

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3929  
ANSWERED ON:18.08.2010  
DISPARITY IN PER CAPITA INCOME  
Naranbhai Shri Kachhadia

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

- (a) whether there is wide disparity in per capita income of rural household vis-à-vis urban household in various States, especially in Jharkhand;
- (b) if not, the annual per capita income of rural household vis-à-vis urban in 2008-09 and 2009-10 in various States including Jharkhand;
- (c) whether high dependence on agriculture and poor employment opportunities in rural area is responsible for this State of affair; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to bridge the disparity in this regard?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE), MINISTRY OF COAL AND STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
(SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL)

(a) & (b): Estimation of state income rests with the State Governments. All states do not compile per capita income of rural and urban households separately. However, as per information available from Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) Jharkhand, the estimates of annual per capita income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) separately for people living in rural and urban area are compiled for the base year of state Income Series i.e., for the year 1999-2000 only. In 1999-00, the annual per capita income has been estimated as Rs. 8702 in rural areas and Rs. 21686 in urban areas. The estimates of annual per capita income of rural household vis-à-vis urban are not available for 2008-09 and 2009-10.

(c): High dependence on agriculture and poor employment opportunities in rural area are some of the reasons responsible for this disparity.

(d): Removal of rural urban disparities has always been the priority of the Government's development policy. The Government has launched a number of programmes towards this end. These are the employment generation scheme like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) being implemented which guarantees 100 days wage employment to all the rural households in a financial year, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic self employment generation under which rural poor are organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and are provided assistance through a mix of credit and subsidy to set up self employed units. The rural poor are also provided financial assistance for construction of a house under Indira Awas Yojana (AIY) and Building rural infrastructure through Bharat Nirman which primarily aims at improving the living conditions of rural masses. The unorganized sector which constitutes about 93% of the workforce is based mostly in rural areas are provided with skill development and self employment programmes through Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and Jan Shakti Sansthan (JSS).