**PHASE-1**

**Design Thinking:**

1.Project Objectives: Define objectives such as analyzing marginal worker demographics, understanding age and gender distribution, and exploring industrial categories.

2.Analysis Approach: Plan the steps to extract, clean, and analyze the dataset to derive insights.

3.Visualization Selection: Determine suitable visualization types (e.g., bar charts, pie charts, heatmaps) to represent demographic distributions effectively.

**CONCEPTS USING IN SOCIOECONOMICS:**

1. **Social Factors**: Socioeconomics looks at various social factors, including culture, education, race, gender, religion, family, and social class, and how these factors influence economic decisions and outcomes. For example, it considers how cultural norms may affect people's attitudes toward work and savings or how education levels can impact earning potential.
2. **Economic Factors**: This field also analyzes economic factors such as income distribution, wealth inequality, market structures, and government policies. It examines how these economic variables affect social well-being and equity.
3. **Inequality and Poverty**: Socioeconomics often focuses on the distribution of wealth and income within a society. It seeks to understand why some individuals or groups have more resources while others have fewer, and the social consequences of such disparities, including poverty and social stratification.
4. **Social Mobility**: It studies the extent to which individuals or families can move up or down the social and economic ladder. This includes exploring factors that enable or hinder social mobility, like access to education and economic opportunities.
5. **Government Policies**: Socioeconomics examines the role of government policies, such as taxation, welfare programs, and labor regulations, in shaping economic outcomes and addressing social issues. It also assesses how these policies may impact various social groups differently.
6. **Labor Markets**: The field looks at labor markets and employment trends, including issues like unemployment, underemployment, and the quality of jobs. It analyzes how these factors affect the well-being of individuals and communities.
7. **Cultural and Social Norms**: Socioeconomics considers how cultural and social norms influence economic behavior. For instance, cultural values can affect consumer choices, savings habits, and entrepreneurship.