SYMBIOSIS INTERNATIONAL (DEEMED UNIVERSITY)

Data Visualization Dashboard Report

Geospatial Data Analysis

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Cards:

The data indicates a slight gender imbalance among children aged 0-6, with 12 million males and 11 million females. In the population above 6 years, there are 116 million males and 105 million females, emphasizing the need for gender-focused policies in education and workforce planning.

KPI:

Your KPI visual graph for average literacy rates across states shows an average literacy rate of 87.89%, which is precisely on target (0% deviation) from the goal of 87.89%. This suggests that the educational objectives set for these states have been achieved, indicating a stable and successful literacy improvement effort across regions. Further analysis may be needed to explore specific state-level trends in literacy rates.

Tables:

The table contains the names of cities, providing a foundational dataset for further analysis and visualization in your geospatial dashboard.

Selecting a city from the tables dynamically updates all visuals to reflect specific data for that city, enabling users to explore demographic, educational, and geospatial insights tailored to their chosen location, enhancing data exploration and decision-making capabilities.

Map:

The map visualization displaying city locations and their respective state names provides a geographic context to the data, allowing users to easily identify the geographical distribution of cities and their associated state information within the dashboard. This spatial representation enhances the overall understanding of regional variations in the dataset.

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Pie chart:

The pie chart illustrates gender disparities in literacy rates, with 52.93% of females and 47.07% of males demonstrating effective literacy. This highlights the need for targeted efforts to improve female literacy rates and promote gender equity in education.

Bar chart:

The bar chart ranking states by male and female population reveals that Maharashtra has the highest combined population, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal. This data offers valuable insights into the distribution of gender populations across Indian states, which can inform regional policies and resource allocation.

The bar chart ranking states by male and female graduates indicates that Maharashtra leads in the number of graduates, followed by Uttar Pradesh, reflecting regional differences in educational attainment. This data can guide targeted educational and employment policies in these states.

Map:

The map displaying cities with latitude and longitude provides a spatial context to your geospatial data, allowing users to visualize the precise geographic locations of the cities in your dataset. This can be particularly useful for understanding the geographical distribution of various demographic and educational indicators across different regions.