Haryana, home to 25 million people, is one of India’s richest states. Since 1994, the state 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. Growth, which is close to the national average, is supported mainly by services. While consumption inequality has increased in both rural and urban areas after 1994, it has fallen of late in rural areas.

**Poverty in Haryana is lower than in most states**

![Population below poverty line, 2012 (%)](image)

*Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.*

**There is more poverty in the northern and western districts of Haryana**

![District level poverty, 2012](image)

*Population below the poverty line, 2012 (%)*

- 0-3
- 3-8
- 8-11
- 11-18
- 18-27
- No data
Unlike in most Indian states where poverty reduction was faster after 2005, Haryana has seen a steady decline in poverty since 1994.

Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.

Steady poverty reduction in rural Haryana since 1994, more progress in urban areas after 2005.
Growth in Haryana has been close to the national average since 2005

Data for 19 large states and All India. Low Income States are highlighted in orange.

Interpreting the graph

Services are the main driver of growth in Haryana

Components of GSDP growth rate, (%)

Haryana GSDP

All India GDP

- - - - All India

Leading

High income, high growth

Improving

Low income, high growth

Lagging

Low income, low growth

Weakening

High income, low growth

Standard of living, 2005

Annual growth rate, (%)
Poverty reduction in Haryana has been faster than in many other states

Haryana has a smaller share of India's poor relative to its population

Interpreting the graph
- Share of poor $>$ share of population
- Share of poor $<$ share of population
- What % of India's population lives in this state?

Data for 19 large states and All India. Low Income States are highlighted in orange.

Data for 19 large states and All India. Low Income States are highlighted in yellow.
While consumption inequality has risen steadily in urban Haryana, it has been declining in rural areas since 2005.

Consumption inequality in Haryana is close to the national average.

Low Income States are highlighted in orange. AI is All India.