

District Wise Change in Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013- Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

In this paper district wise change in Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 was calculated and mapped. Study is based on secondary data collected from official website of Government of India. District wise Per Capita Income was classified in five categories based on Natural Breaks (Jenks) scheme. First with 39.36 to 51.98 percent, second with 53.34 to 61.16 percent, third with 65.02 to 71.22 percent, fourth with 74.77 to 89.41 percent and fifth 103.57 to 131.67 percent. Result shows ten districts belong to first category, sixteen one districts belong to second category, ten districts belong to third category, ten districts belong to fourth category and two districts belong to fifth category.

Keywords: Per Capita Income, Natural Breaks, Madhya Pradesh

1. Introduction

Per capita income is total resources/total population. Per capita income is often used to measure an area's average income. This is used to compare the wealth of one population with those of others. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living. It is usually expressed in terms of a commonly used international currency such as the euro or United States dollar, and is useful because it is widely known, is easily calculable from readily available gross domestic product (GDP) and population estimates, and produces a useful statistic for comparison of wealth between sovereign territories. This helps to ascertain a country's development status. It is one of the three measures for calculating the Human Development Index of a country. [1]

India's per capita income (nominal) was \$1,497 in 2013, ranked at 120th out of 164 countries by the World Bank, while its per capita income on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis was US\$5,350, and ranked 106th. Other estimates for per capita Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product vary by source. For example, India's average GDP per capita on PPP basis in 2009, according to The Economist, was US\$5,138, with significant variation among its states and union territories. Goa had the highest per capita PPP GDP at US\$4903, while Bihar the lowest with per capita PPP GDP of US\$682 as of 2015. In rupee terms, India's Per capita income grew by 10.4% to reach Rs.74,920 in 2013-14. [2]

Estimates for average household income and the size of India's middle income households vary by source. Using World Bank's definition of middle income families to be those with per capita income between \$10 to \$50 per day [3]

States of India have significant disparities in their average income. Bihar was by far the poorest in India, and per capita income was low in its neighboring states, along with Madya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Manipur and Nagaland. The higher income states include Goa, Delhi, Haryana, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Kerala. [4]

Madhya Pradesh's gross state domestic product (nominal GDP) for 2013-14 was 4,509 billion (approximately US\$ 72,726,000,000). The per-capita figure was US\$ 871.45 in 2013-14, the sixth-lowest in the country. Between 1999 and 2008, the annualised growth rate of the state was very low: 3.5%. Subsequently, the state's GDP growth rate has improved significantly, rising to 8% during 2010-11 and 12% during 2011-12. [5]

The state has an agrarian economy. The major crops of Madhya Pradesh are wheat, soybean, gram, sugarcane, rice, maize, cotton, rapeseed, mustard and arhar. Minor Forest Produce (MFP), such as tendu leaves used to roll beedi, sal seed, teak seed, and lak also contribute to state's rural economy.[6]

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

Madhya Pradesh literally means "Central Province", and is located in the geographic heart of India, between latitude 21.2°N-26.87°N and longitude 74°02'-82°49' E. The state straddles the Narmada River, which runs east and west between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges; these ranges and the Narmada are the traditional boundary between the north and south of India. The highest point in Madhya Pradesh is Dhupgarh, with an elevation of 1,350 m (4,429 ft). The state is bordered on the west by Gujarat, on the northwest by Rajasthan, on the northeast by Uttar Pradesh, on the east by Chhattisgarh, and on the south by Maharashtra. [7]

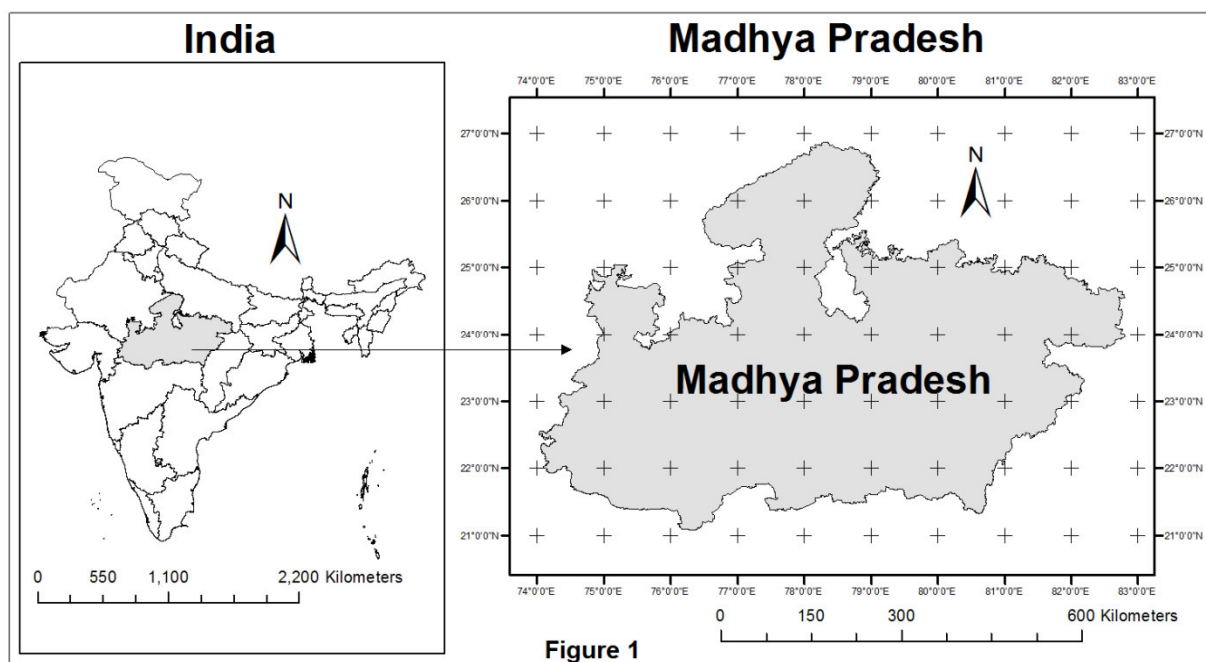


Figure 1

2.2. Materials

Data: Secondary data collected from official website of government of India.

Software: ArcGIS 10.1, Excel

2.2. Methodology

Study is based on secondary data collected from official website of Government of India. District wise Per Capita Income was classified in five categories based on Natural Breaks (Jenks) scheme. First with 39.36 to 51.98 percent, second with 53.34 to 61.16 percent, third with 65.02 to 71.22 percent, fourth with 74.77 to 89.41 percent and fifth 103.57 to 131.67 percent.

3. Result

Result shows ten districts belong to first category 39.36 to 51.98 percent of change in per capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 (Table 1), sixteen districts belong to second category 53.34 to 61.16 percent of change in per capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 (Table 2), ten districts belong to third category 65.02 to 71.22 percent of change in per capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 (Table 3), ten districts belong to fourth category 74.77 to 89.41 percent of change in per capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 (Table 4) and two districts belong to fifth category 103.57 to 131.67 percent of change in per capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 (Table 5).

Table 1 - Very low Percent change in Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 - Madhya Pradesh

SN	Districts	Change in Percentage
1	Sidhi	39.36
2	Mandla	45.46
3	Sheopur	47.27
4	Shivpuri	47.37
5	Chhatarpur	48.70
6	Sehore	48.81
7	Panna	48.85
8	Vidisha	50.79
9	Tikamgarh	51.70
10	Shajapur	51.98

Source : <https://data.gov.in>

Table 2 - Low Percent change in Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 - Madhya Pradesh

SN	Districts	Change in Percentage
1	Narsinghpur	53.34
2	Damoh	53.51
3	Shahadol	53.94
4	Shahadol	53.94
5	Neemuch	54.00
6	Rajgarh	54.06
7	Satna	55.43
8	Katni	55.70
9	Rewa	57.65
10	Mandsaur	58.70
11	West Nimar	58.94
12	West Nimar	58.94
13	Morena	59.74
14	Indore	60.70
15	Umariya	61.11
16	Ratlam	61.16

Source : <https://data.gov.in>

Table 3 - Moderate change in Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 - Madhya Pradesh

SN	Districts	Change in Percentage
1	Hoshangabad	65.02
2	Raisen	65.13
3	Ujjain	65.24
4	Betul	66.17
5	Dhar	66.68
6	Balaghat	66.98
7	Gwalior	67.94
8	Sagar	68.50
9	East Nimar	69.31
10	Dewas	71.22

Source : <https://data.gov.in>

Table 4 - High change in Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 - Madhya Pradesh

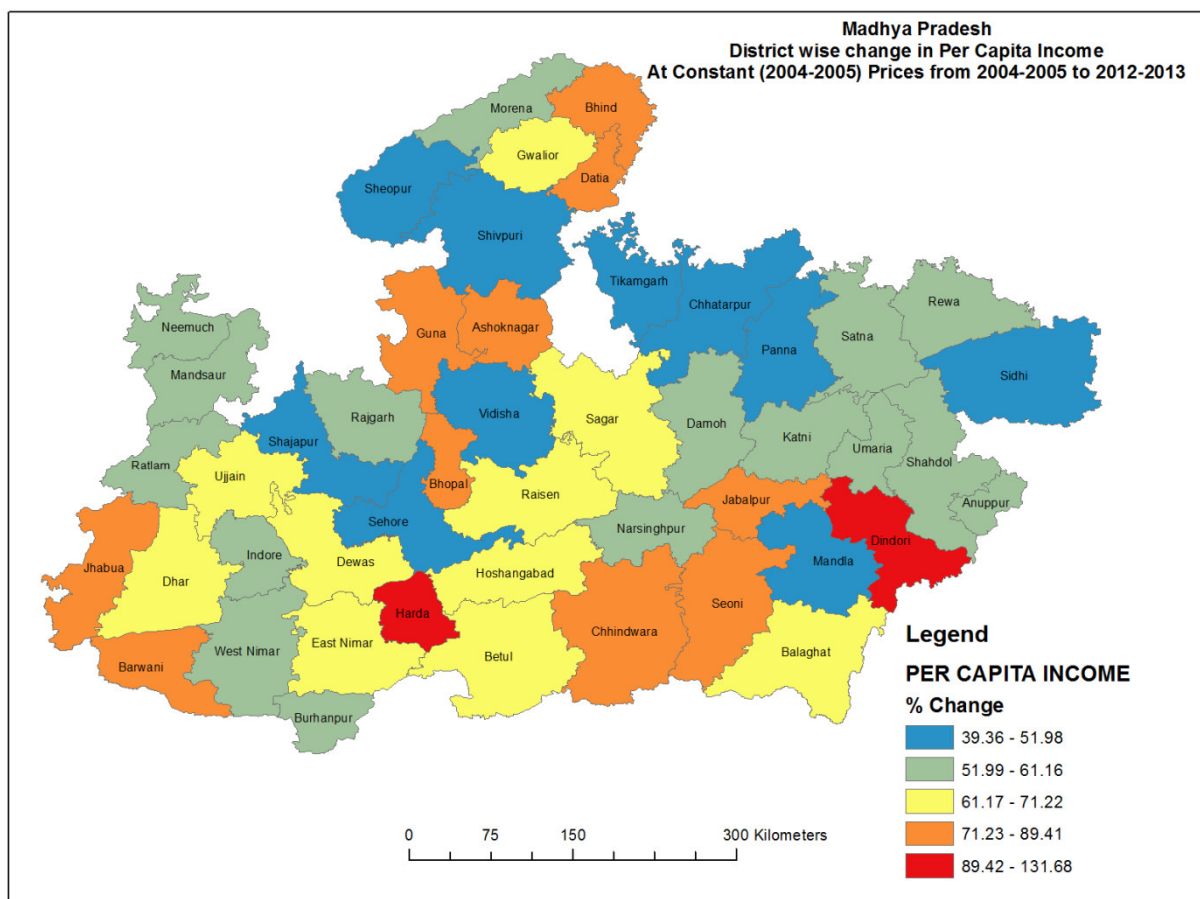
SN	Districts	Change in Percentage
1	Guna	74.77
2	Guna	74.77
3	Bhind	74.97
4	Bhopal	76.82
5	Chhindwara	77.01
6	Datia	80.03
7	Jhabua	80.70
8	Seoni	84.04
9	Barwani	84.95
10	Jabalpur	89.41

Source : <https://data.gov.in>

Table 5 - Very high change in Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-2005) Prices from 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 - Madhya Pradesh

SN	Districts	Change in Percentage
1	Dindori	103.57
2	Harda	131.67

Source : <https://data.gov.in>



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