# Does Regional Inequality increase Poverty?:
# After Post Reform Period in India

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## ABSTRACT

*Since 1991, India embarked on a comprehensive list of economic reforms. From these two and half decades, various issues and challenges have emerged in India like, what are the outcome of economic growth in India in terms of NSDP in different states. Income inequality either reduces, increase, or remain the same between the state as individual and regional level inequality. The study takes the time series data from 1993-94 to 2016-017. The data is to be collected from the following primary sources, like CSO report, NITI Aayog, Bulletins of RBI, Government of India Publications, and make five regions as Northern, Eastern, Western-Southern and North Eastern. Economic growth does reduce poverty and income inequality. However, economic growth does not give the impression to the satisfactory results for the reduction of extreme poverty. It obliged the well-designed policies and investment in education, health and sanitation, infrastructure, and strong government policies. Now a day, the menace of poverty and inequality also increased in urban areas. The creation of productive employment is a fundamental duty of the center, as well as the state. India's wish to become a global power should fulfill if it reduces the extreme poverty in the country. It needs investment in human capital and improves social development.*

**Keywords:** NSDP, Growth, Inequality, Poverty, Region, State.

**INTRODUCTION:**

As we read the various issue in modern society faces, these critical and stressful disturbance of income inequality, wealth and property inequality, skill, and education inequality push back to the nation at regional and global levels. Great thinker, economist and social reformer work in this wider severe conceptual meager of difference. The minimum level of wages for the poor and allied worker with lower income of the small and marginal farmers increase the gap between the poor to impoverished people. The economist of Federal Reserve (Arthur Kennickell, 2009), in their paper on, "Inequality may seem a simple term, but operationally it may mean many different things, depending on the point of view." Other researchers work on income inequality, but there are different forms of inequality like wealth inequality, skill and knowledge gap, regional and natural resources availability, and climatic impact on all living, non-living existence.

The dispersion of income inequality shows zero if there is no income inequality and the equal distribution of income among the people within the country. If the scattering is near to one or one, all profit goes to only one individual, and other people get a minimal share. We measure of income inequality before assessing the tax impact on the transfer payments (unemployment benefit, socio-economic security like pension, scholarship, PDS, PMKSY and subsidies to other consumable and distributed goods at a large scale). Besides this we measure the inequality on expenditure-based information because income-based approach criticize at any time and not to reflect for all accessible economic resources like government helps to different sections of the society, credit availability by different PSU and private banks, local lend lord and money lenders. The share of money distributed through transfer and subsidies neither increase the income of the people nor the standard of living.

A few years back, research conducted on consumption-based expenditure by Census Bureau Researcher and the University of Wisconsin Economist, (Timothy Smeding, 2013), presenting their report on the Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association and explain about the consumption inequality, which grew only 2/3 share of income inequality. Another study by the researcher from the College of London, the University of Chicago and Stanford (2012) and presented the "measurement error problem" and found that the consumption-based inequality, is slightly lesser than the income-based disparities.

The more interesting is that consumption inequality increased at skilled and unskilled people. The academician from Princeton and the University of Rochester concludes that the impact of the consumption of certain goods on all households within the region or nation. But, some rare or very costly products purchased only by the more affluent section of the society. New York University economist Edward Wolff used a different way for measuring inequality and used the data from the survey of consumer finance or wealth of the household and net worth overtime period. Income Inequality spread all over the World in every molecule and particles'. We had seen every category and subjects define inequality in their subjective views with the primary concern of human welfare and dignity.

## LITERATURE REVIEW:

Angus Deaton and Jean Dreze (2002), "poverty and inequality in India" for the period 1987-88, 1993-94, and 1999-2000. The study based on per capita expenditure, state domestic product, and agriculture wages. Regional disparities among the Indian states and measurement of inequality within urban – urban, within rural – rural, and rural-urban poverty headcount and income inequality.

Cecchini Simone (2014), social protection, poverty, and inequality explained that job creation and reduction of poverty rate is lower in Latin and Caribbean America as compared to East Asia. The government supported the elderly and disabled people through the transfer of money and pension contribution schemes to reduce social inequality.

Graham (1995) explained in his paper on income inequality among the rich and the poor at urban and rural basis. The majority of the poor live in rural areas, but urban areas not exclude slums and the poor. One the other side, large sections to the rich people live downtown, but at the same time, some rural households holding productive assets and land make a clear difference among the rural poor and less skilled residents.

Sando (1996), clarify inequality among the individuals in terms of standard of living and characterized the poor who have lessor opportunity to develop in the past, and struggling for it in the future. The wealthy class people who inheritance wealth and property from their forefather, enjoyed the adequate services in the past, present and improve the future on the involvement of business activities.

Seven, U. and Coskun, Y. (2016) in their article on "Does financial development reduce income inequality and poverty?" the impact of banking and stock market development to reduce inequality within the country or among the connecting nation would not play a significant role in this regard.

Tung Mai and Renuka Mahadevan, (2012), shows their views on "a research note on the poverty dynamics and cost of poverty inequality" transient poverty is less prevalent than the chromic poverty overtime. The regional groups based on religion and economic growth helps to overcome the problem of income inequality and poverty.

## METHODOLOGY BASE REVIEW:

In this paper, we mentioned the frequency distribution of income f(y) An attribute of income y and states data NSDP, for the conventional approach we calculate like the variance, the coefficient of variation also called the Gini coefficient. The C.V calculated with the help of Std. Deviation and average of our data for the given period. The methods for measuring income inequality, which is not preferring one for another but, maximize the social welfare (Dalton,1920). Dalton assuming that additively separable and symmetric function for individual incomes, like per capita NSDP and we mentioned here rank distributions as

$$W = \int_0^{\bar{y}} \cup (y) f(y) dy. \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

This equation helps measure income inequality for the individual income or the country in response to another country in the world. We compare the developed nation with other less developed ones or extending to other developing nations.

The objective of this paper is how much stability comes in the economy after paying taxes by the general masses to government in the form of direct or indirect taxes. It is apparent to the government to work in regards to lowering the gap between rich and poor by imposing taxes on riches and distributed it to the weaker section in the poor people. The utility of income getting by the poor as transfer payments, PDS distribution and government

expenditure in various initiative sectors. The measurement of inequality shows in different ways, explaining, a number writer and authors proved it in their views.

The income distribution $f(y)$ may prefer to other income distribution $f^*(y)$ like utilities of $U(y)$ ($U' > 0$, and $U'' \leq 0$), this is true in the form if and only if

$\int_0^p [F(y) - F^*(y)] \, dy \leq 0$ for all p, $0 \leq p \leq \bar{y}$

And

$$F(y) \neq F^*(y) \text{ for some y}, \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Wher $F(y) = \int_0^y f(x)dx$.

The condition of income distribution is challenging to interpret. In the Lorenz curve, we take total income on (x) line and total population on the (y) axis. The proportion of (y) percent of the bottom population explained how much percent of total income.

$$\emptyset(F) = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^{y_1} yf(y)dy, \ F = \int_0^{u_1} f(y) \, dy,$$

In the above equation, meu $\mu$ denotes the average income distribution. Now we expressed the whole Indian states income into the parts denoted $\emptyset$,

$$\mu\emptyset[F(y_1)] = y_1 F(y_1) - \int_0^{y_1} F(y) \, dy. \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (3)$$

The Lorenz curves compare in two distribution of income inequality at the level of rich and poor states $f(y)$ and $f^*(y)$ at the point in our expressing model $\bar{\bar{F}} = F(y_1) = F^*(y_1^*)$, then

$$\mu[\emptyset(\bar{\bar{F}}) - \emptyset^*(\bar{\bar{F}})] = [y_1 - y_1^*]\bar{\bar{F}} - \left[\int_0^{y_1} F(y) \, dy - \int_0^{y_1^*} F^*(y)dy\right]$$

$$= -\int_0^{y_1^*}(F(y) - F^*(y)) \, dy + \left[\int_{y_1}^{y_1^*} F(y) \, dy - (y_1^* - y_1)F(y_1)\right]$$

In the theorem mentioned above, there is two-term in which, the first one shows negative value lower parts of equality and the second term positive value implies that the Lorenz curve corresponding to $f(y)$ will lie everywhere above that corresponding to $F^*(y)$ now we apply equation (3), as

$$-\int_0^{y_1} [F(y) - F^*(y)] \, dy = \mu[\emptyset(F\{y_1\}) - \emptyset^*(F^*\{y_1\})] - y_1[F(y_1) - F^*(y_1)].$$

The definition of Lorenz curve, $\mu\emptyset(\bar{\bar{F}}) = \int_0^{\bar{\bar{F}}} y \, dF$ for this again we mentioned the

$$-\int_0^{y_1} [F(y) - F^*(y)] \, dy = \mu[\emptyset(F\{y_1\}) - \emptyset^*(F\{y_1\})] + \left[\int_{F^*_{(y)_1}}^{F_{(y_1)}} yd \, F^* - y_1(F - F^*)\right].$$

The value of income $f(y)$ lies above that $f^*(y)$, this is called positive and if $f(y)$, listed below then $f^*(y)$ Become negative income inequality. There is another term side by side relation, as equation (2) explained, not equal, then we hold the relationship. Welfare economists like Dalton, Sen, and Foster had in favor of distribution of income from rich people to poor, or we can say in case of India from riches states to more deficient in the form of resource mobilization. This income distribution best channelized by the government to reduce income inequality and help to improve equality in society. This paper shows the transfer payment (d) from rich states to poor because $y_1 \geq y_2$ Income level. Here, $y_1$ is rich states and $y_2$, are the weak States $(y_1 - d \geq y_2)$ (Rothschild and Stiglitz, 1969).

**Welfare as internal- states and Intra- States:**

To maximize well-being as Inter- States, and Intra- States, we measure inequality like the ratio of the actual level of social optimality (Dalton, 1920) by distribution income among the states within the region or outside the region, to most poor States.

$$\int_0^{\bar{\bar{y}}} \frac{U(y)f(y)dy}{U(\mu)}, \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (4)$$

The inequality in our income distribution also minimizes by taking the logarithm of St. Dev. Or C.V, but Dalton's explained the utility criterion of welfare

$$\frac{\int_0^{\bar{\bar{y}}} \log(y) \, f(y)dy + \omega}{\log(\mu) + \omega},$$

The value of welfare among the states depends on $\omega$ amount, and it means one states gains as a receiver, and others pay for the wellbeing.

The income inequality measure through general statistics like:

i- The coefficient of variation, $\frac{v}{\mu}$;

ii- The standard deviation of logarithms, $\int_0^{\overline{y}} [\log\left(\frac{y}{\mu}\right)]^2 f\,(y)dy$;

iii- Ranking, Indexing, and principal components;

## DISCUSSION:

### The essential requirement of inequality:

The fundamental element of inequality and poverty is justice for all. The measurement of poverty severance and uncomfortable huge and tall wall of Inequality is the primary obstacle to minimize the income inequality and alleviate the absolute and relative terms of poverty. We, the homo sapience species, think all-round development of the people in a compassionate way of life. Our moral attitude is capable of thinking over it. Poverty is everywhere in the world, but the level of debt is different in each country. Poverty is a horrific term for the human, where resources are scarce for the consumption of a particular section of society. But, the natural resources are available at abundant. The people who channelize the resources are corrupt (Thomas Pogge, 2002). There is a question in policymaker and executive leaders of the government, how they correct theme for minimizing the leakage in every sector of the economy. We should prioritize extreme poverty over poverty, severe and vulnerable inequality over inequality. We should think about our duty on before others as human dignity is in difficulties. The capability approaches (Sen, 1995) work in proper way of life. The people, who do well, live without stress and feel free from various social and human exclusion in society. But not those who involve in corrupt practice. The answer to my previous question, (above) "why we care about poverty and inequality" is that the extreme poverty, severe inequality impacts on our future perspective of social, economic and political wellbeing of the people.

### INEQUALITY IN WHERE?

Most of the time, we think and think about it, how it generated in the past, and continue in the present. Also hope will remain in the future (Cohen, 1989, Sen, 1980). The inequality comes from resources, income, wealth status, standard of living, caste, community, religion or beyond that as (Anderson, 1999, Wolff, 2015) describes that distribution of all inequalities connected with each other and directly related to political power, for exclusion the broad masses and leads without proper leadership continue. We all have something else with us, not enough (Frankfurt, 1987) but not sufficient in our views. So we saw some other peoples, who already have adequate amount/ number of wealth, but we shall not look at those who suffered even most basic needs of goods and services. These essential and necessary daily uses and consumable products will divide people into the poor and the riches. The head of the State works for the betterment of the people living in their nation and helps to produce an inefficient level of production. Government job to fill the gap among the people and the society through distribution and redistribution of goods and services in the name of Scheme, Yojana, and start various social and welfare programs.

### Inequality and Poverty:

Inequality and Poverty are interlink and impact on each other for negative and positive scenarios. Some researchers pointed out that variation would decrease the rate of economic growth and increases poverty, social cohesion (Bucelli, I. 2017)negatively related to democratic participation and political stability (Solt, 2008 and Stewart, 2013). World Bank (2006) fined the negative impact on economic growth, but some other shreds of evidence show that inequality has a positive effect on economic growth (Kaldor, 1957).

### Who is responsible for positive and negative economic growth?

There is another question that moves around me, who is responsible for positive and negative financial growth performance, or divided the people from single citizenship to various castes and sub-castes to their reservation policy. Some study makes the poor people responsible for their worst-off position (Dworkin, 1981) but some other researcher surveys blame to the riches class people collectively responsible for the structure and lousy performance of the poor (Tasioulas, 2005).

According to Rousseau, "there are two types of inequalities prevail in the society- one is natural, and second is moral inequality. In the natural inequality contains difference of the people on age, health condition, body structure and strength to work skilled and unskilled jobs. In the latter, moral inequality created by man as situation prevails with the economic fluctuation. Naturals mean "the best state for human beings" like a healthy and

disease-free, enjoyable, and happy life. But the term economic inequality may increase unhappiness and loss of freedom. We had seen in the knowledge gap where one particular section follows the instruction of others, or we can say the working-class people obey to their employer.

**Philosophical Perspective of Inequality and Poverty:**
We are researchers, thinker or policymaker who cares about poverty and inequality in the regional and national level. But I could not understand still, about it. Why should we care about the difference? These caring (Irene Bucelli, 2004) or thinking about inequality is a simple reason overlapping one problem to others, or at the same time, multiple types of difficulty, which came in our routine life. Out of our all hurdle's we opt the most severe one or the priorities in our one issue to other to tackle the solution. For choosing one particular or some specific problem, we have reasons for that. The discussion on inequalities has one specific issue that more variations lead to harassment or suppress the groups of people by the other leading castes and communities. This increase tense among the people on communal, religion, or status ground. Our national security disturbed, and some opportunist political leaders got benefited and helped the people to increase the violence in society. There are two most pressing needs- (a) Equality of opportunity, and (b) social inequalities should not always benefit the worst of the people (Rawls, 1971).

**The psychological aspects of economic growth:**
The psychological aspects of economic growth mainly depend on the mental ability of leaders, who work for the future perspective level. Our best-known knowledge after Second World War (WWII), South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong developed as a very prosperous economy. But the role of marking better policy and implanting them the inefficient way, due to the effort of Deng Xiaoping in China and Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore.

When Nehru government transfer some surplus lands from Zamidars to Dalit (Untouchable) families, there was a contradiction about ideas between Nehru and Ambedkar. Ambedkar clarified after completion of the constitution that "to enter a life of contradictions, in the politics, we will have equality and in social and economic life, we have inequality."

In our constituent assembly on 26 November 1949 ADOPT, ENACT and give to ourselves the Indian constitution in which-

"We the People of India, having resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens-

JUSTICE- Social, Economic and Political,

LIBERTY- of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship,

EQUALITY- of status and opportunity, and to promote among them all,

FRATERNITY- assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation".

**Why we measure income inequality?**
Why we measure income inequality? What is the different parameter for calculating income inequality in the world? Some economists explain that difference is lower in the current period as compared to past analysis. But the question is still prevails in my mind, which disturbed me all around the income inequality. Either the level of inequality is lower than past or the numbering of the people living in different strata of the society changes. The gape of income level increases day by day, and income inequality for poorest to richest becomes wider. Now the big question again existed, the distribution of income inequality is fair or not as compared to before 1990. The government, a central agency to mediate and playing the leading role in reducing income inequality, from various strategies like taxation, government expenditure and transfer payment in direct and indirect basis. Now we mentioned here who is unequal, the developed or underdeveloped. We take data some India's states as Net States Domestic Product on highest and lowest NSDP basis. We mentioned the role of taxes for reducing Income Inequality, imposing taxes on the community would lead to equality in the distribution of income or wealth. There was a parallel with the same problem of measuring risk in the theory of decision making (Atkinson, 1969) under uncertainty. We have data of Indian states to measure income inequality among rich and poor state in per capita income or NSDP.
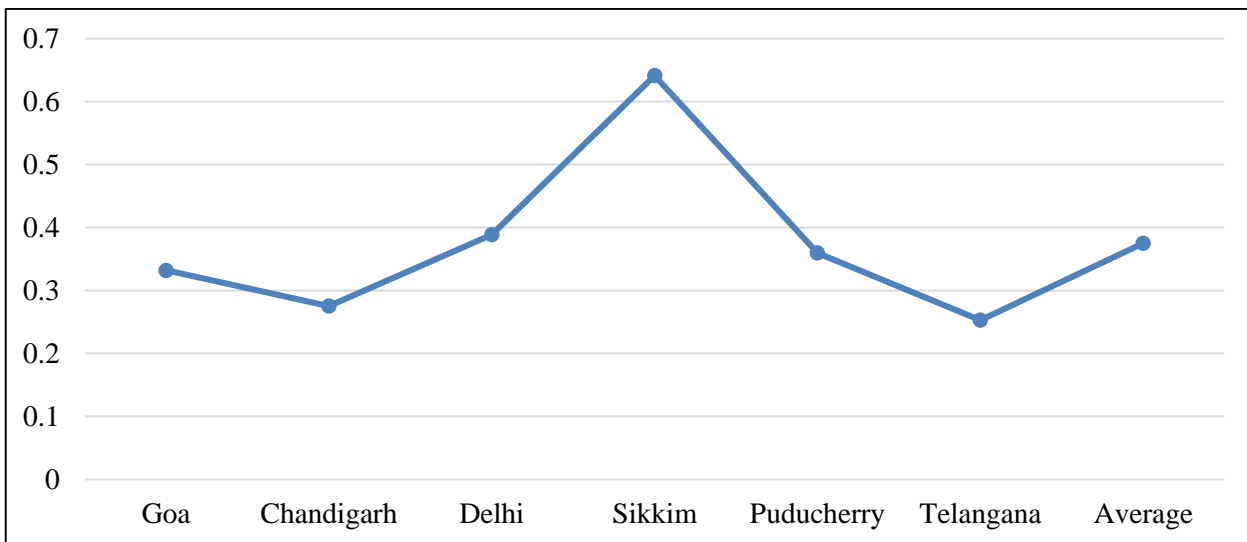
**Figure 1: Log (S.D) of PCNSDP the Richest region India's States**
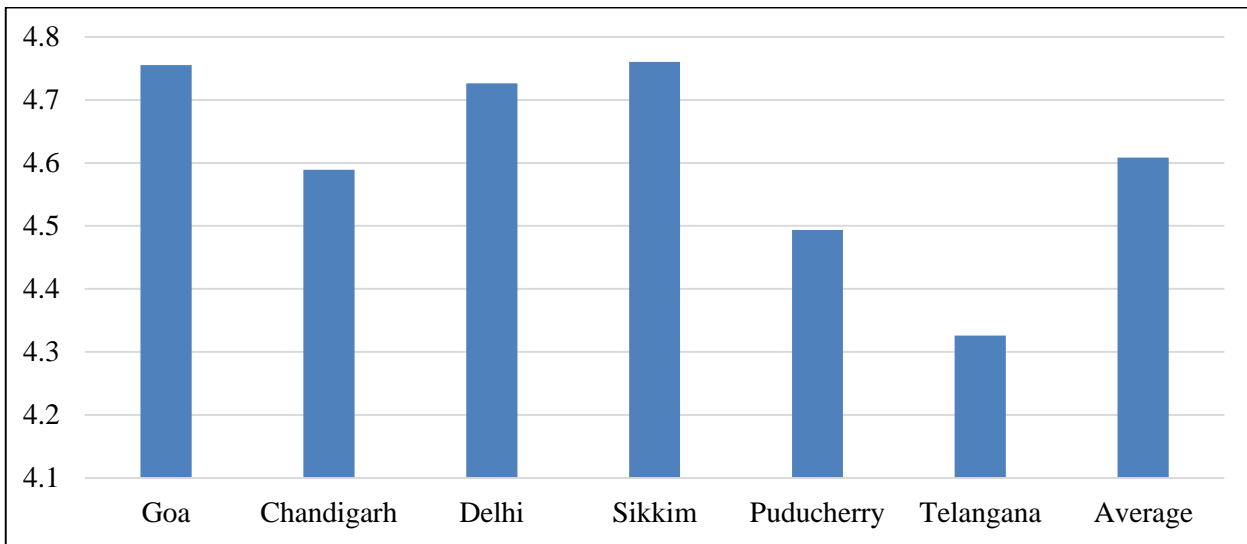


**Source:** Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India. Author Calculation based.

Table 1 above shows the log of standard deviation for the prosperous state in India, over the period since 1993-2016 as on (2011-012) base year. The performance of Goa, Delhi, and Sikkim is highest, while other states in this group Chandigarh, Puducherry, and Telangana have some lower as compared to average of this region. The PCNSDP in all prosperous state shows a significant difference compared to the group of weak states. Northern and Southern regions have two states each (Chandigarh, Delhi) and (Puducherry, Telangana) come to the categories of prosperous land, even Goa from Western and Sikkim from North-Eastern region. No Eastern region states fined the place as plentiful categories, and it shows that, on average, this region is lessor PCNSDP as compared to prosperous land.
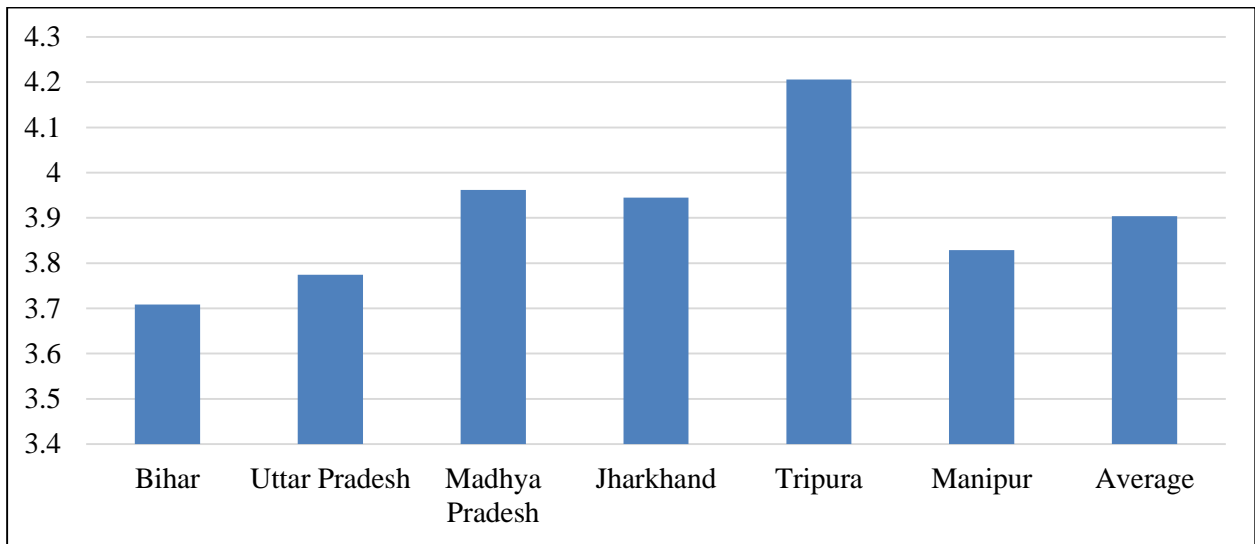
**Figure: 2, C.V of PCNSDP the Richest Region India's States**



**Source:** Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India. Author Calculation based.

The coefficient of variation is the PCNSDP variation as increase and or improvement of income over the period. In the wealthiest group region, the C.V for Sikkim is highest while other states are even lower than average fertile regions except Delhi, which has C.V 0.3886 in figure 2.
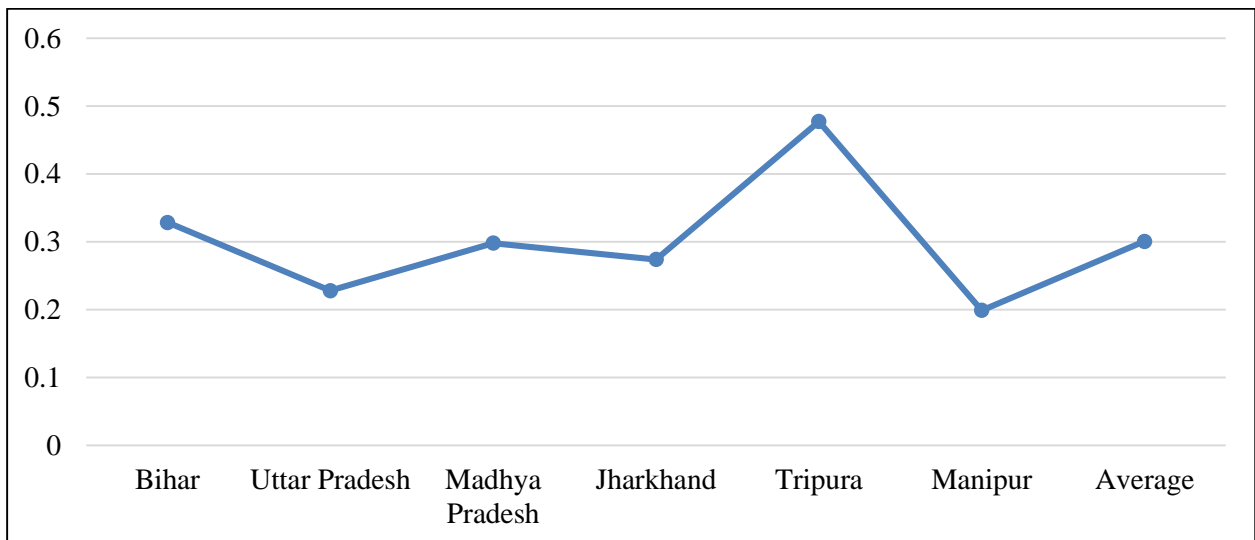
**Figure 3: Log (S.D) of PCNSDP the Poorest region India's States**



**Source:** Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India. Author Calculation based.

The log of standard deviation in figure 3 for the most impoverished state region as PCNSDP, Bihar as an Eastern region state in regional division is least deprived after that Northern region Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tripura, and Manipur. Two – two-state each in North Eastern and Eastern region one from Northern and Western U.P, and M.P but not any state in the Southern region in the inferior categories. Its transparent defines that PC income of the Southern part is higher than in another area within the country.

**Figure 4: C.V of PCNSDP the Poorest Region India's States**



**Source:** Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India. Author Calculation based.

Coefficient of Variation for the impoverished region, highest variation in North-Eastern state Tripura and then Bihar, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh. Tripura improves literacy rate, and second after Kerala in the country, Bihar and Jharkhand enhance their level of growth with efficient development over the period after the 2000s. Uttar Pradesh is the highest populated state in the country, and the resources not utilized correctly; a large section in Uttar Pradesh remains in the agriculture and allied sector. Manipur North Eastern states growth in PCNSDP is slower than other weak states due to tribe other non-productive consequence.

**Table 1: Most Poor and least Poor States, Poverty in India**

| S / NO. | States/Union Territories | 2011-12 (Based on MRP Consumption)# No. of Persons (Person in Million) | States/Union Territories | 2011-12 (Based on MRP Consumption)# No. of Persons (Person in Million) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | 59.82 | Puducherry | 0.12 |
| 2 | Bihar | 35.82 | Goa | 0.08 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | 23.41 | Sikkim | 0.05 |
| 4 | Maharashtra | 19.79 | Daman & Diu | 0.03 |
| 5 | West Bengal | 18.50 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 |
| 6 | Odisha | 13.85 | Lakshadweep | 0.00 |

**Source:** National Sample Survey Organisation, NITI Aayog.
**MRP:** Mixed Recall Period. #: Tendulkar Methodology. (Please see notes on the table)

Poverty in India as overall 269.78 Million in Number (Tendulkar Methodology, 2011-012) still high as compared to other nations in South East Asia. The most impoverished state Uttar Pradesh has 59.82 Million people under the Poverty line which is 29.43 percent of U.P population higher than all India average Poverty of 21.92 percent. Other weak states in number are Bihar, M.P, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Odisha shows as 35.82, 23.41, 19.79,18.50, and 13.85 million. These six weak states contribute aggregate 171.19 million population which is more than half the total number of poor in India. These states have big sizes in the area as well as demographics, but 63.45% of sparse population reside in these states. On the least weak state Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands have zero number sparse population and other States in the least poor categories Daman & Diu 0.03, Sikkim 0.05, Goa 0.08,and Puducherry 0.12 million in number only which is total 0.28 million total and 0.001037% of all India Poor people. The variation in poor people in number in most deprived and least weak indicates the performance some small state is better than many big size states. At the regional level Northern region Uttar Pradesh, Eastern region Bihar, West Bengal, and Odisha and Western part Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra take palace, but none have from Southern and North Eastern region in the profoundly inadequate state list. The best performing in lower numbers in most U.T's and small size states like Goa and Sikkim shows a few million people is below poverty line as Tendulkar Methodology (2011-12).

**Table 2: Most Poor and least Poor States, Poverty in India.**

| S / NO. | States/Union Territories | 2011-12 (Based on MRP Consumption)# Percentage | States/Union Territories | 2011-12 (Based on MRP Consumption)# Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chhattisgarh | 39.93 | Sikkim | 8.19 |
| 2 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 39.31 | Himachal Pradesh | 8.06 |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 36.96 | Kerala | 7.05 |
| 4 | Manipur | 36.89 | Goa | 5.09 |
| 5 | Arunachal Pradesh | 34.67 | Lakshadweep | 2.77 |
| 6 | Bihar | 33.74 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.00 |

**Source:** National Sample Survey Organisation, NITI Aayog.
**MRP:** Mixed Recall Period. #: Tendulkar Methodology. (Please see notes on the table)

Table 2 shows the percentage of people below poverty line as of 2011-12 report of Tendulkar Methodology in India. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar in Eastern region and Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh in North Eastern region with a U.T's Dadra and Nagar Haveli in above given table high percentage population as compared to least deprived (in percentage) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Goa, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, and Sikkim have least weak states as their total population and people below poverty line.

## CONCLUSION:

In this paper, we mentioned income inequality PCNSDP in India at regional level, most affluent, and least riches. The variation of income inequality is very high within the country through interstate and inter-region. The poverty level is high in those states where per capita income is lower, and poverty is low where per capita income is high. The size of area and the population level in different States vary differently. Resources availability and innovation level of the people in skilled as well as unskilled, inheritance development and new modern and future perspective technological research help to overcome the old traditional poverty and income inequality. Those states still faced higher poverty and income inequality where the people affected through natural calamities like drought, floods, and earthquakes. The establishment cost through various relief camp and welfare schemes provided by the government did not compensate the needs and requirements of the people living in these regions.

In the monsoon season, many northern hilly states like Uttara Khand, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir, worse damaged through landslide and floods. The Eastern states of India Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal face the crises of waves in rainy season and vector-borne diseases in the summer. At least more than 60% population faces the natural calamities and remaining time they migrate from one (their native) place to another place (Northern or Southern Richer states of India for sufficient employment to the livelihood.

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**APPENDIX:**

**Table 3: Poverty level, States wise in India**

| S/N. | States/Union Territories | 2011-12 (Based on MRP Consumption)# No. of Persons | States/Union Territories | 2011-12 (Based on MRP Consumption)# Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | 59.82 | Chhattisgarh | 39.93 |
| 2 | Bihar | 35.82 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 39.31 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | 23.41 | Jharkhand | 36.96 |
| 4 | Maharashtra | 19.79 | Manipur | 36.89 |
| 5 | West Bengal | 18.50 | Arunachal Pradesh | 34.67 |
| 6 | Odisha | 13.85 | Bihar | 33.74 |
| 7 | Karnataka | 12.98 | Odisha | 32.59 |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 12.43 | Assam | 31.98 |
| 9 | Chhattisgarh | 10.41 | Madhya Pradesh | 31.65 |
| 10 | Rajasthan | 10.29 | Uttar Pradesh | 29.43 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 10.22 | Chandigarh | 21.81 |
| 12 | Assam | 10.13 | Karnataka | 20.91 |
| 13 | Tamil Nadu | 8.26 | Mizoram | 20.40 |
| 14 | Andhra Pradesh | 7.88 | West Bengal | 19.98 |
| 15 | Haryana | 2.88 | Nagaland | 18.88 |
| 16 | Kerala | 2.40 | Maharashtra | 17.35 |
| 17 | Punjab | 2.32 | Gujarat | 16.63 |
| 18 | Delhi | 1.70 | Rajasthan | 14.71 |
| 19 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.33 | Tripura | 14.05 |
| 20 | Uttarakhand | 1.16 | Meghalaya | 11.87 |
| 21 | Manipur | 1.02 | Tamil Nadu | 11.28 |
| 22 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.56 | Uttarakhand | 11.26 |
| 23 | Tripura | 0.52 | Haryana | 11.16 |
| 24 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.49 | Jammu and Kashmir | 10.35 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 0.38 | Delhi | 9.91 |
| 26 | Meghalaya | 0.36 | Daman & Diu | 9.86 |
| 27 | Chandigarh | 0.24 | Puducherry | 9.69 |
| 28 | Mizoram | 0.23 | Andhra Pradesh | 9.20 |
| 29 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0.14 | Punjab | 8.26 |
| 30 | Puducherry | 0.12 | Sikkim | 8.19 |
| 31 | Goa | 0.08 | Himachal Pradesh | 8.06 |
| 32 | Sikkim | 0.05 | Kerala | 7.05 |
| 33 | Daman & Diu | 0.03 | Goa | 5.09 |
| 34 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | Lakshadweep | 2.77 |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.00 |
| | **ALL INDIA** | **269.78** | **ALL INDIA** | **21.92** |

**Source:** National Sample Survey Organisation, NITI Aayog.
**MRP:** Mixed Recall Period.   #: Tendulkar Methodology. (Please see notes on the table)

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