Statistics and Applications {**ISSN 2452-7395 (online)**}
Volume 17, No. 1, 2019 (New Series), pp 179–191

Disparity in Rural Poverty in Indo-Gangetic Plain in India: A Disaggregate Level Analysis

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Received: October 18, 2018; Revised: January 04 2019; Accepted: February 06, 2019

Abstract

Poverty estimation and analysis in India mainly gets emphasis on the national and sub-national level. The poverty related statistics generated by the different agencies are available only at these levels however, that too without any measure of precision of these estimates. Development of sub-national level policy planning to address the vicious cycle of poverty has been a major concern for the want of reliable disaggregated poverty statistics in India. This paper aims to bring to the fore status of chronic poverty in the Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP), including the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana, that is arguably the most economically fertile agronomical region in India. In particular, inequalities with different standards of living for various classes of land holdings and sources of occupation, among the rural households in IGP region have been analyzed on the basis of household consumer expenditure survey (HCES) 2011-12 of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The estimates of incidence of poverty and its measure of reliability with respect to major source of occupation and land holding size category of households has been developed. The findings of the paper underline the stark contrasts in terms of various sizes of households and land size between the states and within the states.

Key words: Poverty incidence; Precision; Source of occupation; Land holding size; NSSO.

1 Introduction

One of the ironies of our rapidly developing and increasingly progressive world is that poverty continues to remain widespread and rampant, and the vulnerable population seems to have grown ever more vulnerable (ADB, 2011). Poverty is a socio-economic phenomenon and a multifaceted problem. Since poverty is a scourge due to which a section of society is unable to fulfill even its basic necessities of life, poverty becomes eventually systemic threat facing humanity and the economy of India. The sustainable development goals (SDGs), officially known as transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development is a set of 17 "global goals". These are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These goals build on the successes of the Millennium

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Development Goals. The SDG 1 is to "End poverty in all its forms everywhere". Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality. Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half from 1.9 billion in 1990. However, 836 million people still live in extreme poverty. Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are home to the overwhelming majority of people living in extreme poverty. Poverty alleviation has been a persistent goal of development for five decades. The special Hunger Task Force of the United Nations Millennium Project, established to promote immediate action towards achieving this goal, is emphasizing the need to renew and increase support for smallholder farming (FAO, 2004). Similarly, the World Bank sees broad-based agricultural growth in low-income countries as essential to reach the first Millennium Development Goals (ADB, 2011; World Bank 2005). Indeed, despite the huge gains in agricultural productivity over the last five decades and even with rapid urbanization, an estimated 70-75% of the world's poorest people live in rural areas, where their livelihoods are largely dependent on agriculture (World Bank and IFPRI, 2006).

The status of poverty in India is also no exception (Bigman and Fofack, 2000; Dixon *et al.*, 2001). Several studies have been undertaken not only to assess the poverty measures but also to evolve appropriate methodological framework to understand the dynamics of poverty. The all India poverty head count ratio has been brought down from 47% in 1990-91 to 21.9% in 2011-2012, nearly halved. In India, distribution of poverty is much skewed, for example, in rural areas poverty (i.e. number of poor people) is much concentrated in low agricultural potential areas compared to high potential areas (Fan and Hazell, 1997; Fan, 1999). But, it is also true that the decline in poverty has been more in low potential areas (Fan, 2000). The percentage of persons below the poverty line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole (Government of India, 2013).

Agriculture is a primary and principal sector of Indian economy as it contributes about 17% to the total gross domestic product and provides employment to over 60% of the population. Over 70% of the rural households depends on agriculture in India. As per the Agriculture Census 2010-11, 67.10% of India's total farmers are marginal farmers with land size below 1 hectare (ha) followed by 17.91% of small farmers with land size between 1 to 2 ha. This clearly indicates that India's farming policy should be focused mainly to the marginal farmers because agriculture sector is dominated by marginal farmers who have small holdings (Chand, 2017). But, major cause of concern is unavailability of reliable, representative and quality disaggregate level poverty statistics. As a result, the requirements of policy planers and Government agencies for target-oriented interventions of several schemes and policies which often require poverty assessment at various cumulative levels is lacking. In this article, we examine the discrepancies among the rural households with different standards of living in IGP region. In particular, we analyze the poverty incidence defined as the proportion of households below the poverty line, i.e. Head Count Ratio (HCR) with respect to land holding classes and occupation of households in the five states of IGP region namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana. The findings and results from this study will be useful for meeting the data requirements for policy research and strategic planning related to poverty eradication by different Departments and Ministries in the Government of India and by international agencies and organizations. This will be helpful for policy planners

and administrators charged with taking effective financial and administrative decisions that can impact differentially across the region.

2 Data Description and Methodology

The main source of data for estimating poverty in India is the HCES conducted by the NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. The analysis presented in this paper relied upon the NSSO 68th round survey data on HCES conducted during 2011-12 (HCES 2011-12) for rural areas of five states of IGP region namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana. The sampling design used in the HCES 2011-12 survey is stratified multi-stage random sampling with districts as strata, the census villages in the rural sector as first stage units and households as the ultimate stage units. In this data, each household is assigned a sampling weight which incorporates the complex sampling design used in survey, also survey weights have been incorporated to account for complex sampling design adopted in HCES 2011-12. We now describe some notations to define estimation of various parameters. Let us assume a finite population *U* of size *N* and a sample '*s*' of size *n* is selected from this population. We assume that the target variable of interest *y* is binary, for example whether a household is either poor or otherwise. That is, $y_i (i = 1,..,n)$ takes value 1 if household *i* is poor and 0 otherwise. With this, our aim is to make inference about the population proportion, i.e. proportion of poor households (also referred as the poverty incidence), $P = N^{-1}\sum_{i\in U} y_i$. The estimator for the proportion is given by $\hat{p}_w = \sum_{i\in s} w_i y_i$. The variance of the estimator (Särndal *et al.*, 1992) $\hat{p}_w$ is approximated by $\text{var}(\hat{p}_w) \approx \sum_{i\in s} w_i (w_i - 1)(y_i - \hat{p}_i)^2$, where $w_i = w_i^* / \sum_{i\in s} w_i^*$ is normalized survey weight for unit *i* with $\sum_{i\in s} w_i = 1$ and w_i^* is survey weight for unit *i*. We used this approach and computed the poverty incidence along with standard error, and coefficient of variation (CV). In HCES 2011-12, there are a total of 5916 households (i.e. number of surveyed households) from the 71 districts of Uttar Pradesh, 3312 households from the 38 districts of Bihar, 3568 households from 18 districts of West Bengal, 1424 households from 20 districts of Haryana and 1552 households from 20 districts of Punjab. Based on major occupation, households are classified into six different occupation groups, and similarly on the basis of land holding size, households are classified into three different groups. As we noticed earlier, marginal and small farmers account for about 85 % of total farmers in the country. The farmers with land size greater than and equal to 2 ha are just 15%. Hence, in contrast to standard categorization of households according to land holding size (*i.e.* marginal having land measure under 1 ha, small having land area estimate between 1 - 2 ha, semi-medium between 2 - 4 ha, medium between 2 - 10 ha and large having area measure more than 10 ha), in this analysis we consider three categories of households based on land holding size. These are marginal, small and others (*i.e.* households with land size greater than and equal to 2 ha) categories. Table 1 presents the description of the different household categories.

Table 2 shows state-wise distribution of rural households by major source of occupation and land holding size category in IGP region. From Table 2 it can be observed that, in IGP region majority of households in rural areas are self-employed in agriculture (SEA) and self-employed in non-agriculture (SENA). Distribution of households in Table 2 further reveals that except in West Bengal, where SENA share maximum percentage of households, SEA is major source of occupation in all other states in IGP. The percentage of casual labour in agriculture (CLA) is maximum in the states of Bihar and West Bengal. However, percentage of households of regular

wage salary (RWS) is maximum in Punjab and Haryana as compared to other states where it has minimum percentage of households. The results in Table 2 clearly indicate a skewed distribution of households into different categories as defined in Table 1. Hence, for a better and focused understanding and insight about living condition of households in different categories such classification of households based on major occupation and land size seems inevitable. The disaggregation of households clearly helps in analyzing the results more precisely to know about section of households which is economically weaker and forms the major cause of poverty in a particular state. Further, analysis based on disaggregation is also beneficial for various researchers and policy analysts to determine the major cause of poverty and the factors relating to it deeply.

3 Results and Discussion

This section depicts the contrast between Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana on the basis of distribution of poverty and Monthly per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in different categories of rural household. Figure 1 shows the state-wise distribution of MPCE in rupees and poverty incidence defined as percentage of households below poverty line of respective state. Table 3 presents percentage distribution of poverty incidence by household category and depicts the inequality in poverty incidence among different household categories within and between the states in IGP region. Figure 1 illustrates state-wise variation in MPCE which imparts comprehensive perspective that MPCE is inversely proportional to poverty, therefore elevated MPCE results in lower poverty. Here we can observe that Bihar having lowest MPCE of Rs 970.4 is having highest poverty rate of approximately 29% whereas, Uttar Pradesh having MPCE of Rs 1072 has poverty rate of 26%. Punjab and Haryana having MPCE of Rs 2136.4 and Rs 1926 have lowest poverty rate of 6.1% and 9%. The results in Table 3 indicate that 26%, 28.8% and 19.6% of rural households in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal respectively are below poverty line of respective state. On the other hand, Haryana and Punjab exhibits lowest poverty rate of approximately 9% and 6%. The results clearly indicate the disparities within and between the states with respect to different household categories and also identify the regions and household categories with low and high rate of poverty incidence. The results from Table 3 show that households belonging to group 'CLA' have the highest poverty incidence in all the states except Uttar Pradesh where households in 'CLNA' group are poor and deprived.

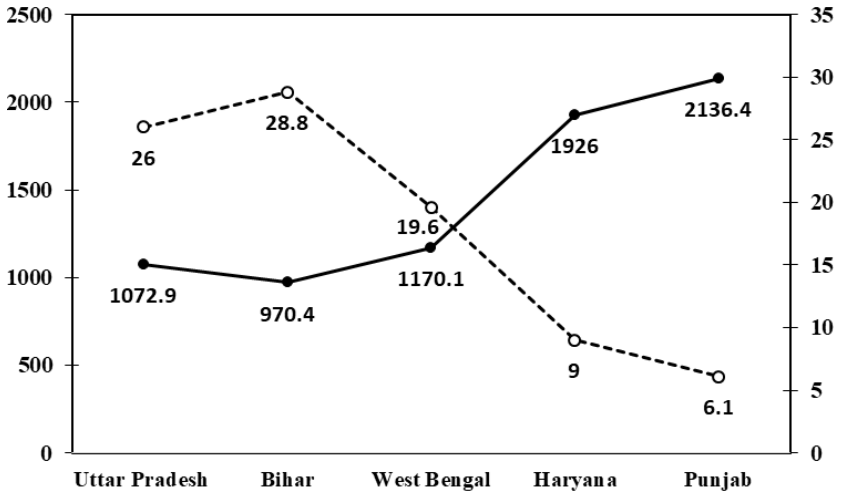

Fig. 1. State-wise distribution of MPCE (solid line, •) and poverty incidence (dotted line, o)

a State-wise poverty measures

This section outlines the detailed variation and intensity of poverty across different categories of households in rural areas of states coming under IGP region.

3.1 Uttar Pradesh

The State of Uttar Pradesh is the fourth-largest state by area which comprises 7.33% of the total area of the country. As per population census 2011, Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state of the country with the population of 204.2 million and 71 districts within it. Table 4 illustrates distribution of average household size, sample count (i.e. number of poor households in HCES 2011 sample), average MPCE, percentage of poverty incidence and percentage CV by household category in Uttar Pradesh. Table 5 presents the distribution of household, average household size, average MPCE, percentage of poverty incidence and percentage CV house category defined as land holding size by major source of occupation. The results in the Tables 4 and 5 clearly depicts that households working as casual labour in agricultural and non-agricultural forms the major cause of deprivation as 41.2% of casual labour in non-agriculture and 39.2% of households who are casual labour in agriculture comes under the poverty line and also illustrates that households having marginal and small land area are underprivileged with poverty percentage of approximately 29% and 14% in comparison to households having higher land size.

3.2 Bihar

Bihar is the third most populated state of the country consisting of 28 districts, with the population of over 100 million, of which 36 million are poor. Though, having such a massive amount of agricultural treasure, Bihar is among one of the Low per capita Income States. Table 6 illustrate distribution of average household size, sample count, average MPCE, percentage of poverty incidence and percentage CV by household category in Bihar. Table 7 presents the distribution of household, average household size, average MPCE, poverty incidence and CV for different household category defined as land holding size by major source of occupation. The results depict that households working as casual labour in agricultural and non-agricultural forms the major cause of deprivation as 27.7.1% of casual labour in non-agriculture and 44.1% of households who are casual labour in agriculture comes under the poverty line.

3.3 West Bengal

West Bengal is India's fourth most populous state, with over 91 million inhabitants. West Bengal is an agrarian State bestowed with diverse natural resources and varied agro-climatic conditions which support cultivation of a wide range of crops. The position of West Bengal in terms of incidence of poverty has improved relative to other states since the past many years. It also exhibits very little urban bias in regard to incidence of poverty, as the gap between urban and rural poverty is low compared to many other states. Table 8 illustrates distribution of average household size, sample count, average MPCE, percentage of poverty incidence and percentage CV by household category in West Bengal. Table 9 presents the distribution of household, average household size, average MPCE, percentage of poverty incidence and percentage CV house category defined as land holding size by major source of occupation in West Bengal. The

results in the table shows that households working as casual labour in agriculture are the poorest with the poverty rate of 33.2%.

3.4 Haryana

Haryana is one of India's richest states having the total land area of 44,212 km^2 and the population of 25 million. The state of Haryana has seen a steady decline in poverty, especially in rural areas. As a result, Haryana records lower levels of poverty than most other states, with the exception of some pockets in its northern and western regions. Table 10 depicts distribution of sample size, sample count, household average household size, average MPCE, percentage of poverty incidence and percentage CV by household category in Haryana. Table 11 illustrates distribution of sample size, households, average household size, average MPCE, percentage of poverty incidence and percentage CV by household category in Haryana. The results of table depict that households working as casual labour in agriculture have the highest poverty rate of 25.8% followed by casual labour in non-agriculture with the poverty rate of 19.6%.

3.5 Punjab

Punjab has one of the lowest poverty rates in India at 6.1% and has won the best state performance award, based on statistical data compiled by the Government of India. It is the only state where the urban poverty rate exceeds the rural poverty rate. The crop intensity in Punjab is almost 189%. Consequently, its poverty rate is one of the lowest in the country. Poverty reduction in rural parts of Punjab calls for diversification of the agrarian economy, which should profusely be acknowledged. Table 12 depicts of sample size, sample count, household average household size, average MPCE, percentage of poverty incidence and percentage CV by household category in Punjab. Table 13 illustrates distribution of sample size, households, average household size, average MPCE, percentage of poverty incidence and percentage CV by household category in Punjab. From Table 13 we can conclude that households working as casual labour in agriculture have the highest poverty rate of 13.2% followed by casual labour in non-agriculture with the poverty rate of 12.8%.

4 Conclusion

Most of India's poor and half the population is concentrated eastern IGP region including the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. These states have suffered long duration chronic poverty as more than 40% of their population has been in poverty for over 20 years and are a true specimen illustrating that how a rich natural resource-based economy can be caught by a low-level poverty equilibrium trap. Policy analyst often requires poverty appraisal at various disaggregate level such as land size holding category and sources of occupation. Large domain level statistics (e.g. state and national) often mask the variation at micro or local (e.g. district or district by land holding size) level. For implementation of target oriented effective policy intervention, identification of areas or regions most in need is crucial. This indicates a need to have quality and reliable disaggregate level statistics. This study analyses the underlying causes of low levels of development in the IGP region and its outcome emphasizes upon the complex interplay of multiple elements for economic growth, which many scholars have so far failed to appreciate. This information is often demanded by target oriented intervention of various Government

schemes and policies. Therefore the analysis and information of this discussion will be very beneficial for various technologist, policy analyst and researchers for providing information which is often required for target oriented intervention of various Government policies and schemes like Integrated Rural Development Program, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, and Doubling Farmers' Incomes policy of Government of India etc. which focuses upon increasing farmers' incomes by improving productivity and terms of trades, promoting scientific agriculture technologies and development initiatives and by making better market price realization and for households associated with agriculture.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to acknowledge the valuable comments and suggestions of the anonymous referee. These led to a considerable improvement in the paper. The work of Hukum Chandra and Swati Gupta was carried out under an ICAR-National Fellow Project at ICAR-IASRI, New Delhi, India.

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Table 1: Description of household type by major source of occupation and land holding size

Acronym	Household type by major source of occupation
All	All households
SEA	Self-employed in agriculture
SENA	Self-employed in non-agriculture
RWS	Regular wage/salary earning
CLA	Casual labour in agriculture
CLNA	Casual labour in non-agriculture
Others	Others
Household type by land holding size in hectare (ha)	
Marginal	Marginal (less than 1 ha)
Small	Small (≥ l and < 2 ha)
Others	Others (≥ 2 ha)

Table 2: Distribution of households (%) by major occupation and land holding size

Household Type	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal	Punjab	Haryana
Major source of occupation					
SEA	44.5	33.8	18.5	23.8	37.8
SENA	16.5	20.6	22.6	16.8	12.8
RWS	5.2	3.9	7.2	17.8	17.6
CLA	11	25.3	35.6	13.6	11.9
CLNA	17.3	9.2	11.5	20.4	14.9
Others	5.6	7.2	4.7	7.7	5.1
Land holding size					
Marginal	83.0	86.9	97.0	80.0	70.4
Small	10.9	8.5	2.1	8.3	11.9
Others	6.1	4.5	0.9	11.7	17.6

Table 3: State-wise distribution of poverty incidence (%) by household category

Household type	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal	Haryana	Punjab
All	26.0	28.8	19.6	9.0	6.1
Major source of occupation					
SEA	19.4	23.4	10.7	3.5	0.5
SENA	23.7	22.9	11.0	4.7	3.7
RWS	14.9	18.5	8.7	6.1	4.1
CLA	39.2	44.1	33.2	25.8	13.2
CLNA	41.2	27.7	15.2	19.6	12.8
Others	19.1	23.7	20.8	-	2.6
Land holding size					
Marginal	28.4	30.1	20.0	11.1	7.0
Small	13.9	22.5	4.4	6.6	2.6
Others	12.4	16.1	-	2.6	-

-Sample size not sufficient to produce estimate.

Table 4: Distribution of sample size, number of poor households in sample (sample count), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in Uttar Pradesh

Household type	Sample size	Sample count	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
All	5916	1361	5.5	1072.9	26.0	3.6
Major source of occupation						
SEA	2271	338	5.7	1144.0	19.4	7.0
SENA	1359	304	5.9	1090.6	23.7	7.6
RWS	500	59	5.5	1392.0	14.9	18.4
CLA	352	129	4.9	843.7	39.2	9.0
CLNA	1149	470	5.4	865.0	41.2	5.2
Others	285	49	3.5	1219.8	19.1	20.1
Land holding size						
Marginal	4652	1237	5.3	1012.8	28.4	3.7
Small	666	77	6.0	1245.4	13.9	15.7
Others	598	36	7.1	1425.6	12.4	25.5

Table 5: Distribution of sample size, percentage distribution of households (HH), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in Uttar Pradesh

Household type	Sample size	HH	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
Marginal						
SEA	1210	35.6	5.4	1058.01	22.6	7.9
SENA	1269	19.0	5.9	1055.10	24.5	7.6
RWS	419	5.5	5.3	1329.05	16.2	18.8
CLA	346	13.0	4.9	841.44	39.0	9.1
CLNA	1128	20.4	5.4	863.14	41.3	5.3
Others	280	6.5	3.3	1228.87	19.8	19.9
Small						
SEA	528	85.5	6.0	1197.27	13.9	17.4
SENA	62	5.5	6.7	1737.94	6.9	53.8
RWS	49	3.8	6.3	1778.68	4.2	68.3
CLA	5	1.1	5.7	990.30	63.5	39.4
CLNA	18	2.5	5.4	1009.49	30.7	50.9
Others						
SEA	533	95.9	7.0	1414.91	12.4	26.7

Table 6: Distribution of sample size, number of poor households in sample (sample count), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in Bihar

Household type	Sample size	Sample count	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
All	3312	682	5.2	970.41	28.8	5.06
Major source of Occupation						
SEA	949	124	5.8	1005.66	23.4	10.56
SENA	1059	212	5.3	1036.65	22.9	9.06
RWS	262	20	5.1	1198.18	18.5	32.86
CLA	368	144	4.9	821.69	44.1	8.37
CLNA	392	133	5.1	899.82	27.7	11.70
Others	282	49	3.8	1087.06	23.7	19.05
Land holding size						
Marginal	2729	630	5.1	947.13	30.1	5.23
Small	280	31	5.8	1068.02	22.5	22.88
Others	303	21	6.5	1166.25	16.1	29.9

Table 7: Distribution of sample size, percentage distribution of households (HH), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in Bihar

Household type	Sample size	HH	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
Marginal						
SEA	504	25.8	5.7	970.6	24.3	12.5
SENA	996	23.0	5.3	1021.9	23.5	9.1
RWS	223	4.0	5.1	1174.8	20.3	32.8
CLA	364	28.7	4.9	813.2	44.9	8.3
CLNA	387	10.4	5.1	904.3	27.1	11.9
Others	255	8.1	3.7	1080.7	23.3	19.7
Small						
SEA	197	88.8	5.9	1034.2	25.0	22.9
SENA	36	5.1	5.6	1362.7	0.5	11.2
RWS	32	3.8	4.7	1391.9	2.1	8.9
Others						
SEA	248	80.6	6.5	1142.6	15.8	38.9

Table 8: Distribution of sample size, number of poor households in sample (sample count), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in West Bengal

Household type	Sample size	Sample count	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
All	3568	510	4.2	1170.1	19.6	6.0
Major source of Occupation						
SEA	595	41	4.5	1273.4	10.7	20.0
SENA	1259	155	4.4	1301.4	11.0	12.2
RWS	518	23	4.3	1660.0	8.7	29.9
CLA	590	189	4.2	930.2	33.2	7.8
CLNA	436	78	4.1	1101.7	15.2	15.7
Others	170	24	2.1	1375.4	20.8	28.6
Land holding size						
Marginal	3328	506	4.1	1152.2	20.0	6.0
Small	162	4	5.4	1640.2	4.4	62.0
Others	78	1	6.8	1505.0	-	-

-Sample size and sample count not sufficient to produce estimate.

Table 9: Distribution of sample size, percentage distribution of households (HH), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in West Bengal

Household type	Sample size	HH	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
Marginal						
SEA	435	16.70	4.30	1239.97	11.0	21.26
SENA	1224	22.89	4.37	1283.13	11.2	12.17
RWS	482	7.16	4.26	1653.80	9.0	29.68
CLA	590	36.64	4.15	930.17	33.2	7.83
CLNA	434	11.85	4.05	1096.66	15.2	15.75
Others	163	4.76	2.08	1328.69	21.2	28.59
Small						
SEA	98	74.40	5.35	1447.75	5.9	62.22
Others						
SEA	62	83.88	7.52	1464.99	-	-

-Sample size and sample count not sufficient to produce estimate.

Table 10: Distribution of sample size, number of poor households in sample (sample count), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in Haryana

Household type	Sample size	Sample count	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
All	1424	115	5.0	1926.0	9.0	16.4
Major source of Occupation						
SEA	507	16	5.5	2233.2	3.5	41.9
SENA	246	18	5.4	1920.6	4.7	49.2
RWS	211	9	3.9	2073.9	6.1	63.8
CLA	116	9	5.1	1319.2	25.8	25.2
CLNA	260	44	5.1	1399.8	19.6	23.4
Land holding size						
Marginal	988	104	4.7	1718.9	11.1	17.7
Small	155	7	5.1	2186.5	6.6	59.1
Others	281	5	6.4	2410.7	2.2	68.1

Table 11: Distribution of sample size, percentage distribution of households (HH), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in Haryana

Household type	Sample size	HH	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
Marginal						
SEA	124	14.49	4.95	2085.53	1.9	54.6
SENA	231	17.22	5.25	1819.97	4.9	49.6
RWS	190	23.94	3.80	1983.33	6.3	64.5
CLA	111	16.72	5.07	1315.87	25.9	25.3
CLNA	257	20.94	5.12	1395.04	19.5	23.7
Small						
SEA	127	91.16	5.00	2163.76	7.1	60.1
SENA	12	4.42	7.58	2094.03	1.3	10.9
Others						
SEA	256	93.88	6.41	2344.13	-	-

-Sample size and sample count not sufficient to produce estimate.

Table 12: Distribution of sample size, number of poor households in sample (sample count), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in Punjab

Household type	Sample size	Sample count	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
All	1552	88	4.78	2136.4	6.1	13.5
Major source of Occupation						
SEA	431	1	5.46	2926.4	0.5	96.8
SENA	301	10	4.83	2013.0	3.7	35.3
RWS	293	16	4.62	2144.4	4.1	32.5
CLA	127	21	4.87	1436.5	13.2	27.7
CLNA	297	36	4.89	1519.6	12.8	19.9
Others	103	5	2.49	2894.0	2.6	53.7
Land holding size						
Marginal	1180	87	4.60	1851.2	0.07	13.8
Small	104	2	4.81	2746.4	0.03	70.5

Table 13: Distribution of sample size, percentage distribution of households (HH), average household size (HH size), average MPCE, poverty incidence (%) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in Punjab

Household type	Sample size	HH	HH size	MPCE	Poverty incidence	CV
Marginal						
SEA	89	6.73	5.23	2217.79	0.0	-
SENA	292	20.54	4.80	2008.97	3.1	38.5
RWS	276	21.46	4.59	2108.26	4.2	32.8
CLA	127	17.03	4.87	1436.45	13.2	27.7
CLNA	296	25.20	4.86	1494.12	12.9	19.9
Others	100	9.05	2.48	2935.74	2.7	54.7
Small						
SEA	88	41.07	4.82	2833.22	1.6	98.2