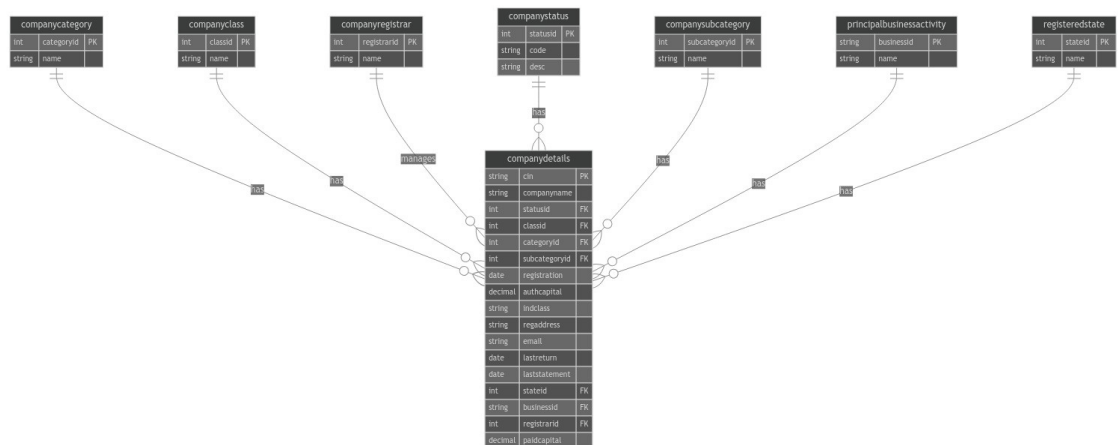# Industry Data Analysis

Introduction

This report analyzes the registered company's dataset, which contains details of all companies registered in India from 1857 to 2020. The dataset includes information on company status, business activity, registration date, capital, and location. The analysis focuses on understanding trends in business activity, company growth, and regional variations, providing insights into the Indian corporate landscape over time.

Importing the Libraries

```
In [4]:  import pandas as pd
         from sqlalchemy import create_engine
         from urllib.parse import quote_plus
```

DB Schema Diagram

- The ER diagram represents the DB schema followed for the analysis showing relations between various entities.

- The database schema organizes company information with CompanyDetails as the central table.
- CompanyDetails contains attributes like CIN (Primary Key), name, registration date, capital, address, and references to related tables.
- Lookup tables and their connections:
  - **CompanyCategory**: Linked via categoryid to define the company category.
  - **CompanySubCategory**: Connected through subcategoryid for subcategories of the company.
  - **CompanyClass**: Linked via classid to specify the company class.
  - **CompanyStatus**: Connected through statusid to indicate the operational status.
  - **PrincipalBusinessActivity**: Linked via businessid to identify the company's main activity.
  - **RegisteredState**: Connected via stateid to specify the registration state.
  - **CompanyRegistrar**: Linked through registrarid to associate the managing registrar.
- These relationships use foreign keys in CompanyDetails, ensuring normalized data and enabling efficient cross-referencing and querying.

DB Connection Function

Acts as the bridge for connecting to the database and executing queries.

```
In [3]:  def get_alchemy_engine():
             """
             Creates and returns an SQLAlchemy engine using the database settings.
             """
             db_settings = {
                 "ENGINE": "django.db.backends.postgresql",  # Database engine

                 "NAME": "IndustriesDB",                     # Database name
                 "USER": "postgres",                         # Username
                 "PASSWORD": "password@123",                 # Password with special characters
                 "HOST": "localhost",                        # Host address
```

```python
        "PORT": "5432",                            # Port
    }

    # URL-encode the password to handle special characters
    encoded_password = quote_plus(db_settings['PASSWORD'])

    # Construct the SQLAlchemy connection URL
    connection_url = (
        f"postgresql://{db_settings['USER']}:{encoded_password}@"
        f"{db_settings['HOST']}:{db_settings['PORT']}/{db_settings['NAME']}"
    )

    # Create and return the SQLAlchemy engine
    engine = create_engine(connection_url)
    return engine

def fetch_data(query):
    """
    Fetches data from the PostgreSQL database using Pandas.
    :param query: SQL query string
    :return: Pandas DataFrame with query results
    """
    engine = get_alchemy_engine()

    # Use Pandas to execute the query and fetch data into a DataFrame
    with engine.connect() as connection:
        df = pd.read_sql(query, connection)

    if engine:
        engine.dispose()
        # print("Engine connection closed.")

    return df
```

Data Feature Description

For the dataset considered in the analysis following is the detailed overview for the same, representing important info for each feature.

In [9]:
```python
descQuery = '''
    SELECT
        UPPER(column_name) AS "Feature Name",
        UPPER(data_type) AS "Feature Type",
        CASE
            WHEN data_type IN ('character varying', 'text') THEN 'VARCHAR'
            WHEN data_type IN ('integer', 'bigint', 'smallint') THEN 'INTEGER'
            WHEN data_type = 'date' THEN 'DATE'
            ELSE data_type
        END AS "Feature DTYPE",
        (SELECT COUNT(*)
         FROM companydetails
         WHERE column_name IS NULL) AS "Total Null Values"
    FROM
        information_schema.columns
    WHERE
        table_name = 'companydetails';
'''

data = fetch_data(descQuery)
data
```

	Feature Name	Feature Type	Feature DTYPE	Total Null Values
0	PAIDUPCAPTIAL	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
1	LASTFINANCIALSTATEMENT	DATE	DATE	0
2	STATEID	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
3	BUSINESSID	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
4	REGISTRARID	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
5	STATUSID	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
6	CLASSID	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
7	CATEGORYID	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
8	SUBCATEGORYID	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
9	DATEOFREGISTRATION	DATE	DATE	0
10	AUTHORIZEDCAPTIAL	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
11	INDUSTRIALCLASS	BIGINT	INTEGER	0
12	LASTANNUALRETURN	DATE	DATE	0
13	COMPANYNAME	TEXT	VARCHAR	0
14	CIN	CHARACTER VARYING	VARCHAR	0
15	REGISTEREDADDRESS	TEXT	VARCHAR	0
16	EMAILADDRESS	TEXT	VARCHAR	0

- **Total Size of the dataset**: 19,92,170
- The columns **INDUSTRIALCLASS, LASTANNUALRETURN, and LASTFINANCIALSTATEMENT Date** are excluded from analysis as they lack descriptive context or do not contribute significant insights to the current objectives.

Exploratory Data Analysis

Basic Statistics and Counts:

- The following queries provide an overview of the data, summarizing key counts and distributions of companies.

```
In [17]    nationalCountQuery = '''
    SELECT
        COUNT(*) as totalCount
    FROM companydetails cd
'''

stateCountQuery = '''
    SELECT
        rs.statename ,
        COUNT(cd.cin)
        FROM
        companydetails cd
        JOIN registeredstate rs
        ON rs.stateid  = cd.stateid
        GROUP BY
        rs.statename
    ORDER BY
        COUNT(cd.cin)
    DESC

'''
```

```
In [18]    nationalCount = fetch_data(nationalCountQuery)
stateCount = fetch_data(stateCountQuery)

nationalCount
```

Out[18]:

	totalcount
0	1989645

- Total number of companies registered: 19,92,170

```
In [25]    stateCount.head()
```

	statename	count
0	Maharashtra	394932
1	Delhi	346575
2	West Bengal	206985
3	Tamil Nadu	150832
4	Karnataka	125692

In [26]:
```python
stateCount.tail()
```

	statename	count
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	480
32	Daman and Diu	397
33	Mizoram	175
34	Lakshadweep	18
35	Sikkim	2

- State wise company registered:
    - Maharashtra has the most companies registered in the given timeline with 3,94,932 which is 19.20% of the total.
    - Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat add to the 78% of all the companies registered.
    - Sikkim is the least registered state with 2 companies.
    - Among the UTs after Delhi, Chandigarh has the most companies registered 15,018.
    - Lakshadweep has the least registration totalling to 18.

Total Companies by Status:

In [20]:
```python
nationalStatusQuery = '''
    SELECT
        cs.statuscode ,
        cs.statusdesc ,
        COUNT(cin) as companyCount
    from companydetails cd
    JOIN
        companystatus cs
    ON cd.statusid = cs.statusid
    WHERE dateofregistration IS NOT NULL
    group by
        cs.statuscode ,
        cs.statusdesc
    order by
        COUNT(cin) desc
'''

stateStatusQuery = '''
SELECT
    t1.*,
    ROUND((CAST(t1.activeCount AS DECIMAL(10, 2)) / t1.totalCompanies)*100) as activePercentage,
    ROUND((CAST(t1.dormantCount AS DECIMAL(10, 2)) / t1.totalCompanies)*100) as
dormantPercentage
FROM
(
        SELECT
        rs.statename ,
        COUNT(cd.cin) AS totalCompanies,
        SUM(
        CASE
                WHEN cs.statuscode IN  ('ACTV','AMAL','CLLP') THEN 1 ELSE 0
        END
        ) AS activeCount,
        SUM(
        CASE
                WHEN cs.statuscode NOT IN  ('ACTV','AMAL','CLLP') THEN 1 ELSE 0
        END
        ) AS dormantCount
        FROM companydetails cd
        JOIN
        companystatus cs
        ON cd.statusid = cs.statusid
        JOIN
```

```
        registeredstate rs
    ON cd.stateid = rs.stateid
    WHERE dateofregistration IS NOT NULL
    GROUP BY
    rs.statename
    ORDER BY
    COUNT(cin) DESC
) AS t1
'''
```

In [21]:
```
nationalStatusCount = fetch_data(nationalStatusQuery)
stateStatusCount = fetch_data(stateStatusQuery)

nationalStatusCount
```

Out[21]:

	statuscode	statusdesc	companycount
0	ACTV	Active	1189527
1	STOF	Strike off	687419
2	UPSO	Under process of Striking Off	41456
3	AMAL	Amalgamated	24887
4	CLLP	Converted to LLP	13175
5	DISD	Dissolved	9766
6	NAEF	Not available for e-filing	8815
7	ULQD	Under liquidation	6458
8	CLLD	Converted to LLP and Dissolved	4874
9	D455	Liquidated	2145
10	LIQD	Dormant	1120
11	DRMT	Vanished	2
12	MLIQ	Dormant under section 455	1

- **Total Companies by Status:**
  - Registered companies' status wise distribution:
    - As of 2020 of the total companies registered 60% of them are active in their operations.
    - From the remaining around 38% are non operational with most falling in the Strike-Off status, while others are categorized as Dissolved, Under Liquidation, Dormant, or in the process of Striking Off, indicating various stages of closure or inactivity.

In [23]:
```
stateStatusCount.head()
```

Out[23]:

	statename	totalcompanies	activecount	dormantcount	activepercentage	dormantpercentage
0	Maharashtra	394932	242477	152455	61.0	39.0
1	Delhi	346575	211165	135410	61.0	39.0
2	West Bengal	206985	135959	71026	66.0	34.0
3	Tamil Nadu	150832	80594	70238	53.0	47.0
4	Karnataka	125692	79634	46058	63.0	37.0

In [24]:
```
stateStatusCount.tail()
```

Out[24]:

	statename	totalcompanies	activecount	dormantcount	activepercentage	dormantpercentage
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	480	354	126	74.0	26.0
32	Daman and Diu	397	268	129	68.0	32.0
33	Mizoram	175	101	74	58.0	42.0
34	Lakshadweep	18	11	7	61.0	39.0
35	Sikkim	2	2	0	100.0	0.0

- **Total Companies by Status:**
  - Registered companies' status and State wise distribution:
    - Most operational companies are in industrialized and economically stronger states such as Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu.
    - States like Punjab, Pondicherry, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Chandigarh reflect higher dormant

percentages, indicating possible stagnation or regulatory hurdles.
- Regions like Sikkim, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands show higher percentages of operational companies, likely due to smaller total numbers and better governance.

Total Companies by Class:

In [32]:
```
nationalClassQuery = '''
    SELECT
        cc.classname,
        COUNT(cin)
    FROM
        companydetails cd
    JOIN
        companyclass cc
    ON cd.classid = cc.classid
    GROUP BY
        cc.classname
    ORDER BY
        count(cin) desc
'''
```

In [36]:
```
nationalClassCount = fetch_data(nationalClassQuery)
nationalClassCount
```

Out[36]:

	classname	count
0	Private	1817740
1	Public	137460
2	Private(One Person Company)	30216
3		4229

- Private Companies dominate with 1,817,740 entries, reflecting the majority of the entries and suggesting high private sector dominance and potential for small business growth analysis.
- Public Companies have 137,460 entries, significantly fewer than private ones.
- Private (One Person Company) accounts for 30,216 entries, indicating entrepreneurial activity.

In [37]:
```
stateClassQuery = '''
    SELECT
        rs.statename ,
        COUNT(cin),
        SUM(
            CASE
                WHEN cc.classname = 'Private' THEN 1 ELSE 0
            END
        ) AS privateCount,
        SUM(
            CASE
                WHEN cc.classname = 'Public' THEN 1 ELSE 0
            END
        ) AS publicCount,
        SUM(
            CASE
                WHEN cc.classname = 'Private(One Person Company)' THEN 1 ELSE 0
            END
        ) AS singlePrivateCount

    FROM
        companydetails cd
    JOIN
        companyclass cc
    ON cd.classid = cc.classid
    JOIN
        registeredstate rs
    ON cd.stateid = rs.stateid
    GROUP BY
        rs.statename
    ORDER BY
        count(cin) DESC
'''
```

In [39]:
```
stateClassCount = fetch_data(stateClassQuery)
stateClassCount.head()
```

	statename	count	privatecount	publiccount	singleprivatecount
0	Maharashtra	394932	359256	29376	5252
1	Delhi	346575	320891	20188	3894
2	West Bengal	206985	186769	18987	1151
3	Tamil Nadu	150832	137173	11237	2127
4	Karnataka	125692	117309	4811	3191

```
stateClassCount.tail()
```

	statename	count	privatecount	publiccount	singleprivatecount
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	480	460	9	11
32	Daman and Diu	397	318	73	6
33	Mizoram	175	149	17	9
34	Lakshadweep	18	17	1	0
35	Sikkim	2	2	0	0

Top States:

- Maharashtra leads with 394,932 companies (most private: 359,256).
- Delhi is second with 346,575 companies, showcasing a strong business presence.
- West Bengal ranks third with 206,985 companies, emphasizing its economic activity.

Private Companies:

- Predominantly concentrated in Maharashtra, Delhi, and West Bengal.
- Reflects strong entrepreneurial activity in these regions.

Public Companies:

- Highest in Maharashtra (29,376), followed by Delhi (20,188) and West Bengal (18,987).

Single-Person Private Companies:

- Most common in Maharashtra (5,252) and Delhi (3,894), indicating individual-driven enterprises.

Smaller States:

- States like Lakshadweep, Sikkim, and Mizoram have minimal business presence.
- Sikkim has only 2 companies, and Lakshadweep has just 18 companies.

Balanced Growth:

- Southern states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala show moderate company distribution, reflecting diverse business opportunities.

North-Eastern States:

- Minimal corporate presence compared to other regions, highlighting potential for economic development.

Unique Trends:

- Union Territories like Chandigarh (15,018 companies) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (550 companies) show varying business densities.

Total Companies by Category and SubCategory:

```
nationalCategoryQuery = '''
    SELECT
    cc.categoryname ,
    COUNT(cin) as totalCount,
    SUM(
        CASE
            WHEN csc.categoryname = 'Subsidiary of Foreign Company' THEN 1 ELSE 0
        END
    ) AS "Subsidiary of Foreign Company",
    SUM(
        CASE
            WHEN csc.categoryname = 'Guarantee and Association comp' THEN 1 ELSE 0
        END
```

```
        ) AS "Guarantee and Association comp",
    SUM(
        CASE
            WHEN csc.categoryname = 'State Govt company' THEN 1 ELSE 0
        END
    ) AS "State Govt company",
    SUM(
        CASE
            WHEN csc.categoryname = 'Union Govt company' THEN 1 ELSE 0
        END
    ) AS "Union Govt company",
    SUM(
        CASE
            WHEN csc.categoryname = 'Non-govt company' THEN 1 ELSE 0
        END
    ) AS "Non-govt company"
FROM
    companydetails cd
JOIN
    companycategory cc
ON cd.categoryid = cc.categoryid
JOIN
    companysubcategory csc
ON cd.subcategoryid = csc.subcategoryid
WHERE cc.categoryname != ''
GROUP BY
    cc.categoryname
--    csc.categoryname
ORDER BY
    cc.categoryname ,
--    csc.categoryname ,
    count(cin)
DESC

'''
```

In [49]:
```
nationalCatCount = fetch_data(nationalCategoryQuery)
nationalCatCount
```

Out[49]:

	categoryname	totalcount	Subsidiary of Foreign Company	Guarantee and Association comp	State Govt company	Union Govt company	Non-govt company
0	Company Limited by Guarantee	20563	9	2308	18	4	18224
1	Company limited by Shares	1963881	12344	69	1889	571	1949004
2	Unlimited Company	967	16	7	5	1	938

Limited by Guarantee:

- Total: 20,563
- Dominated by non-government companies (88.63%).
- Very few foreign subsidiaries (0.04%) and government companies (0.11%).

Limited by Shares:

- Total: 1,963,881
- Majority are non-government (99.24%).
- Small presence of foreign subsidiaries (0.63%) and government companies (0.13%).

Unlimited Companies:

- Total: 967
- Primarily non-government (97%).
- Highest proportion of foreign subsidiaries (1.65%) among categories.

Ownership Highlights:

- Non-Government Companies: Predominant across all types (88.63% to 99.24%).
- Foreign Subsidiaries: Highest in Unlimited Companies (1.65%).
- Government Companies: Minimal representation across all categories (<0.2%).

Key Insight:

- Non-Government Companies overwhelmingly dominate, with minimal foreign and government ownership.

In [50]:
```
stateCategoryQuery = '''
```

```
SELECT
    rs.statename ,
cc.categoryname ,
COUNT(cin),
SUM(
    CASE
            WHEN csc.categoryname = 'Subsidiary of Foreign Company' THEN 1 ELSE 0
    END
    ) AS "Subsidiary of Foreign Company",
SUM(
    CASE
            WHEN csc.categoryname = 'Guarantee and Association comp' THEN 1 ELSE 0
    END
    ) AS "Guarantee and Association comp",
SUM(
    CASE
            WHEN csc.categoryname = 'State Govt company' THEN 1 ELSE 0
    END
    ) AS "State Govt company",
    SUM(
        CASE
                WHEN csc.categoryname = 'Union Govt company' THEN 1 ELSE 0
        END
    ) AS "Union Govt company",
    SUM(
        CASE
                WHEN csc.categoryname = 'Non-govt company' THEN 1 ELSE 0
        END
    ) AS "Non-govt company"
FROM
    companydetails cd
JOIN
    companycategory cc
ON cd.categoryid = cc.categoryid
JOIN
    companysubcategory csc
ON cd.subcategoryid = csc.subcategoryid
JOIN
    registeredstate rs
ON cd.stateid = rs.stateid
WHERE cc.categoryname != ''
GROUP BY
    rs.stateid ,
    cc.categoryname
--    csc.categoryname
ORDER BY
    rs.statename ,
    cc.categoryname ,
--    csc.categoryname ,
    count(cin)
DESC

'''
```

In [52]:
```
stateCatCount = fetch_data(stateCategoryQuery)
stateCatCount.head()
```

Out[52]:

	statename	categoryname	count	Subsidiary of Foreign Company	Guarantee and Association comp	State Govt company	Union Govt company	Non-govt company
0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Company Limited by Guarantee	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Company limited by Shares	479	0	0	2	1	476
2	Andhra Pradesh	Company Limited by Guarantee	484	0	8	1	0	475
3	Andhra Pradesh	Company limited by Shares	32432	145	0	75	4	32205
4	Andhra Pradesh	Unlimited Company	11	0	0	0	0	11

In [53]:
```
stateCatCount.tail()
```

	statename	categoryname	count	Subsidiary of Foreign Company	Guarantee and Association comp	State Govt company	Union Govt company	Non-govt company
93	Uttaranchal	Company limited by Shares	8883	10	0	25	4	8844
94	Uttaranchal	Unlimited Company	5	0	0	0	0	5
95	West Bengal	Company Limited by Guarantee	701	0	237	0	0	464
96	West Bengal	Company limited by Shares	206175	151	2	89	47	205886
97	West Bengal	Unlimited Company	31	0	0	0	0	31

State-wise Ownership Highlights:

- Foreign Subsidiaries: More prominent in states like Delhi, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.
- Government Companies (State & Union): Generally low across all states, with slight peaks in Delhi and Maharashtra.
- Non-Government Companies: Dominant across all company types and states.

Notable Data Points:

- Delhi has a higher concentration of foreign subsidiaries (2384 in Company Limited by Shares).
- Maharashtra and Gujarat have a significant number of non-government companies.
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, and Lakshadweep show very few companies, especially in the "Company Limited by Guarantee" category.

Key Trends:

- Non-Government Companies are overwhelmingly dominant across all states.
- Foreign subsidiaries are most common in large states like Delhi and Maharashtra.
- Government representation remains minimal, with a higher concentration in Delhi.

Total Companies by Business Type

The following business activities have been analyzed at the national and state levels, with short names for easy reference:

- Real Estate Renting and Business Activities – Real Estate
- Manufacturing – Manufacturing
- Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods – Retail & Wholesale
- Construction – Construction
- Financial Intermediation – Finance
- Agriculture & Allied – Agriculture
- Transport, Storage, and Communications – Transport & Communication
- Other Community, Social, and Personal Service Activities – Social Services
- Hotels and Restaurants – Hospitality
- Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies – Extraterritorial
- Health and Social Work – Health & Social Work
- Education – Education
- Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply – Utilities
- Mining and Quarrying – Mining
- Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security – Public Admin
- Unclassified – Unclassified
- Activities of Private Households as Employers and Undifferentiated Production Activities of Private Households – Household Activities

These sectors are analyzed to identify regional trends and economic patterns across states and the nation.

```
businessQuery = '''
    SELECT
        *,
        (SELECT businesscode FROM tempTable WHERE statename = t1.statename AND companycount =
t1.maxcount LIMIT 1) AS maxbusiness,
        (SELECT businesscode FROM tempTable WHERE statename = t1.statename AND companycount =
t1.mincount LIMIT 1) AS minbusiness
    FROM
```

```
        (
            SELECT
                    t1.statename,
                    MAX(companyCount) AS maxcount,
                    MIN(companyCount) AS mincount,
                    COUNT(*) AS totalBusinessTypes
            FROM
                    tempTable AS t1
            GROUP BY
                    t1.statename
        ) AS t1

    '''
```

In [7]:
```
businessData = fetch_data(businessQuery)
businessData.head()
```

Out[7]:

	statename	maxcount	mincount	totalbusinesstypes	maxbusiness	minbusiness
0	Rajasthan	15359	2	17	Real Estate	Household Activities
1	Jharkhand	3955	1	17	Real Estate	Unclassified
2	Maharashtra	128201	3	18	Real Estate	None
3	Lakshadweep	5	1	8	Agriculture	Extraterritorial
4	Bihar	9730	7	16	Real Estate	Household Activities

Dominant Business Activity:

- Real Estate leads across most states.

Highest and Lowest Business Counts:

- Delhi has the most businesses (152,745) in Real Estate, while Lakshadweep has the least (5) in Agriculture.

Business Diversity:

- States like Maharashtra, Haryana, and Delhi have the most diverse businesses (18 types). Lakshadweep has the least diversity (8 types).

Balanced Distribution:

- Karnataka and West Bengal have high minimum counts (24) across categories, indicating balanced business activity.

Emerging and Specialized States:

- Sikkim and Lakshadweep focus on niche categories like Transport & Communication and Agriculture.

Uncommon Categories:

- Unclassified and Extraterritorial businesses are among the least common types.

Regional Observations:

- Northeastern states have fewer businesses, with Manufacturing and Real Estate dominating.

Significant Differences:

- States like Maharashtra show wide gaps between max (128,201) and min (3) counts in business types.

In [8]:
```
businessPerformanceQuery = '''
    SELECT
        *,
        (SELECT businesscode FROM tempTableV2 WHERE statename = t1.statename AND companycount =
t1.maxcount LIMIT 1) AS mostSuccessbusiness,
        (SELECT businesscode FROM tempTableV2 WHERE statename = t1.statename AND companycount =
t1.mincount LIMIT 1) AS leastSuccessbusiness
    FROM
    (
        SELECT
                t1.statename,
                MAX(companyCount) AS maxcount,
                MIN(companyCount) AS mincount
        FROM
                tempTableV2 AS t1
        GROUP BY
                t1.statename
```

```
        ) AS t1
    '''
```

In [10... `businessperformanceData = fetch_data(businessPerformanceQuery)`
`businessperformanceData`

Out[10]:

	statename	maxcount	mincount	mostsuccessbusiness	leastsuccessbusiness
0	Rajasthan	10148	1	Real Estate	Household Activities
1	Jharkhand	2957	1	Real Estate	Unclassified
2	Maharashtra	86807	2	Real Estate	None
3	Lakshadweep	4	1	Agriculture	Extraterritorial
4	Bihar	7363	2	Real Estate	Extraterritorial
5	Gujarat	25386	4	Manufacturing	None
6	Punjab	5679	3	Manufacturing	Public Admin
7	Himachal Pradesh	899	3	Real Estate	Public Admin
8	Nagaland	62	1	Real Estate	Health & Social Work
9	Karnataka	39004	8	Real Estate	Unclassified
10	Kerala	11366	2	Real Estate	Extraterritorial
11	Delhi	97760	2	Real Estate	None
12	Daman and Diu	96	1	Manufacturing	Extraterritorial
13	Chattisgarh	1875	1	Manufacturing	Public Admin
14	Assam	1714	1	Real Estate	Extraterritorial
15	West Bengal	38593	13	Retail & Wholesale	Household Activities
16	Pondicherry	463	1	Manufacturing	Unclassified
17	Mizoram	40	1	Real Estate	Public Admin
18	Andhra Pradesh	7288	4	Real Estate	Household Activities
19	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92	1	Real Estate	Utilities
20	Haryana	16180	2	Real Estate	None
21	Telangana	28920	1	Real Estate	Unclassified
22	Madhya Pradesh	7534	6	Real Estate	Unclassified
23	Tripura	136	1	Real Estate	Mining
24	Tamil Nadu	28941	7	Real Estate	Household Activities
25	Sikkim	1	1	Real Estate	Real Estate
26	Jammu and Kashmir	1084	1	Real Estate	Household Activities
27	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	161	1	Manufacturing	Mining
28	Chandigarh	2455	2	Real Estate	Household Activities
29	Goa	1342	1	Real Estate	Unclassified
30	Orissa	4873	1	Real Estate	Unclassified
31	Meghalaya	233	2	Manufacturing	Public Admin
32	Uttar Pradesh	34410	9	Real Estate	Unclassified
33	Manipur	233	1	Real Estate	Public Admin
34	Arunachal Pradesh	54	1	Manufacturing	Public Admin
35	Uttaranchal	2311	3	Real Estate	Public Admin

Most Successful Business Activity:

- Real Estate dominates as the most successful business across most states.

Least Successful Business Activity:

- Unclassified and Extraterritorial are the least successful business types in multiple states.

Highest Success Count:

- Delhi leads with 97,760 successful businesses in Real Estate, followed by Maharashtra (86,807).

Lowest Success Count:

- Sikkim has only 1 successful business, entirely in Real Estate.

Business Diversity:

- States like Dadra and Nagra Haveli, Lakshadweep, and Tripura have low success counts in niche categories like Manufacturing, Agriculture, and Mining.

Specialized States:

- West Bengal shows success in Retail & Wholesale (38,593 businesses), indicating a unique business trend.

Balanced States:

- States like Karnataka (min: 8) and Uttar Pradesh (min: 9) have relatively high minimum counts, reflecting a balanced business landscape.

Emerging Regions:

- Smaller states like Nagaland and Mizoram are emerging with Real Estate as their primary success driver but have limited success in other categories.

Sector Observations:

- Manufacturing remains prominent in industrial states like Gujarat and Punjab, but Public Administration appears as the least successful business in these areas.

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