

# Estimates of Poverty and Inequality in the Districts of India, 2011–2012

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## Abstract

Though the Census of India and large-scale demographic surveys have bridged the data gap on key demographic and health parameters, estimates on poverty and inequality remain deficient for the districts of India. The estimates on poverty and inequality indices across the states of India conceal large variations among districts. We use an innovative approach to provide consumption-based estimates of poverty and inequality indices in the districts of India by pooling the 66th and 68th rounds of consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey. The new official poverty line of 2009–2010 and 2011–2012 as recommended by the Rangarajan Committee and adopted by the Government of India is used in the estimation of poverty. A set of poverty and inequality indices, the poverty head count ratio, poverty gap square, the Gini index, Theil index and mean log deviation (MLD) are used to estimate poverty and inequality indices for 623 of the 640 districts in India. Estimates of poverty are obtained by pooling the estimates of 2009–10 and 2011–12. Results suggest wide variations in the level, depth and incidence of poverty among the districts of India irrespective of size, stage and governance in the states. The pattern of inequality

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is different from that of poverty; it is higher in districts with a higher level of development. Estimates of poverty are consistently correlated with wealth index, agricultural labour and female literacy. Among various factors, the fertility level, wealth index and the proportion of agricultural worker are significant predictors of poverty. Based on the findings, we suggest to increase the sample size to estimate consumption poverty in every alternate quinquennial survey and undertake a special round of survey in multidimensional poverty. Districts ranked low in poverty head count ratio should be accorded high priority in planning and program implementation.

### **Keywords**

India, poverty, inequality, Gini index, mean log deviation (MLD), Theil index

## **Introduction**

This article aims to provide robust estimates of poverty and inequality for the districts of India using unit data of consumption expenditure and the official poverty line of 2009–2010 and 2011–2012. While poverty refers to money-metric poverty, inequality refers to economic inequality. A set of poverty and economic inequality indices are derived from consumption expenditure (direct economic measures) and estimates are provided at the district level. This exercise will be of use to academicians and programme planners. From the academic point of view, researchers are constrained by the lack of reliable estimates of poverty and inequality in the districts of India. The number of districts in India is large, which exhibits tremendous variations in socio-economic development and provides fertile ground for researchers to test new hypotheses and theories. Though the data gap in providing district estimates is diminishing over time, there are no direct economic measures available for the districts of India. This study provides the estimates on poverty and inequality at districts of India and draws useful inferences. From the programmatic point of view, the district is the basic administrative unit, and a bridge between the state and households. District estimates on key demographic, socio-economic and health indicators are essential for decentralised planning and are increasingly sought by planners, policy makers and administrators. This evidence is useful for the central and state governments, national and international organisations to assess relative development within the state and across the country. Evidence based interventions can help monitor and design poverty alleviation programme in the country.

The Census of India is the major source of data on selected demographic and social parameters including age and sex distribution, educational attainment, number of children born and surviving and occupational pattern for the districts in India. Since 2001, a set of questions on assets (bicycle, motor cycle, car, radio, television and telephone) and access to a financial institution (bank account) has been added and data are available for the districts of India. In recent years, studies have provided district level estimates of demographic rates (total fertility rate, infant-mortality rate and under-five mortality rate) using census age distribution and related information (Guilmoto & Rajan, 2013; Mohanty & Rajbhar, 2014; Kumar & Sathyana Rayana, 2012; ORGI, 1997, 2009, 2011). Besides the Census

of India, the three rounds of District Level Household Surveys (DLHS) have bridged the data gap on key maternal and child health related variables (IIPS, 2010). Though the data gap on demographic and health indicators at the district level is being narrowed, estimates on direct economic measures remain deficient.

The estimates of poverty and economic inequality in India are routinely featured at the state level, occasionally at the regional level, and rarely at the district level.<sup>1</sup> The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Ayogya, formerly known as the Planning Commission of India, provides the official estimates of poverty in India at the state level disaggregated by rural and urban areas. The state level poverty estimates are often debated among researchers, revised and extended to inequality analyses. Many of these studies found reduction of poverty and increase in economic inequality during the last two decades (Deaton & Dreze, 2002; Himanshu & Sen, 2014; Pal & Ghosh, 2007; World Bank, 2011; Panagariya & Mukim, 2014). Regional estimates suggest large variations in poverty and inequality in India (Chauhan, Mohanty, Subramaniam, Parida, & Padhi, 2015; Deaton, 2003; Jain, Sundaram, & Tendulkar, 1988). However, to our knowledge there is only one study that depicts wide variations in the poverty level among the districts within and across the states of India (Chaudhuri & Gupta, 2009). Though it was the first attempt to provide the estimates of poverty in the districts of India, it acknowledged the limitation of the sample size and higher standard error in providing these estimates. Some researchers pooled the central and state samples to provide the district level estimates for a few states in India (Chauhan, 2008; Murgai, Suryanaryana, & Zaidi, 2003).

The state and regional estimates on poverty and economic inequality conceal large disparities across the districts of India. On the other hand, estimation of the district level poverty and economic inequality has not been attempted due to the small sample size and high standard error. In this article, we have used an innovative approach to overcome the constraints of small sample size and provide robust estimates of poverty and inequality indices in the districts of India. First, to estimate poverty indices, we have used the state specific poverty line of 2009–2010 and 2011–2012 and obtained the poverty estimates of respective period. We then pooled the estimates of 2009–2010 and 2011–2012. The estimates obtained referred to the mid period of 2010–11. In the second step, we have used the state specific poverty line of 2009–2010 and 2011–2012 adopted by the Government of India to estimate poverty indices. We also provide three inequality indices—the Gini index, mean log deviation (MLD) and Theil index—for 623 of the 640 districts for which data are available. The rest of the article is divided into four sections. Section 2 describes the data and methods and the validity and reliability of estimates. Section 3 provides the mapping of poverty and inequality in the districts of India. Section 4 provides the ranking of districts based on poverty and inequality indices within the state and within the country and Section 5 concludes.

## Data and Methods

India has a long history of collecting consumption expenditure data through its official statistical system, the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The consumption

expenditure schedule, known as Schedule 1.0, is collected through the quinquennial (5-yearly) survey (thick round) that began in 1973–1974 and by 2009–2010, the ninth quinquennial survey had been completed successfully. In 2011–2012, another round of consumption survey was conducted with a large sample, similar to the previous quinquennial surveys. Data collected from these surveys forms the basis for estimation of poverty and inequality in India. We have used the 66th and 68th round of consumption expenditure survey held in 2009–2010 and 2011–2012 respectively. Both rounds canvassed Type 1 Schedule (consumption in 30 days reference period for food and 30 days and 365 days for non-food) and Type 2 Schedule (consumption in 7 days and 30 days reference period for food and 30 days and 365 days reference for non-food). We have used Type 2 of Schedule 1.0 of the 66th and 68th rounds for our analyses as the official estimates of poverty 2011–2012 by NITI Ayogya are based on Modified Mixed Recall Period (MMRP) (Planning Commission, 2014).

The 66th round (Schedule 1.0) covered a sample of 100,794 households in 610 districts of India and the 68th round covered a sample of 101,651 households in 623<sup>2</sup> districts of India. The detailed sampling procedure and findings are available in the National Reports, NSSO (2014) and NSSO (2011). According to the Census of India, there are 640 districts and the NSS covered 623 districts in these two rounds of survey. The consumption schedules on both rounds are identical and poverty estimates are derived from consumption expenditure. With the national poverty estimates of 30 per cent and margin of error of 5 per cent, the required sample size for a district is 109<sup>3</sup> households. However, we found that in 24<sup>4</sup> districts, the sample size was less than 109 households and this was replaced by regional estimates.

The estimation procedures recommended by NSSO for adjusting the weight (multipliers) were adopted. For pooling, the procedures suggested by Minhas and Sardana (1990) were adopted and weight of 66 and 68 rounds were adjusted according to the stratum wise surveyed units as–

$$M_{adj} = \frac{M^{66} * n^{66} + M^{68} * n^{68}}{n^{66} + n^{68}} .$$

where

$M_{adj}$  is adjusted weight

$M^{66}$  is weight for 66 round

$M^{68}$  is weight for 68 round

n is number of first stage units surveyed in a particular stratum.

The state specific poverty line is used separately for rural and urban areas as recommended by the Rangarajan Committee and used by NITI Ayogya (Planning Commission, 2014) for 2009–2010 and 2011–2012. Since the poverty line was available for both periods of time, poverty estimates were pooled from each specific year. However, to compare economic well-being over time and derive the inequality indices, we have pooled the data of these two rounds and adjusted to state level consumer price indices for rural and urban areas<sup>5</sup> and the estimates are at 2011–2012 prices. Poverty estimates are validated externally (with wealth index computed from census of India) and internally (with educational level of the head of the household and the type of household). The Modified Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MMPCE) is the key variable in deriving the

poverty and inequality indices. The estimates are provided for combined and not for rural and urban areas due to sample size constraints for rural and urban specific estimates.

A set of commonly used poverty and inequality indices, the headcount ratio, poverty gap square, MMPCE, Gini index, MLD and Theil index, is used in the analyses. A brief description of these measures is given below.

The poverty head count ratio is the percentage of population living below the poverty line and measured as  $HCR = q/N$  (1)

where  $q$  is the population whose consumption expenditure is below the state specific poverty line and  $N$  is the total population. The poverty head count ratio, percentage of population living below the poverty line and percentage poor are used interchangeably.

The poverty gap ratio is the extent to which the expenditure of the poor lies below the poverty line and is measured as

$$PGR = I/N \sum_{i=1}^q (Z_p - Y_i) / Z_p \quad (2)$$

where  $Z_p$  denotes the poverty line,  $Y_i$  the expenditure of the  $i$ th individual living below the poverty line,  $N$  the total population and  $q$  the population whose expenditure is below the poverty line.

The Gini index is defined as

$$GI = \frac{1}{2N^2\bar{Y}} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |Y_i - Y_j| \quad (3)$$

The MLD is defined as

$$\varepsilon(0) = \frac{1}{n} \sum \ln \left( \frac{Y_i}{Y} \right) \quad (4)$$

where  $Y_i$  is the MPCE of  $i$ th individual,  $Y$  is the MPCE of the district

The Theil Index is defined as

$$\varepsilon(1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum \ln \left( \frac{Y_i}{Y} \right) \bullet \ln \left( \frac{Y_i}{Y} \right) \quad (5)$$

While the Gini index is sensitive at the middle of the distribution, the MLD is sensitive at the bottom of the distribution and the Theil index is sensitive at the upper part of the distribution (Dorius, 2008; Firebaugh & Goesling, 2004). The MLD and Theil index are the entropy measures that vary between 0 and 1, in which values closer to 0 denote lesser inequality and values closer to 1 indicate greater inequality.

A wealth index was computed based on eight variables (radio, television, bicycle, motorcycle, car, mobile/land line, internet and computer) from the Census of India, 2011. Each variable was standardised<sup>6</sup> (based on maximum and minimum values in the district) and the composite index was computed as a simple average of these eight variables. The wealth index varied on a 0 to 100 scale; the closer the value to 100, the better the state of wealth in the district and vice versa. Since our primary focus is on the estimation of poverty and inequality, we interpret results of poverty head count ratio and Gini index in the analyses. Three indicators/indices

such as female literacy rate, percentage of agricultural labour and wealth index are kept for the benefit of readers and to serve as references. A set of two regression models is attempted to understand the determinants of poverty.

We have ranked the districts both within the state and within the country. While ranking within the states helps us to assess the relative position within the state, ranking at the country level helps to assess the extent of disparities among all the districts in the country. The lower value of ranking of districts in poverty head count ratio indicates better off conditions in the district, and a higher ranking indicates a higher level of poverty in the district.

## **Results**

Table 1 presents the sample characteristics of the households covered during 2009–2010, 2011–2012 and for the pooled sample of these two periods. The average number of households sampled in 2009–2010 was 165, 163 in 2011–2012 and 328 for the pooled sample. The household size, caste and religious composition remain similar for both periods; MMPCE was higher in later periods compared to the earlier period. While there has been a marginal decline in the proportion of labourer households, the percentage urban has increased. The mean age of the head of the household was about 46 years in both periods. These characteristics suggest that the sample characteristics were similar in both periods and pooling the sample is advantageous for district level estimates in India.

**Table 1.** Sample Characteristics of Households in the Districts of India, 2009–2010 and 2011–2012

<b>Variables</b>	<b>2009–2012 (Pooled)</b>		
	<b>2009–2010</b>	<b>2011–2012</b>	<b>2009–2012</b>
No. of districts	610	623	623
No. of households	100,794	101,651	202,445
Average no. of households in a district	165	163	328
Average household size	4.49	4.41	4.45
Average population in a district	741	718	1,460
MMPCE at 2011–2012 prices (MMRP)	1,505	1,792	1,654
% Labourer households	33.29	27.76	30.45
% Urban	27.59	29.17	28.41
% Households used LPG/electricity	27.71	32.41	30.17
% ST	8.85	8.99	8.92
% SC	19.88	19.86	19.46
% Hindu	82.33	82.24	81.76
Mean age of head of household	46.06	46.25	46.16

**Source:** Authors' calculation.

**Note:** \* Estimates are generated using pooled weights of 2009–2010 and 2011–2012.

## Socio-demographic Differentials in Poverty and Inequality Estimates in India

We present differentials in poverty and inequality estimates with a set of variables from the data set—type of household, educational level of the head of the household, household size, place of residence, caste and religion of the households (Table 2). The differentials in poverty and inequality indices are in the expected direction. The estimates of poverty indices are higher among less educated, labourer households, large households and among the Scheduled Tribe population. For example, the estimated poverty head count ratio varies from 49 per cent in labourer households, 30 per cent among self-employed households and 16 per cent among regular wage earner households. Similarly, the poverty head count ratio varies with the educational level of the head of the household, from 47 per cent among non-literate to 11 per cent among those who had higher secondary education and above.

The poverty head count ratio increases with household size, suggesting that larger households tend to be poorer and poverty estimates are higher among the Scheduled Tribe population followed by Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Classes. The poverty gap ratio and the squared poverty gap also show patterns similar to that of poverty head count ratio. However, the inequality indices show a different pattern. All the inequality indices are lowest among labourer households and highest among others followed by regular wage earners, and they are higher in urban than in rural areas.

To check the consistency of poverty estimates, we have compared the wealth index and the poverty head count ratio for each district. Both variables are derived from two different sources, which allows for external validation of the estimates. Each dot in Figure 1 represents the poverty incidence and wealth index of a district. In general, districts with a high wealth index score tend to have a lower incidence of poverty, and districts with a lower wealth index tend to have a higher incidence of poverty. For example, the Malkangiri district of Odisha has highest poverty estimates and it also has a low wealth index value.

## Association of Poverty and Inequality Indices with Female Literacy, Agricultural Labour and Wealth Index

We also present a correlation matrix of poverty and inequality indices with female literacy, agricultural labour and wealth index. The associations among these variables are in the expected direction. The correlation coefficient of poverty head count ratio with female literacy, wealth index and percentage agricultural labour was  $-0.50$ ,  $-0.50$  and  $-0.59$  respectively. The pattern is similar for poverty gap ratio and poverty gap square. The correlation coefficient of Gini index with MLD and Theil index is quite high, indicating consistent results. The alpha reliability test of these three indices is 0.98.

**Table 2.** Differentials in Poverty and Inequality Indices by Selected Household Characteristics, 2010–2011

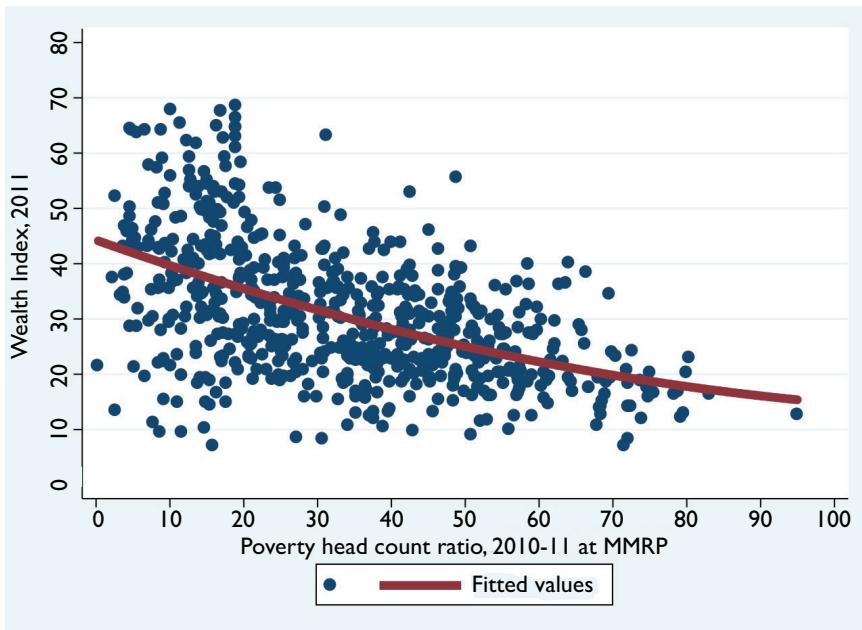
Characteristics	Poverty Head Count Ratio (%)	Poverty Gap Ratio (%)	Squared Poverty Gap (%)	Mean Log Deviation	Theil Index	Gini Index	N
<b>Type of households</b>							
Labourer Households	48.90	11.73	3.99	0.11	0.19	0.26	41,946
Self-employed	30.24	6.29	1.97	0.18	0.45	0.33	94,118
Regular Wage	16.37	3.48	1.12	0.20	0.38	0.35	42,382
Others	19.21	4.27	1.43	0.31	0.72	0.43	23,924
<b>Educational level of head of the household</b>							
Non-literate	46.79	11.17	3.80	0.12	0.26	0.27	49,059
Up to primary	36.81	8.02	2.57	0.13	0.22	0.28	46,924
Middle/secondary	25.16	5.10	1.56	0.17	0.40	0.32	61,082
Higher secondary	10.93	2.00	0.59	0.26	0.48	0.40	45,354
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	2.24	2.05	2.01	0.32	0.74	0.44	32,585
3	4.91	4.05	3.58	0.24	0.50	0.38	28,764
4	13.45	11.89	10.87	0.20	0.40	0.35	46,107
5	21.28	20.29	19.41	0.17	0.35	0.32	38,771
6	19.43	19.60	19.49	0.16	0.33	0.31	24,720

(Table 2 Continued)

(Table 2 Continued)

Characteristics	Poverty Head Count Ratio (%)	Poverty Gap Ratio (%)	Squared Poverty Gap (%)	Mean Log Deviation	Theil Index	Gini Index	N
7+	38.69	42.12	44.64	0.13	0.21	0.29	31,498
Place of residence							
Rural	34.52	7.31	2.29	0.14	0.37	0.29	118,780
Urban	30.06	7.69	2.77	0.24	0.46	0.38	83,665
Caste							
ST	50.63	12.74	4.51	0.16	0.30	0.31	26,697
SC	42.63	9.78	3.23	0.15	0.26	0.30	32,081
OBC	33.63	7.38	2.37	0.18	0.44	0.33	77,549
Others	20.94	4.21	1.31	0.25	0.56	0.39	66,077

**Source:** Authors' calculation.



**Figure 1.** Poverty Head Count Ratio and Wealth Index in the Districts of India

**Source:** Authors' own.

### **Estimated Poverty and Inequality in the Districts of India, 2010–2011**

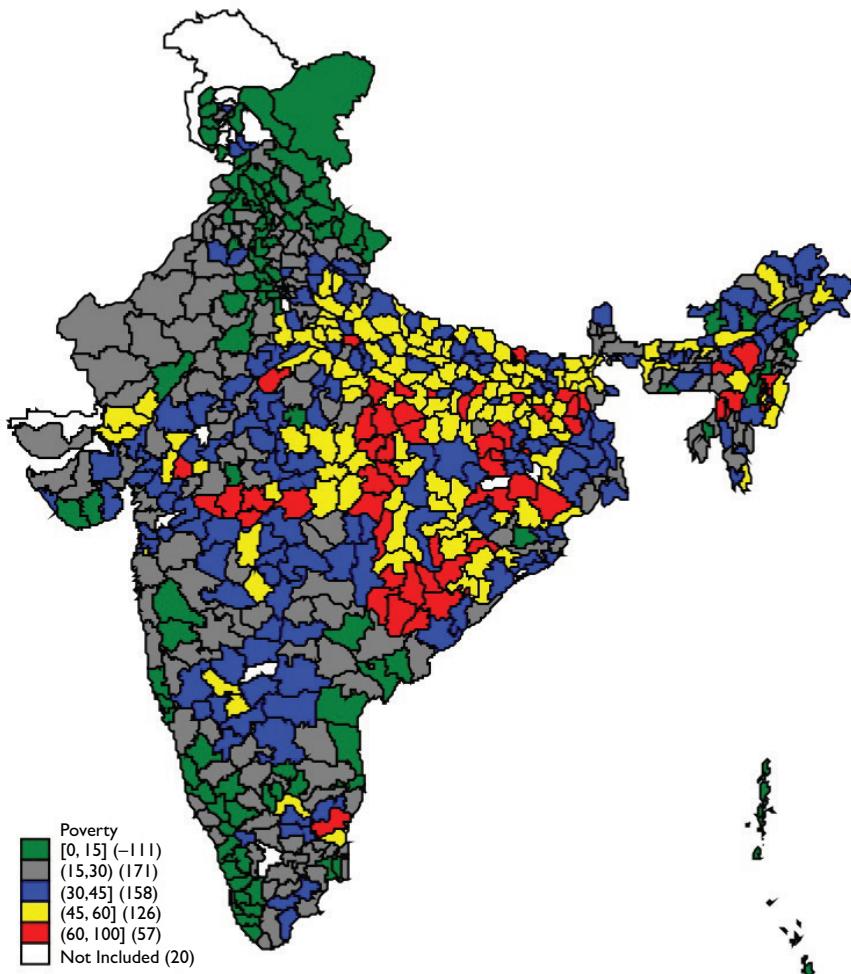
The state pattern in poverty estimates suggested that about half of the population in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh were living below the poverty line. The poverty head count ratio was less than 15 per cent in the states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Goa. Figure 2 presents the estimated poverty head count ratio for 623 districts of India. The distribution of districts in the poverty head count ratio suggests that among the 623 districts for which data are available, 18 per cent of the districts, that is 111 districts, had a poverty level of less than 15 per cent, 171 districts, (27 per cent) had a poverty level of 15 per cent to 30 per cent, 158 districts (25 per cent) had a poverty level of 30 per cent to 45 per cent, 126 districts (20 per cent) had a poverty level in the range of 40 per cent to 60 per cent, and 9 districts (5 per cent) had a poverty level of more than 60 per cent. The coefficient of variation in the poverty head count ratio for the districts of India was 0.55, indicating that the variability in poverty head count ratio is high. The poorest 57 districts with more than 60 per cent poverty rates were mainly from the states of Madhya Pradesh (15), Jharkhand (9), Orissa (8), Bihar (7) and Chhattisgarh (5), Assam (4), Uttar Pradesh (4), Manipur (3) and one each from Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Tribals who have a low level of social and economic development largely inhabit these districts. On the other

**Table 3.** Correlation Coefficient of Poverty and Inequality Indices with Female Literacy, Agricultural Labour and Wealth Index in the Districts of India, 2011

Variables	Female Literacy	Percentage of Agricultural Labour	Wealth Index	Poverty Head Count Ratio	Poverty Gap Ratio	Poverty Squared Gap	Log of Mean Deviation	Theil Index	Gini Index
Female literacy	1.00								
Percentage of agricultural labourers	-0.52	1.00							
Wealth index	0.55	-0.46	1.00						
Poverty head count ratio	-0.50	0.59	-0.50	1.00					
Poverty gap ratio	-0.47	0.56	-0.45	0.95	1.00				
Poverty squared gap	-0.43	0.52	-0.41	0.88	0.98	1.00			
Log of mean deviation	0.31	-0.26	0.49	-0.23	-0.12	-0.06	1.00		
Theil index	0.21	-0.12	0.23	-0.17	-0.12	-0.10	0.63	1.00	
Gini index	0.32	-0.27	0.50	-0.23	-0.12	-0.05	0.98	0.58	1.00

**Source:** Authors' calculation.

hand, districts with lower incidence of poverty head count ratio were West Kamong of Arunachal Pradesh followed by Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Dhalai (Tripura) and Puducherry of Pondicherry. The patterns in poverty gap ratio and squared poverty gap were similar to those of the poverty head count ratio. The poverty gap ratio were highest in Malakangiri district of Odisha followed by Satna district of Madhya Pradesh, Nabrangpur and Koraput districts of Odisha and Nalanda district of Bihar.

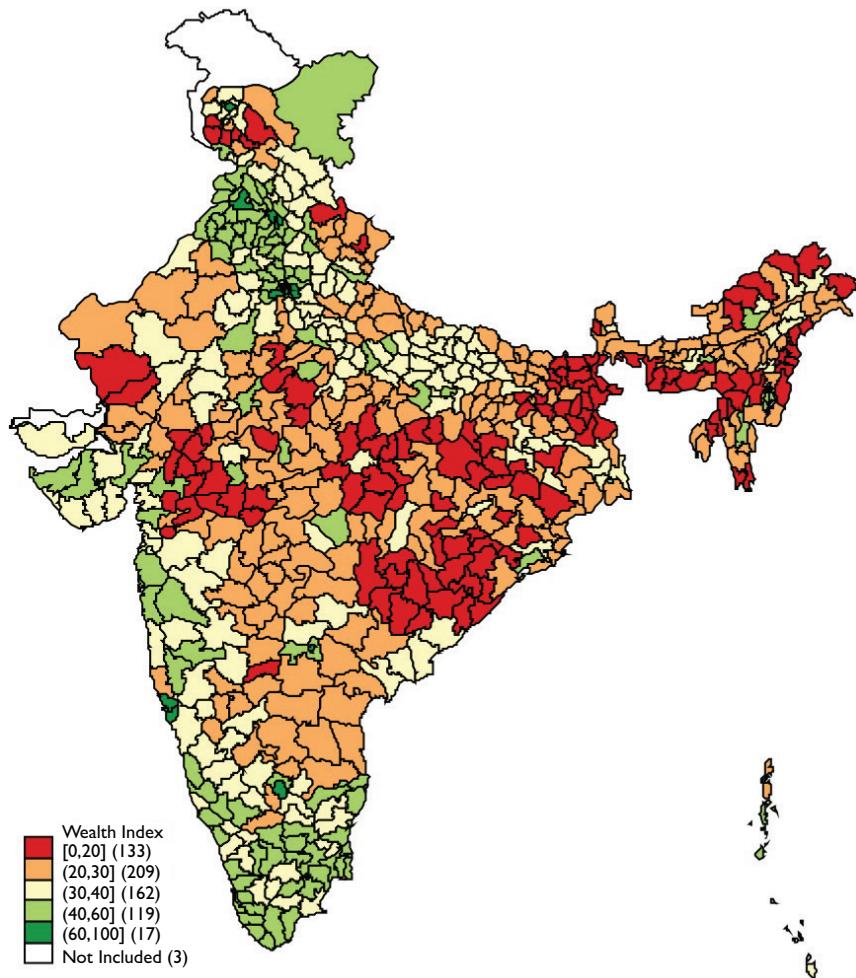


**Figure 2.** Estimates of Poverty Head Count Ratio (%) in the Districts of India, 2010–11

**Source:** Authors' own.

Figure 3 presents the distribution of districts by the composite wealth index. The relative ranking of districts in the poverty and wealth index are broadly similar. Districts with a higher incidence of poverty head count ratio had a lower score in the wealth index. There were about 133 districts with a wealth index

score of less than 20 and these were mainly from eastern and northern India. On the other hand, many of the districts from South India had a lower poverty head count ratio and a higher wealth index score. The variability in wealth index was relatively lower than that of poverty head count ratio.



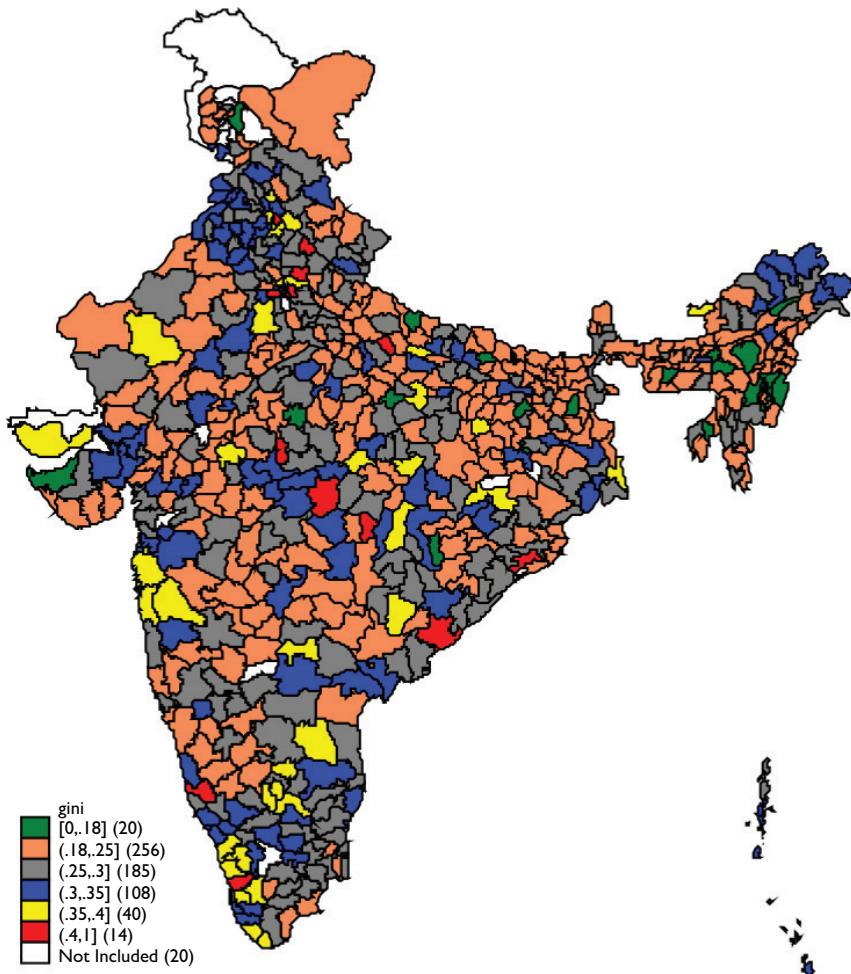
**Figure 3.** Distribution of Districts in Wealth Index (%), India, 2010–11

**Source:** Authors' own.

## Mapping Economic Inequality in the Districts of India

Figure 4 presents the Gini index, derived from per capita consumption expenditure in the districts of India. The Gini index is more than 0.4 in 14 districts (highest of 0.48 in Haridwar district of Uttarakhand) and higher than 0.35 in 40 districts. A large number of districts have a Gini index of less than 0.25. On comparing the

poverty head count ratio with the Gini index, we have observed that while districts with a higher incidence of poverty are in less developed states/regions, districts with higher inequality indices are in more developed states/regions. In general, districts which are urbanised tend to have a higher Gini index. This suggests that the pattern of poverty and inequality are not similar in the districts of India.



**Figure 4.** Gini Index in the Districts of India, 2010–11

**Source:** Authors' own.

## Ranking of Districts across the State and Country

Table A1 presents the main results. It describes a set of 11 variables, of which six are related to poverty and inequality indices (poverty head count ratio, poverty gap ratio, squared poverty gap, Gini index, MLD and Theil index), three are basic

indicators (female literacy, agricultural labourer and wealth index) along with MMPCE (from which poverty and inequality indices are derived) and the sample size of each district. All indicators, except inequality indices and MMPCE, are in percentage scale and vary from 0 to 100. We present the pattern of poverty and inequality in districts within states and compare it with the overall ranking of poverty incidence among 623 districts in the country. Given the large number of states, we limit the description to major states of India primarily in poverty head count ratio and Gini index.

In the state of Andhra Pradesh<sup>7</sup> (separate estimates are provided for the state of Telangana) the poverty head count ratio varied from 11 per cent in West Godavari district to 42 per cent in Kurnool district. The state average in poverty head count ratio was 21 per cent. While West Godavari district had an all India rank of 62, Kurnool district had a rank of 421 among 623 districts of India. Districts in Godavari basin with higher irrigated coverage and natural gas reserves had a lower poverty incidence. However, inequality indices were highest in Visakhapatnam district and lowest in Prakasham district. With respect to per capita expenditure, a reflection of standard of living, the MMPCE was highest in Krishna district and lowest in Kurnool district. The poverty and inequality indices suggest a diverse pattern across the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

In the case of Assam, the poverty head count ratio varied from 14 per cent in the district of Dibrugarh to 79 per cent in the district of Hailakandi. The all India ranking of Dibrugarh district in poverty incidence was 104 and that of Hailakandi was 619, indicating a wide variation in poverty ranking among districts within country and state. The Gini index was lowest in Morigaon and Karbi Anglong (0.17 each) and highest in Jorhat (0.31). Of note, the state of Assam had experienced ethnic violence, frequent flooding and a large inflow of immigrants that may have implications on poverty and inequality.

The state of Bihar is the third most populous state with a high fertility rate and low level of development. Among 38 districts, the lowest poverty head count ratio was in Khagaria district (35 per cent) and highest in Sitamarhi district (75 per cent). The relative position of these districts in all India poverty ranking was 336 and 614 respectively. It may be mentioned that many of the districts with a higher incidence of poverty than the state average also had higher fertility levels close to the total fertility rate of five (Mohanty & Rajbhar, 2014). The inequality indices in the districts of Bihar were of a lower order. The MMPCE varied from ₹ 827 in Jamau to ₹ 1,373 in Patna district. Many of these districts also had a lower female literacy and higher percentage of labourers.

The state of Chhattisgarh was carved out from erstwhile Madhya Pradesh in 2001 and has a high concentration of tribal population. It is one of the poorest states of India but has shown strong improvement in social and demographic indicators in recent years. The ranking of districts in Chhattisgarh showed that the district of Jashpur had the lowest poverty incidence (35 per cent) followed by Koroya and Bilaspur. The highest poverty head count ratio was in the district of Bastar (79 per cent) followed by Narayanpur and Bijapur. While Jashpur ranked 335 in the poverty level, Bastar ranked 617 among all the districts in India.

Gujarat is one of the developed states in India that has experienced fast economic growth over the last two decades. The poverty head count ratio varied from 8 per cent in the district of Amerli to 68 per cent in the district of Dohad. While Amreli ranked 30, Dohad ranked 593 in poverty incidence among 623 districts in the country. The Gini index ranged from 0.18 in Jamnagar district to 0.35 in Kachchh district. With respect to the level of living, the monthly per capita expenditure was lowest in the district of Dohad (₹ 1045) and highest in the district of Ahmedabad (₹ 2513).

The state of Haryana is also one of the developed states of India with a relatively high per capita income. Among the 12 districts in the state, the district of Jajhar ranked first, followed by Gurgaon, and Sonipat ranked lowest in the poverty head count ratio. While Fatehabad had a monthly per capita consumption expenditure of ₹1660, Gurgaon had per capita expenditure of ₹4184. The district of Gurgaon is close to Delhi and a hub for information and technology, while Panchkula, which is also developed, is close to Chandigarh.

In Jharkhand, the poverty head count ratio varied from 28 per cent in Palamu district to 75 per cent in Paschim Singhbhum. The industrial belt of Bokaro, Hazaribad and Dhanbad showed a lower incidence of poverty, while the districts of Domka, Sahibganj and Ramgarh showed a higher incidence of poverty. The Gini index was the highest in Palamu and lowest in Ramgarh district. Other inequality indices have shown similar patterns.

In Karnataka, the Udupi district followed by Bangalore ranked low in poverty head count ratio and the district of Bagalkot ranked least. The all India ranking of Udupi district was 20 compared to 524 for Bagalkot, indicating the extent of inter-district disparity within the state. The monthly per capita expenditure of Bangalore district was about three times that of Bagalkot. The Gini index, Theil index and MLD were higher in Dakshina Kannada district suggesting that inequality is associated with a higher level of living. The state of Kerala is demographically and socially advanced state in India. Among all districts in Kerala, the district of Idukki had ranked first with less than 4 per cent poverty level compared to 21 per cent in Kasaragod. The monthly per capita consumption expenditure was ₹1565 in Kasaragod compared to ₹3412 in Ernakulum. The Gini index ranged from 0.26 to 0.42 among the districts in the state. The spatial pattern of poverty and inequality is in every state irrespective of the level of social and economic development.

The state of Madhya Pradesh is one of the biggest states of India with a high incidence of poverty. The poverty head count ratio among the districts varied from 13 per cent in Indore district to 83 per cent in Panna district. The ranking of Indore district was 80 in poverty headcount ratio compared to 622 for Panna district. The standard of living was highest in the district of Bhopal (₹3066) and lowest in Satna (₹797). The Gini index varied widely among the districts of Madhya Pradesh, from 0.18 in Ashoknagar to 0.46 in Bhopal. The state of Maharashtra is unique because it attracts migrants from all over the country and has exhibited steady progress in social and economic development over the last two decades. The district of Mumbai Suburban ranked first in poverty level and the district of Buldana ranked lowest among all the districts in the state. While Mumbai

Suburban ranked 52, Parbhani ranked 493 among all the districts in the country. The monthly per capita consumption expenditure was ₹ 1282 in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra compared to ₹ 3960 in Mumbai Suburban district. The inequality indices were higher in urbanised districts such as Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Thane and Nashik, and lower in the less developed districts of Dhule, Latur, Bid, etc.

The state of Odisha has had a high incidence of extreme poverty over the decades. The classification of districts in the poverty indices suggested that the district of Dhenkanal ranked first and the district of Malkanadigri ranked the lowest in the poverty head count ratio. The district of Malkanagiri in Odisha ranked lowest among all 623 districts in India, while Dhenkanal ranked 71. Most of the coastal districts had a lower incidence of poverty compared to erstwhile KBK (Kalahandi–Bolangiri–Koraput) districts of India. Despite various programmes over decades, these regions and districts are reeling under a high level of poverty. The monthly per capita expenditure of Malkanagiri was ₹ 581 compared to ₹ 1731 in Khordha district of Odisha. The Gini index was lowest in Naudapada district and highest in Khordha district.

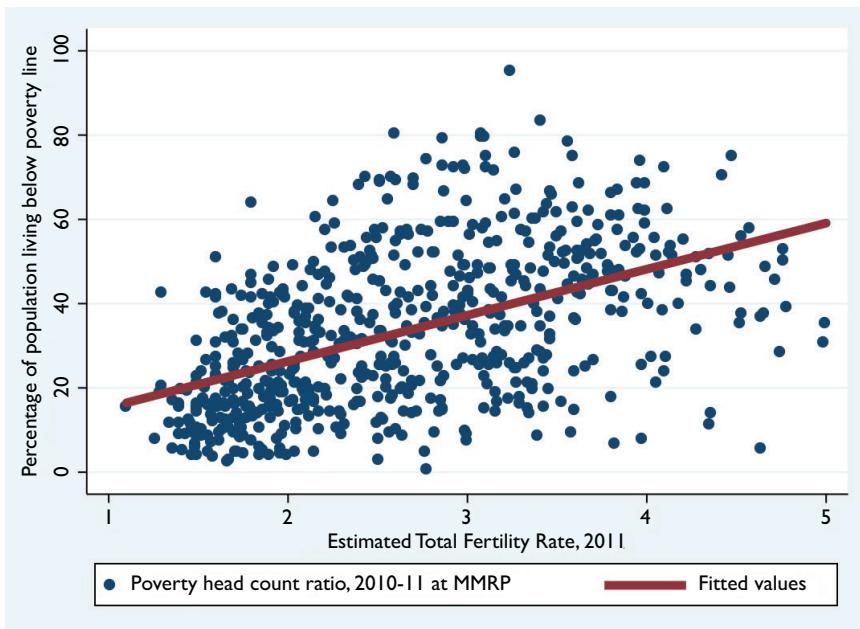
Punjab is one of India's economically developed states with a high per capita income and a low incidence of poverty. However, the poverty level varied from 7 per cent in Fathepur Sahib district to 24 per cent in Amritsar district. The monthly per capita consumption expenditure varied in a range of ₹ 1000 across the best-off and the worst-off districts. The inequality indices were relatively lower than those in many other states of India. In the case of Rajasthan, Jhunjhunu district ranked first with the lowest poverty rate (15 per cent) and Dungarpur ranked lowest with a poverty rate of 52 per cent. While Jhunjhunu ranked 97, Bharatpur ranked 513 among the districts in India. The districts of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali and Tonk had a lower poverty incidence and a higher level of living. The Gini index ranged from 0.20 in Pali to 0.40 in Alwar. The state of Tamil Nadu is one of the progressive states of India that has recorded significant reduction in poverty during the last decade. The poverty level varied from 9 per cent in Thiruvallur to 64 per cent in Viluppuram. While the all India ranking of Thiruvallur was 50, it was 580 for Viluppuram district. The monthly per capita consumption expenditure was highest in Chennai (₹ 3312) compared to ₹ 1044 in Villupuram district. The Gini index varied from 0.20 in Thoothukudi to 0.39 in Krishnagiri indicating the extent of inequality.

The state of Uttar Pradesh, with one-sixth of India's population, is also home to the largest number of poor in the country. The state is still at an early stage of demographic transition and at a low level of development. The poverty head count ratio was lowest in Ghaziabad (15 per cent) followed by Gautam Buddha Nagar (16 per cent) and highest in Kannauj (65 per cent). The ranking of Ghaziabad was 112 and that of Kannauj was 585 among 623 districts. Strong regional variations were observed in the state on poverty level; the western region had lower poverty levels than the eastern region. The Gini index was higher for the districts of Lucknow, Kanpur, Ghaziabad and Jhansi, which had a high urban population. In the case of West Bengal, the poverty level varied between 15 per cent in Kolkata and 53 per cent in Purulia, and ranked 116 and 520 respectively among the districts of India. The per capita consumption expenditure in Kolkata was three times that of Purulia. The Gini index varied from 0.20 in Koch Bihar to 0.40 in Kolkata.

From the above discussion, we observed large variations in the poverty level among the districts within each state, irrespective of the level of development in the state.

## **Association of Poverty with Social and Demographic Factors**

In this section, we intend to understand the factors affecting poverty in the districts of India. While economic growth and redistribution measures are central to the reduction of poverty, demographic and social factors do affect poverty. We begin the discussion by plotting the poverty head count ratio and the total fertility rate in 623 districts of India. Since poverty is derived from consumption expenditure, we used wealth index computed from the Census of India 2011 as a proxy to income.



**Figure 5.** Poverty Head Count Ratio (% poor) and the Total Fertility Rate in the Districts of India, 2011

**Source:** Authors' own.

Figure 5 presents the scattered plot of poverty and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the districts of India. Districts with lower level of fertility had a higher incidence of poverty. A higher level of fertility is associated with a higher level of poverty. We further examined the determinants of fertility using the alternative regression model (Table 4). The independent variables are the same in both models and help understand the determinants of poverty. The TFR was taken from our earlier work

**Table 4.** Result of Ordinary Regression on the Determinants of Poverty in India under Alternative Model Specification

Variables	Model 1			Model 2			Robustness Check: Fixed Effect Model	
	Coefficient	T-Statistics	Confidence Interval	Coefficient	T-statistics		Confidence Interval	
Female literacy	-0.15	-2.33	-0.28	-0.02	-0.11	-1.30	-0.28	0.06
Per cent urban	0.13	3.23	0.05	0.21	0.16	3.37	0.07	0.26
Percentage of agricultural labourers	0.64	11.75	0.53	0.74	0.47	6.15	0.32	0.61
Per cent Scheduled Caste	-0.07	-0.88	-0.23	0.09	0.02	0.23	-0.17	0.22
Per cent scheduled tribe	0.05	1.59	-0.01	0.11	0.08	2.07	0.00	0.15
TFR	4.30	4.85	2.56	6.05	2.47	1.51	-0.73	5.67
Wealth index	-0.30	-3.73	-0.46	-0.14	-0.37	-3.61	-0.58	-0.17
Constant	24.25	3.69	11.34	37.16	30.02	1.93	-0.46	60.50

**Source:** Authors' calculation.

that estimated from children less than seven years of age, using reverse survival method (Mohanty & Rajbhar, 2014). Model 1 presents the regression result, while Model 2 presents the regression result for state level fixed effect model. Model 2 serves as a robustness check to the main result. In Model 1, all variables except percentage of Scheduled Caste population are significant. Model 1 explains 48 per cent of the variation in poverty. Controlling for state level fixed effect, Model 2 explains 64 per cent of the variation in the poverty level. The total fertility rate, percentage urban, percentage agricultural labour and wealth index remained significant in both models. Results confirm that high fertility and higher concentration of agricultural labour are associated with high poverty in the districts of India.

## **Conclusion**

The consumption expenditure data are being routinely collected and used by the Government of India to estimate poverty and inequality in India. The poverty estimates are derived and provided specific for states, rural and urban, caste and religion and by few other household characteristics. However, the state average conceals large disparities across districts within the state. We have provided the estimates of poverty and inequality for the districts of India. This article uses an innovative approach to estimate poverty and inequality at the sub-regional level. To our knowledge, there was only one study by Chaudhuri and Gupta (2009) that provided the estimates of poverty for 508 districts in 20 major states of India using the 61st round of consumption expenditure. We have extended the work for 2011 and included all the states and union territories in India. Our estimates that are available for 623 districts (covered by NSS in the 66th and 68th rounds of consumption expenditure survey) differ in approach and content. While Chaudhuri and Gupta (2009) outlined the limitation of the sample size for many districts, we overcome the problem by pooling two consecutive rounds of estimates/ data adjusted at 2011–2012 prices. While the earlier study provided only estimates of poverty, we have provided estimates of poverty and inequality validated with alternative sources (Census of India 2011).

These are our salient findings:

- First, we found wide variations in the level, depth and severity of poverty across the districts within each state of India. This is true irrespective of the level of socio-economic development, governance and size of the state. The difference in rank across the better off and worse off districts in India is quite large in most of the states, indicating lop-sided development within the state.
- Second, the ranking of districts in poverty head count ratio indicates large inter-district variation within and across the states of India. Ranking of poverty estimates are consistent with wealth index, female literacy and the concentration of agricultural labour.

- Third, the inequality indices (Gini, Theil and MLD) are generally higher in districts with higher level of living and higher level of development compared to districts with lower level of development. This is true for almost all the states of India, suggesting that inequality is associated with higher level of living. On the other hand, districts with low level of living and higher incidence of poverty tend to have lower level of inequality. This is also observed for most of the states in India.
- Fourth, districts with higher level of fertility tend to have higher level of poverty.

Based on these findings, we conclude that inter-district inequality is pervasive in all the states in India. We suggest that districts with higher incidence of poverty should be given priority in the development agenda both by the state and central governments. Districts identified with high poverty pockets should have comprehensive programme to alleviate poverty. Second, we suggest that the NSSO should increase the sample size to provide estimates of poverty and inequality at the district level. This can be done at least in alternative quinquennial round of consumption expenditure survey. We also suggest to undertake a special round on multidimensional poverty given the increasing use of multidimensional poverty indices in policymaking. We conclude that researchers may use these estimates and understand their association with other demographic, health and development indicators.

## Notes

1. As of 2011 census, there are 35 states and union territories and 640 districts in India. The National Sample Survey classified the states into 84 agro-climatic regions.
2. As per census of India, we have considered Nainital Hill and Nainital Plain as Nainital and Dehradun Hill and Dehradun Plain as Dehradun district as Dehradun though NSS classified each district separately.
3. The required sample size was estimated using formula  $ME = z * \sqrt{p(1-p)} / n$  where p is the percentage of population living below the poverty line (0.3), z = 1.96 and E = 0.05
4. The districts estimates of 24 districts; Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Anjaw of Arunachal Pradesh, Narayanpur, and Bijapur of Chattisgarh, Diu of Daman and Diu, The Dangs of Gujarat, Kargil and Leh of Jammu and Kashmir, Chikkaballapur, Ramangara and Singrauli of Karnataka, Alirajpur of Madhya Pradesh, North, East, West, South West and South of Delhi, Yanam and mahe of Puducherry, Barnala of Punjab and Kanshiram Nagar, Andaman of Andaman and Nicobar were replaced by the respective regional estimates.
5. <http://knoema.com/kkirjpf/consumer-price-index-india-upto-december-2014> (accessed 5 April 2016)
6. In computing the wealth index, the upper and lower limit of these variables in all districts is used  $(X_i - \text{Mean}) / (X_{\text{maximum}} - X_{\text{minimum}})$  where  $X_i$  is the value of asset in  $i^{\text{th}}$  district,  $X_{\text{maximum}}$  is the maximum value among all districts and  $X_{\text{minimum}}$  is the minimum value among all the districts.
7. The state of Telangana was created in 2014 from undivided Andhra Pradesh. Estimates of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are weighted average of variables in the districts of the respective states.

## Appendix A.

**Table A1.** Estimates of Poverty and Inequality in the Districts of India, 2010–2011

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Log Mean Index 2010-2011	Theil Deviation Index 2010-2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count ratio		District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State		Sample Size, NSS
										All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio	District in Poverty head count ratio	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count ratio	Districts in the State	
	India	64.64	23.54	33.29	1,654	33.25	7.40	2.40	0.35	0.20	0.49	202,445		
1	South Andaman	85.57	2.46	43.12	3,283	3.73	0.45	0.06	0.33	0.17	0.32	7	1	768
2	Nicobar	71.06	1.36	33.68	2,952	3.90	0.56	0.10	0.33	0.17	0.35	8	2	1,126
3	North and Middle Andaman Andaman and Nicobar Islands	79.06	4.73	28.66	2,325	5.55	1.01	0.23	0.30	0.15	0.39	21	3	255
4	West Godavari	71.36	41.58	30.53	2,014	10.51	1.98	0.82	0.26	0.12	0.17	62	1	640
5	Prakasam	53.11	30.28	23.50	1,835	10.99	2.06	0.81	0.24	0.10	0.17	64	2	512
6	Krishna	69.18	31.31	32.17	2,278	12.37	1.93	0.53	0.33	0.18	0.27	74	3	704
7	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	61.99	32.48	24.86	1,925	13.55	2.14	0.59	0.27	0.12	0.19	86	4	510
8	Srikakulam	52.08	38.72	18.81	1,818	15.36	3.18	0.99	0.27	0.12	0.18	118	5	448
9	East Godavari	67.52	42.64	30.09	1,824	17.26	3.07	0.80	0.28	0.13	0.19	150	6	767
10	Y.S.R.	56.77	26.38	24.57	2,065	18.27	3.33	1.05	0.35	0.21	0.82	160	7	512
11	Guntur	60.09	29.43	28.17	2,001	19.89	4.11	1.32	0.33	0.19	0.53	188	8	766
12	Chittoor	63.28	23.93	26.96	1,777	21.36	3.65	0.87	0.31	0.16	0.39	206	9	704

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, Gap (%), 2010- 2011	2010- Log Mean Deviation Index	Theil Index	District in the State	All India Rank of District in Poverty	Distinct Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
													2010- head count ratio	2010- head count ratio	
13	Visakhapatnam	59.34	21.88	31.00	2,161	31.71	8.29	3.11	0.42	0.30	0.70	302	10	760	
14	Anantapur	53.97	26.58	24.47	1,450	33.76	7.29	2.37	0.12	0.24	0.24	323	11	639	
15	Vizianagaram	49.87	30.29	19.33	1,432	37.97	8.10	2.17	0.12	0.17	0.17	372	12	384	
16	Kurnool	49.78	28.50	27.97	1,394	42.53	7.39	1.87	0.26	0.11	0.19	421	13	628	
	Andhra Pradesh	59.15	26.77	29.96	1,867	21.48	4.25	1.31	0.32	0.17	0.37			7,974	
17	West Kameng	59.05	3.28	21.60	3,399	0.31	0.08	0.03	0.23	0.09	0.11	1	1	203	
18	Papum Pare	73.72	2.21	43.63	3,438	9.44	0.99	0.20	0.30	0.15	0.17	53	2	506	
19	Upper Subansiri	57.59	4.80	14.52	2,595	15.39	2.97	0.84	0.29	0.13	0.16	119	3	192	
20	East Siang	66.49	6.06	39.07	2,025	22.77	4.40	1.12	0.28	0.12	0.13	217	4	320	
21	Lower Subansiri	68.08	5.10	30.79	1,857	30.58	9.27	3.58	0.33	0.17	0.26	288	5	188	
22	Kurung Kumey	42.64	6.44	8.25	1,469	30.59	6.52	2.03	0.23	0.08	0.10	289	6	125	
23	Upper Siang	52.63	3.02	19.97	1,926	34.21	8.78	3.13	0.34	0.19	0.25	327	7	3,315	
24	Dibang Valley	59.16	2.81	19.79	1,926	34.21	8.78	3.13	0.34	0.19	0.25	328	8	3,315	
25	Anjaw	43.71	1.32	10.66	1,926	34.21	8.78	3.13	0.34	0.19	0.25	329	9	3,315	
26	Changlang	49.84	5.20	22.43	1,539	36.22	10.98	4.16	0.30	0.14	0.17	349	10	240	
27	East Kameng	51.69	2.61	11.96	1,606	37.54	12.11	4.85	0.29	0.14	0.19	362	11	192	
28	Tawang	46.53	4.53	22.79	1,856	38.83	11.21	4.36	0.37	0.22	0.28	380	12	123	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%) 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Log Mean Deviation Index 2010- 2011	Theil head count ratio	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	Distinct Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS	
											2010- 2011	2011	2010- 2011	2011
29	Lower Dibang Valley	62.19	10.66	31.03	1,465	43.85	8.94	2.70	0.25	0.10	0.14	434	13	192
30	Tirap	41.89	2.75	13.29	1,348	45.70	9.85	2.89	0.22	0.08	0.09	452	14	256
31	West Siang	59.63	2.33	27.20	1,414	55.22	15.78	6.02	0.31	0.15	0.23	535	15	318
32	Lohit	60.04	9.65	27.87	1,379	59.76	15.02	5.43	0.31	0.15	0.23	566	16	304
	Arunachal Pradesh	57.70	4.74	25.27	1,926	34.21	8.78	3.13	0.34	0.19	0.25			3,315
33	Dibrugarh	68.99	9.43	34.74	1,869	14.44	2.21	0.53	0.27	0.13	0.22	104	1	256
34	Kamrup Metropolitan	85.07	2.97	53.85	2,504	16.02	4.05	1.27	0.31	0.16	0.17	130	2	192
35	Tinsukia	61.73	7.23	28.86	1,716	19.53	3.03	0.68	0.24	0.09	0.12	181	3	256
36	Dhemaji	65.21	5.48	26.23	1,298	25.20	3.51	0.86	0.18	0.05	0.06	242	4	192
37	Morigaon	64.04	19.84	23.13	1,288	25.34	5.29	1.68	0.17	0.05	0.06	245	5	256
38	Kamrup	69.47	14.14	31.41	1,480	26.79	4.90	1.42	0.24	0.09	0.12	263	6	320
39	Chirang	56.65	15.31	22.75	1,276	27.14	5.25	1.43	0.20	0.07	0.08	268	7	192
40	Nalbari	72.57	12.27	32.56	1,400	30.40	5.25	1.57	0.26	0.11	0.16	286	8	192
41	Sivasagar	74.71	9.08	34.29	1,317	35.39	6.26	1.82	0.23	0.08	0.11	340	9	256
42	Golaghat	71.09	11.94	29.63	1,214	35.75	8.85	2.79	0.22	0.08	0.11	343	10	256
43	Lakhimpur	70.67	9.29	27.19	1,240	37.43	5.76	1.38	0.21	0.07	0.13	359	11	256
44	Nagaon	68.07	18.53	23.47	1,304	37.85	7.76	2.56	0.24	0.10	0.16	368	12	384
45	Jorhat	76.45	9.13	35.37	1,460	39.78	8.71	2.53	0.31	0.16	0.30	389	13	255

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%)	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011-2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), Gap Ratio (%),	Squared Poverty Gap (%)	Gini, 2010-2011	Mean Deviation Index	All India Rank of District in Poverty	District Rank in Poverty Head Count among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
46	Udalguri	58.05	18.09	27.78	1,173	41.20	6.89	1.64	0.19	0.06	0.07	399
47	Bongaigaon	64.43	16.36	27.18	1,286	41.52	8.68	2.93	0.27	0.13	0.23	407
48	Barpeta	58.06	16.14	20.76	1,168	42.56	9.64	2.80	0.21	0.07	0.09	422
49	Sonipur	60.73	13.02	26.12	1,147	45.06	7.62	1.97	0.19	0.06	0.07	441
50	Goalpara	63.13	18.33	23.24	1,253	45.62	7.36	1.87	0.24	0.10	0.16	451
51	Baksa	61.27	19.96	26.29	1,076	46.71	11.43	3.92	0.20	0.06	0.06	460
52	Darrang	58.04	22.92	22.12	1,142	46.92	10.05	2.77	0.22	0.08	0.10	462
53	Dhubri	53.33	23.25	11.61	1,127	52.93	13.13	4.36	0.24	0.09	0.12	519
54	Kokraihar	58.27	13.90	20.50	1,096	55.92	11.71	3.78	0.23	0.09	0.11	539
55	North Cachar Hills	71.33	5.12	16.52	1,093	57.30	12.75	4.17	0.19	0.06	0.06	549
56	Karbi Anglong	62.00	13.82	25.54	1,021	66.26	12.04	3.06	0.17	0.05	0.06	587
57	Cachar	73.68	10.30	18.47	992	69.12	15.45	4.69	0.19	0.06	0.08	598
58	Karimganj	72.09	15.71	12.29	880	79.18	19.83	7.01	0.19	0.06	0.07	618
59	Hailakandi	67.60	13.80	12.93	882	79.54	23.14	7.79	0.21	0.07	0.11	619
	Assam	66.27	13.76	25.91	1,287	42.20	8.86	2.69	0.26	0.11	0.17	25
60	Khagaria	49.56	53.04	15.83	1,196	35.19	5.09	1.24	0.20	0.07	0.10	336
61	Saharsa	41.68	49.12	15.77	1,210	36.58	7.65	2.48	0.23	0.09	0.11	352
62	Gopalganj	54.81	43.15	34.20	1,079	38.08	6.99	1.98	0.17	0.05	0.06	373

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Agricultural Labour 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2011	All India Rank of District Poverty head ratio	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank of District Poverty head count ratio	Sample Size, NSS
63	Begusarai	55.21	41.39	21.83	1,200	38.09	7.79	2.16	0.21	0.07	375	4	256	
64	Jehanabad	55.01	41.53	21.99	1,066	41.07	11.79	5.01	0.23	0.09	397	5	192	
65	Madhubani	46.16	48.14	22.51	1,112	41.81	11.39	4.70	0.25	0.11	410	6	320	
66	Siwan	58.66	38.26	32.04	1,044	41.94	9.78	3.03	0.19	0.06	413	7	256	
67	Supaul	44.77	54.78	18.20	1,168	43.52	7.75	2.26	0.21	0.07	431	8	192	
68	Samastipur	51.51	48.47	21.52	1,124	45.21	8.18	2.20	0.20	0.07	446	9	320	
69	Araria	43.93	54.13	18.47	1,108	45.25	10.42	3.09	0.23	0.09	447	10	256	
70	Vaishali	56.73	43.47	28.23	1,179	46.36	9.68	3.09	0.25	0.10	455	11	256	
71	Nawada	48.86	40.36	15.46	1,032	46.43	8.51	2.38	0.16	0.04	456	12	192	
72	Purnia	42.34	54.43	17.75	1,044	48.36	9.70	2.66	0.18	0.06	476	13	248	
73	Patna	61.96	29.55	35.74	1,373	49.43	12.70	4.49	0.34	0.18	488	14	448	
74	Kishanganj	46.76	55.32	16.99	1,076	49.92	13.50	4.99	0.24	0.09	491	15	192	
75	Munger	62.08	42.58	24.07	1,056	50.36	16.32	6.47	0.26	0.11	494	16	183	
76	Darbhanga	45.24	48.09	20.53	1,059	50.98	9.98	3.01	0.20	0.07	500	17	320	
77	Pashchim Champaran	44.69	59.58	23.20	1,029	51.28	13.31	4.56	0.22	0.08	503	18	254	
78	Lakhisarai	52.57	42.71	19.50	970	51.33	15.71	5.75	0.22	0.08	505	19	183	
79	Saran	54.42	44.96	31.53	1,065	51.56	12.07	4.28	0.23	0.09	508	20	320	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	2010- 2011 Log Mean Deviation Index	Theil head count ratio	District in Poverty head count	Districts in the State	All India Rank of District in Poverty	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
80	Arwal	54.85	51.55	22.08	1,024	51.91	11.84	3.59	0.21	0.07	0.09	512	21	128			
81	Gaya	53.34	38.99	22.64	1,059	52.58	11.06	3.27	0.21	0.07	0.09	517	22	320			
82	Madhepura	41.74	53.23	16.91	1,025	52.63	13.18	4.04	0.22	0.08	0.09	518	23	192			
83	Rohtas	62.97	40.95	28.49	1,064	54.70	12.78	3.99	0.23	0.09	0.11	530	24	248			
84	Sheikhpura	53.40	39.39	20.23	1,020	54.78	13.39	4.48	0.21	0.07	0.08	531	25	191			
85	Banka	47.66	54.37	18.24	974	55.22	12.21	3.75	0.19	0.06	0.07	534	26	192			
86	Aurangabad	59.71	45.07	24.41	952	55.46	13.00	5.08	0.19	0.07	0.07	536	27	192			
87	Purba Champaran	45.12	53.33	27.51	983	55.63	14.73	5.31	0.23	0.09	0.11	537	28	320			
88	Karihar	44.39	58.85	17.28	998	57.47	12.02	3.39	0.20	0.06	0.09	554	29	248			
89	Muzaffarpur	54.67	45.31	27.32	1,021	58.70	14.41	4.59	0.24	0.09	0.13	559	30	319			
90	Bhojpur	58.03	40.60	27.45	942	59.12	19.23	7.60	0.23	0.09	0.11	563	31	256			
91	Bhagalpur	54.89	44.97	22.62	1,050	61.67	14.70	4.56	0.24	0.09	0.13	574	32	239			
92	Kaimur Bhabua	58.40	47.66	25.55	888	62.09	17.91	6.24	0.21	0.07	0.08	576	33	192			
93	Buxar	58.63	42.66	27.90	1,002	65.85	14.82	4.45	0.23	0.08	0.11	586	34	192			
94	Sheohar	45.26	57.32	23.25	974	70.38	18.08	5.79	0.26	0.11	0.17	602	35	191			
95	Jamui	47.28	39.07	18.36	827	72.03	21.12	8.38	0.21	0.07	0.10	605	36	185			
96	Nalanda	53.10	40.73	18.73	891	73.65	24.50	9.82	0.27	0.11	0.18	610	37	256			
97	Sitamarhi	42.41	51.86	20.37	863	74.91	20.15	7.31	0.21	0.07	0.10	614	38	255			

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010-2011	Gini, 2010- Log Mean Theil Deviation Index	Poverty head count ratio	Poverty head count ratio	All India Rank of District in Poverty Head Count Ratio	Distinct Rank in Poverty Head Count among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
											2011	2011	9,144
Bihar	51.50	46.60	23.47	1,060	52.02	12.61	4.27	0.24	0.09	0.13			
98 Chandigarh	81.19	0.36	67.63	3,549	16.84	3.51	1.10	0.39	0.25	0.34	142		617
99 Jashpur	58.61	32.73	12.98	1,164	35.18	6.10	1.57	0.22	0.08	0.10	335	1	192
100 Koriya	60.60	27.24	20.31	1,226	38.32	7.96	2.19	0.26	0.11	0.13	377	2	160
101 Bilaspur	59.71	35.93	21.77	1,295	41.25	9.72	3.46	0.32	0.17	0.29	400	3	408
102 Surguja	50.32	39.91	15.85	1,111	42.47	9.61	3.08	0.25	0.10	0.13	419	4	384
103 Raipur	65.75	31.30	29.06	1,280	43.86	10.80	4.02	0.32	0.18	0.34	435	5	504
104 Mahasamund	60.25	42.76	19.40	1,070	45.33	9.94	3.69	0.25	0.10	0.15	448	6	192
105 Durg	70.23	25.78	33.06	1,320	47.84	13.66	5.25	0.36	0.21	0.39	470	7	511
106 Dhamtari	69.08	28.62	25.24	1,096	49.98	12.42	4.72	0.30	0.15	0.30	492	8	184
107 Uttar Bastar Kanker	60.64	24.36	19.50	1,069	51.32	10.34	2.66	0.25	0.10	0.16	504	9	192
108 Korba	61.93	34.98	23.99	1,161	56.85	17.00	7.16	0.34	0.19	0.33	543	10	223
109 Janjir-Champa	61.31	39.86	19.82	994	56.97	13.64	4.42	0.24	0.09	0.15	544	11	256
110 Kabirdham	48.71	31.35	16.02	988	57.04	12.37	4.10	0.24	0.10	0.21	545	12	192
111 Raigath	63.02	37.26	20.25	1,045	57.39	12.86	3.81	0.27	0.12	0.20	551	13	248
112 Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	32.54	20.78	10.80	1,043	67.80	18.47	6.71	0.36	0.22	0.69	591	14	160
113 Rajnandgaon	66.70	25.79	23.93	975	69.85	19.89	7.67	0.31	0.16	0.26	601	15	256

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(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
114	Narayanpur	39.88	17.29	14.09	917	72.07	20.49	7.34	0.29	0.15	0.41	606	16	695
115	Bijapur	31.11	33.05	8.37	917	72.07	20.49	7.34	0.29	0.15	0.41	607	17	695
116	Bastar	44.26	34.95	16.79	834	78.93	23.61	9.01	0.27	0.13	0.40	617	18	256
	Chhattisgarh	60.24	32.65	22.44	1,137	51.99	13.32	4.79	0.31	0.16	0.30	459		4,405
117	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.32	9.38	30.40	1,500	46.61	9.97	2.82	0.35	0.20	0.30	459		382
118	Diu	76.06	0.90	44.60	2,077	21.55	4.56	1.28	0.29	0.14	0.15	208	1	176
119	Daman	80.98	0.39	39.06	1,999	25.49	5.00	1.37	0.28	0.13	0.15	250	2	256
	Daman and Diu	79.55	0.46	40.01	1,999	25.49	5.00	1.37	0.28	0.13	0.15			256
120	South Goa	83.47	4.07	64.31	2,639	4.57	1.08	0.34	0.23	0.09	0.13	12		447
121	North Goa	85.60	3.78	64.27	2,593	8.88	1.67	0.49	0.27	0.12	0.14	45		447
	Goa	84.66	3.90	64.23	2,616	6.66	1.37	0.41	0.25	0.10	0.14			894
122	Amreli	66.09	24.84	35.37	1,711	7.56	1.41	0.42	0.19	0.06	0.10	30	1	192
123	Junagadh	66.86	22.27	36.50	1,873	14.04	2.42	0.76	0.23	0.08	0.10	94	2	320
124	Rajkot	74.43	10.70	49.68	2,218	16.46	2.45	0.51	0.29	0.13	0.19	138	3	440
125	Jamnagar	65.33	13.68	40.66	1,665	19.46	3.50	0.88	0.18	0.05	0.08	179	4	288
126	Ahmedabad	79.35	8.56	53.73	2,513	24.39	4.67	1.27	0.33	0.18	0.33	231	5	793
127	Sabar Kantha	64.69	24.28	24.83	1,463	25.26	5.47	1.64	0.22	0.07	0.09	243	6	252
128	Surat	80.37	8.24	42.99	2,101	26.95	5.89	1.92	0.29	0.14	0.16	264	7	682

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State		District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio Sample Size, NSS	
									2011	2011	2011	2011
129	Kachchh	60.87	19.03	34.03	2.048	27.48	3.49	0.70	0.35	0.19	0.30	271
130	Bharuch	75.09	30.77	33.66	1.923	28.33	3.50	0.82	0.25	0.10	0.12	278
131	Bhavnagar	66.08	20.59	36.45	1.654	30.35	6.28	2.14	0.24	0.10	0.17	284
132	Navsari	78.83	23.57	38.23	1.714	32.06	6.79	1.76	0.30	0.14	0.26	304
133	Porbandar	67.75	16.25	36.52	1.737	32.14	6.44	2.17	0.21	0.07	0.09	305
134	Valsad	72.06	19.80	35.39	2.066	32.68	6.21	1.50	0.32	0.16	0.20	310
135	Anand	76.36	34.32	31.27	1.477	35.51	5.91	1.62	0.21	0.07	0.10	341
136	Surendranagar	61.45	29.71	32.83	1.808	35.95	7.31	2.15	0.33	0.18	0.32	345
137	The Dangs	67.38	24.72	12.37	1.775	37.14	7.54	2.30	0.31	0.16	0.21	356
138	Vadodara	72.03	27.30	43.80	1.794	37.71	9.14	2.92	0.33	0.18	0.24	367
139	Narmada	63.09	51.96	16.65	1.312	38.09	4.46	0.84	0.19	0.07	0.11	374
140	Gandhinagar	75.76	19.65	42.28	1.678	39.13	9.38	3.43	0.30	0.14	0.20	383
141	Kheda	73.49	32.67	23.37	1.200	40.96	12.24	5.20	0.22	0.09	0.10	395
142	Mahesana	75.32	23.06	33.95	1.603	43.32	6.10	1.51	0.32	0.18	0.53	430
143	Panch Mahals	58.89	29.98	19.02	1.290	48.67	8.79	2.42	0.23	0.08	0.11	479
144	Banaskantha	51.75	21.96	20.12	1.241	49.02	10.21	2.98	0.22	0.08	0.11	486
145	Patan	61.05	32.42	24.35	1.399	55.19	12.60	4.00	0.33	0.20	1.22	533
146	Dahod	47.65	36.64	13.85	1.045	68.30	13.44	4.55	0.19	0.07	0.10	593

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Index 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	Distict Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS		
										2011	2011	2011		
147	Tapi	61.16	38.79	22.97									6,847	
	Gujarat	69.68	21.63	36.64	1,811	32.26	6.49	1.99	0.31	0.15	0.26		192	
148	Jhajjar	70.73	12.59	42.53	2,350	4.57	0.52	0.12	0.25	0.10	0.12	13	1	192
149	Gurgaon	77.98	4.40	64.21	4,184	4.77	1.10	0.41	0.42	0.29	0.47	16	2	248
150	Sonipat	69.80	17.01	42.64	2,346	8.67	1.56	0.45	0.24	0.10	0.11	40	3	320
151	Rewari	69.57	7.63	42.09	2,444	10.24	2.04	0.60	0.32	0.16	0.24	60	4	192
152	Rohak	71.72	9.36	44.35	2,490	13.16	1.78	0.43	0.28	0.13	0.15	83	5	254
153	Kaithal	59.24	20.60	40.80	2,006	13.27	2.52	0.65	0.28	0.13	0.23	85	6	192
154	Mewat	36.60	17.31	23.69	1,739	13.70	2.87	0.72	0.26	0.12	0.24	89	7	192
155	Jind	60.76	16.94	39.86	2,147	14.04	3.25	1.14	0.28	0.13	0.17	93	8	320
156	Kurukshetra	68.84	22.04	50.27	2,190	14.16	2.36	0.57	0.30	0.14	0.21	96	9	192
157	Bhiwani	63.54	14.77	35.04	2,111	14.22	2.29	0.61	0.27	0.12	0.16	98	10	320
158	Karnal	66.82	22.99	45.11	2,328	15.70	2.72	0.79	0.34	0.20	0.87	125	11	320
159	Mahendragarh	64.57	10.64	34.62	1,964	16.40	3.23	1.03	0.25	0.10	0.10	137	12	192
160	Panchkula	75.99	5.37	62.63	3,289	17.34	4.33	1.48	0.44	0.32	0.53	152	13	152
161	Faridabad	73.84	4.47	57.54	2,930	17.65	4.05	1.43	0.42	0.29	0.74	157	14	494
162	Ambala	75.50	14.36	54.23	2,387	19.45	2.37	0.53	0.37	0.22	0.37	177	15	253
163	Hisar	62.25	17.67	41.12	2,003	19.77	3.80	1.07	0.30	0.15	0.22	185	16	352

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2011	All India Rank of District Poverty head ratio	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank of District Poverty head ratio	Sample Size, NSS
164	Panipat	67.00	13.42	42.75	2.116	19.87	3.76	1.02	0.28	0.13	0.18	187	17	256	
165	Yamunanagar	71.38	17.86	46.91	1.769	28.44	5.53	1.65	0.26	0.11	0.14	279	18	288	
166	Sirsa	60.40	25.45	42.62	1.783	30.92	8.34	3.29	0.31	0.16	0.21	295	19	288	
167	Fatehabad	58.87	23.07	39.73	1.660	30.92	7.44	2.32	0.30	0.15	0.28	296	20	192	
168	Palwal	54.23	17.95	37.70											
	Haryana	65.94	15.20	44.91	2.350	16.25	3.27	1.02	0.34	0.20	0.43				5,209
169	Shimla	77.13	4.63	37.41	2.495	2.33	0.46	0.10	0.28	0.13	0.21	2	1	445	
170	Kinnar	70.96	3.44	34.23	2.586	3.41	0.54	0.21	0.33	0.19	0.34	5	2	128	
171	Kangra	80.02	7.72	38.13	2.406	4.33	0.55	0.09	0.30	0.14	0.19	11	3	320	
172	Una	81.11	8.52	44.12	2.037	5.00	1.31	0.47	0.27	0.12	0.23	18	4	320	
173	Lahaul and Spiti	66.84	2.47	31.77	2.018	5.79	0.79	0.18	0.25	0.10	0.15	24	5	128	
174	Hamirpur	82.62	2.88	40.10	1.820	9.34	1.57	0.42	0.25	0.10	0.17	51	6	696	
175	Sirmaur	71.36	3.21	35.47	2.438	9.89	1.47	0.38	0.35	0.20	0.41	56	7	381	
176	Bilaspur	77.97	1.88	35.62	2.248	13.17	1.88	0.41	0.38	0.24	0.74	84	8	256	
177	Mandi	73.66	2.45	34.42	1.594	14.31	2.66	0.74	0.24	0.10	0.18	102	9	512	
178	Kullu	70.91	3.49	31.43	1.658	15.57	2.11	0.41	0.26	0.11	0.16	124	10	256	
179	Chamba	61.67	2.79	27.08	1.608	18.08	3.18	0.91	0.27	0.12	0.23	159	11	320	
180	Solan	76.97	2.78	42.48	1.893	19.39	2.59	0.55	0.32	0.16	0.23	175	12	320	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%) 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Log Mean Deviation Index 2010-2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
181	Kupwara	50.95	24.33	21.37	1,707	5.26	0.60	0.10	0.20	0.07	0.10	19
182	Rajouri	56.57	7.93	19.61	1,770	6.62	0.96	0.18	0.21	0.07	0.09	25
183	Kargil	56.30	6.78	29.68	2,021	7.12	0.80	0.11	0.23	0.09	0.15	27
184	Leh	63.56	1.81	44.12	2,021	7.12	0.80	0.11	0.23	0.09	0.15	28
185	Anantnag	52.19	19.19	30.45	1,721	7.70	1.41	0.38	0.17	0.05	0.05	32
186	Pulwama	51.80	17.88	35.50	1,717	8.55	1.98	0.90	0.20	0.07	0.10	39
187	Poonch	53.19	18.97	15.48	1,758	9.22	1.72	0.33	0.22	0.08	0.18	48
188	Jammu	77.13	6.90	48.28	2,417	10.83	2.02	0.54	0.31	0.15	0.23	63
189	Kathua	63.72	10.18	30.37	1,884	12.21	2.70	0.93	0.24	0.09	0.11	73
190	Baramulla	52.38	20.13	34.69	1,623	14.30	2.26	0.58	0.20	0.06	0.08	100
191	Budgam	44.85	16.73	34.72	1,378	21.16	3.89	1.16	0.19	0.06	0.07	204
192	Srinagar	61.85	2.43	63.25	1,840	31.15	6.44	1.89	0.28	0.12	0.16	300
193	Udhampur	57.10	4.29	24.35	1,416	34.87	6.79	2.01	0.26	0.11	0.22	333
194	Doda	49.69	7.75	17.95	1,247	36.52	7.34	2.35	0.21	0.07	0.09	351
195	Samba	73.64	6.41	38.44								14
196	Reasi	46.59	2.55	18.77								288
197	Ramban	38.04	9.90	15.14								

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, Poverty Gap (%), 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count ratio			District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State			Sample Size, NSS
							2010- 2011	2010- 2011	2010- 2011	2010- 2011	2010- 2011	2010- 2011	
198	Kishanvar	42.36	18.54	14.61									
199	Kulgam	48.49	18.45	28.65									
200	Shopian	50.90	12.14	37.92									
201	Ganderbal	45.71	18.37	34.12									
202	Bandipora	44.34	20.99	30.23									
	Jammu and Kashmir	56.43	12.29	33.46	1.791	16.55	3.18	0.94	0.26	0.11	0.17		6,102
203	Palamu	52.09	49.77	20.77	1.691	28.17	7.48	2.63	0.36	0.21	0.35	276	1
204	Bokaro	60.63	17.59	35.76	1.405	32.84	5.92	1.52	0.29	0.13	0.18	312	2
205	Hazaribagh	58.95	24.18	30.14	1.196	33.29	6.36	1.68	0.24	0.10	0.14	317	3
206	Pakur	40.52	32.60	13.77	1.063	39.79	9.78	3.65	0.23	0.09	0.11	390	4
207	Dhanbad	64.29	11.51	35.71	1.500	41.15	10.64	3.75	0.34	0.18	0.32	398	5
208	Khunti	53.69	16.00	18.58	1.081	41.38	9.76	3.28	0.23	0.09	0.18	405	6
209	Ranchi	67.44	19.64	37.78	1.471	42.84	9.79	3.17	0.34	0.18	0.27	426	7
210	Jamtara	52.15	39.28	23.55	1.038	45.11	9.35	2.90	0.21	0.07	0.10	442	8
211	Giridih	48.72	32.84	26.28	1.020	47.69	9.90	2.85	0.21	0.07	0.09	469	9
212	Purbi Singhbhum	66.81	23.52	39.22	1.083	49.54	11.54	3.54	0.26	0.11	0.15	489	10
213	Deoghar	51.80	34.87	24.69	1.086	52.31	13.08	4.30	0.27	0.12	0.16	516	11
214	Garhwa	47.58	54.40	16.24	1.006	53.63	10.61	3.07	0.22	0.08	0.09	525	12

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS	
215	Kodarma	53.23	22.32	27.16	1,039	54.87	12.98	4.56	0.27	0.12	0.16	532	13	191
216	Chatra	49.92	42.24	20.22	920	60.74	12.87	3.82	0.21	0.07	0.18	569	4	192
217	Latehar	48.68	41.56	15.57	967	60.79	13.42	3.98	0.25	0.10	0.21	570	5	192
218	Gumla	55.90	17.00	19.47	926	61.46	12.70	3.71	0.21	0.08	0.14	573	6	192
219	Lohardaga	57.69	32.23	22.22	887	63.30	17.82	7.27	0.24	0.10	0.10	579	7	192
220	Goddha	44.14	51.08	17.70	868	66.74	13.94	3.77	0.18	0.05	0.08	589	8	255
221	Dumka	48.82	44.46	17.59	920	66.75	14.86	4.64	0.23	0.09	0.13	590	9	255
222	Sahibganj	43.31	36.12	14.30	889	68.33	17.29	5.91	0.23	0.08	0.12	594	20	255
223	Ramgarh	63.09	13.04	34.62	834	69.55	15.84	4.37	0.18	0.06	0.10	599	21	192
224	Pashchimi Singhbhum	46.25	33.72	17.68	843	74.66	17.08	5.02	0.19	0.06	0.11	612	22	192
225	Simdega	59.92	26.92	17.72										
226	Saralkela Kharsawan	55.88	30.20	26.76										
	Jharkhand	55.42	30.74	26.38	1,175	47.72	10.89	3.48	0.30	0.14	0.26			5,485
227	Udupi	81.58	8.43	44.67	2,483	5.34	0.80	0.20	0.32	0.17	0.31	20	1	191
228	Bangalore	84.01	1.70	63.71	3,806	5.59	0.70	0.16	0.36	0.21	0.38	22	2	990
229	Kodagu	78.14	3.29	42.80	2,292	5.70	0.84	0.21	0.26	0.11	0.16	23	3	160
230	Dakshina Kannada	84.13	2.34	43.13	2,925	6.92	1.27	0.33	0.44	0.32	0.89	26	4	320
231	Hassan	68.60	12.05	37.07	1,412	8.70	1.21	0.27	0.18	0.06	0.08	41	5	280

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Mean Index 2010-2011	Log Deviation Index 2010-2011	Poverty head count ratio	Districts in the State	All India Rank of District in Poverty Head Count Ratio	District Rank in Poverty Head Count among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS	
232	Kolar	66.84	18.58	35.68	1,780	8.84	1.20	0.26	0.11	0.19	44	6	288			
233	Chikkaballapur	61.55	20.29	29.96	2,781	9.89	1.38	0.31	0.39	0.25	0.48	54	7	2,910		
234	Ramanagara	61.50	12.12	29.25	2,781	9.89	1.38	0.31	0.39	0.25	0.48	55	8	2,910		
235	Mysore	67.06	17.30	40.57	2,034	12.00	1.87	0.42	0.33	0.18	0.28	72	9	416		
236	Shimoga	74.84	21.83	39.24	1,455	12.55	2.84	0.88	0.21	0.07	0.08	77	10	256		
237	Uttara Kannada	78.39	13.72	35.58	1,621	15.97	2.82	0.72	0.22	0.08	0.12	128	11	256		
238	Chamarajanagar	54.92	31.91	27.28	1,533	16.52	2.66	0.52	0.25	0.10	0.13	139	12	192		
239	Tumkur	67.38	17.63	33.50	1,494	17.04	2.58	0.51	0.24	0.09	0.12	146	13	352		
240	Mandy	62.54	16.90	34.76	1,610	19.07	3.13	0.81	0.26	0.11	0.15	171	14	256		
241	Chikmagalur	73.16	14.60	38.10	1,372	19.59	2.89	0.77	0.18	0.05	0.06	183	15	184		
242	Chitradurga	65.88	22.76	27.01	1,273	23.44	4.45	1.12	0.21	0.07	0.08	221	16	191		
243	Haveri	70.46	29.20	26.44	1,376	23.86	3.78	0.97	0.24	0.09	0.11	229	17	192		
244	Bangalore Rural	70.63	12.19	41.47	1,405	27.85	2.97	0.65	0.29	0.14	0.28	273	18	224		
245	Raichur	48.73	26.01	29.99	1,425	30.22	6.65	2.20	0.28	0.12	0.19	283	19	256		
246	Davanagere	68.91	22.41	34.32	1,430	33.59	5.80	1.85	0.28	0.13	0.19	322	20	256		
247	Dharwad	73.46	15.65	37.42	1,617	34.15	7.39	2.39	0.34	0.18	0.35	325	21	288		
248	Bidar	61.55	26.85	26.95	1,256	36.52	6.78	2.04	0.23	0.08	0.11	350	22	224		

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Index 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS	
249	Bellary	58.09	20.77	32.21	1,250	37.68	7.04	2.03	0.21	0.08	0.14	366	23	384
250	Bijapur	56.72	23.14	30.16	1,155	37.93	4.91	1.18	0.20	0.07	0.09	371	24	320
251	Belgaum	64.58	19.96	34.81	1,268	38.38	7.56	2.23	0.26	0.12	0.35	378	25	447
252	Gadag	65.44	23.90	27.75	1,122	41.37	12.13	4.34	0.26	0.11	0.14	404	26	192
253	Gulbarga	55.09	24.80	29.04	1,204	41.64	7.83	2.19	0.23	0.09	0.15	409	27	416
254	Koppal	57.55	26.30	27.51	1,133	50.61	11.10	3.79	0.26	0.11	0.15	495	28	192
255	Bagalkot	58.40	22.57	29.83	1,075	53.51	12.69	4.78	0.27	0.12	0.21	524	29	256
256	Yadgir	41.38	25.29	19.96										
	Karnataka	68.08	16.67	39.10	2,031	21.52	3.97	1.17	0.39	0.24	0.56			
257	Idukki	89.45	19.20	34.77	3,029	3.70	1.09	0.39	0.40	0.28	2.90	6	1	320
258	Thiruvananthapuram	91.17	6.89	46.78	3,281	3.92	0.89	0.34	0.36	0.22	0.47	9	2	957
259	Kottayam	96.48	7.28	46.21	3,110	4.95	0.55	0.11	0.37	0.23	0.61	17	3	511
260	Pathanamthitta	95.83	12.77	46.08	2,563	7.64	1.05	0.25	0.31	0.16	0.27	31	4	384
261	Kollam	92.31	9.13	42.83	2,605	8.50	1.37	0.30	0.35	0.20	0.35	36	5	640
262	Thrissur	93.56	5.04	50.89	2,661	8.50	1.51	0.46	0.36	0.22	0.88	37	6	894
263	Ernakulam	94.46	4.50	55.78	3,412	10.15	1.99	0.73	0.42	0.30	0.80	59	7	872
264	Palakkad	85.79	15.26	38.19	2,401	10.24	1.83	0.50	0.39	0.27	3.92	61	8	704
265	Malappuram	91.62	9.93	37.03	2,123	11.10	2.09	0.61	0.37	0.25	1.71	66	9	768

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Index 2010- 2011	Mean Deviation Index 2010- 2011	Poverty head count ratio	Districts in the State	All India Rank of District in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio Sample Size, NSS
266	Alappuzha	94.24	7.34	48.40	2,369	11.58	2.39	0.71	0.32	0.17	0.32	69	10	575	
267	Wayanad	85.70	22.74	32.08	1,988	14.43	2.68	0.86	0.31	0.15	0.23	103	11	256	
268	Kozhikode	92.99	6.11	42.59	2,170	15.47	3.30	1.15	0.33	0.18	0.47	122	12	880	
269	Kannur	93.29	7.42	42.03	2,044	19.85	3.73	1.09	0.31	0.16	0.35	186	13	768	
270	Kasaragod	86.49	6.56	35.71	1,565	21.09	5.01	1.78	0.26	0.11	0.22	200	14	384	
	Kerala	92.07	8.89	44.30	2,588	10.48	2.02	0.63	0.38	0.24	1.04			8913	
271	Lakshadweep	87.95	0.00	45.91	2,648	4.19	0.66	0.15	0.31	0.15	0.31	10		374	
272	Indore	74.02	10.20	53.88	2,492	12.66	2.77	0.81	0.30	0.15	0.21	80	1	344	
273	Ashoknagar	53.42	32.32	18.43	1,523	13.78	2.40	0.66	0.18	0.06	0.08	90	2	128	
274	Chhatarpur	53.59	25.11	23.18	1,483	17.26	3.87	1.08	0.23	0.09	0.12	151	3	190	
275	Mandsaur	57.98	27.71	27.33	1,382	17.35	3.21	0.74	0.21	0.07	0.12	153	4	184	
276	Tikamgarh	49.97	26.45	21.91	1,323	18.91	3.92	1.11	0.19	0.06	0.07	170	5	192	
277	Dewas	57.76	32.52	27.78	1,804	22.42	4.13	1.00	0.34	0.18	0.26	214	6	224	
278	Ujjain	60.74	25.62	31.73	1,906	23.68	3.39	0.93	0.35	0.20	0.35	224	7	256	
279	Shajapur	55.93	32.88	22.33	1,352	24.80	4.88	1.60	0.25	0.10	0.15	236	8	192	
280	Neemuch	57.13	21.12	29.88	1,349	25.07	4.13	1.16	0.20	0.07	0.10	239	9	128	
281	Dhar	48.77	30.22	19.57	1,397	25.46	3.75	0.95	0.24	0.10	0.18	249	10	224	
282	Gwalior	67.38	15.29	40.84	1,727	26.96	7.27	2.43	0.33	0.18	0.29	265	11	192	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Sample Size, NSS	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State
										2010- 2011	2011	2010- 2011	2011
283	Alirajpur	30.29	16.09	8.62	1,665	27.23	5.56	1.64	0.32	0.17	0.28	270	12
284	Shivpuri	48.79	22.52	18.12	1,498	28.79	3.50	0.70	0.27	0.12	0.16	280	3
285	Hoshangabad	66.45	31.25	28.30	1,466	30.78	8.74	3.05	0.34	0.19	0.59	293	14
286	Bhopal	74.87	9.99	48.73	3,066	33.27	8.17	2.83	0.46	0.36	0.47	316	5
287	Guna	51.36	29.09	23.16	1,250	34.20	9.65	3.73	0.23	0.09	0.12	326	16
288	Ratlam	55.77	34.53	24.27	1,303	35.96	7.18	1.93	0.21	0.07	0.11	346	17
289	Datia	59.41	23.94	24.72	1,277	36.17	6.97	2.57	0.23	0.08	0.10	348	18
290	Raigarh	48.95	36.61	17.21	1,416	36.66	7.80	2.20	0.30	0.15	0.25	353	19
291	Sehore	58.33	32.70	27.33	1,394	40.18	10.28	3.60	0.34	0.19	0.46	393	20
292	Raisen	64.24	37.71	20.18	1,318	43.16	9.30	2.81	0.28	0.12	0.19	429	21
293	Narsimhapur	67.06	41.82	18.99	1,283	45.12	14.71	5.79	0.33	0.18	0.34	443	22
294	Harda	63.27	35.62	25.72	1,264	47.31	15.26	6.07	0.32	0.17	0.20	466	23
295	Vidisha	60.85	36.21	20.75	1,109	48.79	13.57	5.32	0.26	0.11	0.14	484	24
296	Jhabua	33.77	16.92	8.98	1,074	50.86	11.78	3.21	0.24	0.09	0.11	498	25
297	Seoni	63.67	44.94	16.24	1,118	51.04	12.61	4.49	0.27	0.12	0.16	501	26
298	Bhind	63.14	28.47	26.06	1,057	51.74	12.50	4.27	0.19	0.06	0.08	510	27
299	Morena	56.90	19.86	22.71	1,141	54.32	11.64	3.40	0.26	0.11	0.20	527	28
300	Sagar	67.02	31.01	21.08	1,135	56.17	14.82	5.35	0.26	0.11	0.14	541	29
												288	288

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap (%) 2010-2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2010-2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty Head Count Ratio		District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State		All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio Sample Size, NSS	
									2011	2011	2011	2011	128	
301	Anuppur	57.30	29.51	21.33	1,250	57.31	16.43	6.24	0.37	0.22	0.46	550	30	
302	Damoh	59.22	35.96	17.27	1,071	57.46	10.81	3.06	0.23	0.09	0.19	553	31	192
303	Chhindwara	63.01	33.48	20.58	1,374	57.62	21.75	10.30	0.44	0.33	0.49	555	32	320
304	Singrauli	48.53	34.82	18.58	1,047	58.51	17.32	7.02	0.30	0.14	0.22	557	33	1,694
305	Jabalpur	74.37	22.93	36.32	1,455	58.76	17.68	6.99	0.40	0.25	0.37	560	34	248
306	Shahdol	56.99	45.52	19.70	988	59.00	17.97	7.78	0.28	0.14	0.23	562	35	128
307	West Nimar	53.03	30.07	17.94	998	60.34	14.96	5.32	0.24	0.09	0.11	568	36	192
308	Burhanpur	56.58	31.93	18.78	1,100	61.15	14.29	4.49	0.23	0.09	0.19	571	37	128
309	Sheopur	44.23	35.16	14.58	1,062	61.32	16.91	5.92	0.28	0.13	0.21	572	38	128
310	Karni	61.56	35.70	19.35	1,145	64.06	18.52	6.42	0.35	0.19	0.32	582	39	192
311	East Nimar	55.92	33.83	18.54	1,074	64.44	11.78	3.07	0.23	0.09	0.13	583	40	183
312	Balaghat	69.04	41.52	19.39	901	68.04	21.82	8.75	0.27	0.11	0.17	592	41	224
313	Barwani	42.39	27.02	12.65	900	68.42	19.47	7.29	0.24	0.09	0.12	595	42	192
314	Dindori	52.41	36.82	7.02	811	71.43	22.65	8.80	0.22	0.08	0.10	603	43	128
315	Rewa	61.16	37.54	24.34	915	72.64	20.46	8.07	0.26	0.11	0.20	609	44	224
316	Mandla	56.39	44.96	11.98	860	73.87	20.59	7.96	0.23	0.09	0.12	611	45	192
317	Umaria	55.23	44.63	16.74	820	75.64	23.66	9.79	0.25	0.11	0.17	615	46	128
318	Sidhi	54.07	46.70	16.32	830	78.38	22.09	8.97	0.24	0.10	0.18	616	47	192

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2011	Mean Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
319	Betul	60.94	35.45	20.40	955	79.94	24.21	8.93	0.33	0.19	0.50	620	48	192
320	Satna	62.45	32.95	22.98	797	80.25	29.06	13.19	0.26	0.11	0.15	621	49	288
321	Panna	54.44	37.88	16.35	847	83.14	21.74	7.84	0.24	0.09	0.15	622	50	160
	Madhya Pradesh	59.24	30.37	23.99	1366	46.34	12.28	4.53	0.35	0.20	0.38			9,423
322	Mumbai Suburban	86.37	0.44	52.65	3,960	9.36	1.44	0.35	0.39	0.25	0.58	52	1	1,564
323	Sindhudurg	79.81	20.14	28.18	1,617	11.59	2.45	0.60	0.21	0.07	0.08	70	2	192
324	Satara	76.31	12.48	38.13	1,959	12.40	2.37	0.70	0.31	0.18	0.60	76	3	448
325	Pune	81.05	5.64	56.53	2,709	14.70	3.15	1.03	0.37	0.23	0.41	106	4	1,208
326	Sangli	74.59	14.27	42.25	1,736	15.10	2.34	0.68	0.24	0.10	0.15	113	5	448
327	Wardha	81.81	28.75	30.71	1,900	15.11	3.37	1.16	0.24	0.10	0.11	114	6	256
328	Kolhapur	74.22	9.66	43.41	1,642	16.36	2.99	0.82	0.21	0.07	0.09	136	7	576
329	Osmannabad	70.51	22.69	22.93	1,636	16.81	3.99	1.19	0.25	0.11	0.19	141	8	256
330	Jalna	60.95	18.06	26.79	1,458	19.29	3.21	0.89	0.18	0.07	0.19	173	9	320
331	Nagpur	84.51	14.29	52.00	2,424	19.45	4.24	1.42	0.34	0.18	0.26	178	10	698
332	Thane	79.77	6.64	42.09	2,757	19.48	4.87	1.95	0.37	0.24	0.33	180	11	1,446
333	Raigarh	76.92	13.12	41.36	2,245	20.31	3.45	0.88	0.35	0.20	0.25	191	12	377
334	Solapur	68.55	16.40	34.20	1,928	21.10	4.28	1.46	0.28	0.13	0.24	201	13	640
335	Nashik	76.08	14.61	37.02	1,957	23.26	6.31	2.33	0.30	0.15	0.25	220	14	768

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head MPCE (MMRP) Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Mean Deviation Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty Head Count Ratio		District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State		Sample Size, NSS	
										2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
336	Ratnagiri	74.53	14.61	30.89	1,556	23.71	4.95	1.59	0.25	0.11	0.13	226	15	320	
337	Latur	69.63	23.37	24.91	1,637	25.77	5.46	1.71	0.24	0.10	0.12	254	16	384	
338	Ahmadnagar	70.89	13.63	38.16	1,526	27.13	4.99	1.28	0.24	0.09	0.13	267	17	375	
339	Aurangabad	70.08	14.06	34.64	1,680	30.47	7.36	2.59	0.28	0.13	0.20	287	18	448	
340	Yavatmal	75.93	32.71	20.37	1,412	30.80	6.35	2.32	0.25	0.10	0.20	294	19	448	
341	Bid	67.82	16.32	23.92	1,476	31.10	4.31	1.14	0.24	0.10	0.20	299	20	384	
342	Dhule	65.77	26.57	24.75	1,488	33.10	8.41	3.10	0.24	0.10	0.15	315	21	320	
343	Gadchiroli	66.27	31.39	18.77	1,282	34.11	7.90	2.50	0.24	0.10	0.15	324	22	192	
344	Jalgaon	70.56	30.70	25.43	1,630	34.46	5.59	1.63	0.26	0.11	0.18	332	23	576	
345	Gondia	77.89	32.68	27.08	1,753	34.94	6.46	1.60	0.40	0.31	2.19	334	24	255	
346	Bhandara	77.08	38.14	28.79	1,340	36.16	6.81	1.88	0.24	0.09	0.13	347	25	191	
347	Hingoli	68.95	23.00	21.44	1,397	36.96	10.84	3.88	0.27	0.12	0.14	354	26	192	
348	Amravati	83.10	36.55	25.05	1,541	37.38	9.26	3.25	0.29	0.13	0.22	358	27	448	
349	Nandurbar	56.47	33.24	13.28	1,304	39.62	9.02	2.81	0.25	0.11	0.17	386	28	256	
350	Nanded	66.15	25.58	21.18	1,501	40.87	10.40	3.82	0.30	0.15	0.29	394	29	448	
351	Akola	83.54	32.44	25.54	1,462	41.49	7.62	2.46	0.25	0.11	0.19	406	30	255	
352	Washim	75.48	33.20	20.62	1,311	44.14	8.66	2.41	0.23	0.09	0.13	437	31	192	
353	Chandrapur	72.97	31.11	26.43	1,388	44.64	11.45	3.66	0.30	0.15	0.31	440	32	320	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Index 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count		District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State		All India Rank of District in Poverty head count		Sample Size, NSS	
											2010- 2011	2011	2010- 2011	2011	2010- 2011	2011	2010- 2011	2011
354	Buldara	75.84	29.12	21.42	1,422	45.74	7.22	2.08	0.25	0.10	0.14	453	33	383	33	16,040	192	
355	Parbhanı	63.63	21.61	23.72	1,295	50.20	11.86	3.97	0.25	0.10	0.14	493	34	256	34	640	384	
356	Mumbai	86.45	0.36	51.78													256	
	Maharashtra	75.87	16.72	36.91	2,139	24.15	5.12	1.68	0.37	0.22	0.53						960	
357	Tamenglong	63.69	1.92	11.24	1,549	7.75	0.62	0.07	0.15	0.04	0.04	33	1	192	1	192	192	
358	Imphal East	75.32	8.38	50.10	1,403	30.92	3.89	0.94	0.18	0.05	0.07	297	2	640	2	640	640	
359	Churachandpur	78.50	5.22	24.61	1,496	31.86	4.90	1.02	0.25	0.10	0.12	303	3	384	3	384	384	
360	Ukhrul	76.95	3.53	15.07	1,208	48.39	5.94	1.02	0.16	0.04	0.05	477	4	256	4	256	256	
361	Imphal West	80.17	5.10	55.52	1,513	48.77	9.82	2.79	0.21	0.07	0.10	482	5	1,598	5	1,598	1,598	
362	Chandel	63.96	9.00	23.98	1,227	49.65	16.54	6.40	0.24	0.09	0.10	490	6	256	6	256	256	
363	Bishnupur	66.68	11.93	40.13	1,154	63.92	13.13	4.15	0.14	0.03	0.04	581	7	576	7	576	576	
364	Thoubal	64.09	13.97	38.42	1,229	66.37	17.12	5.98	0.23	0.09	0.14	588	8	960	8	960	960	
365	Senapati	68.07	6.28	20.81	998	71.84	14.34	3.72	0.12	0.02	0.03	604	9	256	9	256	256	
	Manipur	72.37	7.84	38.03	1,333	48.69	9.98	3.01	0.21	0.07	0.10						5,118	
366	South Garo Hills	66.90	8.72	15.01	1,641	11.05	2.04	0.67	0.18	0.06	0.07	65	1	192	1	192	192	
367	East Garo Hills	70.05	12.72	18.42	1,572	17.63	2.87	0.79	0.17	0.05	0.05	155	2	256	2	256	256	
368	East Khasi Hills	83.81	9.18	25.74	1,895	20.64	3.09	0.79	0.25	0.10	0.12	194	3	696	3	696	696	
369	West Garo Hills	62.70	12.45	19.53	1,474	26.37	3.67	0.84	0.20	0.06	0.09	258	4	500	4	500	500	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011-	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap (%) 2010-2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
371	Ri Bhoi	74.49	13.84	19.05	1,414	33.43	4.71	0.92	0.19	0.05	0.07	319	6	256
372	West Khasi Hills	77.19	17.63	10.49	1,313	38.92	7.92	2.16	0.19	0.06	0.07	381		320
	Meghalaya	72.89	13.00	19.53	1,584	25.36	4.10	1.04	0.22	0.08	0.10			2532
373	Aizawl	97.67	4.85	42.35	2,363	18.34	4.05	1.30	0.26	0.11	0.11	161	1	1,216
374	Champhai	94.59	7.45	24.95	1,785	23.84	5.06	1.55	0.23	0.08	0.09	228	2	384
375	Kolasib	92.38	12.77	26.16	2,058	24.48	4.96	1.60	0.25	0.10	0.11	232	3	184
376	Lunglei	85.49	10.21	27.50	1,801	28.12	5.33	1.50	0.24	0.09	0.11	275	4	512
377	Lawngtai	57.12	6.18	13.10	1,472	37.59	9.44	2.99	0.25	0.10	0.13	364	5	192
378	Mamit	80.35	4.32	20.97	1,634	37.61	9.33	3.43	0.26	0.11	0.13	365	6	192
379	Serchhip	97.53	2.72	28.25	1,746	39.45	7.94	2.43	0.25	0.10	0.12	385	7	192
380	Saiha	87.34	4.52	19.62	1,533	46.85	10.52	3.31	0.25	0.10	0.11	461	8	192
	Mizoram	89.27	6.56	30.27	1,946	27.63	6.07	1.93	0.27	0.11	0.13			3,064
381	Mon	52.58	6.10	9.47	1,838	8.74	1.66	0.42	0.19	0.06	0.07	42	1	192
382	Longleng	69.63	3.91	9.40	1,845	11.56	0.52	0.09	0.22	0.08	0.15	68	2	160
383	Kohima	81.48	1.56	33.97	2,229	13.82	2.30	0.60	0.21	0.07	0.10	91	3	256
384	Tuensang	69.59	3.59	10.29	1,971	14.72	2.57	0.58	0.20	0.06	0.07	107	4	192
385	Peren	72.58	5.30	14.91	1,869	14.82	2.37	0.57	0.20	0.06	0.08	108	5	128

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%)	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011-2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), Gap Ratio (%), 2010-2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%), 2010-2011	Gini, 2010-2011	Log Mean Deviation Index	All India Rank of District in Poverty	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
386	Kiphire	63.96	3.22	7.18	2.059	15.89	1.65	0.21	0.19	0.07	127	6
387	Phek	72.21	3.16	15.00	1,836	17.63	2.22	0.53	0.21	0.07	156	7
388	Dimapur	81.77	4.78	37.74	2,240	20.37	4.49	1.33	0.24	0.09	192	8
389	Mokokchung	91.01	7.31	25.25	1,653	20.88	3.95	1.09	0.18	0.05	198	9
390	Zunheboto	82.62	13.91	19.20	1,794	21.23	3.12	0.58	0.20	0.06	205	10
391	Wokha	84.48	6.84	20.80	1,821	21.86	3.27	0.74	0.23	0.09	210	11
	Nagaland	76.11	5.47	22.17	1,955	17.01	2.90	0.74	0.22	0.08	210	12
392	North	82.20	0.48	54.38	3,023	18.86	4.15	1.34	0.34	0.19	164	1
393	East	84.99	0.41	68.59	3,023	18.86	4.15	1.34	0.34	0.19	165	2
394	New Delhi	83.56	0.37	66.48	3,023	18.86	4.15	1.34	0.34	0.19	166	3
395	West	82.39	0.43	64.74	3,023	18.86	4.15	1.34	0.34	0.19	167	4
396	South West	82.50	0.87	64.76	3,023	18.86	4.15	1.34	0.34	0.19	168	5
397	South	80.55	0.55	62.98	3,023	18.86	4.15	1.34	0.34	0.19	169	6
398	North West	78.41	0.95	58.36	3,241	19.67	4.49	1.49	0.36	0.21	184	7
399	North East	76.67	0.33	51.51	2,082	24.94	4.74	1.49	0.22	0.08	238	8
400	Central	82.49	0.24	57.26								127
	Delhi	80.76	0.60	61.07	3,023	18.86	4.15	1.34	0.34	0.19	288	1
401	Dhenkanal	71.00	34.98	19.80	1,361	11.62	1.92	0.51	0.24	0.11	333	1

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%) 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Mean Deviation Index	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio		Sample Size, NSS	
										District Rank in Poverty Head Count among all Districts in the State			
										All India Rank of District	Poverty head count State		
402	Cuttack	79.55	24.90	33.04	1,447	23.66	3.89	0.99	0.29	0.14	0.25	223	
403	Kendrapara	78.96	29.74	24.84	1,155	25.14	4.45	1.08	0.21	0.07	0.09	241	
404	Angul	68.64	29.22	25.40	1,294	25.56	5.79	1.80	0.26	0.11	0.14	252	
405	Puri	78.28	24.47	26.38	1,118	30.78	7.15	2.38	0.22	0.08	0.11	292	
406	Khordha	81.61	13.49	42.69	1,731	37.10	7.00	2.07	0.40	0.26	0.43	355	
407	Jaipur	73.29	32.30	23.43	1,152	37.29	7.14	1.97	0.24	0.09	0.14	357	
408	Jagatsinghpur	80.63	25.05	29.40	1,155	37.48	7.04	2.09	0.24	0.10	0.16	361	
409	Bhadrak	75.83	31.11	25.46	991	38.57	7.33	2.16	0.19	0.06	0.08	379	
410	Jharsuguda	70.73	19.87	30.98	1,402	41.27	9.35	3.08	0.34	0.20	0.37	402	
411	Sambalpur	67.93	26.51	27.24	1,210	42.28	8.87	2.64	0.31	0.16	0.29	417	
412	Ganjam	61.13	32.93	22.56	1,143	43.80	9.03	2.79	0.27	0.12	0.19	432	
413	Bargarh	65.38	40.88	21.87	1,051	45.59	8.80	2.28	0.24	0.09	0.15	450	
414	Baleshwar	72.28	34.98	26.24	1,082	47.53	10.31	3.07	0.27	0.12	0.18	467	
415	Nayagarh	72.05	33.42	19.88	1,015	48.62	11.13	3.50	0.26	0.11	0.20	478	
416	Balangir	53.50	41.26	19.16	1,007	52.17	10.01	2.81	0.22	0.08	0.11	514	
417	Debagarh	63.05	44.11	16.03	976	53.24	15.21	5.84	0.29	0.14	0.22	521	
418	Kendujhar	58.28	36.56	20.34	1,000	54.54	15.52	5.68	0.30	0.14	0.22	529	
419	Gajapati	43.18	40.61	10.08	925	56.00	18.96	8.09	0.29	0.14	0.17	540	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS					
420	Rayagada	39.19	46.92	12.52	916	56.67	14.55	5.45	0.24	0.09	0.11	542	20	192			
421	Subarnapur	64.04	42.82	18.94	915	57.15	14.01	4.78	0.23	0.09	0.12	547	21	192			
422	Kandhamal	51.94	41.27	12.37	896	58.99	16.46	6.19	0.26	0.11	0.15	561	22	192			
423	Sundargarh	65.48	26.57	29.96	1,192	60.25	15.41	5.37	0.37	0.22	0.49	567	23	383			
424	Nuapada	44.76	44.30	16.87	814	64.61	14.27	4.25	0.17	0.05	0.07	584	24	192			
425	Kalahandi	46.68	52.30	15.14	833	68.51	18.34	6.57	0.24	0.10	0.18	596	25	320			
426	Baudh	59.79	41.08	16.45	813	68.96	15.69	5.24	0.19	0.06	0.10	597	26	192			
427	Mayurbhanj	52.71	41.94	19.35	814	69.74	20.48	7.53	0.25	0.10	0.16	600	27	320			
428	Koraput	38.55	36.26	14.25	864	72.39	24.86	10.73	0.33	0.18	0.31	608	28	256			
429	Nabarangapur	35.80	50.01	15.98	768	74.83	25.16	10.60	0.28	0.13	0.22	613	29	256			
430	Malkangiri	38.28	30.30	12.76	581	94.97	35.38	16.11	0.21	0.07	0.11	623	30	192			
	Odisha	64.01	34.58	23.22	1,099	47.39	11.58	3.99	0.30	0.14	0.27			8055			
431	Puducherry	79.86	10.75	52.11	2,789	2.56	0.44	0.13	0.32	0.17	0.72	4	1	832			
432	Yanam	76.35	17.12	28.52	2,639	4.61	0.65	0.16	0.32	0.17	0.67	14	2	1,152			
433	Mahe	97.25	0.61	48.55	2,639	4.61	0.65	0.16	0.32	0.17	0.67	15	3	1,152			
434	Karaikal	82.02	15.84	47.57	2,160	8.13	0.94	0.19	0.31	0.16	0.32	34	4	192			
	Pondicherry	80.67	11.51	50.20	2,639	4.61	0.65	0.16	0.32	0.17	0.67			1,152			
435	Fatehgarh Sahib	74.80	9.33	57.85	2,582	7.14	0.93	0.20	0.32	0.17	0.45	29	1	158			

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head MPCE (MMRP) Ratio (%), at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Mean Deviation Index 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS	184
436	Rupnagar	76.42	8.37	57.42	2.231	8.24	1.47	0.38	0.31	0.15	0.22	35	2
437	Patiala	69.80	12.51	59.08	2.844	8.95	1.33	0.31	0.32	0.16	0.21	46	3
438	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Mohali	79.18	5.45	67.78	2.776	10.09	2.41	0.82	0.36	0.22	0.38	58	4
439	Mansa	55.68	24.34	42.47	2.125	12.59	2.77	0.79	0.26	0.11	0.14	78	5
440	Kapurthala	74.63	12.89	59.34	2.442	12.60	2.22	0.59	0.33	0.17	0.30	79	6
441	Nawanshahr	73.93	9.81	56.74	2.076	12.71	2.87	0.99	0.29	0.14	0.29	81	7
442	Hoshiarpur	80.31	13.27	55.06	2.156	12.94	1.85	0.39	0.26	0.11	0.15	82	8
443	Gurdaspur	74.85	12.42	52.35	2.046	13.65	2.26	0.60	0.26	0.11	0.13	87	9
444	Jalandhar	78.48	7.40	61.83	2.559	13.66	2.24	0.62	0.33	0.17	0.26	88	10
445	Moga	66.48	21.09	53.94	1.996	13.93	1.90	0.47	0.27	0.12	0.15	92	11
446	Tarn Taran	61.85	19.52	49.56	2.276	14.88	2.61	0.73	0.31	0.15	0.24	109	12
447	Faridkot	63.91	22.47	51.27	1.973	15.12	3.95	1.20	0.31	0.15	0.24	115	13
448	Barnala	63.57	18.00	50.89	2.279	15.35	3.14	0.96	0.31	0.16	0.26	117	14
449	Firozpur	61.69	27.15	46.71	2.006	17.08	3.83	1.22	0.30	0.15	0.21	147	15
450	Sangrur	62.17	15.14	52.89	2.326	17.14	2.81	0.82	0.35	0.20	0.44	148	16
451	Ludhiana	77.88	6.86	59.36	2.297	17.48	4.16	1.40	0.29	0.14	0.21	154	17
452	Bathinda	61.94	21.08	50.97	2.165	18.70	3.37	0.94	0.32	0.16	0.22	162	18
453	Muktsar	59.24	29.53	47.67	1.817	21.15	4.31	1.14	0.26	0.13	0.37	203	19

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%) at 2011- 2012	MPCE (MMRP) 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010-2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Log Mean 2010-2011	Theil Deviation Index	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
454	Amritsar	71.96	11.60	53.59	20.08	23.52	4.55	1.36	0.30	0.15	0.21	222	20	608	
	Punjab	70.73	14.49	54.99	2.278	15.15	2.90	0.86	0.31	0.16	0.25			6,233	
455	Jhunjhunu	60.95	6.83	30.12	1,784	14.17	2.77	0.69	0.23	0.09	0.18	97	1	252	
456	Jaipur	64.02	4.17	49.60	2,232	14.31	2.87	0.98	0.32	0.17	0.32	101	2	790	
457	Pali	48.01	21.53	31.59	1,571	14.45	2.70	0.70	0.20	0.07	0.09	105	3	256	
458	Sikar	58.23	7.60	30.86	1,717	16.85	2.95	0.70	0.26	0.12	0.27	143	4	314	
459	Hanumangarh	55.84	15.71	29.05	1,629	20.05	4.15	1.10	0.24	0.10	0.18	189	5	190	
460	Churu	54.04	8.41	23.31	1,543	20.77	3.28	0.90	0.21	0.07	0.24	195	6	320	
461	Jodhpur	51.83	13.54	37.07	2,066	21.03	3.03	0.76	0.37	0.25	0.39	199	7	319	
462	Dausa	51.93	8.82	25.36	1,535	21.10	2.75	0.63	0.22	0.08	0.10	202	8	192	
463	Tonk	45.45	12.96	27.73	1,671	21.48	3.37	0.79	0.29	0.15	0.32	207	9	188	
464	Ganganagar	59.70	20.92	33.86	1,732	21.72	3.60	1.01	0.25	0.10	0.12	209	10	316	
465	Bikaner	53.23	8.78	29.53	1,731	23.70	4.27	1.14	0.29	0.13	0.18	225	11	256	
466	Barmer	40.63	9.51	19.15	1,503	23.82	4.23	0.94	0.25	0.10	0.17	227	12	255	
467	Alwar	56.25	10.45	33.82	2,147	24.26	4.32	1.23	0.39	0.26	0.86	230	13	279	
468	Jalor	38.47	13.16	19.74	1,557	24.77	2.85	0.49	0.25	0.10	0.16	234	14	256	
469	Kota	65.87	15.09	40.05	1,695	24.79	5.76	1.86	0.28	0.14	0.30	235	15	224	
470	Nagaur	47.82	14.96	26.23	1,548	25.32	3.21	0.71	0.22	0.08	0.10	244	16	351	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Agricultural Labour 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio		District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio		Sample Size, NSS
										Poverty Head Count ratio	head count ratio	Districts in the State	State	
471	Ajmer	55.68	10.03	37.47	1,783	25.35	5.03	1.67	0.31	0.16	0.26	246	17	318
472	Bhilwara	47.21	10.64	30.79	1,541	26.33	5.72	1.93	0.24	0.10	0.13	257	18	255
473	Raisanand	47.95	15.61	26.19	1,440	26.64	4.90	1.28	0.24	0.10	0.17	259	19	192
474	Jaisalmer	39.71	13.64	20.27	1,393	27.20	3.36	0.72	0.20	0.06	0.10	269	20	160
475	Chittaurgarh	46.53	10.48	32.79	1,551	32.56	6.10	1.88	0.30	0.15	0.28	309	21	256
476	Sawai Madhopur	47.51	12.28	22.75	1,392	34.42	6.03	1.54	0.21	0.07	0.08	331	22	192
477	Udaipur	48.45	19.21	24.67	1,431	37.87	8.98	2.72	0.28	0.13	0.20	369	23	320
478	Bundi	46.55	17.56	28.32	1,416	37.88	5.10	1.01	0.24	0.09	0.13	370	24	192
479	Jhalawar	46.53	24.27	23.44	1,245	39.32	8.68	2.88	0.20	0.07	0.08	384	25	192
480	Karauli	48.61	14.93	18.57	1,278	39.78	8.58	2.59	0.23	0.09	0.11	388	26	191
481	Baran	51.96	27.98	25.18	1,277	42.02	6.17	1.23	0.20	0.07	0.09	414	27	192
482	Banswara	43.06	18.00	9.86	1,346	42.89	7.55	2.36	0.27	0.13	0.20	427	28	256
483	Dhaulpur	54.67	12.99	22.70	1,307	44.24	11.40	3.88	0.25	0.10	0.13	438	29	189
484	Sirohi	39.73	17.12	23.94	1,209	47.24	12.89	4.89	0.29	0.13	0.21	464	30	152
485	Bharatpur	54.24	19.18	28.76	1,168	51.04	14.61	5.71	0.25	0.10	0.16	502	31	250
486	Dungarpur	46.16	26.95	11.43	1,178	52.15	9.91	2.80	0.24	0.10	0.19	513	32	192
487	Pratapgarh	42.35	15.48	19.26	1,642	27.29	5.33	1.61	0.29	0.14	0.46			
	Rajasthan	52.12	13.47	29.57										8,257

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010-2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2011	Mean Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
488	East District	78.50	6.72	32.91	1,938	16.18	2.30	0.51	0.28	0.13	0.20	132	1	576	
489	West District	70.86	9.34	18.73	1,356	24.88	3.55	0.72	0.19	0.06	0.08	237	2	384	
490	South District	75.82	4.91	23.94	1,522	25.11	3.81	0.93	0.24	0.09	0.11	240	3	384	
491	North District	70.97	8.23	23.81	1,451	30.39	4.69	1.14	0.24	0.10	0.13	285	4	192	
	Sikkim	75.61	6.99	27.10	1,667	21.41	3.13	0.71	0.26	0.11	0.18			1,536	
492	Thiruvarur	78.32	12.67	50.65	2,351	9.29	1.66	0.48	0.30	0.15	0.24	50	1	576	
493	Chennai	86.64	0.52	65.44	3,312	11.43	2.33	0.65	0.34	0.19	0.25	67	2	704	
494	Thanjavur	76.50	29.29	43.14	1,933	14.30	3.67	1.46	0.28	0.13	0.20	99	3	448	
495	Thiruvarur	76.72	40.61	43.34	1,677	14.95	2.63	0.71	0.23	0.09	0.17	111	4	256	
496	Namakkal	66.57	14.23	48.34	2,100	15.39	2.70	0.76	0.32	0.17	0.37	120	5	320	
497	Nagapattinam	77.58	38.88	41.51	1,623	15.43	2.62	0.64	0.26	0.11	0.19	121	6	320	
498	Kanyakumari	89.90	9.70	41.88	2,323	15.84	2.84	0.81	0.36	0.22	0.47	126	7	384	
499	Tiruchirappalli	76.87	17.61	47.43	1,995	15.99	3.79	1.20	0.29	0.14	0.17	129	8	511	
500	Kanchipuram	79.02	12.09	53.16	2,305	16.06	2.64	0.61	0.31	0.16	0.22	131	9	637	
501	Coimbatore	78.92	8.57	52.80	2,497	16.20	2.58	0.61	0.34	0.20	0.44	133	10	888	
502	Pudukkottai	69.00	25.28	41.66	1,698	16.87	3.08	0.77	0.27	0.11	0.15	144	11	320	
503	Perambalur	65.90	22.69	36.60	1,755	17.15	2.83	0.77	0.27	0.12	0.14	149	12	192	
504	Ariyalur	61.74	32.49	37.26	1,595	19.40	4.36	1.28	0.24	0.10	0.13	176	13	191	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Log Mean Theil Deviation Index 2010- 2011	Poverty head count ratio	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count ratio	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio	Sample Size, NSS
506 Karur	66.86	19.22	46.61	2.069	20.57	3.53	0.94	0.30	0.15	0.42	193	15	256		
507 Dindigul	68.33	25.01	38.66	1.724	20.87	4.53	1.34	0.28	0.12	0.15	197	16	448		
508 Madurai	77.16	17.07	45.05	1.916	22.14	4.38	1.25	0.28	0.13	0.20	212	17	512		
509 Theni	69.46	31.64	32.80	1.647	22.40	5.25	1.64	0.24	0.10	0.16	213	18	256		
510 Tirunelveli	75.98	17.58	40.66	1.762	23.03	5.54	1.79	0.28	0.13	0.18	218	19	576		
511 Vellore	71.95	16.41	40.79	1.649	25.46	5.11	1.48	0.28	0.13	0.19	248	20	640		
512 Ramnathapuram	73.52	17.72	37.83	1.560	27.00	5.53	1.83	0.25	0.10	0.17	266	21	320		
513 Thoothukudi	81.33	16.70	42.70	1.478	30.69	6.32	1.88	0.20	0.07	0.10	291	22	384		
514 Salem	65.15	14.52	43.15	1.594	31.01	6.04	1.77	0.26	0.11	0.17	298	23	640		
515 Tiruvannamalai	65.32	27.38	37.30	1.459	35.95	7.34	2.06	0.29	0.15	0.31	344	24	448		
516 Dharmapuri	59.80	20.51	37.68	1.433	41.26	10.06	3.33	0.32	0.16	0.25	401	25	256		
517 Sivaganga	71.85	22.98	43.92	1.431	41.29	8.33	2.41	0.27	0.12	0.15	403	26	320		
518 Virudhunagar	72.69	12.89	38.82	1.512	42.17	8.38	2.51	0.27	0.12	0.18	415	27	376		
519 The Nilgiris	78.98	12.79	31.55	1.557	42.20	8.87	3.19	0.30	0.15	0.29	416	28	256		
520 Krishnagiri	63.91	19.15	38.74	1.514	46.48	14.13	5.41	0.39	0.25	0.41	457	29	314		
521 Cuddalore	70.14	34.07	43.04	1.312	50.73	11.16	3.52	0.27	0.12	0.18	496	30	512		
522 Villupuram	63.15	33.66	36.58	1.044	63.56	20.03	7.69	0.27	0.12	0.16	580	31	448		

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%) at 2011- 2012	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Index 2011	Mean Deviation Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	Distict Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS	
523	Tiruppur	71.82	10.83	49.23										13,285	
	Tamil Nadu	73.44	18.80	44.98	1,926	24.90	5.49	1.74	0.33	0.18	0.31			575	
524	Medak	55.69	24.81	27.90	1,819	8.82	1.35	0.33	0.23	0.08	0.11	43	1	1,010	
525	Rangareddy	79.35	1.22	62.25	2,970	12.40	2.58	0.76	0.31	0.15	0.22	75	2	447	
526	Mahbubnagar	57.44	31.91	25.89	1,756	15.55	2.48	0.63	0.25	0.10	0.15	123	3	576	
527	Karimnagar	54.79	24.20	30.31	1,513	16.79	2.30	0.50	0.20	0.07	0.08	140	4	823	
528	Adilabad	69.40	9.40	49.11	2,411	16.96	3.56	1.11	0.37	0.22	0.37	145	5	512	
529	Nizamabad	54.19	26.81	27.26	1,676	18.85	2.86	0.65	0.27	0.13	0.44	163	6	383	
530	Warangal	51.31	23.32	23.01	1,546	20.80	3.36	0.76	0.23	0.09	0.15	196	7	448	
531	Khammam	51.54	23.03	29.43	1,407	24.57	5.75	1.89	0.23	0.09	0.12	233	8	448	
532	Hyderabad	51.37	24.08	30.37	1,400	32.83	4.79	1.07	0.26	0.12	0.29	311	9	3,711	
533	Nalgonda	44.72	23.03	22.39	1,419	35.21	11.03	4.18	0.32	0.17	0.26	337	10	575	
	Telangana			1,949	18.88	3.77	1.12	0.17	0.30	0.32	1,949				
534	Dhralai	79.79	24.04	13.38	1,870	2.55	0.56	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.06	3	1	640	
535	North Tripura	83.75	16.01	16.74	1,477	16.26	2.37	0.59	0.24	0.09	0.14	134	2	331	
536	South Tripura	79.09	25.97	20.70	1,378	19.20	4.09	1.29	0.24	0.10	0.15	172	3	1,792	
537	West Tripura	84.75	19.49	28.16	1,415	28.02	4.63	1.12	0.27	0.12	0.19	274	4	3,711	
	Tripura			21.00	22.82	1,463	21.04	3.64	0.95	0.25	0.10	0.16			

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count ratio		District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State		Sample Size, NSS
									2011	2011	2011	2011	
538	Ghazibabad	69.79	7.24	54.38	2,493	15.04	2.62	0.68	0.40	0.25	0.47	112	1
539	Gautam Buddha Nagar	70.82	7.67	65.02	2,839	16.31	2.35	0.53	0.47	0.36	0.63	135	2
540	Muzaffarnagar	58.69	22.73	37.39	1,484	19.55	2.57	0.57	0.27	0.12	0.27	182	3
541	Meerut	63.98	12.56	45.42	2,658	22.65	4.51	1.35	0.46	0.34	0.69	216	4
542	Auraiya	70.61	31.73	31.22	1,166	25.52	5.36	1.62	0.19	0.06	0.08	251	5
543	Pilibhit	50.00	34.56	29.33	1,229	25.61	5.44	1.67	0.25	0.11	0.19	253	6
544	Saharanpur	61.74	24.33	37.42	1,425	26.67	4.97	1.43	0.26	0.11	0.21	260	7
545	Hathras	59.23	30.36	36.26	1,464	26.75	4.94	1.42	0.25	0.10	0.16	262	8
546	Aligarh	55.68	21.06	36.86	1,401	27.68	6.50	2.09	0.28	0.12	0.20	272	9
547	Bulandshahr	55.57	18.51	35.58	1,331	31.41	6.44	1.91	0.26	0.11	0.19	301	10
548	Mathura	56.89	19.00	38.32	1,264	32.26	5.88	1.68	0.23	0.09	0.14	306	11
549	Kanpur Dehat	66.86	33.42	31.33	1,136	32.27	7.15	2.80	0.20	0.07	0.08	307	12
550	Jhansi	63.49	25.39	38.93	1,664	32.93	6.23	1.84	0.34	0.19	0.33	314	13
551	Baghpat	59.95	16.16	41.82	1,359	33.54	8.43	2.87	0.28	0.13	0.26	321	14
552	Deoria	59.38	30.81	35.45	1,330	34.26	7.57	2.52	0.31	0.17	0.46	330	15
553	Shrawasti	34.78	37.26	24.77	1,020	35.24	5.70	1.53	0.15	0.04	0.04	338	16
554	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	52.10	20.11	30.57	1,210	35.75	7.32	2.22	0.24	0.09	0.11	342	17
555	Sultanpur	58.28	36.31	35.63	1,240	37.48	9.71	3.45	0.31	0.17	0.38	360	18
												320	318

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%) at 2011- 2012	MPCE (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS	
556	Varanasi	66.69	12.33	45.63	1,503	37.55	11.07	4.42	0.32	0.17	363	19	349		
557	Etawah	69.61	29.48	32.35	1,181	38.31	8.03	2.47	0.21	0.07	0.11	376	20	191	
558	Lalitpur	50.84	21.86	26.84	1,115	39.66	7.77	2.07	0.23	0.09	0.13	387	21	160	
559	Kanpur Nagar	75.05	14.65	43.78	1,543	40.04	9.62	3.09	0.33	0.18	0.26	391	22	384	
560	Bareilly	48.30	22.21	35.27	1,241	41.00	9.00	2.97	0.27	0.12	0.25	396	23	351	
561	Ghazipur	60.29	30.31	35.17	1,074	41.86	10.24	3.19	0.24	0.10	0.18	412	24	319	
562	Kushinagar	52.36	43.82	30.86	1,087	42.53	9.83	3.48	0.24	0.10	0.13	420	25	320	
563	Gorakhpur	59.36	30.98	39.68	1,319	42.63	9.68	3.39	0.32	0.17	0.47	423	26	376	
564	Lucknow	71.54	11.88	52.88	2,008	42.64	10.38	3.33	0.42	0.29	0.49	424	27	384	
565	Kheri	50.42	31.19	26.09	1,167	42.75	8.85	2.80	0.24	0.09	0.12	425	28	320	
566	Bijnor	59.72	26.97	34.17	1,156	43.81	10.34	3.74	0.25	0.11	0.20	433	29	320	
567	Siddharthnagar	47.41	40.91	31.21	1,143	43.92	8.83	2.69	0.27	0.11	0.18	436	30	224	
568	Farrukhabad	59.44	21.73	30.94	1,136	44.39	11.76	3.90	0.24	0.09	0.11	439	31	184	
569	Agra	61.18	15.68	46.08	1,310	45.20	9.12	2.92	0.26	0.11	0.21	444	32	352	
570	Moradabad	47.86	22.47	30.30	1,202	45.20	10.12	3.69	0.27	0.12	0.16	445	33	384	
571	Sant Kabir Nagar	54.80	41.74	32.89	1,104	45.44	8.94	2.59	0.25	0.11	0.25	449	34	192	
572	Chandauli	60.35	34.95	35.17	1,195	46.33	10.04	3.00	0.30	0.15	0.38	454	35	192	
573	Allahabad	60.97	21.82	42.66	1,382	46.49	10.23	3.06	0.37	0.23	0.70	458	36	381	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Deviation Index 2010-2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State		District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio Sample Size, NSS	
									2011	2011	2011	2011
574	Budau	40.09	22.23	24.64	1,074	46.98	9.92	3.00	0.22	0.09	0.52	463
575	Shahjahanpur	49.57	29.62	28.53	1,081	47.25	10.43	3.16	0.21	0.07	0.10	465
576	Bahrain	39.18	38.65	24.88	1,058	47.60	10.25	3.08	0.24	0.10	0.15	468
577	Kanshiram Nagar	49.00	21.31	27.12	1,146	47.87	11.16	3.74	0.29	0.14	0.33	471
578	Firozabad	61.75	18.58	33.78	1,131	48.01	11.43	3.66	0.24	0.09	0.14	472
579	Mahoba	53.22	31.00	29.86	1,098	48.23	12.68	4.35	0.26	0.11	0.12	473
580	Ballia	59.75	33.64	31.43	1,128	48.24	10.74	3.33	0.27	0.12	0.16	474
581	Mirzapur	56.86	32.41	34.76	1,106	48.26	12.77	4.36	0.28	0.12	0.18	475
582	Hardoi	53.19	28.99	27.85	1,036	48.68	10.19	3.10	0.21	0.07	0.14	480
583	Jaunpur	59.81	25.52	39.33	1,059	48.72	9.38	2.40	0.23	0.09	0.47	481
584	Unnao	56.76	26.88	30.43	1,102	48.78	12.94	4.80	0.27	0.12	0.17	483
585	Ambedkar Nagar	62.66	34.36	33.52	1,071	48.92	10.64	3.51	0.22	0.08	0.10	485
586	Etah	58.80	22.59	31.73	1,194	49.16	10.48	2.79	0.30	0.14	0.22	487
587	Rampur	44.44	29.47	33.66	1,046	50.79	12.74	4.34	0.21	0.07	0.07	497
588	Jalaun	62.46	35.37	32.45	1,118	50.98	12.22	4.48	0.28	0.13	0.19	499
589	Balrampur	38.43	38.39	27.54	969	51.35	11.25	3.94	0.20	0.07	0.07	506
590	Gonda	47.09	33.13	32.05	988	51.45	12.82	4.13	0.24	0.09	0.14	507
591	Maharajganj	48.92	49.20	30.78	1,008	51.85	13.84	5.01	0.26	0.11	0.15	511

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%) at 2011- 2012	MPCE (MMRP) 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Squared Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Index 2011	Mean Deviation Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
592	Barabanki	52.34	30.70	31.39	948	52.24	11.74	3.93	0.19	0.06	0.10	515	55	288	
593	Chitrakoot	52.74	30.41	24.99	950	53.27	10.40	2.96	0.17	0.05	0.06	522	56	160	
594	Sitapur	50.67	31.06	25.86	1,089	53.28	11.13	3.06	0.26	0.12	0.24	523	57	320	
595	Azamgarh	60.91	29.53	36.00	1,116	54.14	8.91	2.35	0.27	0.12	0.29	526	58	320	
596	Fatehpur	56.58	34.26	30.54	986	54.48	10.07	2.57	0.19	0.06	0.08	528	59	223	
597	Basti	56.23	32.96	35.35	1,062	55.64	15.50	6.30	0.31	0.16	0.24	538	60	223	
598	Faizabad	59.03	29.70	36.75	1,212	57.04	16.35	6.19	0.39	0.25	0.58	546	61	190	
599	Sonbhadra	52.14	43.25	28.35	1,016	57.26	14.44	5.03	0.27	0.12	0.17	548	62	192	
600	Mainpuri	66.30	23.07	31.06	997	57.40	15.35	5.75	0.25	0.10	0.15	552	63	192	
601	Rae Bareli	56.29	38.55	32.50	956	58.40	13.67	4.38	0.22	0.08	0.14	556	64	320	
602	Pratapgarh	58.45	32.37	39.93	974	58.59	12.50	3.93	0.23	0.10	0.38	558	65	319	
603	Haminpur	55.95	35.17	27.16	1,064	59.29	12.43	4.25	0.24	0.09	0.14	564	66	160	
604	Mau	63.63	27.70	32.04	1,092	59.74	15.98	5.52	0.28	0.12	0.18	565	67	192	
605	Banda	53.67	32.57	24.42	956	61.90	13.66	3.89	0.22	0.08	0.11	575	68	192	
606	Kaushambi	48.56	39.85	29.63	910	62.12	19.55	8.13	0.27	0.11	0.14	577	69	191	
607	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadoli	56.03	19.95	36.31	923	62.65	17.74	6.80	0.24	0.09	0.13	578	70	192	
608	Kannauj	63.33	23.54	28.84	953	65.49	16.05	5.91	0.25	0.10	0.16	585	71	192	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (MMRP) at 2011- 2012	Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Index 2010-2011	Mean Deviation Index 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State		All India Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio Sample Size, NSS
												Rank of District	Rank in Poverty Head Count	
Uttar Pradesh	57.18	27.30	35.12	1,274	43.23	9.75	3.17	0.31	0.16	0.40				18,008
609 Chamoli	72.32	1.88	22.04	1,537	8.55	1.40	0.31	0.20	0.06	0.09	38	1	192	
610 Rudraprayag	70.35	2.10	22.21	1,474	9.04	1.50	0.45	0.19	0.06	0.08	47	2	192	
611 Tehri Garhwal	64.28	2.34	22.73	1,548	9.23	1.06	0.21	0.20	0.07	0.11	49	3	247	
612 Pithoragarh	72.29	2.05	21.56	1,663	10.08	1.33	0.29	0.25	0.10	0.15	57	4	192	
613 Bageshwar	69.03	6.28	19.43	1,626	14.08	1.79	0.44	0.26	0.11	0.23	95	5	192	
614 Uttarkashi	62.35	2.24	19.41	1,525	14.91	1.98	0.41	0.21	0.07	0.10	110	6	192	
615 Dehradun	78.54	5.94	51.97	2,091	17.90	3.72	1.16	0.28	0.13	0.16	158	7	501	
616 Haridwar	64.79	16.54	43.87	3,063	19.36	1.93	0.37	0.48	0.39	0.65	174	8	380	
617 Garhwal	72.60	4.43	26.72	1,557	21.98	3.61	0.96	0.26	0.11	0.15	211	9	320	
618 Almora	69.93	2.82	23.50	1,541	22.57	3.55	0.86	0.27	0.12	0.20	215	10	256	
619 Champawat	68.05	3.50	22.02	1,514	26.74	5.72	2.23	0.29	0.14	0.19	261	11	128	
620 Udhampur	64.45	23.95	40.89	1,596	32.53	7.51	2.40	0.30	0.14	0.38	308	12	383	
621 Nainital	77.29	7.56	37.38	1,653	38.99	8.62	2.79	0.33	0.17	0.27	382	13	382	
Uttarakhand	70.01	9.10	35.10	1,938	21.49	3.93	1.16	0.35	0.21	0.46			3,557	
622 Kolkata	84.06	0.57	49.66	3,408	15.17	3.00	0.87	0.40	0.26	0.43	116	1	955	
623 Jalpaiguri	66.23	20.09	20.81	1,303	23.05	4.04	1.17	0.22	0.08	0.10	219	2	512	
624 Darjeeling	73.33	8.38	29.26	1,685	25.42	4.77	1.22	0.28	0.13	0.21	247	3	320	

(Table A1 Continued)

(Table A1 Continued)

Sr. No.	Districts/State	Female Literacy (%), 2011	% of Agricultural Labour 2011	Wealth Index 2011	Poverty Head Ratio (%) at 2011- 2012	MPCE (MMRP) 2011- 2012	Poverty Ratio (%), Gap Ratio (%), 2010- 2011	Squared Poverty Gap (%) 2010- 2011	Gini, 2010- 2011	Theil Index 2011	Mean Deviation Index 2010- 2011	All India Rank of District in Poverty head count	District Rank in Poverty Head Count Ratio among all Districts in the State	Sample Size, NSS
625	North Twenty Four Parganas	80.34	15.68	33.26	2,036	26.19	5.67	1.79	0.38	0.23	0.40	255	4	1,470
626	Haora	79.43	9.56	34.59	1,789	26.23	4.54	1.31	0.31	0.15	0.29	256	5	768
627	Purba Medinipur	81.37	35.35	22.33	1,450	29.33	5.96	1.66	0.32	0.17	0.38	281	6	632
628	Maldah	56.96	32.80	15.99	1,309	29.83	5.33	1.52	0.26	0.11	0.21	282	7	504
629	South Twenty Four Parganas	71.40	26.14	22.84	1,394	30.63	6.81	2.19	0.29	0.14	0.23	290	8	895
630	Koch Bihar	68.49	29.46	15.41	1,185	32.88	5.90	1.45	0.20	0.07	0.10	313	9	384
631	Paschim Medinipur	70.50	39.02	24.74	1,349	33.31	7.36	2.29	0.28	0.12	0.18	318	10	704
632	Birbhum	64.14	42.28	18.42	1,194	33.50	7.71	2.61	0.24	0.09	0.15	320	11	448
633	Murshidabad	63.09	31.37	16.88	1,211	35.31	6.89	2.10	0.22	0.08	0.13	339	12	758
634	Bankura	60.05	38.47	22.87	1,191	40.07	7.69	2.19	0.25	0.10	0.15	392	13	512
635	Bardhaman	69.63	29.05	30.39	1,442	41.55	8.98	2.85	0.31	0.16	0.41	408	14	1,088
636	Dakshin Dinajpur	67.01	33.38	19.33	1,171	41.86	6.95	1.82	0.24	0.10	0.24	411	15	320
637	Hugli	76.36	23.25	34.16	1,353	42.32	9.38	2.91	0.28	0.13	0.19	418	16	8332
638	Nadia	70.98	28.81	22.96	1,241	43.06	8.44	2.55	0.25	0.10	0.17	428	17	704
639	Uttar Dinajpur	52.17	35.96	17.52	1,099	51.72	12.83	4.94	0.28	0.13	0.22	509	18	382
640	Puruliya	50.52	36.22	19.62	1,026	53.21	11.93	3.90	0.23	0.08	0.12	520	19	448
	West Bengal	70.54	26.65	25.90	1,525	33.53	6.95	2.15	0.33	0.18	0.40			12,636

**Source:** National Sample Survey.

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