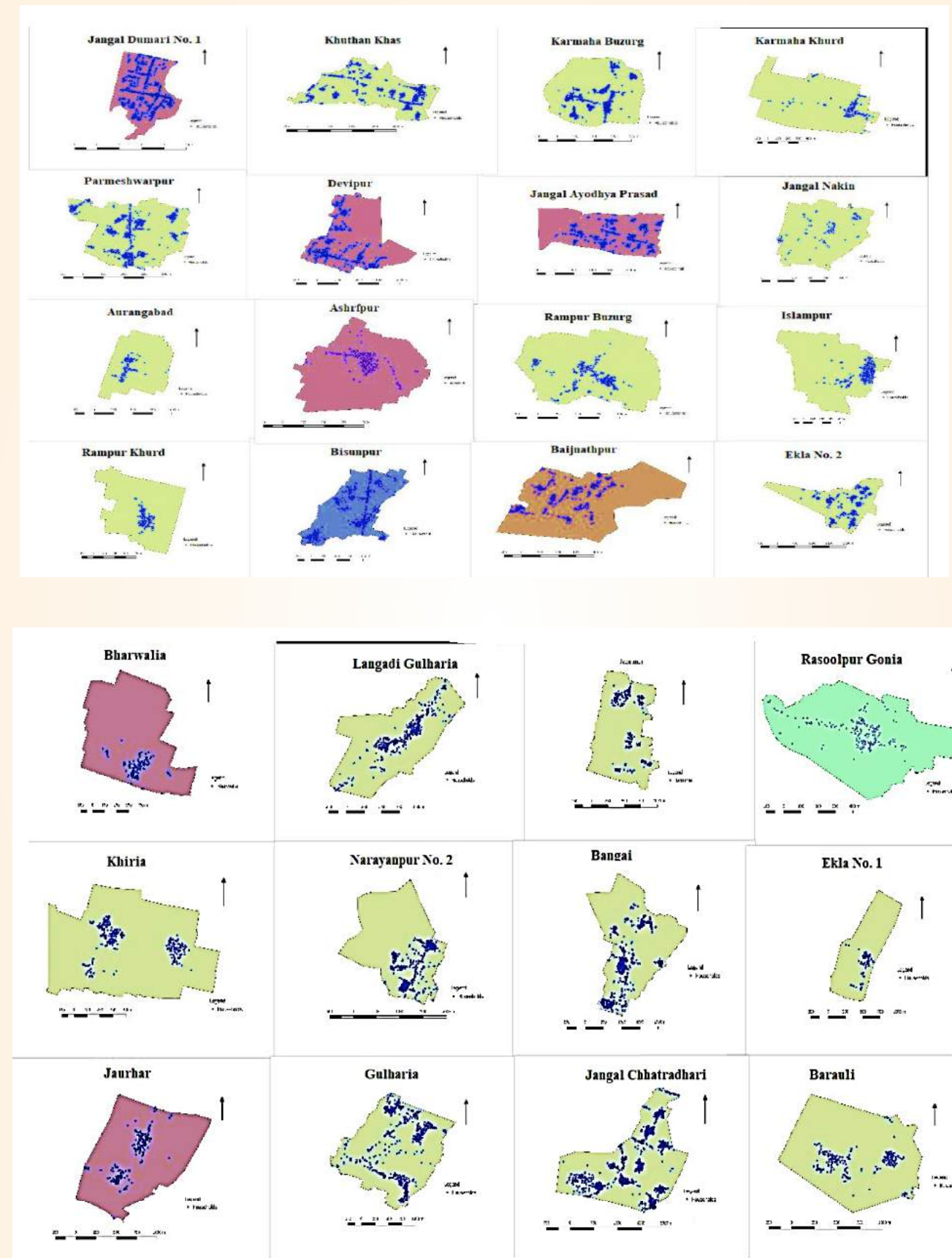
Future Plans:

In follow-up round, additional data will be collected on following events:

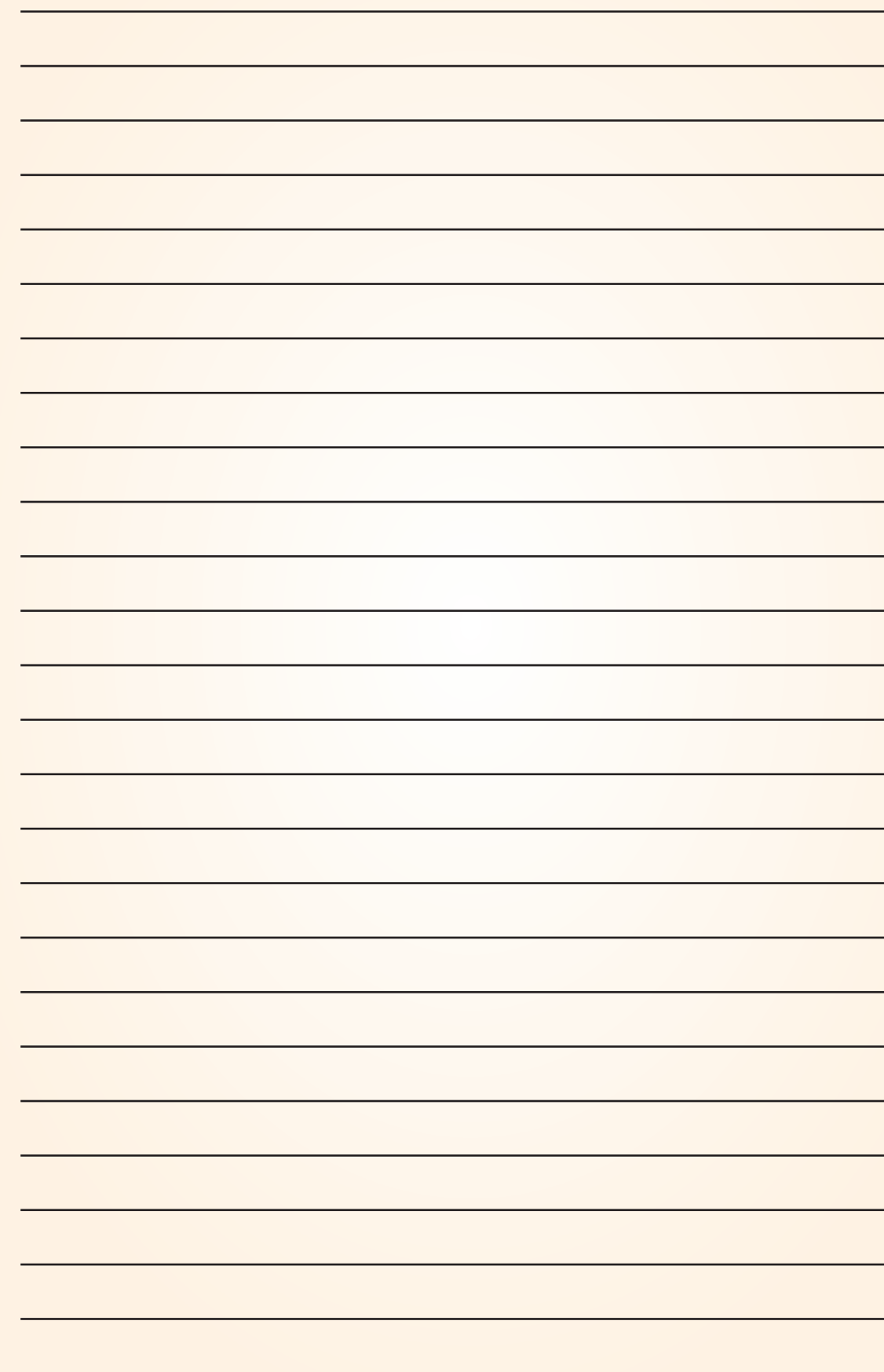
1. Women-eligible
2. Pregnancy
3. Birth
4. Child-Nutrition
5. Child-Immunization
6. Death
 - a. Neo-Natal Death
 - b. Child Death
 - c. Maternal Death
 - d. Adult Death
7. Migration In & Out

The team has initiated the follow up data collection from 16th February 2021.

Population and household profile



Notes





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**Baba Raghav Das (BRD) Medical College Campus,
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