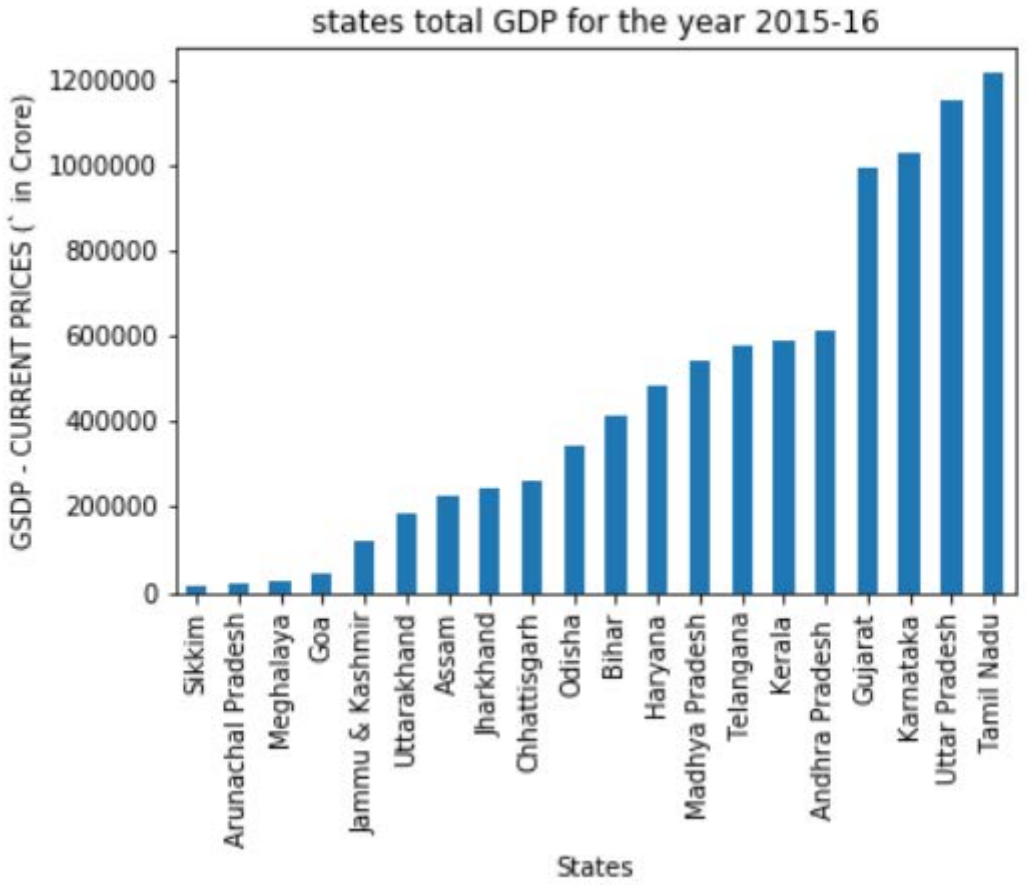


I am Using Bar Graph to show the total GDP of the states for the year 2015-16 as there are very less values for states and it is easily showing which state is performing well.

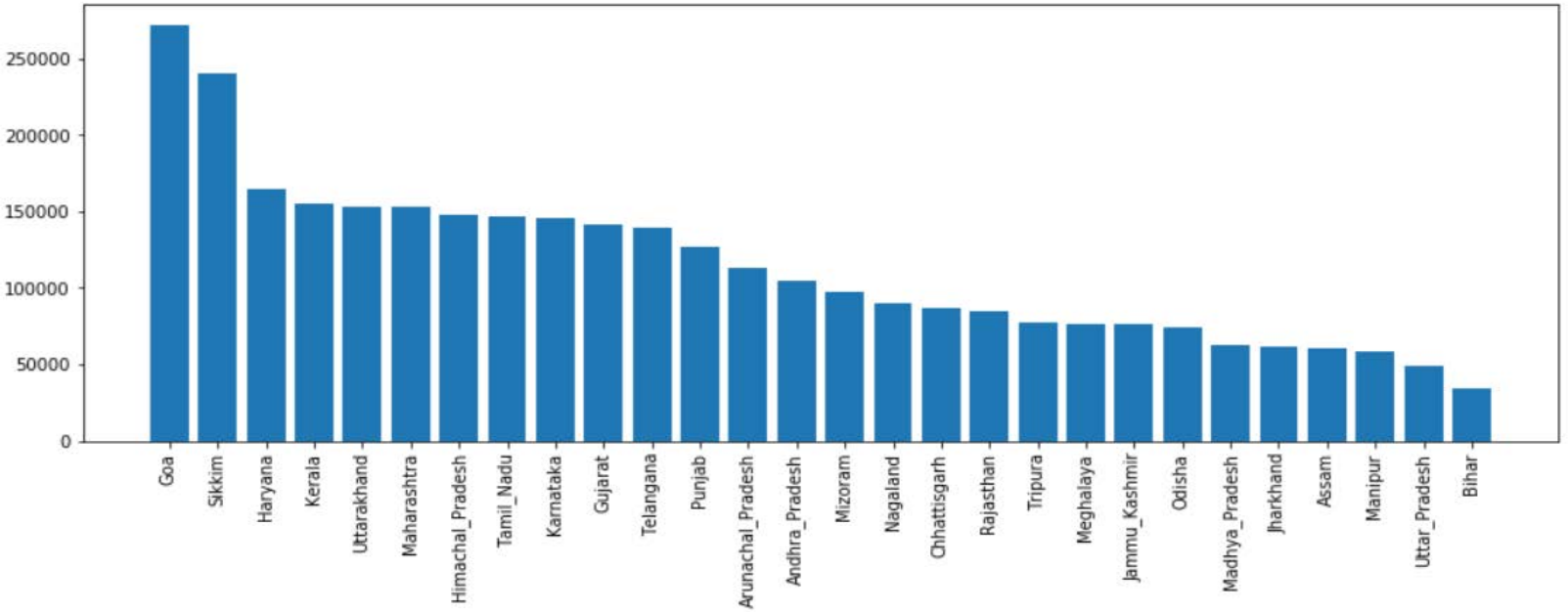
Top 5 states based on total GDP:

1.Andhra Pradesh
2.Gujarat
3.Karnataka
4.Uttar Pradesh
5.Tamil Nadu

bottom 5 states based on total GDP:

1.Sikkim
2.Arunachal Pradesh
3.Meghalaya
4.Goa
5.Jammu & Kashmir

Graph for GDP per capita for all the states.



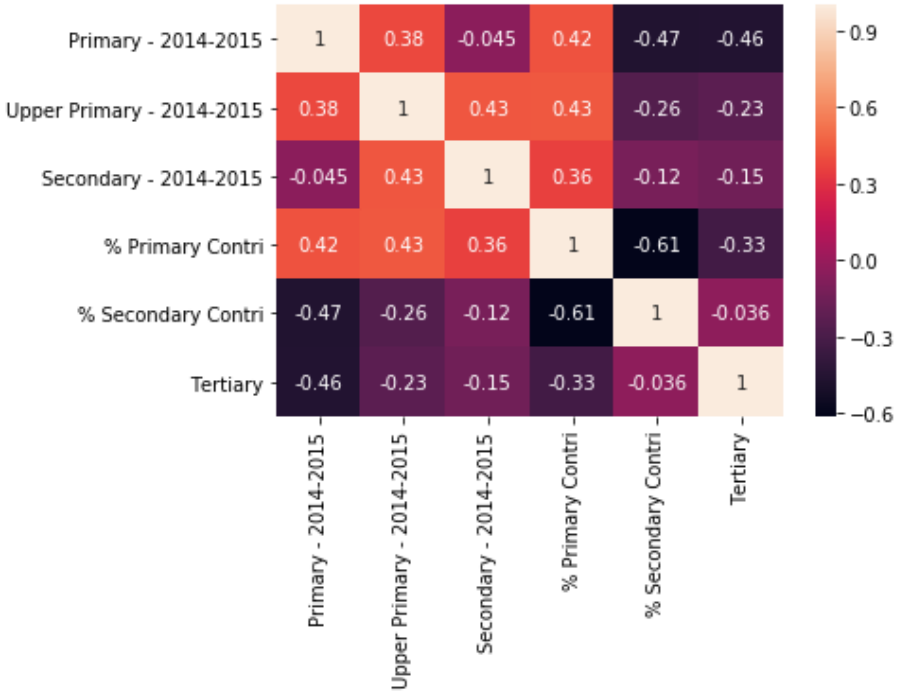
The top 5 and the bottom 5 states based on the GDP per capita.

```
In [157]: top5 = plt_df.iloc[:5, ]
          top5['State']
```

```
Out[157]: 8            Goa
          26         Sikkim
          10        Haryana
          15         Kerala
          30    Uttarakhand
          Name: State, dtype: object
```

```
In [158]: bottom5 = plt_df.iloc[-5:]
          bottom5['State']
```

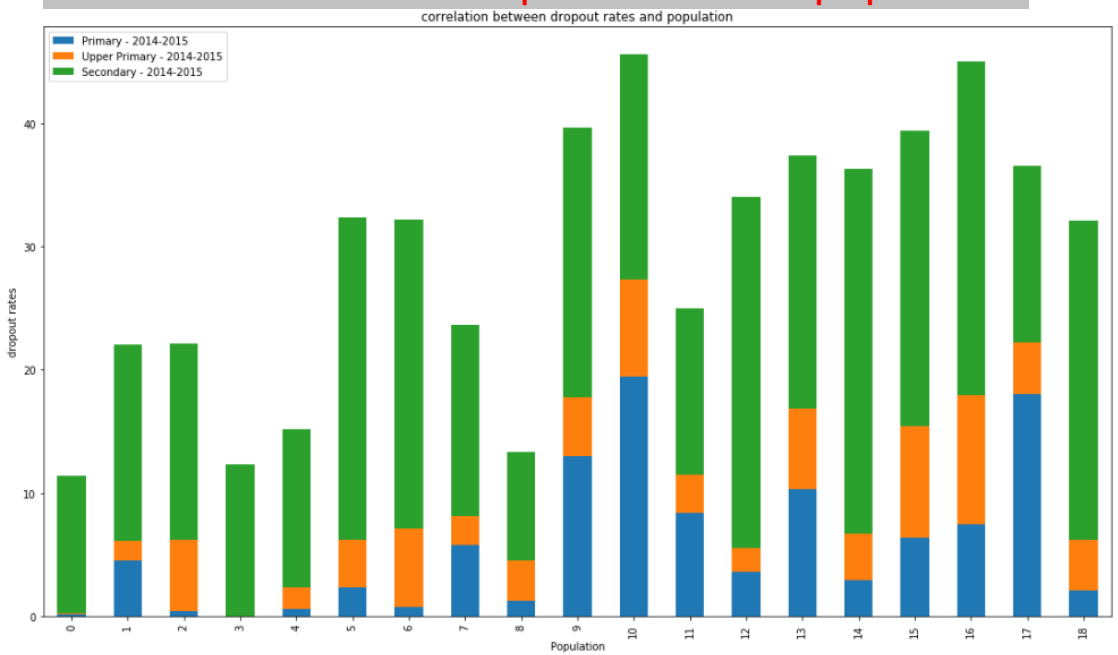
```
Out[158]: 13        Jharkhand
          3             Assam
          18          Manipur
          31    Uttar_Pradesh
          4             Bihar
          Name: State, dtype: object
```



Yes, there is a correlation between dropout rate and %contribution of each sector (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) to the total GDP. As correlation shown in above map, below points are clear:

1. As primary sector contribution increases then drop out in all eduction increases..
2. For secondary sector contribution increases then drop out in all eduction decreases.
3. Same for tertiary sector contribution increases then drop out in all eduction decreases.

correlation between dropout rates and population



Most of the population which are contributing are Secondary educated