



Hunger in Gram Panchayats of Banda District (U.P.): A Micro-level Study

A.K. Nigam, R. Srivastava, P.P. Tiwari, Reeta Saxena and Shruti Shukla
Institute of Applied Statistics and Development Studies, Lucknow

Received 11 January 2016; Accepted 30 March 2016

SUMMARY

In this study an attempt has been made to map hunger in Gram Panchayats of Banda district. The Gram Panchayats have been identified as food secure, food insecure without hunger and food insecure with hunger on the basis of MFAST which is a modified version of FAST and anthropometric measurements and related indicators. The districts were mapped as per the criterion of food insecure with hunger. The study has revealed that in general, the study area is vulnerable to hunger situations. Infrastructure relating to all the sectors like, agriculture, health education etc. is poor across the Panchayat Groups. Dietary intake and nutritional status were also found to be in deplorable state. Similarly, socio economic indicators and household characteristics like type of houses, source of drinking water, economic status, land holdings, irrigation facilities, PDS and MNREGA present a very poor scenario.

Keywords: FANTA, FAST, Food insecure, Hunger, MFAST.

1. INTRODUCTION

Even though we have achieved self sufficiency in the production of food grains in our country there still exist problems of poverty, malnutrition and hunger among large segment of the population across the states. A large population finds it hard to meet nutritional requirements with a sizeable section of population still living below the poverty line and nearly half of young children being malnourished. In order to alleviate malnutrition and hunger, there is an urgent need to address the issues relating to malnutrition and food insecurity. Hunger is related both to malnutrition and food insecurity and it is pertinent to understand clearly the concepts of hunger and insecurity which we describe in the next Section.

The present paper is based upon an ICMR funded study on hunger mapping at Gram Panchayat level in Banda district of Bundelkhand region which is one of the most deprived and underdeveloped regions in terms of almost all human developed indicators. In recent past, there have been extensive media reports of deaths due to hunger in the district. The Gram Panchayats have been identified as *food secure, food insecure without hunger* and *food insecure with hunger* on the basis of MFAST which is a modified version of FAST (Food Access Survey Tools) and anthropometric measurements and related indicators. Details of FAST and MFAST techniques are given in the next Section and in the Section containing Methodology.

The districts were mapped as per the criterion of *food insecure with hunger*. The hunger

mapping would enable to zero down to areas of concentration of deprived hunger stricken families. The effort is first ever micro-level scientifically planned exercise in the area of hunger and malnutrition. Such an effort would ultimately lead to proper targeted distribution of aids/ funds.

2. HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

To many people hunger means not just symptoms that can be diagnosed by a physician, it bespeaks the existence of a social, not a medical problem: a situation in which someone cannot obtain an adequate amount of food, even if the shortage is not prolonged enough to cause health problems.

Hunger, when defined as the uneasy or painful sensation caused by lack of food, is a potential, although not necessary, consequence of food insecurity. Similarly, the cutoff point between food insecure without the experience of hunger and insecure with moderate hunger is identified by the inability of households to economize food budgets any further without adults reducing food intake or cutting meals. Hunger in this third category is characterized by reduced food intakes with the physical sensation caused by lack of food. The final category-food insecure with severe hunger-is characterized by reduced food intake and hunger in children and more severe hunger for adults.

Food security implies access by all people at all time to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food security includes at a minimum (1) the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods and (2) an assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways (i.e. without resorting to emergency food supplies, scavenging, stealing or other coping strategies).

The questions in the food security module should measure four underlying conditions or behaviors in the households: (1) anxiety about the food budget or food supply; (2) perceptions that food is inadequate in either quantity or

quality; (3) reduced food intake in adults; and (4) reduced food intake in children.

NSSO has been collecting information on 'hunger' as part of regular countrywide surveys on "household consumption expenditure". The specific questions asked on hunger/food adequacy in these surveys are: whether all members of households get 2 square meals (enough food every day) and if yes, whether it is throughout the year (termed as seasonal hunger) or during some months in the year (chronic hunger).

FANTA (Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project supported by USAID) has effectively demonstrated that the approach to constructing measures of hunger and food security (as previously validated for use in the United States) can also be used in a totally different, developing country context. The FAST module constructed for use in Bangladesh passes all the validation tests that were applied to the US module, and it is transparent in both the underlying concepts and the meaning of the questions used. Through this, it is possible to classify a household in to one of the following categories: Food secure, Food insecure without hunger, and Food insecure with hunger. However, the *FAST* module does not substitute for more intensive food consumption and expenditure survey or anthropometric survey. Thus research demonstrates that the *FAST* module is a complement to more common measures either of nutritional status or of food production and the nutritional status of individuals is assessed through anthropometric measurements and the dietary intake could be measured through food consumption surveys.

3. CURRENT STUDY AND ITS RELEVANCE

It is common knowledge that a very small percentage of the gains of development percolate down to the urban and rural poor. For inclusive growth, we must identify the poor and downtrodden and ensure through a series of welfare measures in public-private partnership

mode that they remain no more deprived, and instead, feel empowered to join the mainstream. We must pay highest attention to livelihood and food insecurity.

There have been several social, health and nutrition protection and promotion programs run by the Government like Public Distribution System (PDS) for food at subsidized rates for the poor, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for growth monitoring and supplementary nutrition, nutrition and health education, mid day meal programs and food for work schemes. Though these schemes were started with novel intentions, they lack in their proper implementation. Many reasons like gender discrimination, failed governance and improper monitoring can be attributed to rather poor performance of these schemes. A study by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) with support from IASDS, gives the utilization of some of government sponsored important schemes in Bihar. Utilization levels were extremely low for all schemes. Even the high profile NREGS had a utilization percentage of only 35.3 in Muzaffarpur, 35.1 in Patna and 32.6 in Nalanda. Immediate remedial measures are thus required at the Government level for delivering these schemes to the intended people. Most of the schemes need careful evaluations on identifying reasons for their dismal performance and whether the benefits are being availed by actual target groups.

Though there are numerous programs in place to address vulnerable areas which provide money and food these programs must be more focused as the major bottleneck is to reach out to those who need the food most.

There is therefore a need to recommend a standardized mechanism and instrument(s) for defining and obtaining data on the prevalence of "food insecurity" or "food insufficiency" and recommend methodologies that can be used across the nation and at State and local level. The hunger mapping actually would enable to zero down to areas of concentration of deprived hunger stricken families.

IASDS undertook a study entitled 'Micro level Hunger Mapping (Gram Panchayats in Banda district (U.P.)). This study in Banda district of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh for measuring hunger has used *FAST* (as used in Bangla Desh) and other modified modules after adaptation to local (Bundelkhand region) conditions. The *FAST* was modified not only in content but was also tried sequentially. The modifications were decided after a preliminary probing on the food habits in the district. The study also used other instruments for measuring malnutrition and dietary intake and related these with hunger.

The study is at Gram Panchayat level, which is the core grass root unit for administrative action. Bundelkhand region is one of the most deprived and underdeveloped regions in terms of almost all human developed indicators. Banda district is not only among the worst in terms of underweight and stunting indicators of malnutrition in children, it also falls under border cluster districts. As per NIN-IASDS Nutrition Profile of Indian Studies for districts of UP, conducted in 2002, the prevalence of severe stunting in Banda was 59.3 percent and of severe underweight was 40 percent. In recent times, there have been extensive media reports of deaths due to hunger in the district.

The hunger mapping actually would enable to zero down to areas of concentration of deprived hunger stricken families. The effort is first ever micro-level scientifically planned exercise (not just a data gathering exercise) in the area of hunger and malnutrition. Such an effort would ultimately lead to proper targeted distribution of aids/funds.

4. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the study was Gram Panchayat level mapping in Banda district of Bundelkhand division of Uttar Pradesh, which is one of the most deprived districts in Uttar Pradesh, on hunger and identifying target areas

and target groups for interventions. The specific objectives were

- Development of a methodology as an improvement to FAST Module under Indian context.
- Estimating the level of hunger at Gram Panchayat level in Banda district.
- Estimating the level of malnutrition and dietary intakes at Gram Panchayat level in Banda district.
- Studying the interrelationships of hunger, malnutrition and dietary intakes, and
- Identifying the household and individual characteristics of those with hunger.

4.2 Methodology

There are 436 gram Panchayats and 592 villages in Banda. Gram Panchayats were grouped in 44 strata of neighboring 10 Gram Panchayats. While 43 strata are of size 10, the last group has only 6 Panchayats. Details of Panchayats groups are given in Appendix. A household survey was carried out in each such group of Gram Panchayats. For this, a sample of 10 villages was selected by PPS and from each village, 20 households were selected for the detailed study. Thus, a total of 8,800 household (48,400 individuals assuming the household size 5.5) spread over 440 selected villages were covered.

Clearly, it is assumed that there is homogeneity in the 10 neighboring panchayats. This assumption does not seem to be unrealistic. The households within village were selected as per standard procedure ensuring due representation of different socio-economic groups. The modified version of the hunger tool – MFAST was canvassed in each of the selected households.

Information on anthropometric measurements to assess the nutritional status as per NFHS questionnaire and on dietary intake using 24 hour recall method of NIN (ICMR) was obtained on a sub-sample of 10 households per village. At the

district level, information on various nutritional supplementation schemes in the area such as APL, BPL, Anthyodaya Aahaar Yojna (AAY), Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme, ICDS, Food for Work, MNREGA etc, was also collected. At the household level also, this information was collected to categorize them as beneficiary households or otherwise.

The data collected was analyzed both for estimation of hunger at the Gram Panchayat levels and also for identifying the target areas and groups which require intervention for hunger. The inter-relationship of hunger and malnutrition was also attempted.

4.3 Modified FAST (MFAST)

For the present study FAST was modified as per the local requirements. At the time of pretesting it was noted that the FAST module had questions having ambiguity causing overlapping. In FAST module house-wife was not included, even-though in most of the cases in the study district it is the house-wife which is the main victim of food insecurity and hence of hunger. Taking into consideration all these concerns, it was considered appropriate to modify it from 11 items to 9 as below:

1. *The family ate few meals per day on a regular basis;*
2. *Obliged to eat non-preferred instead of preferred food;*
3. *Members of the household who had to skip the meal due to lack of food;*
 - a. *Working adult*
 - b. *House-wife*
 - c. *Working adult and house-wife*
 - d. *Elderly persons*
 - e. *Children*
4. *There were times when food stored in the house ran out and no cash to buy more;*
5. *Worried frequently about where the next meal would come from;*

6. *Needed to purchase food frequently (because own production or purchased stores ran out);*
7. *Took food on credit from a local store;*
8. *Needed to borrow food from relatives or neighbors to make a meal (making ends meet on a day-to-day (hand-to-mouth) basis); and*
9. *Needed to borrow food in order to meet social obligations (to serve a meal to guests or relatives).*

Based upon different classifications of hunger it may be appropriate to classify different types of hunger (1) anxiety about the food budget or food supply; (2) perceptions that food is inadequate in either quantity or quality; (3) reduced food intake in men; (4) reduced food intake in women; and (5) reduced food intake in children. On the basis of responses on above groups, it may be possible to classify a household in to one of the following categories:

- Food secure,
- Food insecure without hunger, and
- Food insecure with hunger

The households were classified as Food secure, Food insecure without hunger, or Food insecure with hunger on the basis of responses on 9 questions of MFAST module. Our concern here is to restrict only to Food insecure with hunger. The mapping has been done only for this indicator. As the unit of selection is a group of 10 neighbouring panchayats, the mapping of the panchayats (groups) was done on the basis of some cut-off points derived from the distribution of food insecure with hunger.

The mapping index gives the combined intensity of 7 items (Q3-9) of MFAST. The Panchayat group with severe problems in one aspect may be relatively problem-free in other aspects. Hence, the mapping index gives the relative position of a Panchayat group vis-à-vis others as per the combined intensity of the problem of hunger. Unlike the Human

Development Index, where the position of a state is measured against the total distance between the best and the worst, or a price index that measures the price position vis-à-vis the base year's position, the Mapping Index indicates the average position of the Panchayat group with respect to others.

'Arc-view' Geographical Information System software was used for mapping gram panchayats. The software detects the natural breaks in the series, so that the error in detecting natural breaks is minimized.

5. SALIENT FINDINGS

The study has revealed that in general, the study area is vulnerable to hunger situations. Infrastructure relating to all the sectors like, agriculture, health education etc. is poor across the Panchayat Groups. Dietary intake and nutritional status were also found to be in deplorable state. Similarly, socio economic indicators and house hold characteristics like type of houses, source of drinking water, economic status, land holdings, irrigation facilities; PDS and MNREGA present a very poor scenario. Salient findings of the study are as under

- ***Food Insecure with Hunger:*** 17 Panchayat Groups were found to be food insecure with hunger. Of these 6 were in the category very high hunger.
- ***Hunger Types vis-à-vis Infrastructure of Panchayat Groups:*** Out of 17 Panchayat Groups 6 were found to have poor infrastructure.
- ***Dietary Intake and Nutritional Status:*** Dietary intake was below RDA for all the food items across the Panchayat Groups. Prevalence of CED among adults was found to vary from 36.9 to 60.1 percent across the Panchayat Groups. Proportion of population with CED is quite high as according to the XI Plan, Volume2 (Planning Commission, 2008) in 2005, about 33 percent population had BMI below 18.5 at National level. Similarly,

prevalence of stunting, underweight and wasting was found to be on higher side.

- **Hunger Types vis-à-vis Dietary Intake and Nutritional Status:** Out of 17 Panchayat Groups 6 were found be in the category of poor dietary intake and nutritional status.
- **Socioeconomic Level Indicators and Access to Govt. Programmes/Schemes:** Based on 11 socioeconomic level indicators SLI for each Panchayat Group was calculated and the households were categorized in 3 categories viz., low, medium and high. As majority of the population belonged to low and medium categories; the Panchayat Groups were ranked on this basis. For access to Govt. programmes/ schemes were ranked and the ranks of SLI were combined with these and 5 typologies were obtained.
- **Hunger Types vis-à-vis Socioeconomic Level Indicators and Access to Govt. Programmes/Schemes:** Out of 17 Panchayat Groups 8 were found be in the category of poor Socioeconomic level indicators and access to Govt. Programmes/Schemes.
- **Correlates of Hunger:** In this study an attempt has been made to identify the factors that are related to hunger, using logistic regression analysis. Prevalence of underweight in children, poor irrigation facilities to farmers and poor performance of PDS emerges as major correlates of hunger.

6. PROBLEM AREAS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

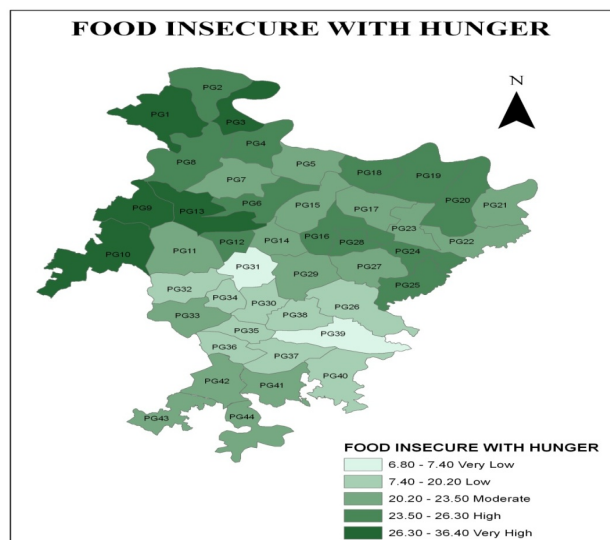
During the course of study, some problem areas were identified. Table 1 provides problem areas and possible recommendations emanating out of these.

Table 1. Problem Areas and Recommendations

	Problem Areas	Recommendation
1.	Unavailability of improved variety and quality seed	Increased availability of high yielding seed varieties.
2.	Lack of technical knowledge on use of innovative agricultural techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of diversified techniques of agriculture in order to increase production. • Adoption of organic farming.
3.	Unavailability of irrigation water	Conservation of water and increased usage of micro-irrigation system.
4.	Degraded land	Innovation of agro forestry system on ravine and degraded soil.
5.	Poor Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved roads to villages should be increased. • Electrification of villages should be increased. • Number of high school and above should be increased. • Banking facilities should be increased. • Despite of sufficient milk production, there is lack of marketing facilities which results in inefficient economic returns. Therefore, Milk Co-operative Societies should be increased. • Formation of GRAIN BANKS at panchayat level.
6.	Poor health facility services	Health Facility Services should be executed properly.
7.	Improper Public Distribution System (PDS)	PDS should be distributed regularly
8.	Inefficient execution of government schemes like MNREGA, MDM, ICDS etc.	Proper execution of government schemes should be taken care of.
9.	Migration and Unemployment	Youth should be properly trained keeping in view the development of agriculture and employment sectors should be generated at district level itself in order to increase availability of manpower for agricultural purposes.
10.	Poor estimates of nutritional status	Awareness camps on health care, good hygiene practices, sanitation and intake of balanced diet should be organized.

7. THE MAP

After classifying the Panchayat Groups on the basis of hunger index a map was prepared to highlight these Panchayat Groups. Map 1 displays these Panchayat Groups.



Map 1. Food Insecure Panchayat Groups With Hunger (Panchayat Groups (PG) of Banda District in (U.P.))

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Authors are thankful to Indian Council of Medical Research for the grant to complete the study 'Micro level Hunger Mapping (Gram Panchayats in Banda district (U.P.))'

REFERENCES

- Coates, Jennifer, Patrick Webb and Robert Houser (2003). Measuring Food Insecurity: Going Beyond Indicators of Income and Anthropometry. Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project, Academy for Educational Development. Washington, D.C.
- Micro Level Hunger Mapping [Gram Panchayats Banda District [U.P.], (2012). Technical Report. Institute of Applied Statistics and Development Studies, Lucknow.
- Nutrition Profile of Community in Uttar Pradesh (2002). District Level Reports by NIN/IASDS with financial support from Department of Women and Child Development/Food and Nutrition Board, Govt. of India.
- Revival of Agricultural Crescent in Bihar (2008). District Agricultural Plans in collaboration with NAAS for Tata Trust, Government of Bihar.
- Webb, P., Coates, J. and Houser, R. (2003). Challenges in defining direct measures of hunger and food insecurity in Bangladesh. *FAO* pp. 301-304. 2001. A Report on the formulation of the core food security module and experiences in its implementation in Bangladesh. A report to the Academy for Educational Development on the Food Insecurity Measurement and Validation Study, 2003, Mimeo.

APPENDIX

Table 1. List of Gram Panchayats and Selected Villages in Banda District

Panchayat Group No.	Names of 10 Neighbouring Gram Panchayats	Selected Villages for Survey
PG1	Amara, Baretha, Garereya, Gourikalan, Jaspura, Nandev, Narjita, Padhora, Rampur, Sikahula	Amara, Baretha, Garereya, Gourikalan, Jaspura, Nandev, Narjita, Padhora, Rampur, Sikahula
PG2	Candwara, Dandamau, Galauli, Gaurikhurd, Gazipur, Jahnjhari, Kanakheda, Khaptiha, Naruali, Narayarh	Candwara, Dandamau, Galauli, Gaurikhurd, Gazipur, Jahnjhari, Kanakheda, Khaptiha, Naruali, Narayarh
PG3	Adhari, Badagaon, Ichhawar, Lasada, Mahawara, Madauli, Kalan, Pandri, Piparodar, Sadada, Sindhankala	Adhari, Badagaon, Ichhawar, Lasada, Mahawara, Madauli, Kalan, Pandri, Piparodar, Sadada, Sindhankala
PG4	Bambiya, Barethikala, Chilla, Dighwat, Gugauli, Laumar, Padarathapur, Palara, Sadimadanpur, Tara	Bambiya, Barethikala, Chilla, Dighwat, Gugauli, Laumar, Padarathapur, Palara, Sadimadanpur, Dohatara
PG5	Amlikuar, Benda, Bhujrakh, Chhapar, Jasaipur, Jauharpur, Khaunda, Lohari, Sindhuli, Singhpur	Amlikuar, Benda, Bhujrakh, Chhapar, Jasaipur, Jauharpur, Khaunda, Lohari, Sindhuli, Singhpur
PG6	Arsaunda, Dhausan, Garauti, Godhani, Mahui, Mungus, Pipargaon, Saimari, Terahimafi, Wasalpur	Arsaunda, Dhausan, Garauti, Godhani, Mahui, Mungus, Pipargaon, Saimari, Terahimafi, Wasalpur
PG7	Atarahat, Bindaura, Bichhawahi, Chhiraatha, Gajani, Gokhirahi, Mahedu, Mirgahani, Paparenda, Parsunda	Atarahat, Bindaura, Bichhawahi, Chhiraatha, Gajani, Gokhirahi, Mahedu, Mirgahani, Paparenda, Parsunda
PG8	Alona, Amlor, Khairei, Khaptihakala, Nari, Niwaich, Palani, Piphari, Rahuta, Sandi	Alona, Amlor, Khairei, Khaptihakala, Nari, Niwaich, Palani, Piphari, Rahuta, Sandi
PG9	Achharaund, Chahaitara, Chakchatagan, Kanwara, Chhehara, Marauli, Mawaiduzurg, Pachulla, Pathari, Ujretha	Achharaund, Chahaitara, Chakchatagan, Kanwara, Chhehara, Marauli, Mawaiduzurg, Pachulla, Pathari, Ujretha
PG10	Basahari, Dhurendi, Chamaraha, Durendi, Etawan, Goramugali, Khairada, Mataundh(Gramin), Mohanpurava, Trivini	Basahari, Dhurendi, Chamaraha, Durendi, Etawan, Goramugali, Khairada, Mataundh(Gramin), Mohanpurava, Trivini
PG11	Arbai, Banadhapurva, Barokharkhur, Bharkhari, Bhavanipurva, Dingwanhi, Gureh, Hatetipurva, Palhari, Tendwara	Arbai, Banadhapurva, Barokharkhur, Bharkhari, Nimnipar, Dingwanhi, Gureh, Hatetipurva, Palhari, Tendwara
PG12	Chhaneharalalapura, Chilli, Hathura, Jamalpur, Jaurahi, Karbai, Katrawal, Kulkumari, Kurauli, Bilbai	Chhaneharalalapura, Chilli, Hathura, Jamalpur, Jaurahi, Karbai, Katrawal, Kulkumari, Kurauli, Bilbai
PG13	Fatpurva, Bargahani, Gari, Karaihya, Lama, Luktara, Mahokhar, Maudha, Pachanehi, Saimara	Fatpurva, Bargahani, Gari, Karaihya, Lama, Luktara, Mahokhar, Maudha, Pachanehi, Saimara
PG14	Aliha, Anusha, Dhansul, Milathu, Murwal, Palhri, Parabihari, Pista, Raguli, Shiv	Aliha, Anusha, Dhansul, Milathu, Murwal, Palhri, Parabihari, Pista, Raguli, Shiv
PG15	Allampu, Badaulee, Bagehta, Bagehla, Byonja, Devratha, Majheevan, Padaree, Simaunee, Tolakala	Allampu, Badaulee, Bagehta, Bagehla, Byonja, Devratha, Majheevan, Padaree, Simaunee, Tolakala
PG16	Achhah, Ahar, Baberudehat, Badagaon, Baraoolee, Azam, Hardouli, Kayal, Kuchendu, Nelathu, Rayn	Achhah, Ahar, Baberudehat, Badagaon, Baraoolee, Azam, Hardouli, Kayal, Kuchendu, Nelathu, Rayn
PG17	Anvan, Gujenee, Majhila, Parabanobegum, Paras, Patvan, Poon, Santar, Tharthuwa, Umarhane	Anvan, Gujenee, Majhila, Parabanobegum, Paras, Patvan, Poon, Santar, Tharthuwa, Umarhane
PG18	Augasi, Bakal, Jalalpur, Mantha, Miyabarouli, Nibhaura, Pindaran, Sammuddeentur, Tolakajee, Macha	Augasi, Bakal, Jalalpur, Mantha, Miyabarouli, Nibhaura, Pindaran, Sammuddeentur, Tolakajee, Macha

Table 1 (Contd.)...

...Table 1 (Contd.)

PG19	Adhawan, Armar, Bhabhuwa, Kalana, Karahuleemafi, Markaa, Samgara, Sanda, Arvaree, Mau	Adhawan, Armar, Bhabhuwa, Kalana, Karahuleemafi, Markaa, Samgara, Sanda, Arvaree, Mau
PG20	Aoudaha, Badudhoulee, Charaka, Inguva, Khera, Kumhedasanee, Matehena, Mudvara, Museevan, Pannaha	Aoudaha, Badudhoulee, Charaka, Inguva, Khera, Kumhedasanee, Matehena, Mudvara, Museevan, Kitaahai
PG21	Amedhee, Benamau, Joraharpur, Khamarkha, Khatan, Lakahnpur, Narayanpur, Raghavpur, Sikarilakhanpur, Veera	Amedhee, Benamau, Joraharpur, Khamarkha, Khatan, Lakahnpur, Narayanpur, Raghavpur, Sikarilakhanpur, Veera
PG22	Amlokhor, Andura, Bachhaundhasani, Bantharee, Itarrabadhounee, Kuchouli, Lakhipur, Lohara, Pachhauhn	Amlokhor, Andura, Bachhaundhasani, Bantharee, Itarrabadhounee, Kuchouli, Lakhipur, Lohara, Pachhauhan
PG23	Andoulee, Bhantee, Birravan, Palee, Kharouli, Sadasanee, Satnyava, Sanahula, Tilousa, Vinwat	Andoulee, Bhantee, Dataura, Palee, Kharouli, Sadasanee, Satnyava, Sanahula, Tilousa, Vinwat
PG24	Bhitee, Chakrehee, Chhilolar, Dhundhui, Jamoo, Korra, Boujurg, Mamsikhurd, Mauai, Parsauli, Tranawa	Bhitee, Chakrehee, Chhilolar, Dhundhui, Jamoo, Korra, Boujurg, Mamsikhurd, Mauai, Parsauli, Tranawa
PG25	Bhadawal, Belgaon, Itavan, Kullukhera, Lamehta, Nandanmau, Ganipur, Shapursani, Singhpur, Utarwan	Bhadawal, Belgaon, Itavan, Kullukhera, Lamehta, Nandanmau, Ganipur, Shapursani, Singhpur, Utarwan
PG26	Amaan, Ballan, Chaunsarh, Dabhani, Gadaon, Kushma, Tendura, Barehenda, Pouhar, Thanair	Amaan, Ballan, Chaunsarh, Dabhani, Gadaon, Kushma, Tendura, Barehenda, Pouhar, Thanair
PG27	Amlohra, Bagha, Bisandee, Jarohar, Korrahee, Majhivasani, Maraulee, Oran(Gramin), Para, Paviaya	Amlohra, Bagha, Bisandee, Jarohar, Korrahee, Majhivasani, Maraulee, Oran(Gramin), Para, Paviaya
PG28	Akona, Bachhaundha, Beldan, Bhadehdu, Daftara, Karaee, Korrahurd, Korram, Phaphaundi, Sathi	Akona, Bachhaundha, Beldan, Bhadehdu, Daftara, Karaee, Korrahurd, Korram, Kringa, Sathi
PG29	Bisanda(Rural), Chandrayal, Ghoori, Itaramalauli, Konee, Lauliteramau, Pawai, Pindkhar, Punahur, Siklodhi	Bisanda(Rural), Chandrayal, Umrehand, Itaramalauli, Konee, Lauliteramau, Pawai, Pindkhar, Punahur, Siklodhi
PG30	Bachai, Chhibeaon, Duraimafi, Hastam, Khamaura, Nagnedhi, Nandna, Rausat, Riga, Adharori	Bachai, Chhibeaon, Duraimafi, Hastam, Khamaura, Nagnedhi, Semarimirdaha, Rausat, Riga, Adharori
PG31	Ajitpara, Barsandakhurd, Bilgaon, Ghuraunda, Jakhni, Jamrehi, Khurhand, Makari, Nai, Sahewa	Ajitpara, Barsandakhurd, Bilgaon, Ghuraunda, Jakhni, Jamrehi, Khurhand, Makari, Nai, Sahewa
PG32	Barokharbuzurg, Jarar, Madhopur, Mahuwa, Maleharnewada, Manipur, Paigamberpur, Teragirwan, Ganchha, Pandui	Barokharbuzurg, Jarar, Madhopur, Mahuwa, Maleharnewada, Manipur, Paigamberpur, Teragirwan, Ganchha, Pandui
PG33	Banshi, Baraimanpur, Girwan, Husanpurkala, Kagipurgirwa, Khanpur, Kolawalraipur, Pataura, Pithurabad, Syeondha	Banshi, Baraimanpur, Girwan, Husanpurkala, Kagipurgirwa, Khanpur, Kolawalraipur, Pataura, Pithurabad, Syeondha
PG34	Aela, Arjunah, Durgapur, Itrapur, Masuri, Murwan, Prempur, Sarsawa, Sautasyodha, Shivhad	Moongus, Arjunah, Durgapur, Itrapur, Masuri, Murwan, Prempur, Gadhichandpur, Sautasyodha, Shivhad
PG35	Anthuwa, Badehaseondha, Bihari, Bandey, Gokhia, Gumai, Kabauli, Pachokhar, Pahadpur, Tarkhari	Anthuwa, Badehaseondha, Bihari, Bandey, Gokhia, Gumai, Kabauli, Pachokhar, Pahadpur, Tarkhari
PG36	Bhawayee, Deorara, Hadaha, Maugirwa, Motihari, Nandwara, Nauhai, Pangara, Risaura, Baruwaseodha	Saraizadid, Deorara, Hadaha, Maugirwa, Motihari, Nandwara, Nauhai, Pangara, Risaura, Baruwaseodha
PG37	Chhataini, Kulsari, Naugawan, Nidi, Padamai, Pathra, Piphari, Tere(B), Khuranuch, Mungaura	Chhataini, Kulsari, Gahadara, Nidi, Padamai, Pathra, Piphari, Tere(B), Khuranuch, Mungaura

Table 1 (Contd.)...

...Table 1 (Contd.)

PG38	Aau, Atarra, (Rural)Dikhitwara, Hadhamafi, Ludhaura, Mahotra, Nagwara, Oraha, Semariyakhushal, Tuura	Aau, Atarra, (Rural)Dikhitwara, Hadhamafi, Ludhaura, Mahotra, Nagwara, Oraha, Semariyakhushal, Tuura
PG39	Badousa, Baghelabari, Barachha, Bhusasi, Chandour, Dubariya, Jabrapur, Mahuta, Tarsuma, Udaypur	Badousa, Baghelabari, Barachha, Bhusasi, Chandour, Dubariya, Jabrapur, Mahuta, Tarsuma, Udaypur
PG40	Barchhadodiya, Dodhamaanpur, Goremaukala, Kalyanpur, Kheriya, Koorahu, Mudi, Palhari, Piyar, Sangrampur	Barchhadodiya, Dodhamaanpur, Goremaukala, Kalyanpur, Kheriya, Koorahu, Mudi, Palhari, Piyar, Sangrampur
PG41	Barkolakala, Baruakalinjar, Birauna, Gadha, Gudhakala, Jamwara, Nasaini, Raxi, Sadha, Shahpatan	Sahbajpur, Baruakalinjar, Birauna, Gadha, Gudhakala, Jamwara, Nasaini, Raxi, Sadha, Shahpatan
PG42	Barsandamanpur, Gopara, Khalari, Lahureta, Mukera, Pipara, Pukari, Puraniya, Singhauti, Parasahar	Shahpur, Gopara, Khalari, Lahureta, Mukera, Pipara, Pukari, Puraniya, Singhauti, Parasahar
PG43	Chandpura, Kanaya, Kartal, Nehri, Nadhuwa, Panchampur, Pongari, Ragulibhatpura, Rehunchi, Bilharka	Chandpura, Kanaya, Kartal, Nehri, Nadhuwa, Panchampur, Pongari, Ragulibhatpura, Rehunchi, Bilharka
PG44	Bahadurpurkalinzar, Katrakalinzar, Tarhatikalinzar, Ranipur, Ramnagarnisf, Masunibharatpur	Bahadurpurkalinzar, Katrakalinzar, Tarhatikalinzar, Ranipur, Ramnagarnisf, Masunibharatpur, Pahi, Paharimafi, Lahura, Sauntakalinzar, Girdharpur