GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2426
ANSWERED ON:11.03.2016
Per Capita Income
Usendi Shri Vikram

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been disparity in per capita income of many States;
(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;
(c) the difference in urban and rural per capita income in the country during each of the last five years and the current year; and
(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the differences of per capita income?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE
RAO INDERJIT SINGH

(a) & (b): The per capita income level of States depend on a number of factors which include resource endowments, historical background of development, availability of socio-economic and physical infrastructure, demographic features and various other state specific factors.The State/UT-wise estimates of Per Capita Income (measured as Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)) at current prices for the last three years are given at Annexure. The per capita NSDP at current prices is lowest for Bihar (Rs. 34,856) and highest for Goa (Rs. 2,74,939) in 2014-15. The per capita NSDP at current prices is Rs 73,758 for Chhattisgarh in 2014-15.
(c): The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has been compiling estimates of Rural and Urban income of the Indian economy in terms of Net Value Added (NVA), for the base years of National Accounts Statistics (NAS), since the 1970-71 series. These NVA estimates with rural urban break-up were so far compiled for the years 1970-71, 1981-81, 1993-94, 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2011-12. In 2011-12, the per capita NVA for rural areas is Rs. 40,772 and that for urban areas is Rs. 1,01,313 at 2011-12 prices. Data for rural and urban per capita NVA is not available after 2011-12.

(d): The Government have taken several measures to improve the growth performance of all the States in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. The enhanced share of States in Central Taxes from 32% to 42% provides the much needed flexibility to the States for financing and designing of schemes suited to the local needs and to bridge the development deficit in the backward regions of the States. In addition, several Centrally Sponsored Schemes and state specific schemes are being implemented which are expected to improve the per capita income levels in different States.