

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

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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

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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

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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 2009-10¹

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.

¹ 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 (61st and 66th, 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 61st round has 78 regions while the 66th 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.

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	1.19	0.82	0.50
	South Western + Inland Southern	1.30	0.94	1.57	1.52
Arunachal Pradesh	Entire state	0.80	0.79	0.93	1.19
Assam	Plains Eastern + Hills	1.21	1.57	1.46	1.83
	Plains Western	1.22	1.56	1.49	1.71
Bihar	Northern	1.29	1.66	1.76	2.07
	Central	1.40	1.66	1.68	1.79
Chhattisgarh	Entire state	1.25	1.11	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	1.22	1.17	0.97	0.69
	Plains Northern	0.91	0.57	0.85	0.86
	Plains Southern	0.95	1.27	0.55	1.15
	Dry areas	1.16	1.05	1.07	1.02
	Saurashtra	0.40	0.33	0.88	1.05
Haryana	Eastern	0.55	0.41	0.71	1.11
	Western	0.67	0.78	1.32	1.08
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	1.15	1.05	1.03	1.31
Karnataka	Coastal and Ghats	0.65	0.26	1.49	0.65
	Inland Eastern	0.43	0.26	0.80	0.87
	Inland Southern	0.66	0.28	0.31	0.31
	Inland Northern	1.19	1.25	1.93	2.16
Kerala	Northern	0.72	0.58	1.20	0.95
	Southern	0.31	0.18	0.45	0.36
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhya	1.43	1.85	1.10	1.81
	Central	1.54	1.30	1.43	1.35
	Malwa	1.01	0.52	1.11	0.22
	South	1.54	1.70	1.54	1.57
	South-Western	1.27	1.75	1.52	1.32
	Northern	0.96	0.65	1.73	1.29
Maharashtra	Coastal	1.05	0.82	0.31	0.24
	Inland Western	0.65	0.51	1.10	0.80
	Inland Northern	1.31	0.92	1.75	1.67
	Inland Central	1.48	0.90	2.35	2.12
	Inland Eastern	1.30	1.14	1.61	1.55
	Eastern	1.51	1.66	1.22	2.10
Manipur	Plains	0.59	1.31	1.30	2.17
	Hills	1.35	1.55	2.00	4.00
Meghalaya	Entire state	0.33	0.46	0.96	1.15
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	1.20
Odisha	Coastal	1.07	0.76	1.44	0.87
	Southern	1.93	1.57	1.81	1.78
	Northern	1.71	1.25	1.41	1.40
Punjab	Northern	0.37	0.51	0.63	0.91
	Southern	0.71	0.37	0.94	0.82
Rajasthan	Western + North-Eastern	1.07	0.86	0.76	0.55
	Southern	1.32	1.01	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	1.09	0.80	0.62	0.45
	Coastal	0.63	0.27	0.61	0.63
	Southern	0.90	0.47	1.09	0.83
	Inland	0.92	0.91	0.81	0.65
Tripura	Entire state	1.06	0.59	0.87	0.46
Uttar Pradesh	Western + Central	1.03	1.17	1.40	1.46
	Eastern	1.24	1.33	1.61	1.94
	Southern	1.07	1.38	1.88	1.52
Uttarakhand	Entire state	0.84	0.41	1.02	1.20
West Bengal	Himalayan	0.66	0.57	1.26	1.18
	Eastern Plains	1.34	0.80	1.74	1.28
	Central Plains	0.73	0.92	0.79	0.83
	Western Plains	0.88	0.89	1.05	1.06
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	1.00	0.57	1.56
Daman & Diu	Entire union territory	1.52	1.67	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 (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 (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 61st Round</i>.</p>		

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