**The Ascendancy of the Public Sector on World Bank Data**

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**Abstract :**

On making use of Public Sector indicators like Central Government dept GDP percentage for different countries in the world, compensation of employee percentage of expenses for different countries, relation between percentage of interest payments for expense and revenue together, percentage of goods and service expenses compared with grants and other revenue, interest payment of expenses over a period for different countries, interest payment of revenue over a period for different countries, they explained their ascendancy on world bank data.

**GitHub Link:**

**Data Source:**

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Illustrating different methods of visualisation for the indicators mentioned and discussing their outcomes which has their involvement in world countries with the data from the World Bank data.

**Illustration 1:**

A graph of different colored lines

Description automatically generated

The graph illustrates the Central government debt GDP percentage from the year 1990 to 2022 for the countries Canada, India, Indonesia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Sweden, Spain, Qatar, Portugal, Pakistan, Nepal, Malaysia, Japan, Finland, France and Belgium. It is understandable that Japan has the highest percentage of all the countries and Switzerland has the lowest percentage compared with others.

**Illustration 2:**

A red and blue squares

Description automatically generated

The correlation matrix represents the relationship between Interest Payments % of Expenses and interest payment % of revenue. It gives a positive correlation between the indicators, reflecting that if the interest payment percentage of expenses

Increases, then there is an increase in the interest payment percentage of revenue.

**Illustration 3**:

A pie chart with different colored circles

Description automatically generated

The pie chart illustrates the compensation of employees in percentage of expenses in France, Canada, India, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, and Finland. France has the highest percentage of 20.4%, Canada has 15.7%, India has 13.7%, Switzerland has 10.1%, Sweden has 13.5%, Spain has 9.7%, and Finland has 10.8%.

**Illustration 4:**

A graph of red and pink bars

Description automatically generated

The illustration of the bar plot shows the percentage between goods and service expenses vs grants and other revenue from the years 2015 to 2020. It is evident that grant and other revenue percentages are high every year, whereas goods and service expenses percentages are lower. Grant and other revenue percentages have decreased in 2020 compared to previous years.

**Illustration 5:**

A graph of the amount of expenses

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

The line graph representation is of interest payments percentage of expenses from the year 1990 to 2020 for the countries Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, United States, and the United Kingdom. It is evident that all the countries have had victories and defeats over the years. It is perceivable that Switzerland has the highest percentage compared to other countries, despite its downfall.

**Illustration 6:**

A pie chart with numbers and text

Description automatically generated

The pie chart gives the representation of Interest Payments Percentage of Revenue in 2020 for the countries France, Belgium, Canada, India, Indonesia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Sweden, Spain, Qatar, Portugal, Pakistan, Nepal, Malaysia, Japan, and Finland. Clearly, it shows that the United Arab Emirates has the lowest percentage of 0.1% and Indonesia has the highest percentage of 20.9% in the year 2020.

**Conclusion:**

With respect to the utilisation of the indicators like interest payments percentage of revenue in 2020 for many countries, the interest payments percentage of expenses over a period of 10 years for different countries, the percentages between goods and service expenses, grants, and other revenue over a period from 2015 to 2020, the relation between interest payment percentage of revenue and expense, compensation of employee percentage for different countries, and central government debt GDP % over a period for different countries, it is clear that their outcomes help in the growth and evolution of the world.