

**Incidence of Poor and Poverty Risk in India across NSS Regions for  
Rural and Urban areas, 2004-05 and 2009-10**

**Srijit Mishra**



**Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai**  
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# **Incidence of Poor and Poverty Risk in India across NSS Regions for Rural and Urban areas, 2004-05 and 2009-10**

**Srijit Mishra**

**Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)**

**General Arun Kumar Vaidya Marg**

**Goregaon (E), Mumbai- 400065, INDIA**

**Email(corresponding author):**

[srijit@igidr.ac.in](mailto:srijit@igidr.ac.in)

## **Abstract**

*The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which guarantees employment of every rural household for 100 days, has different progressive provisions which incentivise higher participation of women in the programme. Official data suggest that 47% of all MGNREGA workers are women. This paper uses the National Sample Survey for the 68th employment-unemployment round (2011-12) to examine the performance of states in terms of participation and rationing of women in the programme relative to that of men. In addition, it documents these indicators from various sub-populations of women, including widows, mothers of young children, etc. who typically face serious constraints in the context of labour market participation. The study finds substantial variations both across states and sub populations implying the need for a differentiated policy focus across states to support women's access to and participation in the MGNREGA.*

**Keywords: Incidence of poor, India, NSS regions, poverty risk**

**JEL Code: I32, O53**

## **Acknowledgements:**

Recent reference to some related work by Professor YK Alagh and subsequent queries by others led to this. I thank all of them. Errors, on account of this urgency, are entirely mine.

# Incidence of Poor and Poverty Risk in India across NSS Regions for Rural and Urban areas, 2004-05 and 2009-10<sup>1</sup>

Srijit Mishra

20 June 2014

## Abstract

*This note provides an estimate of incidence of poor and poverty risk in India across NSS regions for 2004-05 and 2009-10 in rural and urban areas. It raises concern on increasing poverty risk and also incidence of poor in some regions. These are not necessarily among the relatively worse-off CABMOUJ (kab mouj, referring to Chhattisgarh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand) states, but they also happen to be in some of the better performing states like Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab.*

JEL Codes: I32, O53

Key Words: Incidence of poor, India, NSS regions, poverty risk

## Introduction

Two recent opinion pieces (Alagh 2014a, b) raised concerns on poverty in Southern Gujarat referring to my work that is not publicly available. This led to a number of queries and the current note is in response to some of those. It is a spillover from some of my recent work (Mishra 2014; Pathak and Mishra 2011, 2012) and provides comparable estimates for 2004-05 and 2009-10 across National Sample Survey (NSS) regions for incidence of poor and poverty risk. In addition, 2009-10 being a drought year, an analysis of poverty across NSS regions that broadly represent different agro-climatic conditions could also be important for policy implications in 2014-15 that, as per current meteorological predictions (India Meteorological Department 2014), seems to be heading towards a below normal rainfall. Independent of the weather condition, the region-wise analysis will also be important from a policy perspective because of some important emerging patterns.

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<sup>1</sup> Recent reference to some related work by Professor YK Alagh and subsequent queries by others led to this. I thank all of them. Errors, if any, on account of this urgency, are entirely mine.

## Data and method

The estimates for 2004-05 and 2009-10 are based on the unit level data from the NSS quinquennial rounds (61<sup>st</sup> and 66<sup>th</sup>, respectively) on consumption expenditure. Incidence of poor is computed as head count ratio or proportion poor based on the poverty lines given by the Planning Commission (Government of India 2009, 2012). Poverty risk is the ratio of share of poor across regions to the share of population across regions. If poverty risk is greater than unity then the share of poor would be greater than the share of population for that region or sub-group. The 61<sup>st</sup> round has 78 regions while the 66<sup>th</sup> round has 88 regions, but to ensure comparison we combined some of them to arrive at 74 regions. From the 35 states and union territories, 18 smaller entities are identified with a single region and the remaining 17 states have 56 regions as per this classification. For these 56 regions, the composition of districts [sub-districts] is indicated in Appendix 1.

## Results

Table 1 gives head count ratio (per cent) and Table 2 gives the poverty risk for 74 comparable NSS regions separately for rural and urban areas of India. We refrain from discussing the results, as the purpose of the current exercise is largely meant to share the estimates. Besides, at the aggregate all-India level some of the discussion across states as also for other sub-groups of population (caste, religion and occupational categories among others) for these years is already available. For instance, Panagariya and Mukim (2014) emphasise on reductions in poverty across major states and broad sub-groups of population while Pathak and Mishra (2013) emphasise on an increase in poverty risk among certain sub-groups of population. In addition, there are some smaller states/union territories and sub-groups where the increase in poverty risk is also accompanied by an increase in incidence of poor.

Across major states, the relatively higher incidence of poverty is in the states of Chhattisgarh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand (CABMOUJ, pronounced *kab mouj*). Other vulnerable sub-groups are scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, the agricultural and other labourers in rural areas and the casual labourer and self-employed (read petty traders and hawkers) in urban areas, and a relatively high incidence of poverty among children. Also of concern is the increasing incidence of poor in many North-East states, rural Chhattisgarh, urban Jharkhand (urban), urban Sikhs and for those with higher educational attainments.

Our NSS region wise analysis shows that poverty risk being greater than unity has reduced from 33 regions in 2004-05 to 26 regions in 2009-10 for rural areas and has increased from 35 regions in 2004-05 to 36 regions in 2009-10 for urban areas. Further, from the 26 regions with poverty risk greater than unity in 2009-10 for rural areas, 18 regions indicated an

increase in poverty risk when compared with 2004-05 and poverty risk also showed an increase in another 10 regions. However, from the 36 regions with poverty risk greater than unity in 2009-10 for urban areas, 20 regions indicated an increase in poverty risk when compared with 2004-05 and poverty risk also showed an increase in another 18 regions. Relatively speaking, this indicates a tendency towards convergence or greater concentration of poverty in some regions for rural areas while there is an increase in spread across regions for urban areas. This may also explain the effect on account of population shift or migration from urban to rural areas in our understanding of decomposing poverty change (Mishra 2014).

The CABMOUJ states, the North-East states, other hilly and mountainous regions and some smaller entities in rural areas do give the impression of the increasing incidence of poor and poverty risk in largely rainfed and other vulnerable regions. That apart a matter of increasing concern is that there are regions in well-performing states where one not only observes an increase in poverty risk, but also an increase in the incidence of poor. They are both rural and urban areas of Plains Southern in Gujarat (the concerns raised by Alagh (2014a, b)), Northern Punjab and Central Plains in West Bengal, and urban areas of Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Eastern Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mountainous and Jhelum Valley in Jammu & Kashmir, and Eastern Maharashtra among others.

### **Concluding Remarks**

With reductions in poverty, the public policy focus should be among regions and sub-groups with relatively higher incidences and higher poverty risk. At the same time, it should also be a matter of concern that the incidence of poor is increasing among a sub-group of populations. At first glance, they seem to be among some CABMOUJ states, but a deeper probing indicates that this seems to be emerging in North-East states and also in some regions among the better-off states like Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab. This should be an important concern for public policy.

| Table 1: Incidence of Poor for Comparable NSS Regions of India: 2004-05 and 2009-10<br>(per cent) |                                 |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| State/Union Territory   | NSS region                      | Rural   |         | Urban   |         |
|   |                                 | 2004-05 | 2009-10 | 2004-05 | 2009-10 |
| Andhra Pradesh  | Coastal                         | 23.6    | 15.1    | 19.5    | 19.7    |
|   | Inland Northern (Telengana)     | 34.4    | 27.0    | 21.1    | 11.3    |
|   | South Western + Inland Southern | 48.1    | 31.1    | 37.9    | 31.6    |
| Arunachal Pradesh   | Entire state                    | 33.6    | 26.1    | 23.5    | 24.9    |
| Assam   | Plains Eastern + Hills          | 37.6    | 41.7    | 22.5    | 26.8    |
|   | Plains Western                  | 35.5    | 38.7    | 21.2    | 25.0    |
| Bihar   | Northern                        | 53.7    | 55.3    | 45.3    | 43.2    |
|   | Central                         | 58.7    | 55.4    | 43.1    | 37.4    |
| Chhattisgarh  | Entire state                    | 55.1    | 56.1    | 28.4    | 23.6    |
| Delhi   | Entire state                    | 15.6    | 7.6     | 12.9    | 14.3    |
| Goa   | Entire state                    | 28.1    | 11.3    | 22.2    | 6.4     |
| Gujarat   | Eastern                         | 51.2    | 39.0    | 24.9    | 14.3    |
|   | Plains Northern                 | 38.0    | 19.0    | 21.9    | 18.0    |
|   | Plains Southern                 | 39.8    | 42.3    | 14.1    | 23.9    |
|   | Dry areas                       | 48.3    | 35.0    | 27.5    | 21.5    |
|   | Saurashtra                      | 16.7    | 10.9    | 22.5    | 21.8    |
| Haryana   | Eastern                         | 23.0    | 13.7    | 18.2    | 23.1    |
|   | Western                         | 27.8    | 25.8    | 33.9    | 22.5    |
| Himachal Pradesh  | Entire state                    | 25.0    | 9.1     | 4.6     | 12.5    |
| Jammu & Kashmir   | Mountainous                     | 5.0     | 3.2     | 4.6     | 6.8     |
|   | Outer Hills                     | 32.7    | 8.5     | 9.3     | 9.0     |
|   | Jhelum Valley                   | 14.6    | 10.1    | 13.2    | 17.9    |
| Jharkhand   | Entire state                    | 51.6    | 41.4    | 23.8    | 31.0    |
| Karnataka   | Coastal and Ghats               | 27.0    | 8.5     | 38.2    | 13.6    |
|   | Inland Eastern                  | 17.8    | 8.7     | 20.5    | 18.2    |
|   | Inland Southern                 | 27.5    | 9.4     | 7.9     | 6.4     |
|   | Inland Northern                 | 49.6    | 41.6    | 49.5    | 44.9    |
| Kerala  | Northern                        | 30.3    | 19.3    | 30.9    | 19.9    |
|   | Southern                        | 12.9    | 6.1     | 11.5    | 7.6     |
| Madhya Pradesh  | Vindhya                         | 59.7    | 61.5    | 28.3    | 37.7    |
|   | Central                         | 64.5    | 43.2    | 36.6    | 28.2    |
|   | Malwa                           | 42.1    | 17.3    | 28.6    | 4.6     |
|   | South                           | 64.5    | 56.7    | 39.6    | 32.7    |
|   | South-Western                   | 53.2    | 58.2    | 39.0    | 27.5    |
|   | Northern                        | 40.1    | 21.7    | 44.5    | 27.0    |
| Maharashtra   | Coastal                         | 44.0    | 27.1    | 7.9     | 5.1     |
|   | Inland Western                  | 27.1    | 16.8    | 28.2    | 16.8    |
|   | Inland Northern                 | 54.9    | 30.7    | 44.8    | 34.8    |
|   | Inland Central                  | 61.6    | 30.0    | 60.3    | 44.2    |
|   | Inland Eastern                  | 54.3    | 37.8    | 41.2    | 32.3    |
|   | Eastern                         | 63.2    | 55.3    | 31.4    | 43.9    |
| Manipur   | Plains                          | 24.5    | 43.6    | 33.6    | 45.1    |
|   | Hills                           | 56.6    | 51.4    | 51.4    | 87.4    |
| Meghalaya   | Entire state                    | 14.0    | 15.3    | 24.7    | 23.9    |
| Mizoram   | Entire state                    | 23.0    | 31.1    | 7.9     | 11.5    |

continued

| State/Union Territory                                  | NSS region              | Rural   |         | Urban   |         |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|  |                         | 2004-05 | 2009-10 | 2004-05 | 2009-10 |
| Nagaland   | Entire state            | 10.0    | 19.2    | 4.3     | 24.9    |
| Odisha   | Coastal                 | 44.6    | 25.3    | 37.0    | 18.1    |
|  | Southern                | 80.7    | 52.4    | 46.4    | 37.1    |
|  | Northern                | 71.6    | 41.7    | 36.1    | 29.3    |
| Punjab   | Northern                | 15.7    | 17.0    | 16.2    | 19.1    |
|  | Southern                | 29.9    | 12.4    | 24.1    | 17.2    |
| Rajasthan  | Western + North-Eastern | 33.3    | 25.3    | 31.0    | 20.2    |
|  | Southern                | 55.0    | 33.6    | 20.5    | 18.8    |
|  | South-Eastern           | 29.6    | 25.3    | 23.8    | 18.9    |
| Sikkim   | Entire state            | 31.8    | 15.2    | 25.9    | 4.2     |
| Tamil Nadu   | Coastal-Northern        | 45.4    | 26.8    | 16.0    | 9.4     |
|  | Coastal                 | 26.3    | 9.0     | 15.6    | 13.1    |
|  | Southern                | 37.6    | 15.6    | 28.0    | 17.4    |
|  | Inland                  | 38.4    | 30.4    | 20.9    | 13.5    |
| Tripura  | Entire state            | 44.5    | 19.6    | 22.5    | 9.5     |
| Uttar Pradesh  | Western + Central       | 34.9    | 34.6    | 30.9    | 29.3    |
|  | Eastern                 | 51.9    | 44.3    | 41.3    | 40.4    |
|  | Southern                | 44.7    | 45.9    | 48.2    | 31.7    |
| Uttarakhand  | Entire state            | 35.1    | 13.7    | 26.2    | 25.0    |
| West Bengal  | Himalayan               | 27.8    | 19.1    | 32.5    | 24.7    |
|  | Eastern Plains          | 55.9    | 26.6    | 44.6    | 26.6    |
|  | Central Plains          | 26.4    | 33.0    | 19.8    | 21.0    |
|  | Western Plains          | 36.8    | 29.6    | 26.9    | 22.1    |
| Andaman & Nicobar Is                                   | Entire union territory  | 3.3     | 0.4     | 0.8     | 0.0     |
| Chandigarh   | Entire union territory  | 29.4    | 10.2    | 10.1    | 9.1     |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli                                   | Entire union territory  | 63.6    | 55.6    | 16.8    | 17.7    |
| Daman & Diu  | Entire union territory  | 2.4     | 32.0    | 14.4    | 32.7    |
| Lakshadweep  | Entire union territory  | 0.3     | 20.6    | 10.3    | 1.0     |
| Puducherry   | Entire union territory  | 22.9    | 0.0     | 9.9     | 1.6     |
| All India  | Entire country          | 41.8    | 33.3    | 25.7    | 20.9    |
| Number of regions where head count ratio has increased |                         | 16      |         | 21      |         |

Note: NSS indicates National Sample Survey. The NSS regions are based on the composition used for 2004-05 (see Appendix 1). In 2004-05 there were 78 NSS region, but to ensure comparability with 2009-10 we combined some of them. They are in Andhra Pradesh (South Western + Inland Southern), Assam (Plains Eastern + Hills), Rajasthan (Western + North-Eastern) and Uttar Pradesh (Western + Central). This gives us 74 comparable regions. An increase in incidence of poor (head count ratio) between the two periods is indicated by shading the latter period's cell for the region.

Source: Author's calculation based on unit level data.

Table 2: Poverty Risks for Comparable NSS Regions of India: 2004-05 and 2009-10

| State/Union Territory | NSS region                      | Rural       |             | Urban       |             |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                       |                                 | 2004-05     | 2009-10     | 2004-05     | 2009-10     |
| Andhra Pradesh        | Coastal                         | 0.68        | 0.82        | 0.79        | 0.68        |
|                       | Inland Northern (Telengana)     | 0.82        | <b>1.19</b> | 0.82        | 0.50        |
|                       | South Western + Inland Southern | <b>1.30</b> | 0.94        | <b>1.57</b> | <b>1.52</b> |
| Arunachal Pradesh     | Entire state                    | 0.80        | 0.79        | 0.93        | <b>1.19</b> |
| Assam                 | Plains Eastern + Hills          | <b>1.21</b> | <b>1.57</b> | <b>1.46</b> | <b>1.83</b> |
|                       | Plains Western                  | <b>1.22</b> | <b>1.56</b> | <b>1.49</b> | <b>1.71</b> |
| Bihar                 | Northern                        | <b>1.29</b> | <b>1.66</b> | <b>1.76</b> | <b>2.07</b> |
|                       | Central                         | <b>1.40</b> | <b>1.66</b> | <b>1.68</b> | <b>1.79</b> |
| Chhattisgarh          | Entire state                    | <b>1.25</b> | <b>1.11</b> | 0.64        | 0.68        |
| Delhi                 | Entire state                    | 0.37        | 0.23        | 0.50        | 0.69        |
| Goa                   | Entire state                    | 0.67        | 0.34        | 0.86        | 0.31        |
| Gujarat               | Eastern                         | <b>1.22</b> | <b>1.17</b> | 0.97        | 0.69        |
|                       | Plains Northern                 | 0.91        | 0.57        | 0.85        | 0.86        |
|                       | Plains Southern                 | 0.95        | <b>1.27</b> | 0.55        | <b>1.15</b> |
|                       | Dry areas                       | <b>1.16</b> | <b>1.05</b> | <b>1.07</b> | <b>1.02</b> |
|                       | Saurashtra                      | 0.40        | 0.33        | 0.88        | 1.05        |
| Haryana               | Eastern                         | 0.55        | 0.41        | 0.71        | 1.11        |
|                       | Western                         | 0.67        | 0.78        | <b>1.32</b> | <b>1.08</b> |
| Himachal Pradesh      | Entire state                    | 0.51        | 0.15        | 0.18        | 0.48        |
| Jammu & Kashmir       | Mountainous                     | 0.12        | 0.10        | 0.18        | 0.32        |
|                       | Outer Hills                     | 0.78        | 0.26        | 0.37        | 0.43        |
|                       | Jhelum Valley                   | 0.35        | 0.30        | 0.51        | 0.86        |
| Jharkhand             | Entire state                    | <b>1.15</b> | <b>1.05</b> | <b>1.03</b> | <b>1.31</b> |
| Karnataka             | Coastal and Ghats               | 0.65        | 0.26        | <b>1.49</b> | 0.65        |
|                       | Inland Eastern                  | 0.43        | 0.26        | 0.80        | 0.87        |
|                       | Inland Southern                 | 0.66        | 0.28        | 0.31        | 0.31        |
|                       | Inland Northern                 | <b>1.19</b> | <b>1.25</b> | <b>1.93</b> | <b>2.16</b> |
| Kerala                | Northern                        | 0.72        | 0.58        | <b>1.20</b> | 0.95        |
|                       | Southern                        | 0.31        | 0.18        | 0.45        | 0.36        |
| Madhya Pradesh        | Vindhya                         | <b>1.43</b> | <b>1.85</b> | <b>1.10</b> | <b>1.81</b> |
|                       | Central                         | <b>1.54</b> | <b>1.30</b> | <b>1.43</b> | <b>1.35</b> |
|                       | Malwa                           | <b>1.01</b> | 0.52        | <b>1.11</b> | 0.22        |
|                       | South                           | <b>1.54</b> | <b>1.70</b> | <b>1.54</b> | <b>1.57</b> |
|                       | South-Western                   | <b>1.27</b> | <b>1.75</b> | <b>1.52</b> | <b>1.32</b> |
|                       | Northern                        | 0.96        | 0.65        | <b>1.73</b> | <b>1.29</b> |
| Maharashtra           | Coastal                         | <b>1.05</b> | 0.82        | 0.31        | 0.24        |
|                       | Inland Western                  | 0.65        | 0.51        | <b>1.10</b> | 0.80        |
|                       | Inland Northern                 | <b>1.31</b> | 0.92        | <b>1.75</b> | <b>1.67</b> |
|                       | Inland Central                  | <b>1.48</b> | 0.90        | <b>2.35</b> | <b>2.12</b> |
|                       | Inland Eastern                  | <b>1.30</b> | <b>1.14</b> | <b>1.61</b> | <b>1.55</b> |
|                       | Eastern                         | <b>1.51</b> | <b>1.66</b> | <b>1.22</b> | <b>2.10</b> |
| Manipur               | Plains                          | 0.59        | <b>1.31</b> | <b>1.30</b> | <b>2.17</b> |
|                       | Hills                           | <b>1.35</b> | <b>1.55</b> | <b>2.00</b> | <b>4.00</b> |
| Meghalaya             | Entire state                    | 0.33        | 0.46        | 0.96        | <b>1.15</b> |
| Mizoram               | Entire state                    | 0.55        | 0.93        | 0.30        | 0.55        |

continued



Table 2: Poverty Risks for Comparable NSS Regions of India: 2004-05 and 2009-10

| State/Union Territory                        | NSS region              | Rural       |             | Urban       |             |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|  |                         | 2004-05     | 2009-10     | 2004-05     | 2009-10     |
| Nagaland                                     | Entire state            | 0.24        | 0.57        | 0.17        | <b>1.20</b> |
| Odisha                                       | Coastal                 | <b>1.07</b> | 0.76        | <b>1.44</b> | 0.87        |
|  | Southern                | <b>1.93</b> | <b>1.57</b> | <b>1.81</b> | <b>1.78</b> |
|  | Northern                | <b>1.71</b> | <b>1.25</b> | <b>1.41</b> | <b>1.40</b> |
| Punjab                                       | Northern                | 0.37        | 0.51        | 0.63        | 0.91        |
|  | Southern                | 0.71        | 0.37        | 0.94        | 0.82        |
| Rajasthan                                    | Western + North-Eastern | <b>1.07</b> | 0.86        | 0.76        | 0.55        |
|  | Southern                | <b>1.32</b> | <b>1.01</b> | 0.80        | 0.90        |
|  | South-Eastern           | 0.71        | 0.76        | 0.93        | 0.91        |
| Sikkim                                       | Entire state            | 0.75        | 0.45        | 1.00        | 0.21        |
| Tamil Nadu                                   | Coastal-Northern        | <b>1.09</b> | 0.80        | 0.62        | 0.45        |
|  | Coastal                 | 0.63        | 0.27        | 0.61        | 0.63        |
|  | Southern                | 0.90        | 0.47        | <b>1.09</b> | 0.83        |
|  | Inland                  | 0.92        | 0.91        | 0.81        | 0.65        |
| Tripura                                      | Entire state            | <b>1.06</b> | 0.59        | 0.87        | 0.46        |
| Uttar Pradesh                                | Western + Central       | <b>1.03</b> | <b>1.17</b> | <b>1.40</b> | <b>1.46</b> |
|  | Eastern                 | <b>1.24</b> | <b>1.33</b> | <b>1.61</b> | <b>1.94</b> |
|  | Southern                | <b>1.07</b> | <b>1.38</b> | <b>1.88</b> | <b>1.52</b> |
| Uttarakhand                                  | Entire state            | 0.84        | 0.41        | <b>1.02</b> | <b>1.20</b> |
| West Bengal                                  | Himalayan               | 0.66        | 0.57        | <b>1.26</b> | <b>1.18</b> |
|  | Eastern Plains          | <b>1.34</b> | 0.80        | <b>1.74</b> | <b>1.28</b> |
|  | Central Plains          | 0.73        | 0.92        | 0.79        | 0.83        |
|  | Western Plains          | 0.88        | 0.89        | <b>1.05</b> | <b>1.06</b> |
| Andaman & Nicobar Is                         | Entire union territory  | 0.07        | 0.00        | 0.02        | 0.00        |
| Chandigarh                                   | Entire union territory  | 0.75        | 0.31        | 0.39        | 0.43        |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli                         | Entire union territory  | 0.07        | <b>1.00</b> | 0.57        | <b>1.56</b> |
| Daman & Diu                                  | Entire union territory  | <b>1.52</b> | <b>1.67</b> | 0.60        | 0.88        |
| Lakshadweep                                  | Entire union territory  | 0.00        | 0.50        | 0.42        | 0.00        |
| Puducherry                                   | Entire union territory  | 0.55        | 0.00        | 0.38        | 0.08        |
| Regions with poverty risk greater than unity |                         | 33          | 26          | 35          | 36          |
| Regions where poverty risk increased         |                         | 28          |             | 38          |             |

Note: NSS indicates National Sample Survey. The NSS regions are as in Table 1. Poverty risk is the ratio of poverty share to population share. Relatively higher poverty share would be indicated through a poverty risk of greater than unity, which is indicated in bold. An increase in poverty risk between the two periods is indicated by shading the latter period's cell for the region.

Source: Author's calculation based on unit level data.

| Appendix 1: Composition of Districts [sub-districts] in NSS regions as of 2004-05 |                                 |   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| State   | NSS Region                      | Districts [sub-districts] composition   |
| Andhra Pradesh  | Coastal                         | East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, and West Godavari   |
|   | Inland Northern (Telengana)     | Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Rangareddi, and Warangal   |
|   | South Western + Inland Southern | Anantapur, and Kurnool plus Chittoor and Cuddapah   |
| Assam   | Plains Eastern + Hills          | Cachar, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, and Tinsukia plus Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills  |
|   | Western Plains                  | Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Darrang, Dhubri, Goalpara, Kamrup, Kokrajhar, Marigaon, Nalbari, Nagaon, Sonitpur  |
| Bihar   | Northern                        | Araria, Champaran(East), Champaran(West), Darbhanga, Gopalganj, Katihar, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, and Vaishali   |
|   | Central                         | Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Khagaria, Lakhisarai, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, and Sheikhpura  |
| Gujarat   | Eastern                         | Bharuch [Anklesvar, Jhagadia, Valia], Dohad, Narmada, Navsari [ Bansda, Chikhli], Panch Mahals [Kadana, Santrampur], Sabar Kantha [Bhiloda, Khedbarhma, Meghraj, Vijaynagar], Surat [Bardoli, Mahuva, Mandvi, Mangrol, Nizar, Palsana, Songadh, Uchchhal, Umarpada, Valod, Vyara], The Dangs, Vadodara [Chhota Udaipur, Jetpur Pavi, Kavant, Nasvadi], and Valsad |
|   | Plains Northern                 | Ahmedabad, Anand, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Mahesana, Patan [Patan, Siddhpur, Vagdod], and Sabar Kantha [Bayad, Dhansura, Himatnagar, Idar, Malpur, Modasa, Prantij, Talod, Vadali]   |
|   | Plains Southern                 | Bharuch [Amod, Bharuch, Hansot, Jambusar, Vagra, ], Navsari [ Gandeви, Jalalpur, Navsari], Panch Mahals [Ghoghamba, Godhra, Halol, Jambughoda, Kalol, Khanpur, Lunawada, Morwa(hadaf), Sehera], Surat [Chorasi, Kamrej, Olpad, Surat City], and Vadodara [Dabhoi, Karjan, Padra, Sankheda, Savli, Sinor, Vadodara, Vaghodia]                                      |
|   | Dry areas                       | Bans Kantha, Kachchh, Patan [Chanasma, Harij, Radhanpur, Sami, Santalpur], and Surendranagar  |
|   | Saurashtra                      | Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar, and Rajkot  |
| Haryana   | Eastern                         | Ambala, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Panipat, Rohtak, Sonipat, and Yamunanagar   |
|   | Western                         | Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jind, Mahendragarh, Rewari and Sirsa   |

continued

| Appendix 1: Composition of Districts [sub-districts] in NSS regions as of 2004-05 |                   |  |
|---|-------------------|--|
| State   | NSS Region        | Districts [sub-districts] composition  |
| Jammu & Kashmir<br>(excludes Kargil & Leh/Ladhak)                                 | Mountainous       | Jammu and Kathua   |
|   | Outer Hills       | Doda, Punch, Rajauri, and Udhampur   |
|   | Jhelum Valley     | Anantnag, Badgam, Baramula, Kupwara, Pulwama, and Srinagar   |
| Karnataka   | Coastal and Ghats | Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, and Uttara Kannada  |
|   | Inland Eastern    | Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu, and Shimoga   |
|   | Inland Southern   | Bangalore, Bangalore (Rural), Chamarajanagar, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, and Tumkur  |
|   | Inland Northern   | Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Koppal, and Raichur |
| Kerala  | Northern          | Malappuram, Palakkad, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, and Wayanad  |
|   | Southern          | Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, and Thrissur                           |
| Madhya Pradesh  | Vindhya           | Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, and Umaria  |
|   | Central           | Bhopal, Damoh, Raisen, Sagar, Sehore, and Vidisha  |
|   | Malwa             | Dewas, Dhar, Indore, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur, and Ujjain                                      |
|   | South             | Balaghat, Chhindwara, Dindori, Jabalpur, Katni, Mandla, Narsimhapur, and Seoni   |
|   | South-Western     | Barwani, Betul, East Nimar (Khandwa), Harda, Hoshangabad, and West Nimar (Khargoon)  |
|   | Northern          | Bhind, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Morena, Sheopur, and Shivpuri   |
| Maharashtra   | Coastal           | Mumbai, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Suburban Mumbai, and Thane   |
|   | Inland Western    | Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur, Pune, Sangli, Satara, and Solapur  |
|   | Inland Northern   | Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, and Nashik  |
|   | Inland Central    | Aurangabad, Bid, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, and Parbhani  |
|   | Inland Eastern    | Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Nagpur, Wardha, Washim, and Yavatmal   |
|   | Eastern           | Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, and Gondiya  |
| Manipur   | Plains            | Bishnupur, Imphal East, Imphal West, and Thoubal   |
|   | Hills             | Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati, Tamenglong, and Ukhrul   |
| Odisha  | Coastal           | Baleswar, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jagatsinghapur, Jajapur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Nayagarh, and Puri             |
|   | Southern          | Baudh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal (Phoolbani), Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangapur, Nuapada, and Rayagada                          |
|   | Northern          | Anugul, Balangir, Bargarh, Debagarh, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Sonapur, and Sundargarh      |
| Punjab  | Northern          | Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Nawanshahr, and Rupnagar                                 |

continued

| Appendix 1: Composition of Districts [sub-districts] in NSS regions as of 2004-05  |                         |   |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| State  | NSS Region              | Districts [sub-districts] composition   |
| Punjab<br>(continued)  | Southern                | Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, and Sangrur   |
| Rajasthan  | Western + North-Eastern | Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, and Sirohi plus Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, and Tonk  |
|  | Southern                | Banswara, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, and Udaipur   |
|  | South-Eastern           | Baran, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Jhalawar, and Kota  |
| Tamil Nadu   | Coastal-Northern        | Chennai, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Tiruvanamalai, Vellore, and Viluppuram   |
|  | Coastal                 | Ariyalur, Karur, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, and Tiruchirappalli  |
|  | Southern                | Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Theni, Tirunelveli, Toothukudi, and Virudhunagar   |
|  | Inland                  | Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Namakkal, Salem, and The Nilgiris  |
| Uttar Pradesh  | Western + Central       | Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, G. Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hathras, J Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, , Saharanpur, and Shahjahanpur plus Barabanki, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kheri, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, and Unnao |
|  | Eastern                 | Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Basti, Chandauli, Deoria, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, , Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Mau, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Sant Kabir Nagar, S.R.Nagar(Bhadohi), Shrawasti, Siddharthnagar, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, and Varanasi   |
|  | Southern                | Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Mahoba   |
| West Bengal  | Himalayan               | Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, and Koch Bihar   |
|  | Eastern Plains          | Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Maldah, Murshidabad, Nadia, and Uttar Dinajpur   |
|  | Central Plains          | Barddhaman, Howrah, Hugli, Kolkata, North 24-Parganas, and South 24-Parganas  |
|  | Western Plains          | Bankura, Medinipur, and Puruliya  |
| <p>Note: NSS indicates National Sample Survey. The composition of districts does not include 18 NSS regions that coincide with the entire state/union territory (see column 2 of Table 1).</p> <p>Source: Appendix-II: List of NSS Regions and their Composition, <i>Instructions to Field Staff Vol-I: NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round</i>.</p> |                         |   |

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