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India

Spatial analysis of District wise per capita income in Uttar Pradesh - 2011

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Abstract

In this paper Spatial analysis of District wise per capita income in Uttar Pradesh was calculated and mapped. Study is based on secondary data collected from official website of Government of India. District wise GDP was classified in five categories based on Natural Breaks (Jenks) scheme. First with 10354.23 to 21413.99 INR, second with 23220.07 to 29099.67 INR, third with 30152.62 to 37602.67 INR, fourth with 30152.62 to 36575.19 INR and fifth 38828.95 to 131921.5 INR. Result shows twenty two districts belong to first category, twenty one districts belong to second category, fourteen districts belong to third category, thirteen districts belong to fourth category and thirteen districts belong to fifth category.

Key words: *Per capita income, Natural Breaks, Uttar Pradesh*

1. Introduction

Per capita GDP is a measure of the total output of a country that takes gross domestic product (GDP) and divides it by the number of people in the country. The per capita GDP is especially useful when comparing one country to another, because it shows the relative performance of the countries. A rise in per capita GDP signals growth in the economy and tends to reflect an

increase in productivity. GDP is one of the primary indicators of a country's economic performance. It is calculated by either adding up the annual incomes of all working-age citizens or by totaling the value of all final goods and services produced in the country during the year. Per capita GDP is sometimes used as an indicator of standard of living, with higher per capita GDP equating to a higher standard of living. Per capita GDP can also be used to measure the productivity of a country's workforce, as it measures the total output of goods and services per each member of the workforce in a given nation. However, many economists state that a better measure of worker productivity may be GDP per hours worked. Per capita GDP does not take into account the influence of technology over a worker's output. If two countries each have a workforce that possesses an equal measure of per capita GDP, it appears that both nations hold an equal standard of living. However, a further examination of GDP per hours worked offers a different view of worker efficiency. The country with the lower GDP per hours worked actually enjoys more leisure time. [1]

Per capita income is often used by policymakers and the public as an overall index of well-being or standard of living in an economy. Thus, before proceeding with the analysis, it is important to examine what per capita income measures and to look at its strengths and weaknesses as an indicator of economic well-being. [2]

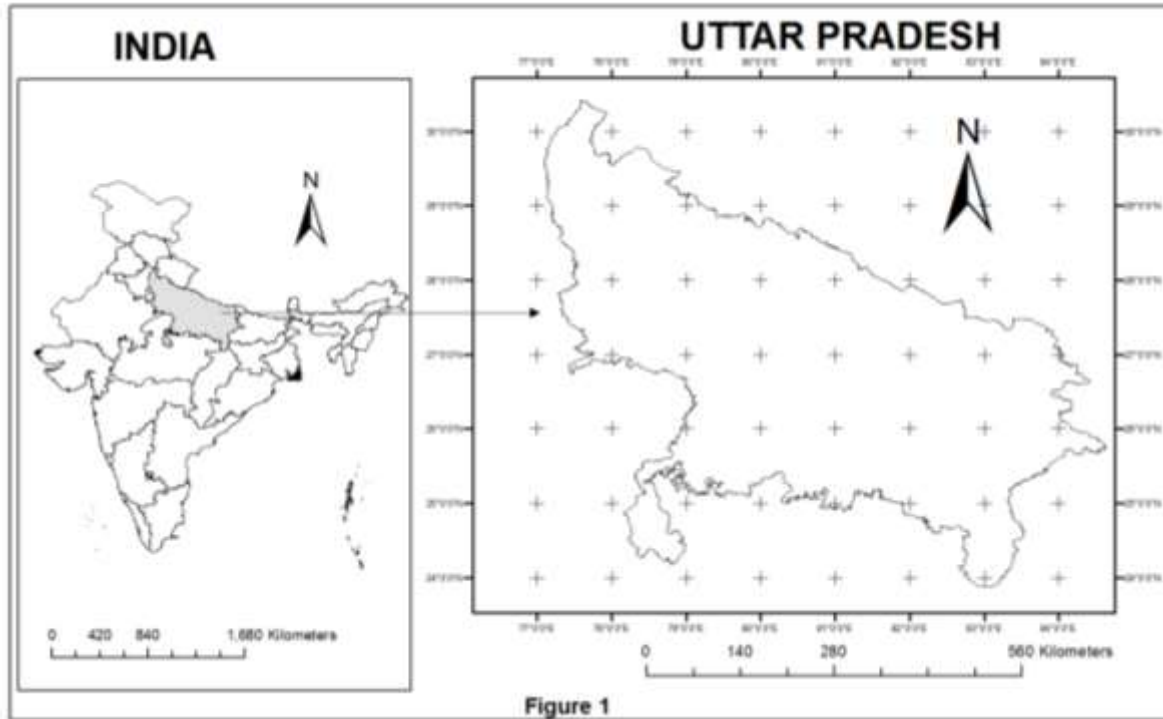
Economists have often neglected the impact of fundamental demographic processes on economic growth. Bloom and Canning are among the few who explore the effect of the demographic transition on economic growth. They argue that it is possible that the interaction of economic growth with population dynamics can result in a poverty trap. Consider two clubs: one with low income and high population growth rates, while the other with high income and low population growth rates. While transition between these clubs may be rare, they are able to show that when it does happen, it does so very quickly, due to the positive feedbacks between growth and the demographic transition.[3]

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in India was last recorded at 1805.58 US dollars in 2015. The GDP per Capita in India is equivalent to 14 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in India averaged 675.38 USD from 1960 until 2015, reaching an all time high of 1805.58 USD in 2015 and a record low of 317.07 USD in 1960. GDP per capita in India is reported by the World Bank. [4]

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

Uttar Pradesh, with a total area of 243,290 square kilometres, is India's fourth largest state in terms of land area. It is situated on the northern spout of India and shares an international boundary with Nepal. The Himalayas border the state on the north but the plains that cover most of the state are distinctly different from those high mountains. The larger Gangetic Plain region is in the north; it includes the Ganges-Yamuna Doab, the Ghaghra plains, the Ganges plains and



the Terai. The smaller Vindhya Range and plateau region is in the south. [5]

2.2. Materials

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

Software: ArcGIS 10.1, Excel

2.3 Methodology

Study is based on secondary data collected from official website of Government of India. District wise GDP was classified in five categories based on Natural Breaks (Jenks) scheme. First with 10354.23 to 21413.99 INR, second with 23220.07 to 29099.67 INR, third with 30152.62 to 37602.67 INR, fourth with 30152.62 to 36575.19 INR and fifth 38828.95 to 131921.5 INR.

3. Result

Result shows twenty two districts belong to first category (Table 1), twenty one districts belong to second category (Table 2), fourteen districts belong to third category (Table 3), thirteen districts belong to fourth category (Table 2) and thirteen districts belong to fifth category (Table 2).

Table 1 Per capita income 2011 - UP

SN	Districts	Per capita income - INR
1	Kanpur	10354.23
2	Sultanpur	14731.19
3	Bahraich	14804.71
4	Rae Bareli	15191.84
5	Balrampur	16759.89
6	Sant Kabir Nagar	16909.12
7	Kushinagar	16939.59
8	Chitrakoot	17447.25
9	Jaunpur	17700.85
10	Basti	17718.86
11	Deoria	18041.51
12	Siddharth Nagar	18265.29
13	Maharajganj	18475.54
14	Pratapgarh	19255.6
15	Azamgarh	20074.76
16	Gonda	20460.51
17	Ballia	20577.25
18	Ambedkar Nagar	20651.53
19	Hardoi	20696.95
20	Ghazipur	20934.92
21	Shravasti	20937.72
22	Mirzapur	21413.99

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

Table 2 Per capita income 2011 - UP

SN	Districts	Per capita income - INR
1	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	23220.07
2	Chandauli	23428.02
3	Mau	24739.59
4	Gorakhpur	24950.26
5	Fatehpur	25131.39
6	Lakhimpur Kheri	25237.85
7	Banda	25247.33
8	Kaushambi	25945.69
9	Unnao	26254.98
10	Kannauj	26457.4
11	Etawah	26480.98
12	Badaun	26574.48
13	Faizabad	27026.29
14	Sitapur	27072.92
15	Varanasi	27136.1
16	Shahjahanpur	27362.63
17	Mainpuri	27543.45
18	Auraiya	27565.3
19	Farrukhabad	28252.46
20	Firozabad	28839.76
21	Rampur	29099.67

Source : <https://data.gov.in>**Table 3 Per capita income 2011 - UP**

SN	Districts	Per capita income - INR
1	Bareilly	30152.62
2	Etah	30861.84
3	Sonbhadra	30966.46
4	Allahabad	31356.05
5	Hamirpur	31470.23
6	Jalaun	31498.79
7	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	32007.09
8	Moradabad	32570.29
9	Bara Banki	33132.06
10	Lalitpur	33437.14
11	Mahoba	35104.76
12	Aligarh	36084.01
13	Pilibhit	36575.19
14	Mathura	37602.67

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

Table 4 Per capita income 2011 - UP

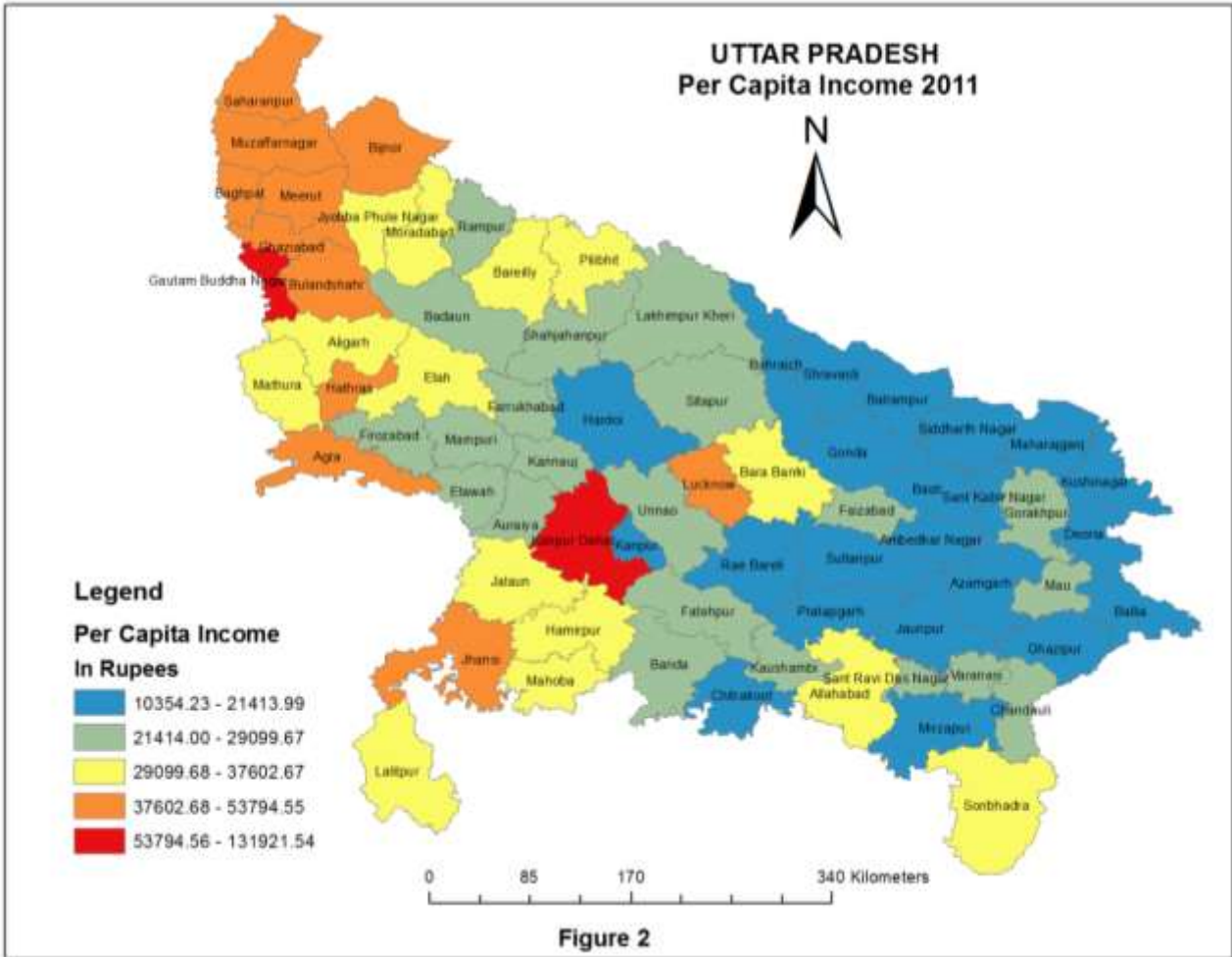
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12	Aligarh	36084.01
13	Pilibhit	36575.19

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

Table 5 Per capita income 2011 - UP

SN	Districts	Per capita income - INR
1	Agra	38828.95
2	Bijnor	39016.6
3	Hathras	39741.19
4	Muzaffarnagar	40017.98
5	Bulandshahr	42033.22
6	Ghaziabad	42624.1
7	Jhansi	43557.76
8	Saharanpur	43688.41
9	Meerut	49540.71
10	Lucknow	51327.52
11	Baghpat	53794.55
12	Gautam Buddha Nagar	111547.9
13	Kanpur Dehat	131921.5

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



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