

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4441  
ANSWERED ON:08.08.2014  
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE  
Devi Smt. Veena

**Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) of rural and urban population in the country, State/UT-wise including Bihar;
- (b) whether there is a huge disparity in per capita consumption expenditure among various States;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the above difference?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a): National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure at quinquennial intervals. The NSSO's consumer expenditure surveys aim at generating estimates of household Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution separately for the rural and urban sectors of the country, for States and Union Territories. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. As per the report of 68th round, the average MPCE with Mixed Recall Period (MRP) at all-India level is Rs. 1287 in rural areas and Rs. 2477 in urban areas. The State/UT-wise details of MPCE are given at Annexure.

(b) & (c): Among States the per capita consumption expenditure in 2011-12 is highest in Goa at Rs 2460.77 and lowest in Chhattisgarh at Rs. 904.04 in rural areas. In Urban areas, the per capita consumption expenditure is highest in Haryana at Rs 3346.32 and lowest in Bihar at Rs. 1396.65 in 2011-12. The levels of development vary from one State to another due to sub-continental dimensions of India, with inherent differences in geographical parameters and historical developments owing to differences in resource endowment, levels of infrastructure and socio-economic parameters.

(d): Reduction of inter-state disparities has always been the priority of development policy and the Government is committed to it. The policy instruments for minimising the inter State disparity include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have also been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) launched in 2006-07 to fill the critical gaps in development in the identified backward districts. BRGF includes the district component covering 272 districts, special plan for Bihar, State component includes the KBK districts of Orissa, special Plan for West Bengal, the drought mitigation package for Bundelkhand region spread over Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Besides, there are other area development programmes such as Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) and Border Area Development Programme (BADP) etc. In addition, several on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State specific schemes are expected to bridge the interstate disparities.