

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1864
ANSWERED ON:08.03.2011
DISPARITY IN PER-CAPITA INCOME
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Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita income of the country during each of the last two years and the current year, rural and urban area-wise;
- (b) the reasons for disparity in the per capita income in rural and urban areas;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any research in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof: and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bridge the disparity in the per capita income between the rural and urban areas of the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL)

(a) Per capita income which is measured as Per capita Net Domestic Product (NDP) separately for rural and urban areas, is compiled only in the base year of the National Accounts Statistics. The estimates of per capita income for the latest two base years are given below:

Per Capita Income (Rs.)
Year Rural Urban

1999-2000 10,606 30,217
2004-05 16,327 44,223

(b), (c) & (d) Major reason for disparity in rural and urban per capita income is high income in urban areas and high population concentration in rural areas. The figures in this regard for the year 2004-05 are given below:

Category NDP Population Per capita income
Rs.in crore Per cent Crore Per Cent Rs.

Rural 12,69,717 47.98 77.77 71.41 16,327
Urban 13,76,653 52.02 31.13 28.59 44,223

(e) The Government is giving priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty in rural areas. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is in operation to provide guaranteed 100 days of wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In addition, a time-bound scheme Bharat Nirman has been undertaken in the areas of irrigation, roads, housing, water supply, electrification and telecommunication in the rural areas. These along with other measures taken by the Government are aimed at lowering the gap in per-capita income of rural and urban areas.