

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5569
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.04.2022**

DISPARITY IN PER CAPITA INCOME

5569. SHRI PARTHIBAN S.R.:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is huge disparity in per capita income among various States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the urban and rural per capita income differentials in the country during the current year; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a): As per the latest information received from State Governments, State/ Union Territory-wise Per Capita Income, measured in terms of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), ranges from Rs. 71,472 to Rs. 4,91,352 at current prices and Rs. 42,602 to Rs. 3,17,196 at constant (2011-12) prices for the financial year 2021-22. State wise per capita NSDP at current and constant prices are given in Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

(b): This Ministry compiles estimates of rural and urban income, in terms of Per Capita Net Value Added (NVA), only in the base year of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) series, which is currently 2011-12. The per capita

NVA for rural and urban area was Rs.40,925 and Rs.98,435 respectively in the year 2011-12.

(c): Government has been focusing on inclusive growth as reflected in its commitment of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and has taken various steps to address the rural urban disparity. 'Gaon, Gareeb aur Kisan' has been at the centre of government policies. Government has been implementing a number of targeted programmes to improve the per capita income of both rural and urban India for overall balanced development in the country. These programmes, inter-alia, include Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana, National Rural and Urban Livelihoods Mission, Skill India, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Swachh Bharat Mission, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme, Pradhan Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural and Urban), etc. A National Infrastructure Pipeline of Rs.103 lakh crore was announced to boost infrastructure and spur growth impulses in the economy.

Government has also implemented the Aspirational Districts Programme aimed at comprehensive development of backward areas in six areas: (i) health & nutrition, (ii) education, (iii) agriculture & water resources, (iv) financial inclusion, (v) skill development, and (vi) basic infrastructure. To combat disruption of economic activities due to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, economic safety nets comprised of world's largest free food program, direct cash transfers and relief measures for small businesses have been put in place. This was combined with a rapid ramp-up of the vaccination programme. Several measures have also been taken to increase growth and consumption in both rural and urban India under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat in 2020-21. Further, Government announced a relief package of Rs 6.29 lakh crore in June 2021 to strengthen public health and provide impetus for growth and employment measures.

Union Budget 2022-23 lays a parallel track of (1) a blueprint for the AmritKaal, which is futuristic and inclusive, which will directly benefit youth, women, farmers, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and (2) big public investment for modern infrastructure, by PM Gati Shakti

and benefited by the synergy of multi-modal approach. Inclusive development is one of the priorities of Union Budget 2022-23 announcements. This can be seen in measures such as higher allocation for PM Kisan and direct payments for minimum support price (MSP) to wheat and paddy farmers, promotion of chemical free natural farming, river linking projects, food processing, expansion of guarantee cover for MSME, infusion of funds in Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme, programme for Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), Skill development, Universalization of quality education, Digital University, Ayushman Bharat digital mission, national tele-mental health programme, Mission Shakti, Mission Vatsalya, Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0 for integrated benefits to women and children, HarGharNal se Jal, Housing for All, Aspirational Blocks programme, Vibrant Villages programme, Anytime – Anywhere post office savings, Digital banking and digital payments.

Annexure I

Statement attached to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5569 on 'Disparity in Per Capita Income' to be answered on 06.04.2022.

**Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices; base year 2011-12.
As on 15.03.2022**

S. No.	State\UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,54,031	1,69,320	1,76,707	2,07,771
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,55,076	1,68,679	1,78,068	NA
3	Assam	81,034	96,240	95,309	1,05,454
4	Bihar	40,715	45,071	46,292	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	98,254	1,05,089	1,04,943	NA
6	Goa	4,23,716	4,35,959	4,55,654	4,91,352
7	Gujarat	1,97,457	2,13,936	2,14,809	NA
8	Haryana	2,23,015	2,40,507	2,35,707	2,74,635
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,74,804	1,85,728	1,83,333	2,01,854
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	98,738	NA	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	75,421	77,739	75,587	NA
12	Karnataka	2,04,804	2,22,002	2,36,451	2,78,786
13	Kerala	2,05,437	2,13,041	2,05,067	2,30,601
14	Madhya Pradesh	92,486	1,03,103	1,04,894	1,24,685
15	Maharashtra	1,86,074	1,96,100	1,93,121	NA
16	Manipur	73,795	82,437	87,832	NA
17	Meghalaya	82,653	87,170	82,182	89,889
18	Mizoram	1,64,708	1,88,012	2,10,629	NA
19	Nagaland	1,09,198	1,20,871	1,19,274	NA
20	Odisha	1,00,838	1,10,081	1,09,071	1,27,383
21	Punjab	1,49,974	1,55,590	1,54,517	1,67,995
22	Rajasthan	1,06,624	1,15,356	1,15,933	1,35,218
23	Sikkim	3,75,773	4,03,376	4,24,454	4,80,593
24	Tamil Nadu	1,94,373	2,13,396	2,25,106	2,56,935
25	Telangana	2,09,848	2,30,955	2,34,751	2,78,833
26	Tripura	1,13,016	1,25,675	1,29,995	1,46,918
27	Uttar Pradesh	62,380	66,136	65,338	71,472
28	Uttarakhand	1,86,169	1,88,179	1,76,744	NA
29	West Bengal	1,03,944	1,13,163	1,21,267	NA
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,04,254	2,18,649	NA	NA
31	Chandigarh	3,07,816	3,32,625	3,09,338	NA
32	Delhi	3,38,730	3,56,151	3,44,136	NA
33	Jammu & Kashmir-U.T.		1,06,627	1,08,768	1,21,463
34	Puducherry	2,18,673	2,20,590	2,15,583	2,16,495

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

Note: * Relates to erstwhile combined State of Jammu & Kashmir (including Ladakh).

Above information is not compiled in respect of Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. For UT of Ladakh, estimates so far have not been compiled by the UT Administration.

NA: Not Available.

Statement attached to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5569 on 'Disparity in Per Capita Income' to be answered on 06.04.2022.

**Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) prices; base year 2011-12.
As on 15.03.2022**

S. No.	State\UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,08,853	1,15,344	1,14,324	126,587
2	Arunachal Pradesh	99,579	1,05,652	1,06,127	NA
3	Assam	59,943	64,755	63,214	67,661
4	Bihar	29,092	30,621	31,017	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	72,537	75,278	72,236	NA
6	Goa	3,08,753	3,03,687	3,07,108	317,196
7	Gujarat	1,54,887	1,64,310	1,60,028	NA
8	Haryana	1,66,747	1,77,507	1,65,617	179,367
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,36,288	1,40,048	1,33,079	141,830
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	69,183	NA	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	56,133	57,246	53,489	NA
12	Karnataka	1,48,645	1,55,869	1,54,123	168,050
13	Kerala	1,47,347	1,49,674	1,34,878	143,816
14	Madhya Pradesh	59,000	61,298	58,334	63,345
15	Maharashtra	1,42,063	1,45,165	1,33,356	NA
16	Manipur	48,106	51,625	51,876	NA
17	Meghalaya	60,132	62,435	56,471	60,398
18	Mizoram	1,19,022	1,32,169	1,47,946	NA
19	Nagaland	70,218	71,399	68,907	NA
20	Odisha	77,623	81,774	77,108	84,653
21	Punjab	1,15,592	1,18,134	1,11,833	117,679
22	Rajasthan	73,929	76,882	74,009	81,231
23	Sikkim	2,40,743	2,51,494	2,57,999	275,419
24	Tamil Nadu	1,41,844	1,49,329	1,50,990	162,393
25	Telangana	1,46,777	1,52,566	1,46,278	162,142
26	Tripura	82,313	89,234	91,547	101,129
27	Uttar Pradesh	42,523	42,888	40,310	42,602
28	Uttarakhand	1,50,148	1,49,244	1,35,819	NA
29	West Bengal	68,212	71,719	72,202	NA
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,54,233	1,59,884	NA	NA
31	Chandigarh	2,27,064	2,36,251	2,13,476	NA
32	Delhi	2,57,597	2,60,541	2,43,110	NA
33	Jammu & Kashmir-U.T.		72,018	69,799	73,635
34	Puducherry	1,53,988	1,49,738	1,45,488	148,464

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

Note: * Relates to erstwhile combined State of Jammu & Kashmir (including Ladakh)

Above information is not compiled in respect of Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. For UT of Ladakh, estimates so far have not been compiled by the UT Administration.

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