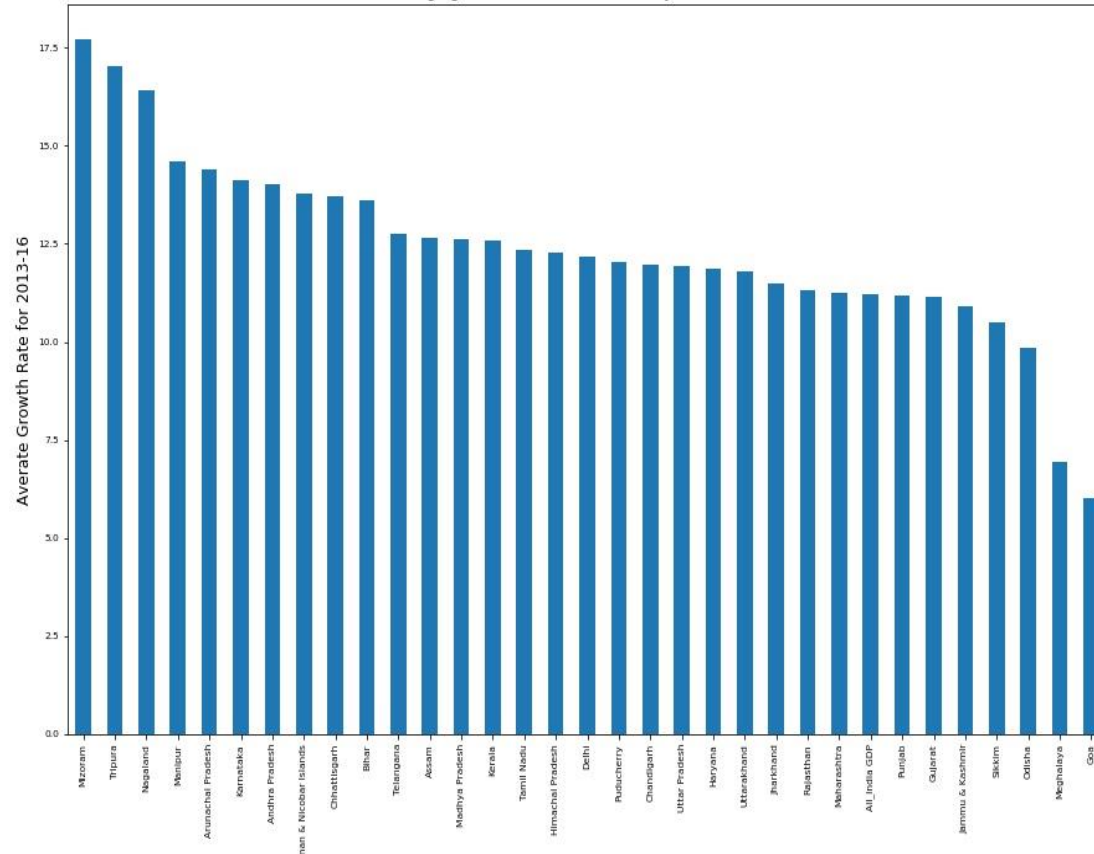




GDP_ANALYSIS_JUNE_2019

JIGNESHV PATEL

Average growth in different states in years 2013-2016



AVERAGE GROWTH OF STATES FOR 2013-2016

- **Assumption made for data analysis**

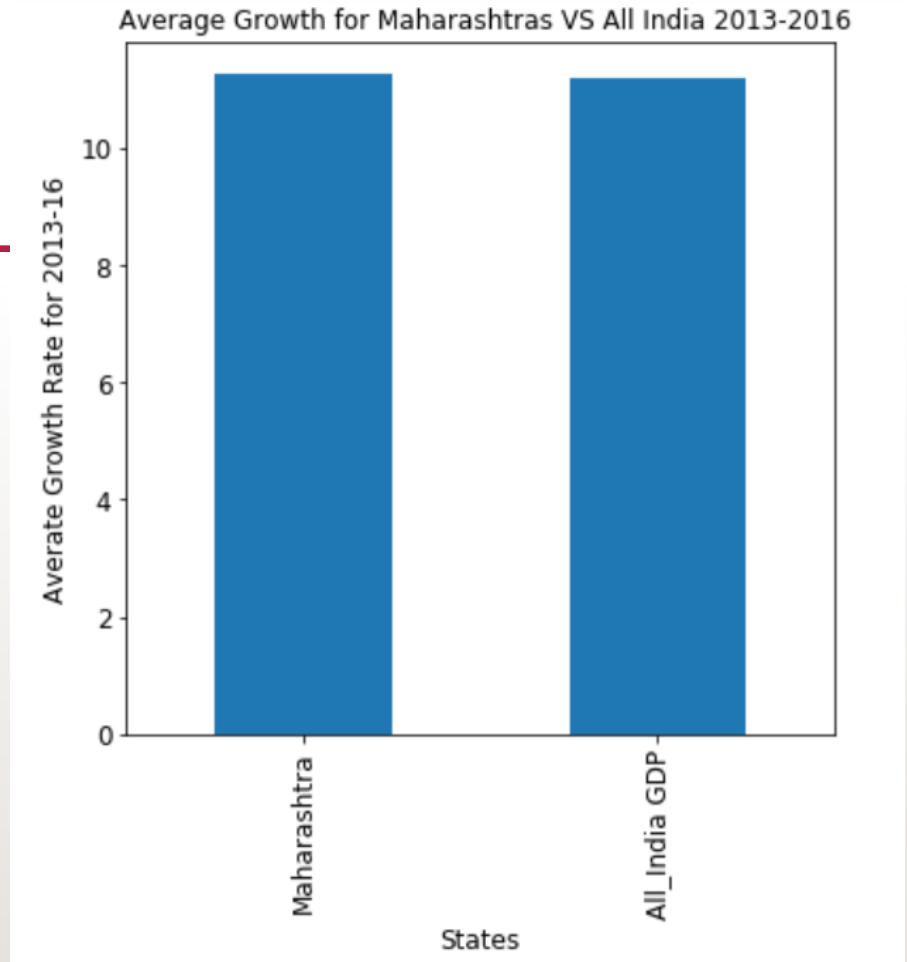
For the Year where data is not available for particular state the average of other years is considered while plotting

- **The Outcome:**

Mizoram ,Tripura , Nagaland and Manipur Andhra Pradesh are among states are top growing and GOA ,Meghalaya and Odisha are the states which are struggling.

AVERAGE GROWTH RATE MAHARASHTRA VS NATIONAL AVERAGE FOR 2013-2016

- Maharashtra's Progress is nearly same as National Average for Year 2013-16



GDP OF THE STATES FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

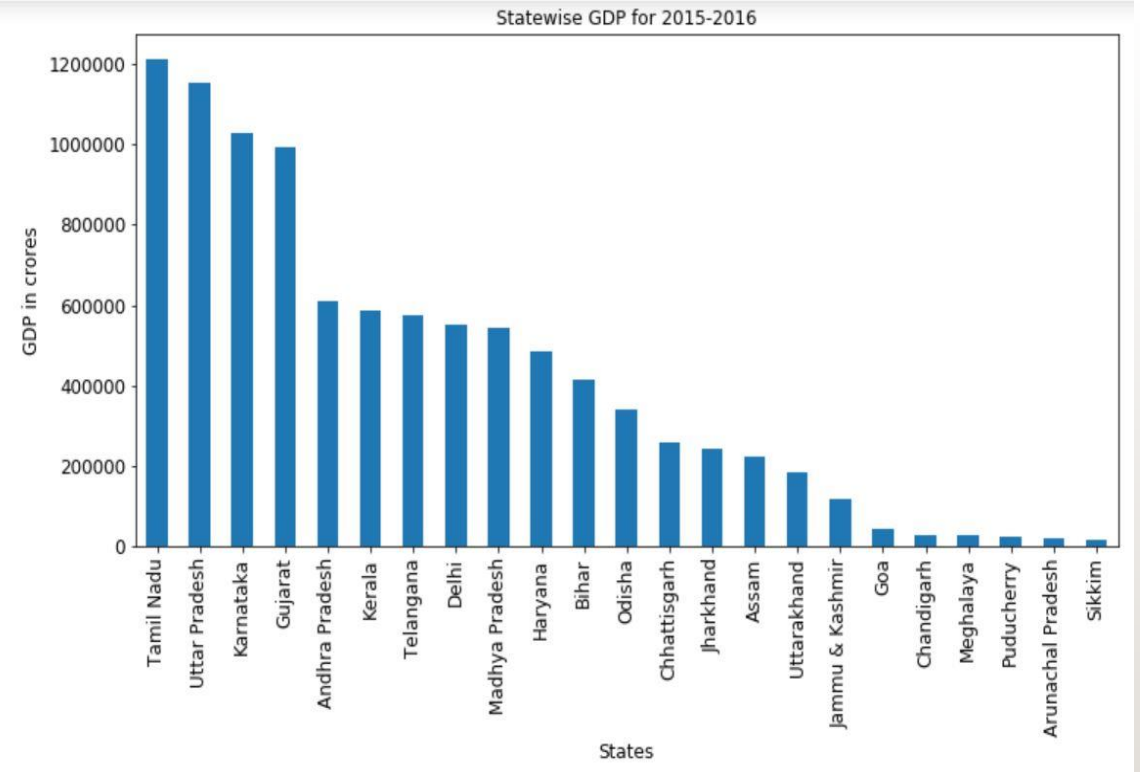
Top 5 Performing states :

TN,UP,Karnataka,Gujrat,Andhra Pradesh

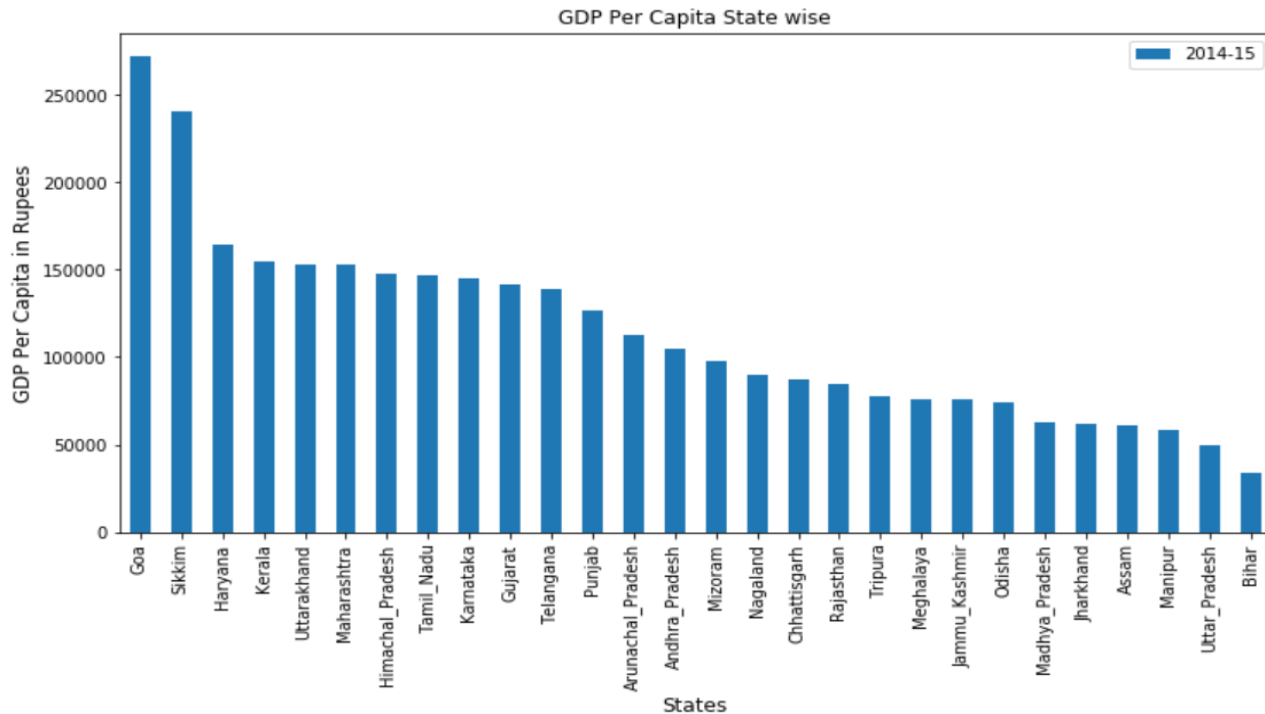
Bottom 5 Performing States :

Chandigarh,Meghalaya,Puducherry,Arunachal Pradesh,Sikkim

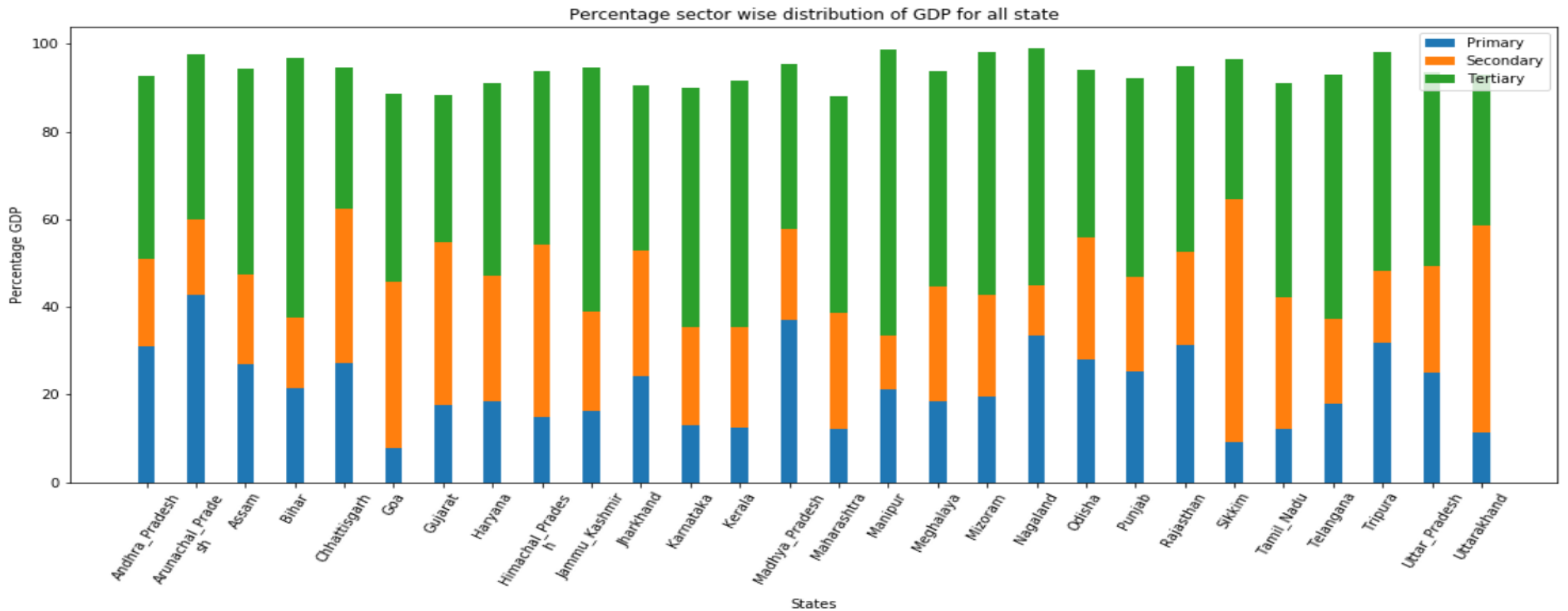
Please note : The data which was not available for few states are not captured in the graph



GDP PER CAPITA FOR ALL THE STATES 2014-15.

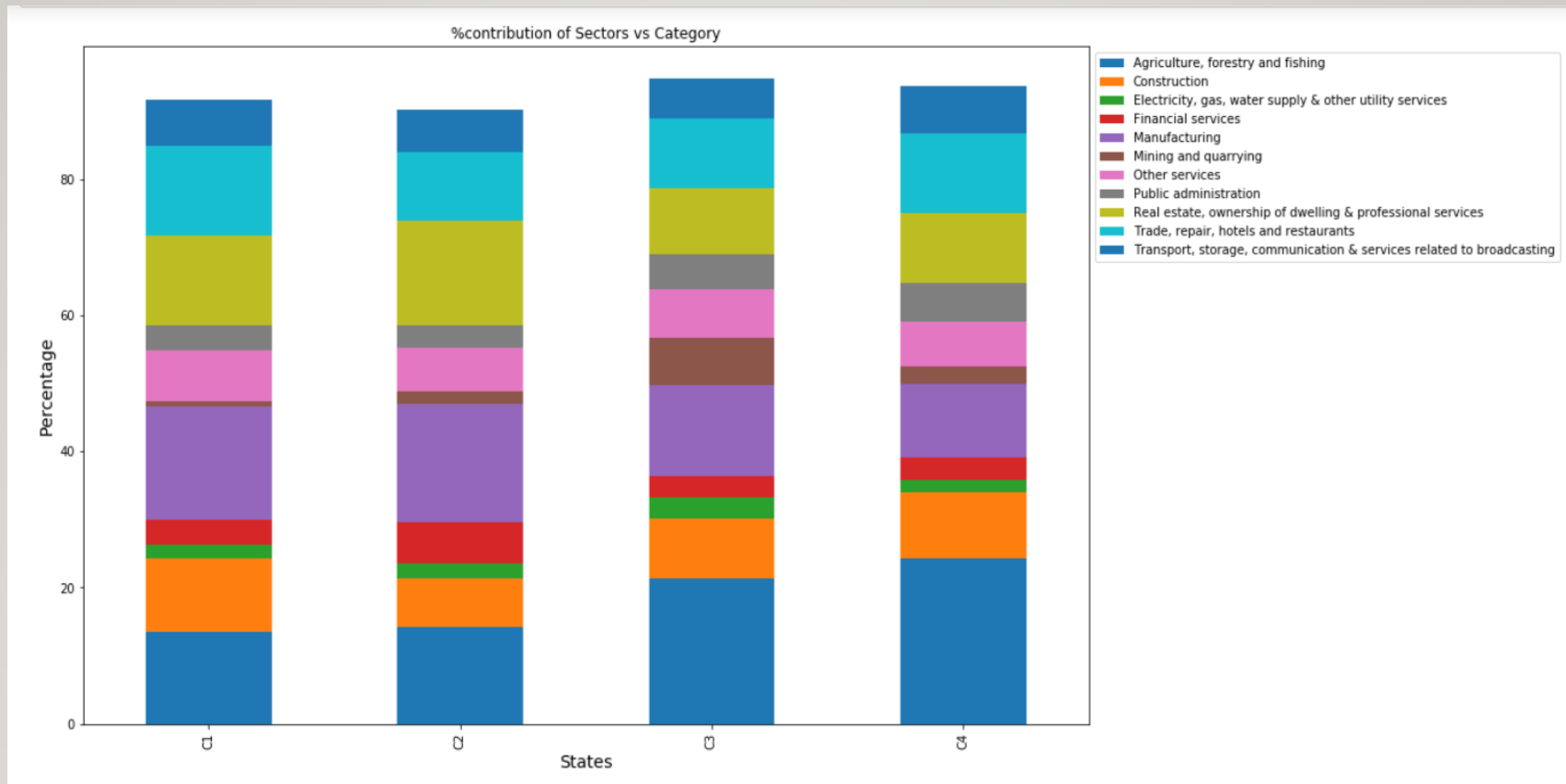


- **Assumption** : Union territories are not considered
- **Top 5 states** :
Goa, Sikkim, Haryana, Kerala, Uttarakhand
- **Bottom 5 States**:
Bihar, UP, Manipur, Assam, Jharkhand
- **Ratio of Highest vs Lowest**
The Highest GDP per capita of Goa is nearly 8 times of lowest GRP per Capita Bihar



Sector Wise Distribution against the GDP :

The percentage of tertiary sector contributing to GDP across state is comparatively better than secondary and then primary.



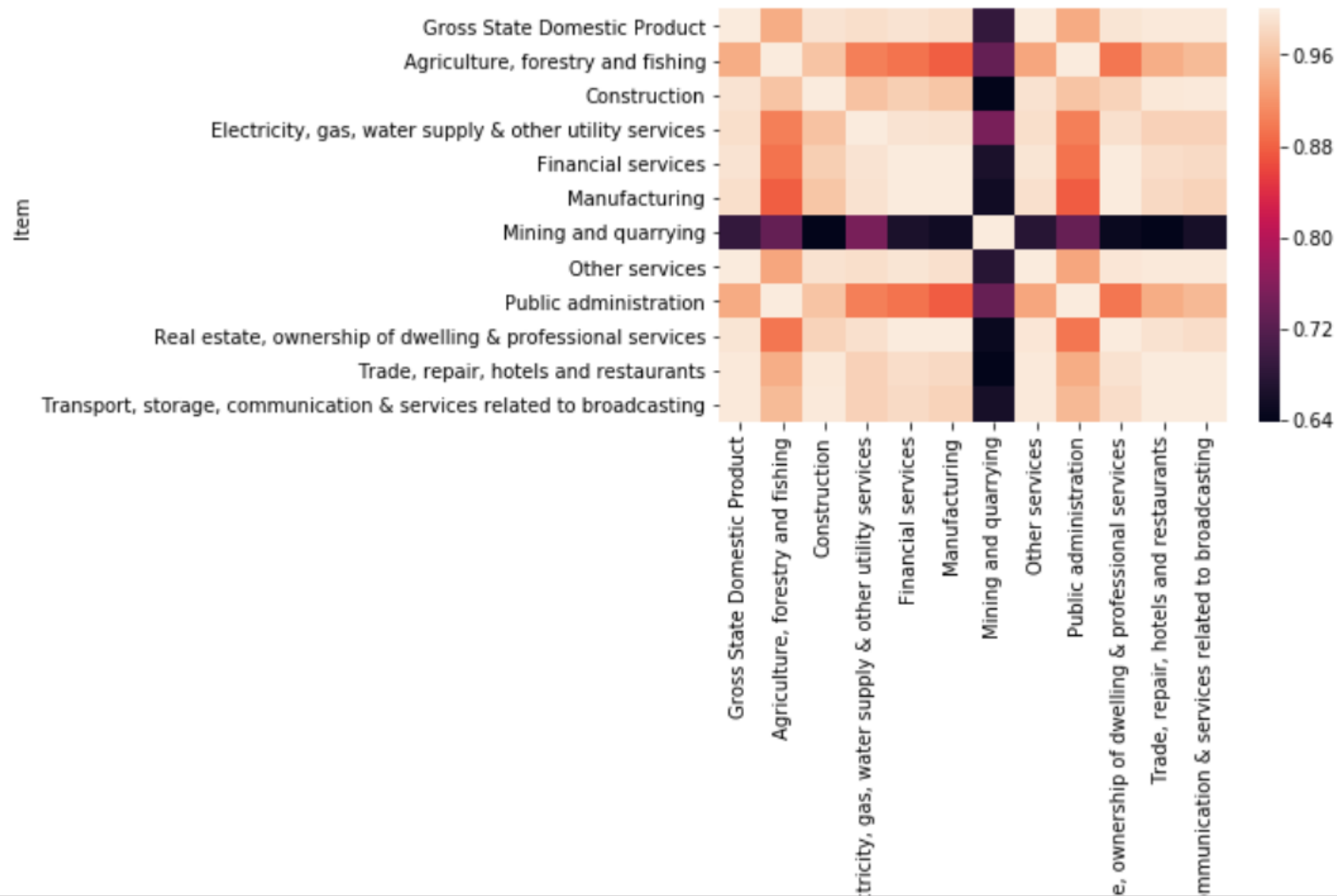
CONTRIBUTION OF THE **SUB-SECTORS** (%)VS THE GSDP OF EACH CATEGORY

The quantile values which are to define categories are (0.20,0.5, 0.85, 1), i.e the states lying between the 85th and the 100th percentile are in C1 Category, between the 50th and the 85th percentiles are in C2, and so on.

Subsector contribution to the GSDP

Category	~Top 80% contributing sub Sectors
<div>•</div> C1	'Manufacturing', 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants', 'Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services', 'Construction', 'Other services', 'Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting'
C2	'Manufacturing', 'Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services', 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants', 'Construction', 'Other services', 'Financial services', 'Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting'
C3	'Agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'Manufacturing', 'Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants', 'Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services', 'Construction', 'Other services', 'Mining and quarrying', 'Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting'
C4	'Agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants', 'Manufacturing', 'Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services', 'Construction', 'Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting', 'Other services'

- The table shows the sub sectors nearly contributing 80% of the total GSDP for each category



Co Relation of Subsectors with GDP

Key Observations:-

How does the GDP distribution of the top states (C1) differ from the others?

Manufacturing and other major sectors are equally contributing to the GDP in C1 while in other categories especially in C3 and C4 Manufacturing subsector contribution to the GSDP is very low and vice versa for subsector "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" which is contributing heavily in C3 and C4

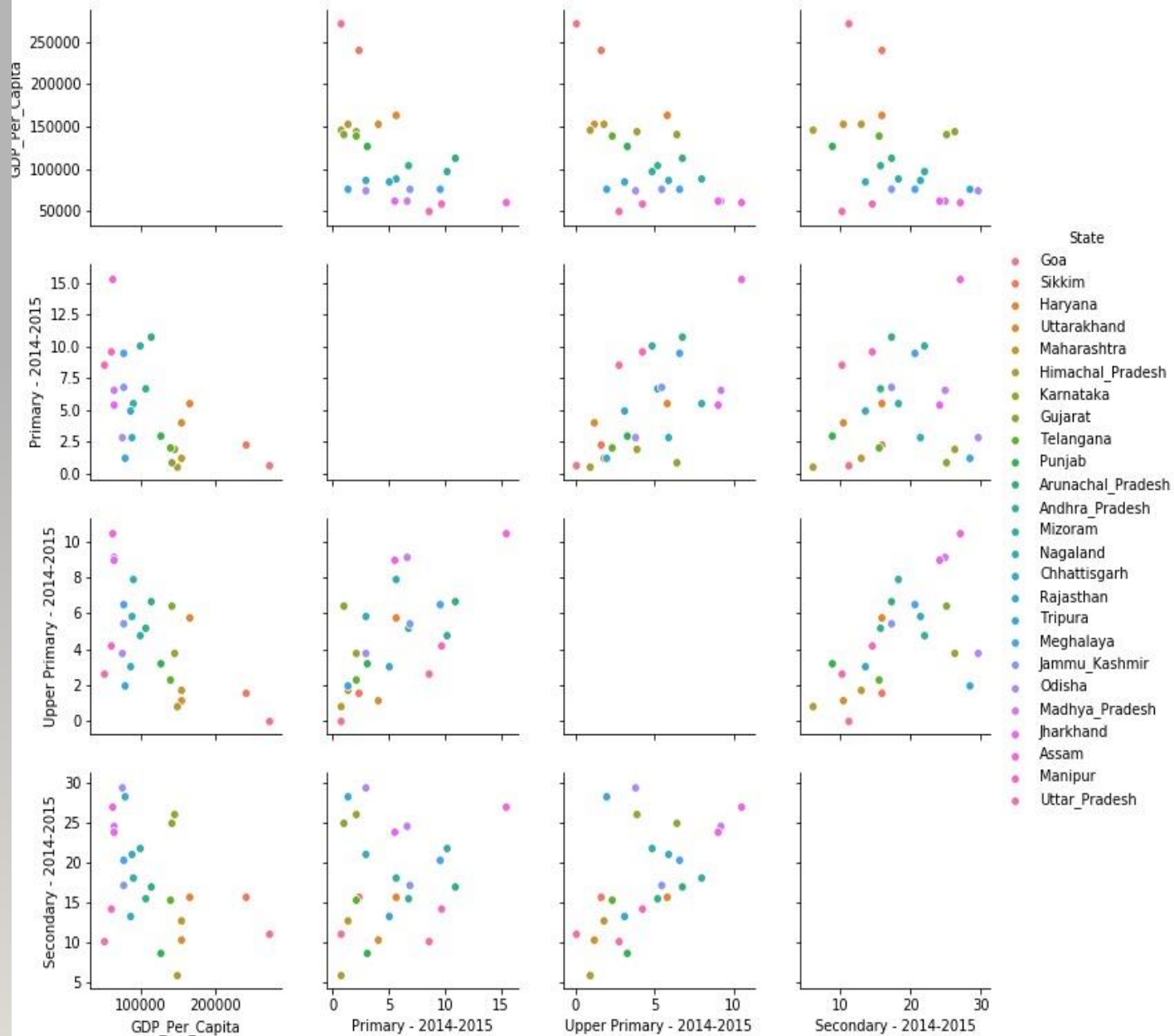
Which sub-sectors seem to be correlated with high GDP?

'Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting', 'Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants', 'Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services' are highly correlated to high GDP.

Which sub-sectors do the various categories need to focus on?

Public administration, Financial Services, Mining and quarrying, Electricity energy and Utilities are the major subsectors where each category needs to focus on.





GDP PER CAPITA AND EDUCATION DROP OUT RATES(2014-15)

- The Drop out rates in education(Primary, upper Primary and Secondary) is high when GDP per capita is low and when GDP per Capita is high the Drop rates in education decreases.
- In order to have High GDP the education is very important factor that people gets at least the graduation which contributes eventually for the better GDP
- **Assumption** : Dropped states for which data was not available