

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 632**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2022

**DISPARITY IN PER CAPITA INCOME**

632. SHRI M. V. SHREYAMS KUMAR :

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

- (a) whether there is a 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 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. 46,292 to Rs. 4,55,654 at current prices and Rs. 31,017 to Rs. 3,07,108 at constant (2011-12) prices for the financial year 2020-21. 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), Deen Dayal 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.

The Union Budget 2021-22 has also announced a number of measures to support broad-based and inclusive economic development. Key measures include ensuring Minimum Support Price (MSP) at minimum 1.5 times the cost of production across all commodities, extension of SWAMITVA Scheme to all States/UTs, enhancing agricultural credit and infrastructure funds, investments to develop modern fishing harbours and fish landing centres, One Nation One Ration Card, Rs. 15,700 crore budget allocation to MSME Sector etc. 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 Amrit Kaal, 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, Har Ghar Nal se Jal, Housing for All, Aspirational Blocks programme, Vibrant Villages programme, Anytime – Anywhere post office savings, Digital banking and digital payments.

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**Statement attached to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 632 on 'Disparity in Per Capita Income' to be answered on 07.02.2022.**

**PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES; BASE YEAR 2011-12. As on 01.02.2022**

S. No.	State\UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	138299	152286	168480	170215
2	Arunachal Pradesh	138836	154652	169742	NA
3	Assam	75151	81034	86801	NA
4	Bihar	36850	40715	45071	46292
5	Chhattisgarh	89690	98254	105089	104943
6	Goa	411740	423716	435959	455654
7	Gujarat	176961	197457	213936	NA
8	Haryana	210592	226409	247628	239535
9	Himachal Pradesh	165497	176459	190407	183286
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	84471	95448	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	67484	75421	77739	75587
12	Karnataka	186405	205697	223175	226796
13	Kerala	183252	205437	213041	194767
14	Madhya Pradesh	81973	90487	103288	98418
15	Maharashtra	172663	187118	202130	NA
16	Manipur	71507	75229	84746	NA
17	Meghalaya	77504	82653	87170	82182
18	Mizoram	155222	164429	187327	NA
19	Nagaland	102003	109198	120518	NA
20	Odisha	89392	100838	110081	109071
21	Punjab	139835	149974	155491	151367
22	Rajasthan	98188	107890	115492	109386
23	Sikkim	349163	375773	403376	424454
24	Tamil Nadu	175276	194373	213396	225106
25	Telangana	179358	210563	233325	237632
26	Tripura	100444	113016	125675	129995
27	Uttar Pradesh	57944	62380	66136	65338
28	Uttarakhand	180858	186169	188179	176744
29	West Bengal	91401	103944	113163	121267
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	178709	204254	218649	NA
31	Chandigarh	280512	305140	330015	NA
32	Delhi	318323	344350	376221	354004
33	Jammu & Kashmir-U.T.			102789	104860
34	Puducherry	198358	219785	221493	210467

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 Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 632 on 'Disparity in Per Capita Income' to be answered on 07.02.2022.

**PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES;  
BASE YEAR 2011-12. As on 01.02.2022**

S. No.	State\UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	103177	107286	113927	110453
2	Arunachal Pradesh	94013	99242	105451	NA
3	Assam	57835	59943	60660	NA
4	Bihar	26719	29092	30621	31017
5	Chhattisgarh	68374	72537	75278	72236
6	Goa	308296	308753	303687	307108
7	Gujarat	143604	154887	164310	NA
8	Haryana	158039	164976	176199	163992
9	Himachal Pradesh	129303	136664	142155	133189
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	63195	67697	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	52277	56133	57246	53489
12	Karnataka	141229	148690	154861	149825
13	Kerala	137181	147347	149674	131007
14	Madhya Pradesh	54829	57401	62236	58425
15	Maharashtra	139958	147097	152566	NA
16	Manipur	51211	51180	53930	NA
17	Meghalaya	58493	60132	62435	56471
18	Mizoram	117272	118795	131781	NA
19	Nagaland	66813	70218	71247	NA
20	Odisha	72955	77623	81774	77108
21	Punjab	110857	115784	119162	109848
22	Rajasthan	73109	75555	78390	72297
23	Sikkim	232483	240743	251494	257999
24	Tamil Nadu	133029	141844	149329	150990
25	Telangana	131503	147787	155221	153298
26	Tripura	75020	82313	89234	91547
27	Uttar Pradesh	41771	42523	42888	40310
28	Uttarakhand	148011	150148	149244	135819
29	West Bengal	64007	68212	71719	72202
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	145562	154233	159884	NA
31	Chandigarh	218201	224768	233658	NA
32	Delhi	252960	260967	274671	254001
33	Jammu & Kashmir-U.T.			70176	69579
34	Puducherry	134934	154843	150230	143019

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

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

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