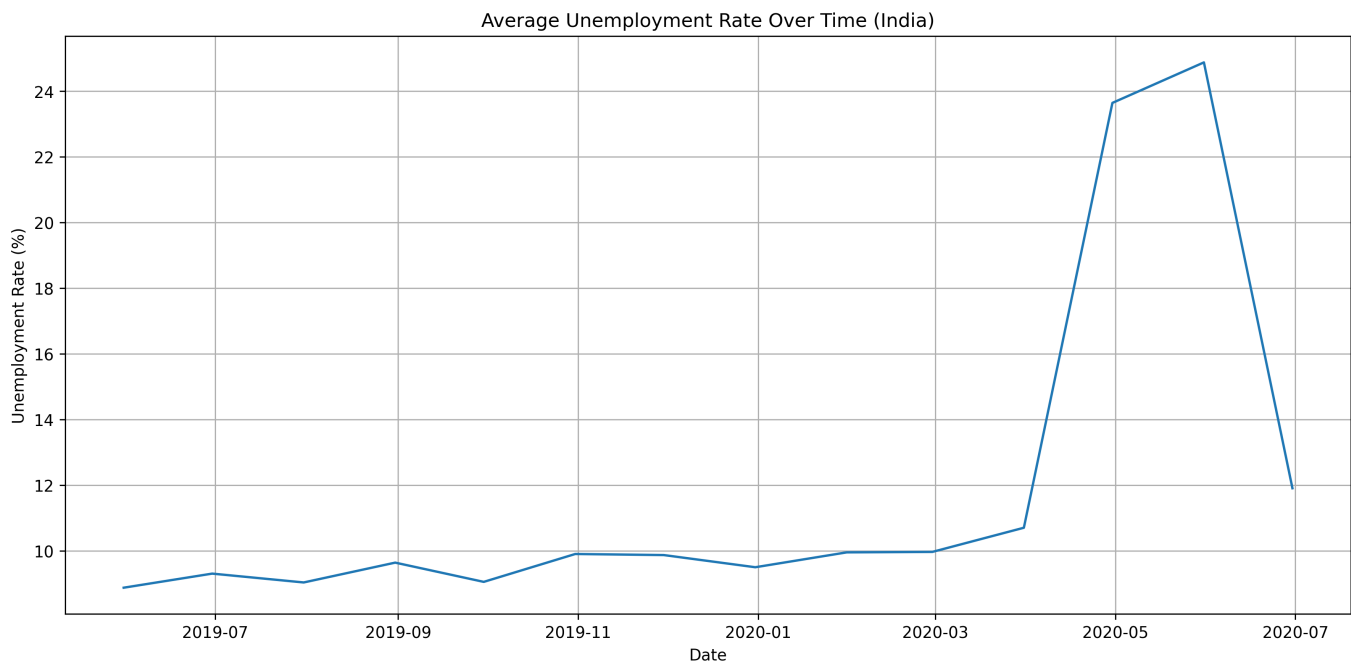


Unemployment Analysis Report

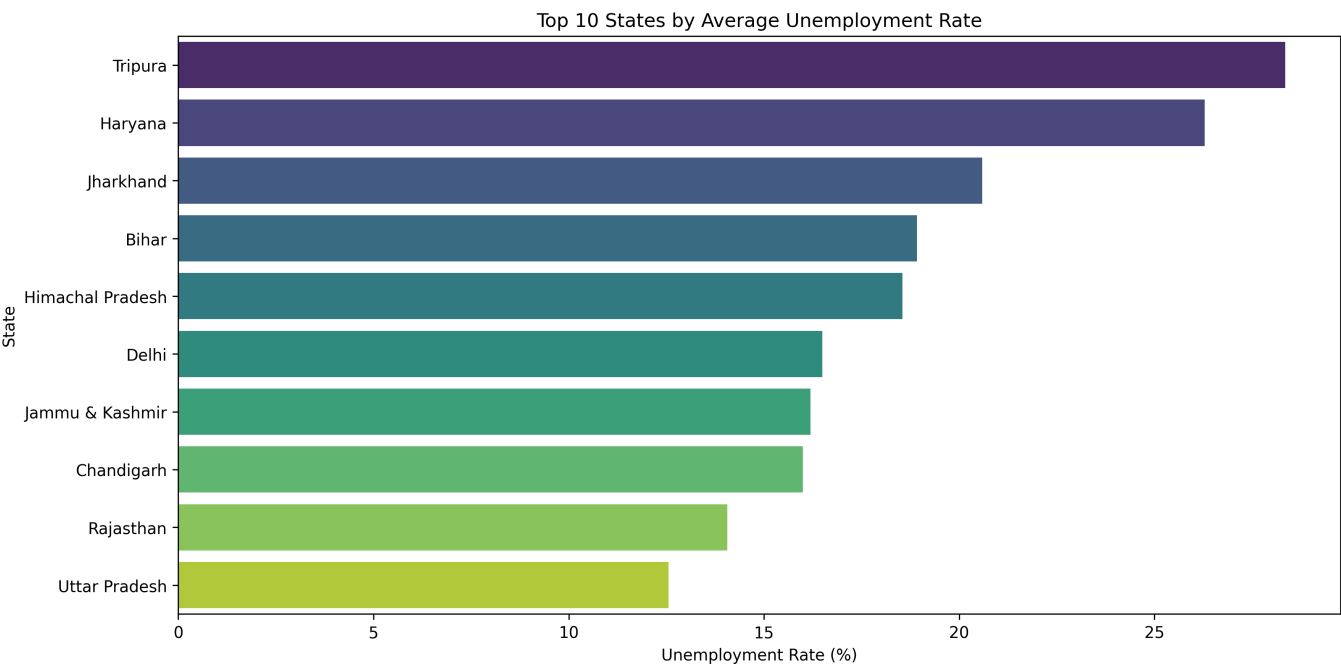
Unemployment Trend



- There is a spike in unemployment rates around April-May 2020.
- This sharp rise indicates the economic disruption due to the pandemic.
- After May 2020, unemployment drops sharply, suggesting a gradual recovery or adjustment.
- This signifies the immediate impact of the pandemic on jobs in India.

Unemployment Analysis Report

Top 10 States by Unemployment Rate

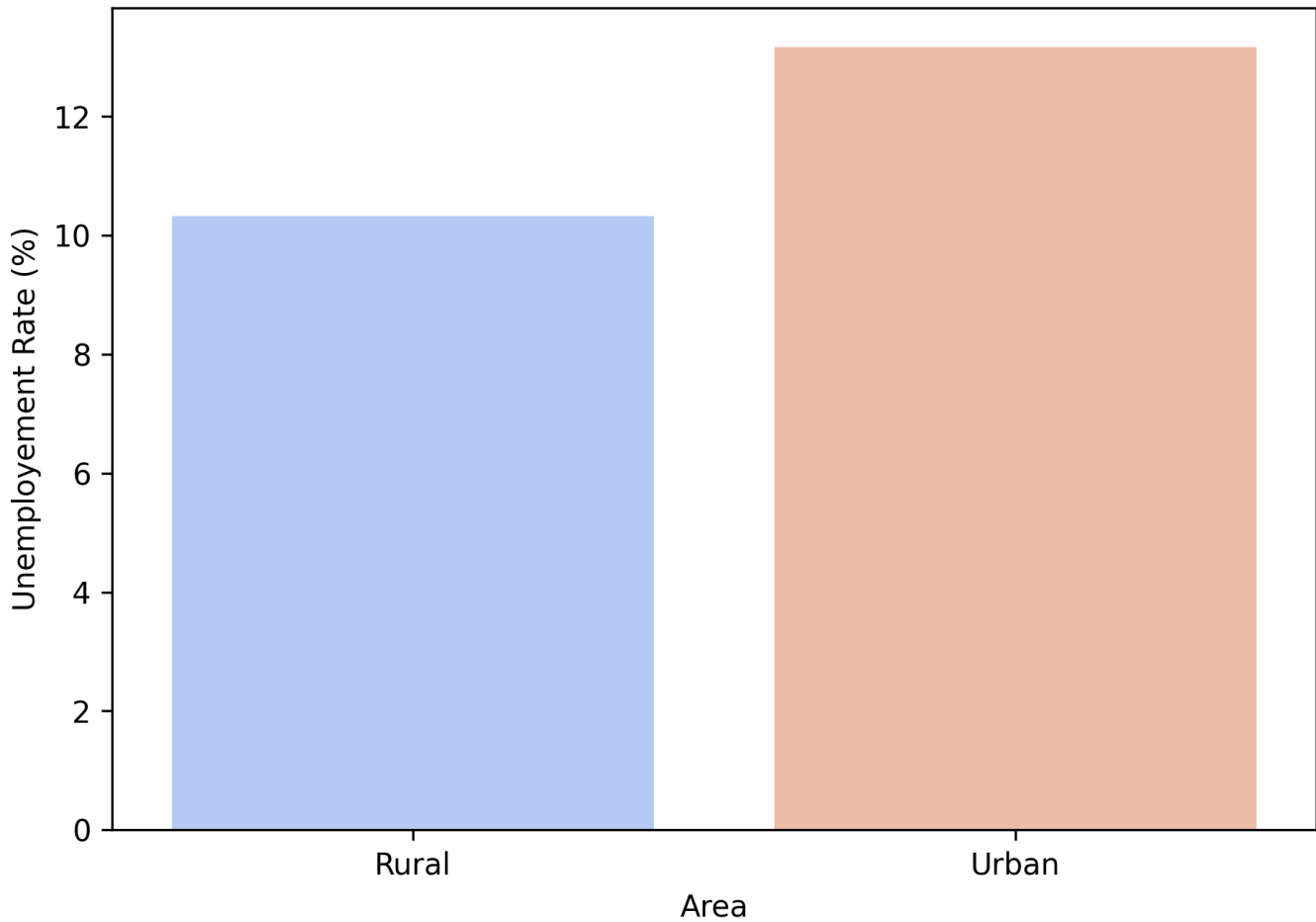


- Tripura, Haryana, and Jharkhand recorded the highest average unemployment rates.
- These states may require targeted policy interventions or industrial support.
- Despite their large populations, states like Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan show relatively lower unemployment among the top 10.

Unemployment Analysis Report

Rural vs Urban Unemployment Rate

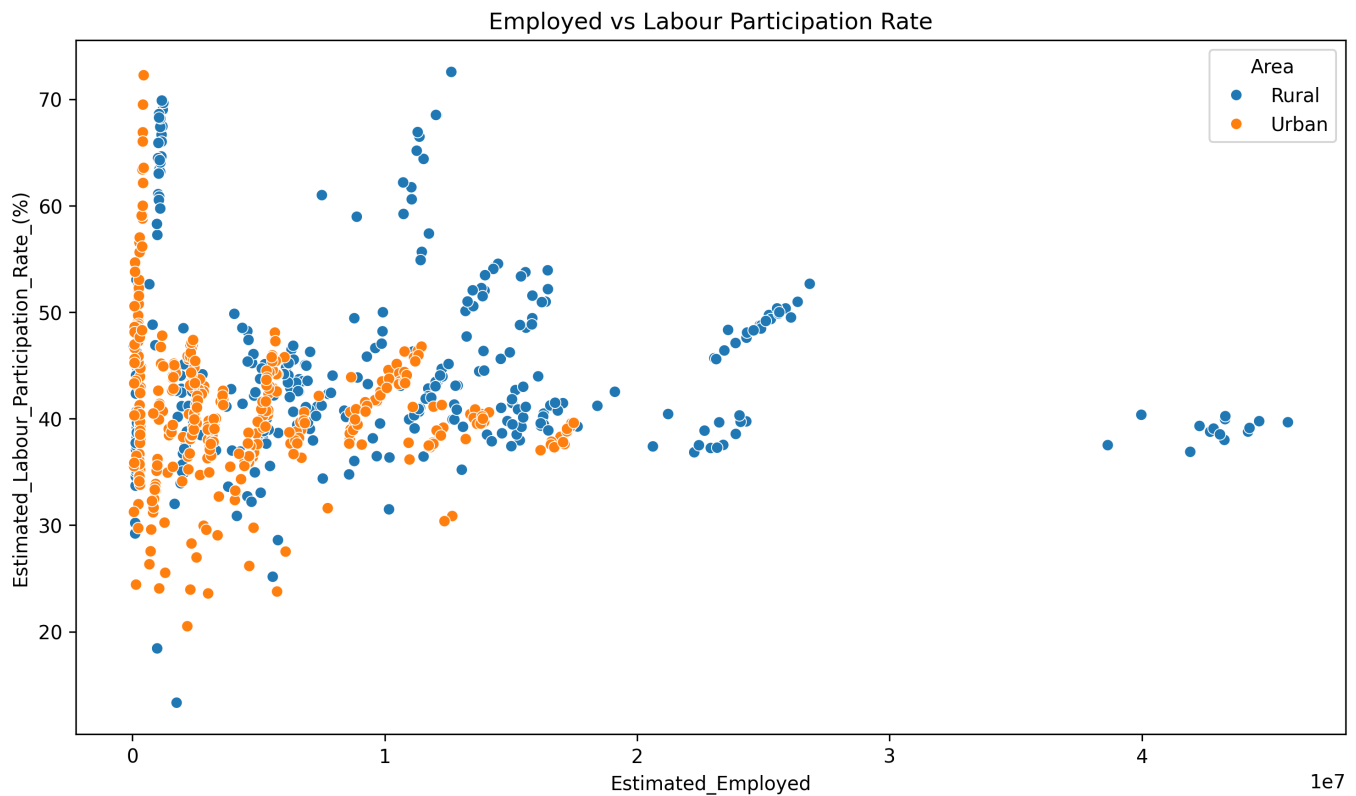
Area Unemployment Rate (Rural vs Urban)



- Urban areas consistently show higher unemployment rates than rural areas.
- This implies that urban populations were more affected by the pandemic than rural populations.
- One possible reason could be the relative stability of agricultural employment in rural areas.

Unemployment Analysis Report

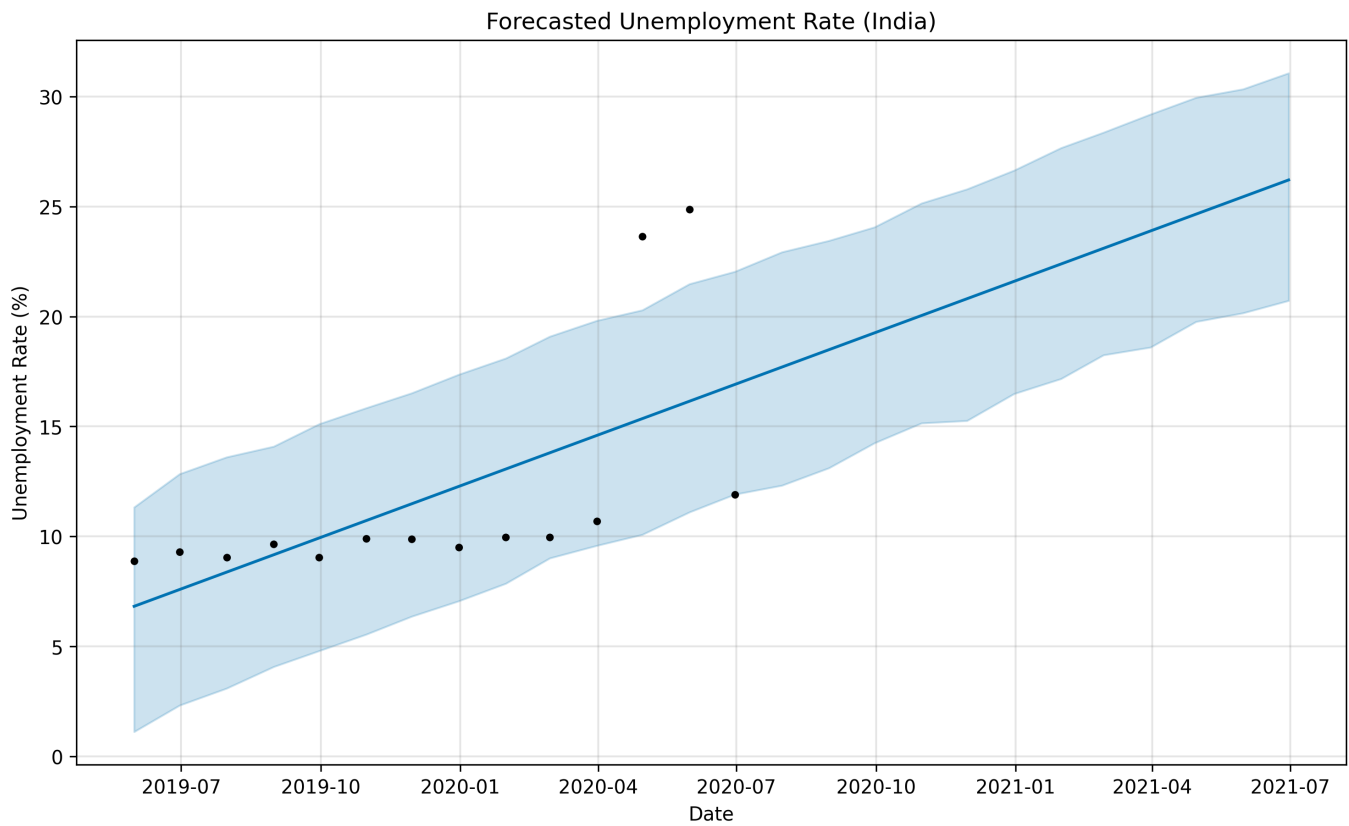
Employed vs Labour Participation



- There is no strong linear pattern, but notable trends can be observed:
 - Clusters of high labour participation but low employment - likely urban areas.
 - Rural areas (blue) show more spread, indicating diverse levels of engagement.
- Urban data points tend to cluster lower on both axes, hinting at lower employment and participation.
- This mismatch may be due to vulnerabilities in informal urban employment sectors.

Unemployment Analysis Report

Forecasted Unemployment Rate



- The unemployment rate is projected to rise steadily into 2021 before stabilizing.
- The wide confidence interval suggests uncertainty in long-term recovery.
- A major spike during early 2020 reflects pandemic-driven disruptions, but projections indicate gradual recovery.