**Visualising Development Trends: Insights from World Bank Indicators and Trends**

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**GitHub link:**

<https://github.com/Venky19990606/Visualising-Development-Trends-Insights-from-World-Bank-Indicators-and-Trends.git>

**DataSource Link :** [https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=AG.LND.FRST.ZS&country=#](https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=AG.LND.FRST.ZS&country=)

**ABSTRACT**

We know that there are many impacts of indicators on World Bank data. Using indicators such as oil rents, coal rents, mineral rents, natural gas rents, total natural resources rents, agricultural lands, arable land, and forest areas, we analysed the data related to the World Bank and showed their development.

The findings of the visualisation show the effects and developments of indicators that impact the development and improvement of World Bank data.

**Visual Finding 1:**

The histogram indicates the oil rents and their effects as a percentage of GDP. Here we have a positive value of 10.8128, which is a positive kurtosis. There are lower values, which imply positive skewness. Initially, the percentage is very high, which implies a high rise in oil rents.

A graph with numbers and lines

Description automatically generated

**Visual Finding 2:**

The bar plot shows the distribution between forest area and forest rents from the year 2013 to 2022 in Australia. We can find that forest rents were always higher than forest area from the year 2013 to 2021, and in 2022, the forest rents has been decreased compared to the previous year and the forest area increased compared to 2021. In 2022, forest area and forest rents will both have the same value.

A graph of a number of bars

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Visual Finding 3:**

The heat map indicates the correlation matrix of agricultural land area, forest land area, and arable land area. It shows that when agricultural land increases, forest area decreases, and shows both indicators are inversely proportional. Also, when arable land area increases, agricultural land area increases, which are directly proportional to each other.

A diagram of different colored squares

Description automatically generated

**Visual Finding 4:**

The bar plot shows the percentages of coal rents, mineral rents, and natural gas rents in the United Kingdom from 2013 to 2022. We can see that natural gas rents were always higher than coal rents and mineral rents from 2014 to 2019. In 2013, the coal rent percentage was 0. Also, it shows that natural gas rents decreased in 2022, just as mineral rents decreased. Only coal rents have been increasing over the years without any downfall.

A graph of a graph of gas rental

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Visual Finding 5:**

The pie chart gives information about the distribution of agricultural land in Japan from the year 1990 to 2021. Indicating that agricultural land has decreased since 1990. In 1990, 10.8% was the proportion at the beginning, and in 2021 it dropped to 8.6%.

A colorful pie chart with numbers and text

Description automatically generated

**Conclusion:**

Overall, these visual findings underscore the dynamic nature of indicators like oil rents, forest areas, land use correlations, and energy rents in impacting global development. The nuanced insights provided by these visualisations highlight trends, fluctuations, and potential trade-offs, offering a deeper understanding of the evolving landscape of global development indicators.