**Report**

**Overview**

This project aims to analyze the economic and social factors affecting the GDP of Indian states. The data includes exports, GDP over the decade, literacy rate, unemployment rate, electricity access, and availability of safe drinking water.

**Exports**

Significance: Exports contribute significantly to the GDP of states, driving economic growth and providing employment.

Findings: States with higher export volumes, such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu, show robust GDP figures. Export-oriented industries like IT in Karnataka and textiles in Gujarat play a crucial role.

**GDP Over the Decade**

Growth Trends: The GDP data over the past decade shows varied growth trends across states.

High Growth States: Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Gujarat consistently show high GDP growth.

Low Growth States: States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Assam exhibit slower GDP growth, reflecting challenges in economic development.

**Literacy Rate**

Correlation with GDP: Higher literacy rates often correlate with higher GDP, as seen in states like Kerala, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu.

Disparities: States with lower literacy rates, such as Bihar and Jharkhand, tend to have lower GDP, highlighting the impact of education on economic performance.

**Unemployment Rate**

Economic Indicator: Unemployment rate is a crucial indicator of economic health.

Low Unemployment States: Gujarat and Karnataka have lower unemployment rates, contributing to higher GDP.

High Unemployment States: States like Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir face higher unemployment, which affects their GDP negatively despite other positive factors.

**Electricity Access**

Infrastructure: Access to electricity is vital for industrial and economic activities.Well-Electrified States: Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat have extensive electricity access, supporting industrial growth and higher GDP.

Less Electrified States: States like Bihar and Assam face challenges in electricity access, hindering economic activities and GDP growth.

**Safe Drinking Water**

Public Health and Productivity: Access to safe drinking water impacts public health and productivity.

High Access States: Kerala, Punjab, and Haryana show better access to safe drinking water, contributing to higher GDP through improved health and productivity.

Low Access States: States like Odisha and Jharkhand struggle with safe drinking water access, affecting their economic performance.

**Conclusion**

The analysis of the data reveals several key insights:

Exports as a GDP Driver: States with strong export sectors, such as Maharashtra and Gujarat, have higher GDPs. Enhancing export capabilities can significantly boost economic growth.

Literacy and Economic Growth: There is a clear correlation between literacy rates and GDP. States investing in education, like Kerala, see better economic performance.

Unemployment Challenges: High unemployment rates negatively impact GDP. Policies focused on job creation and skill development are crucial.

Infrastructure Importance: Access to electricity and safe drinking water is essential for economic development. States with better infrastructure show higher GDP.

Regional Disparities: There are significant disparities in GDP growth among states. Targeted interventions are needed to address these inequalities and promote balanced economic development.

**Policy Recommendations**:

Enhance Education and Skill Development: Focus on improving literacy rates and vocational training to boost economic growth.

Invest in Infrastructure: Improve access to electricity and safe drinking water to support industrial and economic activities.

Promote Exports: Develop export-oriented policies and infrastructure to enhance the economic performance of states.

Job Creation Programs: Implement targeted job creation programs to reduce unemployment and support economic growth.