



Indo - African Journal for Resource Management and Planning

(An International Peer Reviewed Research Journal)

ISSN 2347-1786. VOL 3. NO. 01 August 26, 2015

Article info

Received on March 15, 2015

Published on August 26, 2015

India

District wise change in per capita income from 2001 to 2011 - Uttar Pradesh

Zubairul Islam

Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Env. Studies, Adigrat University, Ethiopia.
zubairul@gmail.com

Abstract

In this paper district wise change in per capita income from 2001 to 2011) from 2004-05 to 2011-12 was calculated and mapped in the state of Uttar Pradesh. 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 26.02 to 38.74 percent, second with 45.66 to 55.13 percent, third with 57.36 to 63.45 percent, fourth with 63.80 to 67.96 percent and fifth 68.13 to 73.15 percent. Result shows two districts belong to first category, six districts belong to second category, twenty nine districts belong to third category, twenty two districts belong to fourth category and eleven districts belong to fifth category.

Key words: GDP, 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]

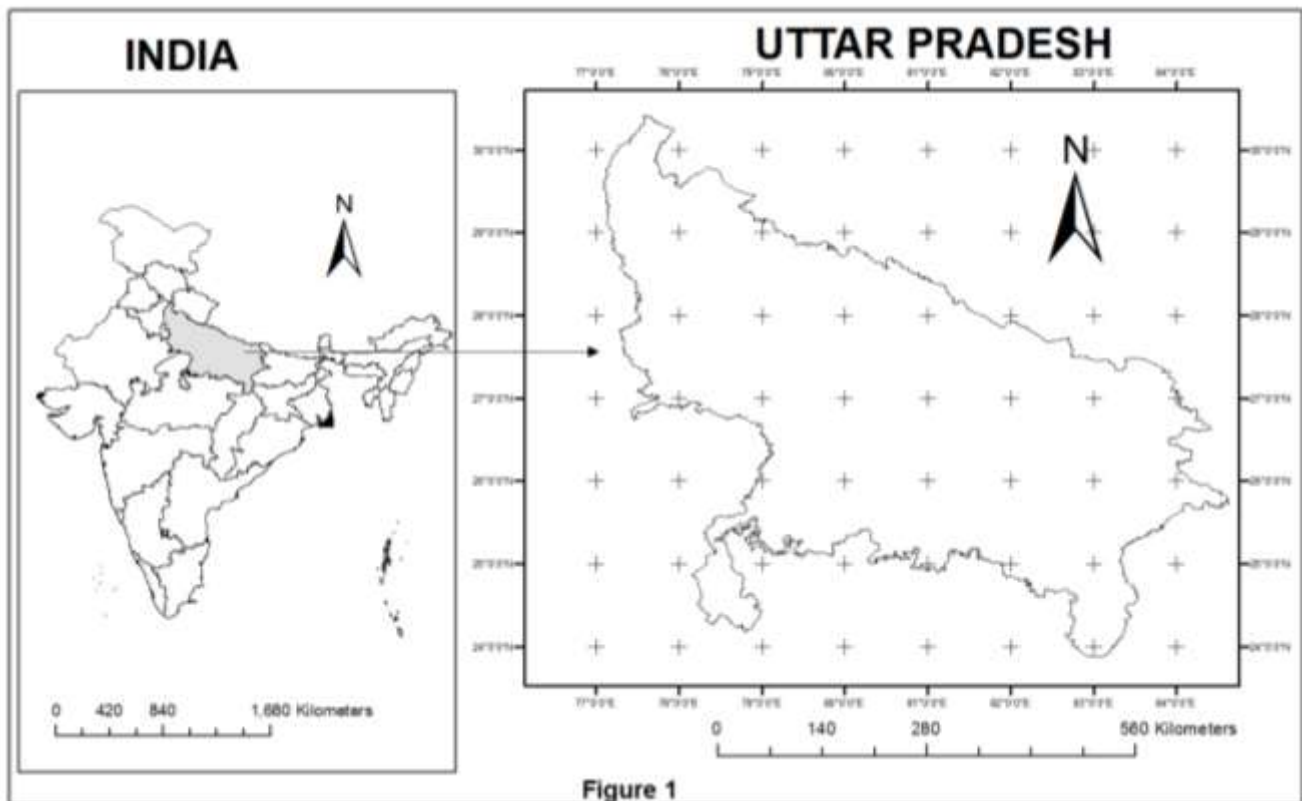
Economists have often neglected the impact of fundamental demographic processes on economic growth. Bloom and Canning are among the few who explore the effect of the demographic transition on economic growth. They argue that it is possible that the interaction of economic growth with population dynamics 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

26.02 to 38.74 percent, second with 45.66 to 55.13 percent, third with 57.36 to 63.45 percent, fourth with 63.80 to 67.96 percent and fifth 68.13 to 73.15 percent.

3. Result

Result shows two districts belong to first category, six districts belong to second category, twenty nine districts belong to third category, twenty two districts belong to fourth category and eleven districts belong to fifth category.

Table 1 Change in per capita income from 2001 to 2011 - UP

SN	Districts	Change in %
1	Sonbhadra	26.02
2	Kannauj	38.74

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

Table 2 Change in per capita income from 2001 to 2011 - UP

SN	Districts	Change in %
1	Sultanpur	45.66
2	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	51.21
3	Rae Bareli	53.08
4	Ghaziabad	53.25
5	Auraiya	54.22
6	Rampur	55.13

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

Table 3 Change in per capita income from 2001 to 2011 - UP

SN	Districts	Change in %
1	Mirzapur	57.36
2	Balrampur	57.88
3	Bareilly	58.04
4	Lakhimpur Kheri	58.13
5	Kanpur	58.58
6	Firozabad	58.88
7	Kushinagar	59.21
8	Chandauli	59.39
9	Farrukhabad	60.31
10	Bahraich	60.44
11	Chitrakoot	60.65
12	Jaunpur	61.07
13	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	61.08
14	Bulandshahr	61.34
15	Shahjahanpur	61.47
16	Badaun	61.83
17	Varanasi	61.85
18	Maharajganj	62.32
19	Basti	62.50
20	Sitapur	62.76
21	Mathura	62.85
22	Allahabad	62.86
23	Muzaffarnagar	62.95
24	Saharanpur	63.02
25	Pilibhit	63.02
26	Meerut	63.05
27	Hardoi	63.15
28	Hathras	63.38
29	Lucknow	63.45

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

Table 4 Change in per capita income from 2001 to 2011 - UP

SN	Districts	Change in %
1	Sant Kabir Nagar	63.80
2	Mainpuri	64.10
3	Mau	64.21
4	Moradabad	64.29
5	Bijnor	64.49
6	Aligarh	64.69
7	Gautam Buddha Nagar	64.75
8	Etawah	64.80
9	Ghazipur	65.11
10	Jhansi	65.41
11	Fatehpur	65.83
12	Siddharth Nagar	66.04
13	Deoria	66.14
14	Mahoba	66.26
15	Ballia	66.42
16	Gorakhpur	66.83
17	Hamirpur	67.11
18	Jalaun	67.37
19	Baghpat	67.40
20	Pratapgarh	67.65
21	Azamgarh	67.91
22	Kaushambi	67.96

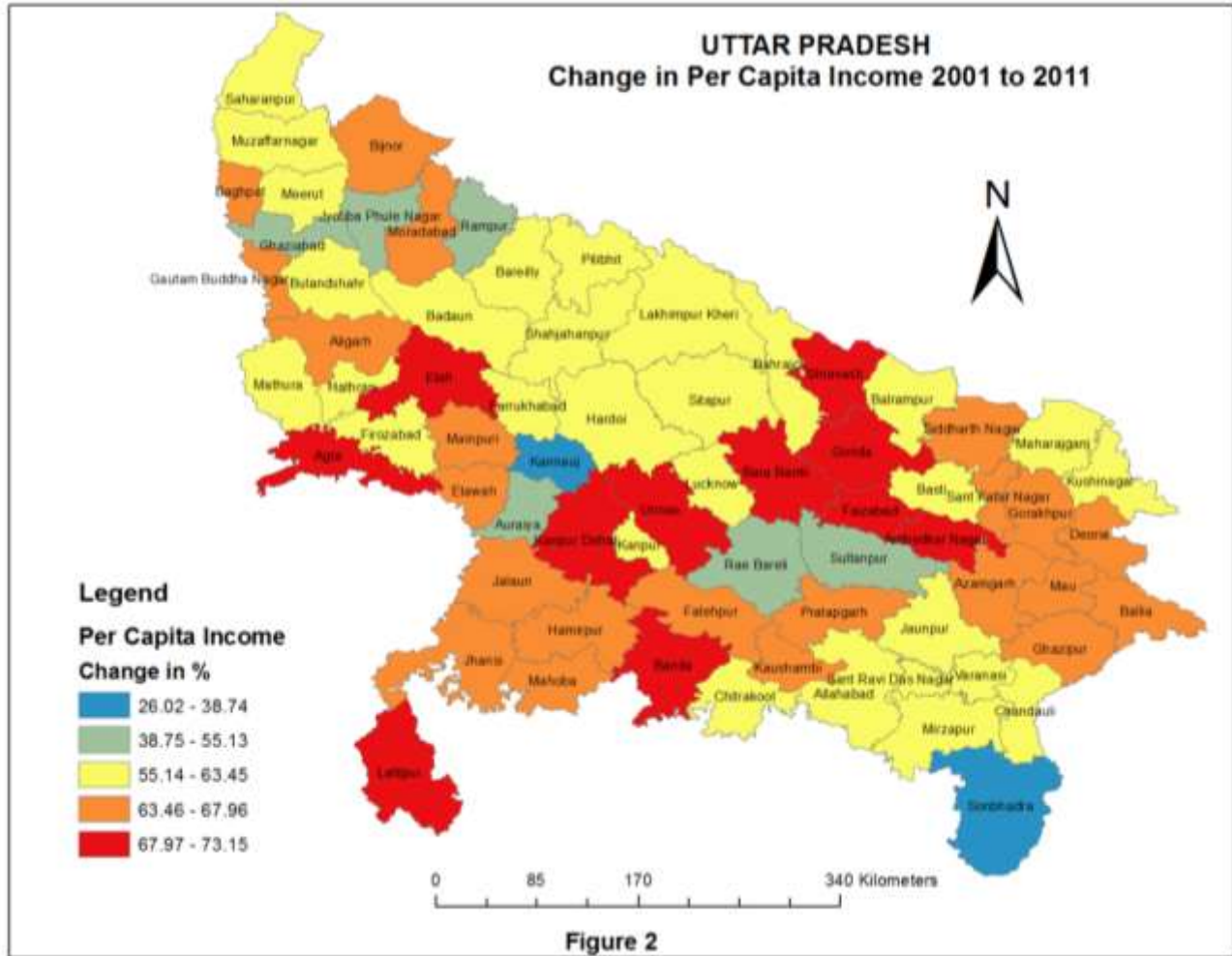
Source : <https://data.gov.in>

Table 5 Change in per capita income from 2001 to 2011 - UP

SN	Districts	Change in %
1	Banda	68.13
2	Agra	68.50
3	Ambedkar Nagar	68.53
4	Unnao	68.90
5	Etah	69.67
6	Gonda	69.88
7	Kanpur Dehat	70.40
8	Shravasti	70.44
9	Faizabad	71.23
10	Lalitpur	72.48
11	Bara Banki	73.15

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

IAJRM



References

- [1] Root. (2016) Per Capita GDP Definition. Retrieved August 07, 2016, from <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/per-capita-gdp.asp>
- [2] Berger Mark C. . (2016) Percapita Income. Retrieved August 07, 2016, from <http://cber.uky.edu/Downloads/berger97.htm>
- [3] Michel Cournoyer. (2016) The effect of population growth on per capita GDP growth is negative in developing countries | Minh Quang Dao | Job Market Monitor. Retrieved August 07, 2016, from <https://jobmarketmonitor.com/2012/10/19/the-effect-of-population-growth-on-per-capita-gdp-growth-is-negative-in-developing-countries-minh-quang-dao/>
- [4] India GDP per capita. (2016) India GDP per capita | 1960-2016 | Data | Chart | Calendar | Forecast. Retrieved August 07, 2016, from <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/gdp-per-capita>
- [5] Uttar Pradesh. (2016, August 3). In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved 06:05, August 4, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Uttar_Pradesh&oldid=732808777