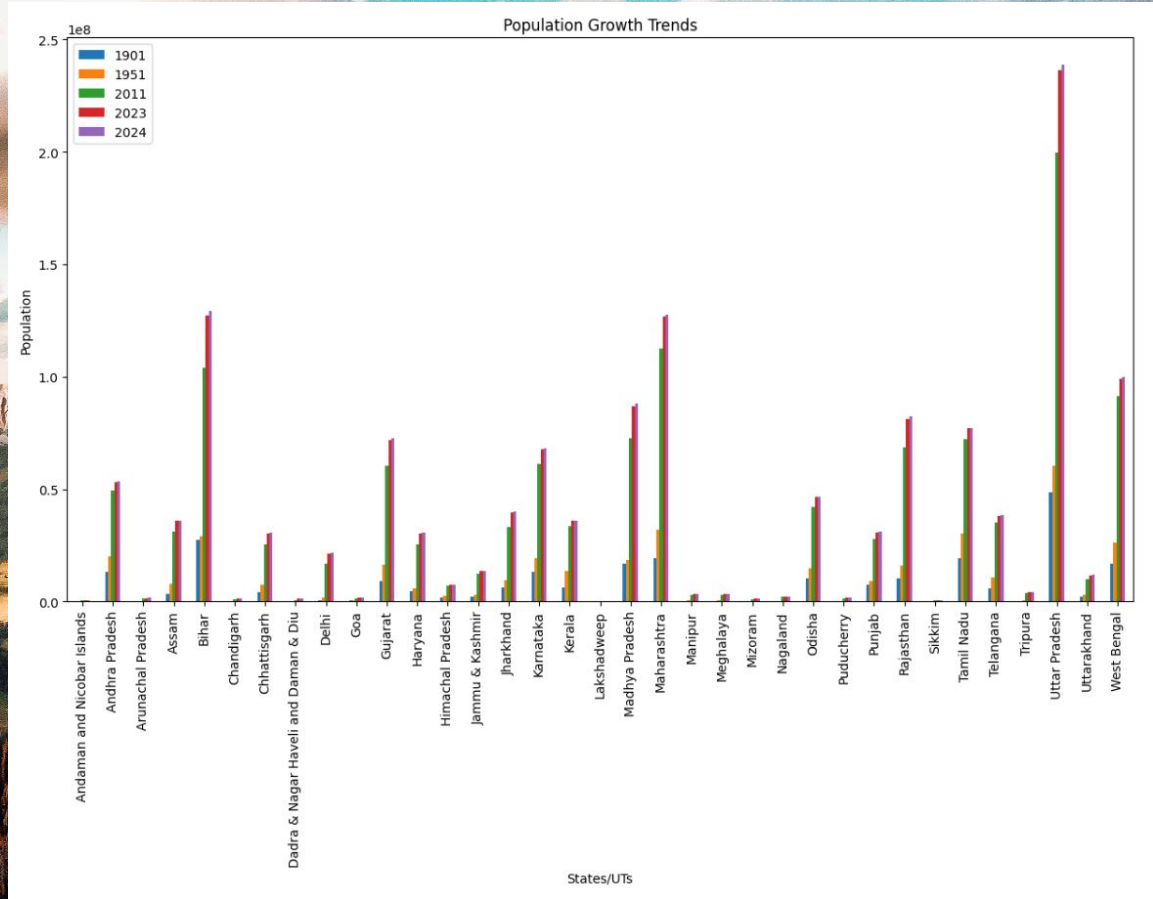


2024 Indian States Population GDP Religion

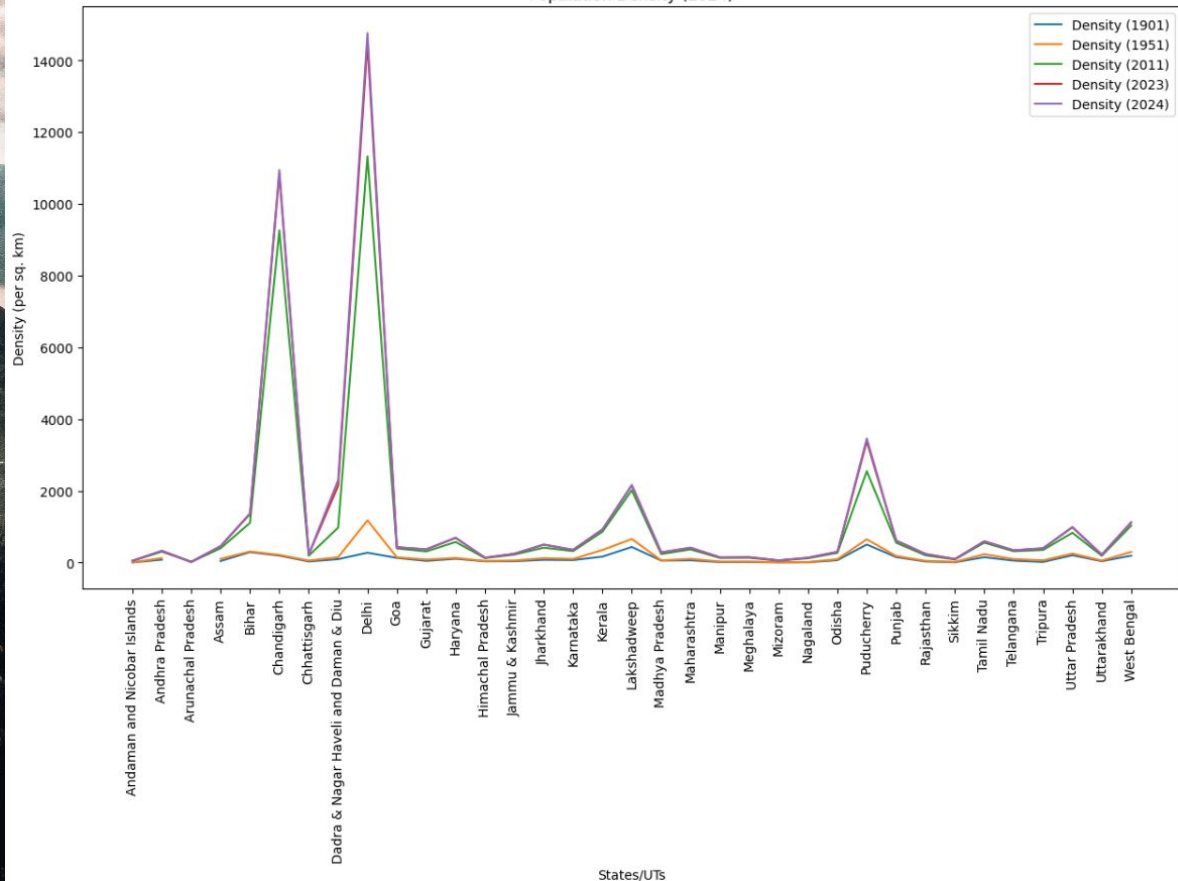


bar chart illustrating population growth trends across various Indian states and Union Territories from 1901 to 2024

There is a noticeable population growth over the years, with substantial increases from 1901 to 1951 and then from 1951 to 2011.



Population Density (2024)

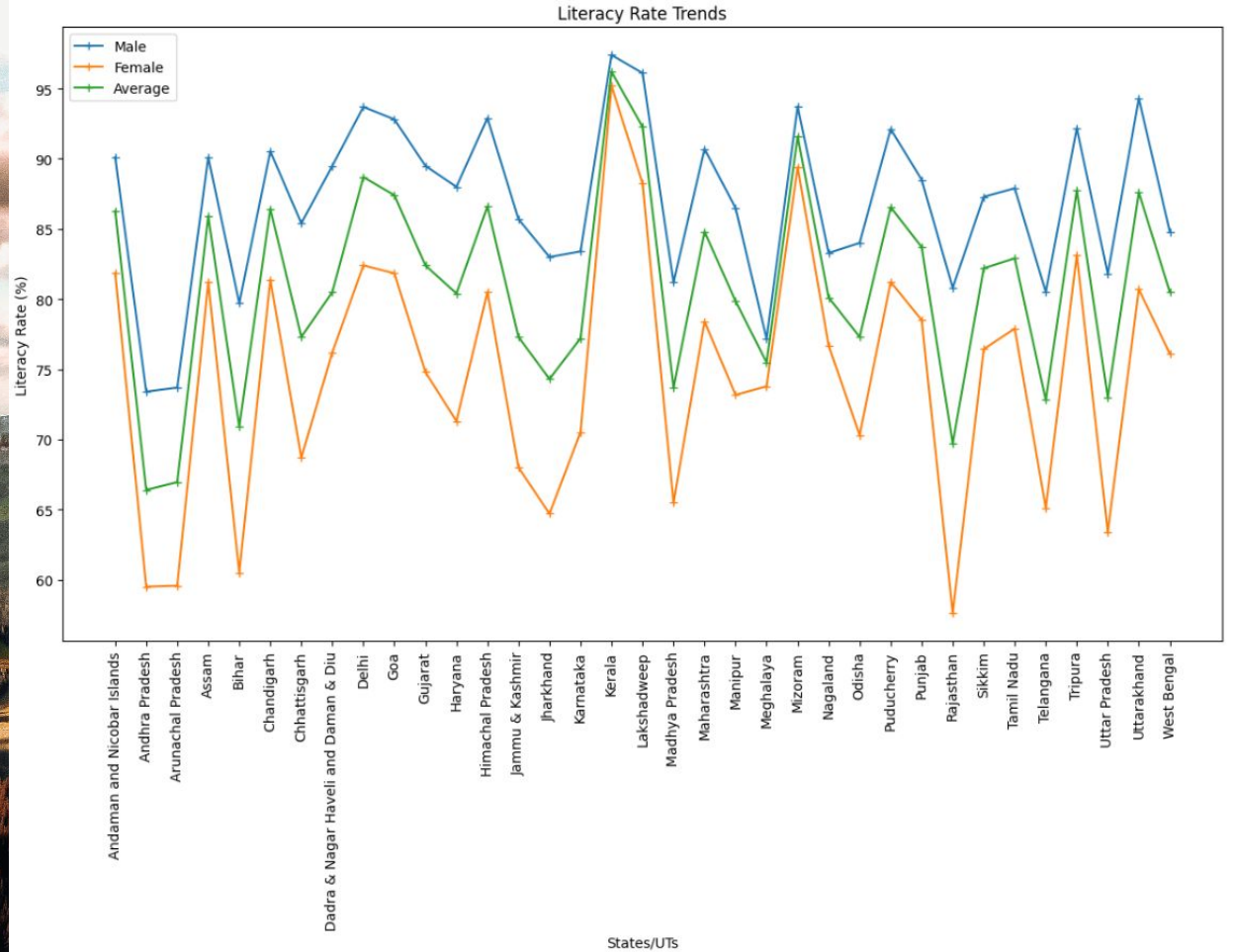


line chart depicting population density trends for various Indian states and Union Territories from 1901 to 2024. Here are some observations

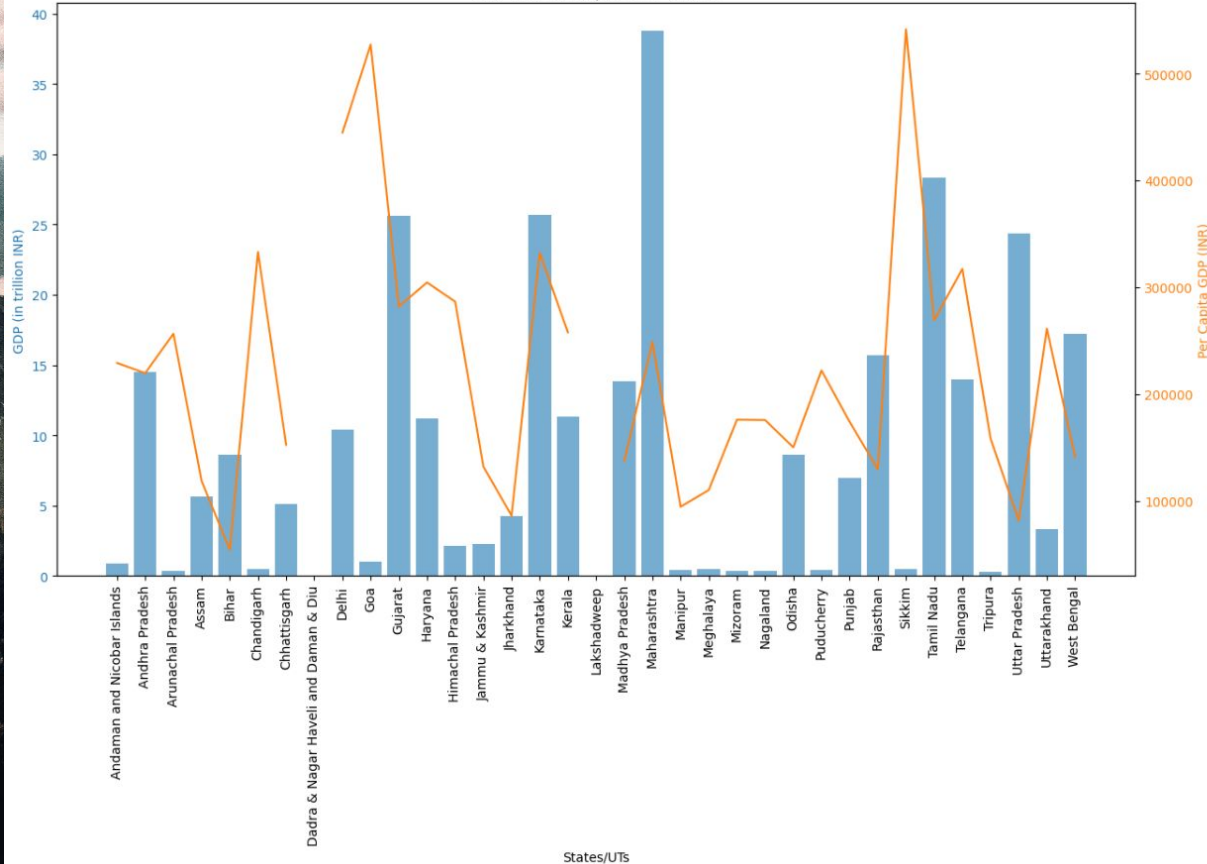
Delhi and Chandigarh have significantly higher population densities compared to other states and Union Territories.

line chart showing literacy rate trends for males, females, and the average in various Indian states and Union Territories. Here are some observations

Overall, the average literacy rate trend indicates that most states have literacy rates above 70%, with several states and Union Territories reaching or exceeding 90%.



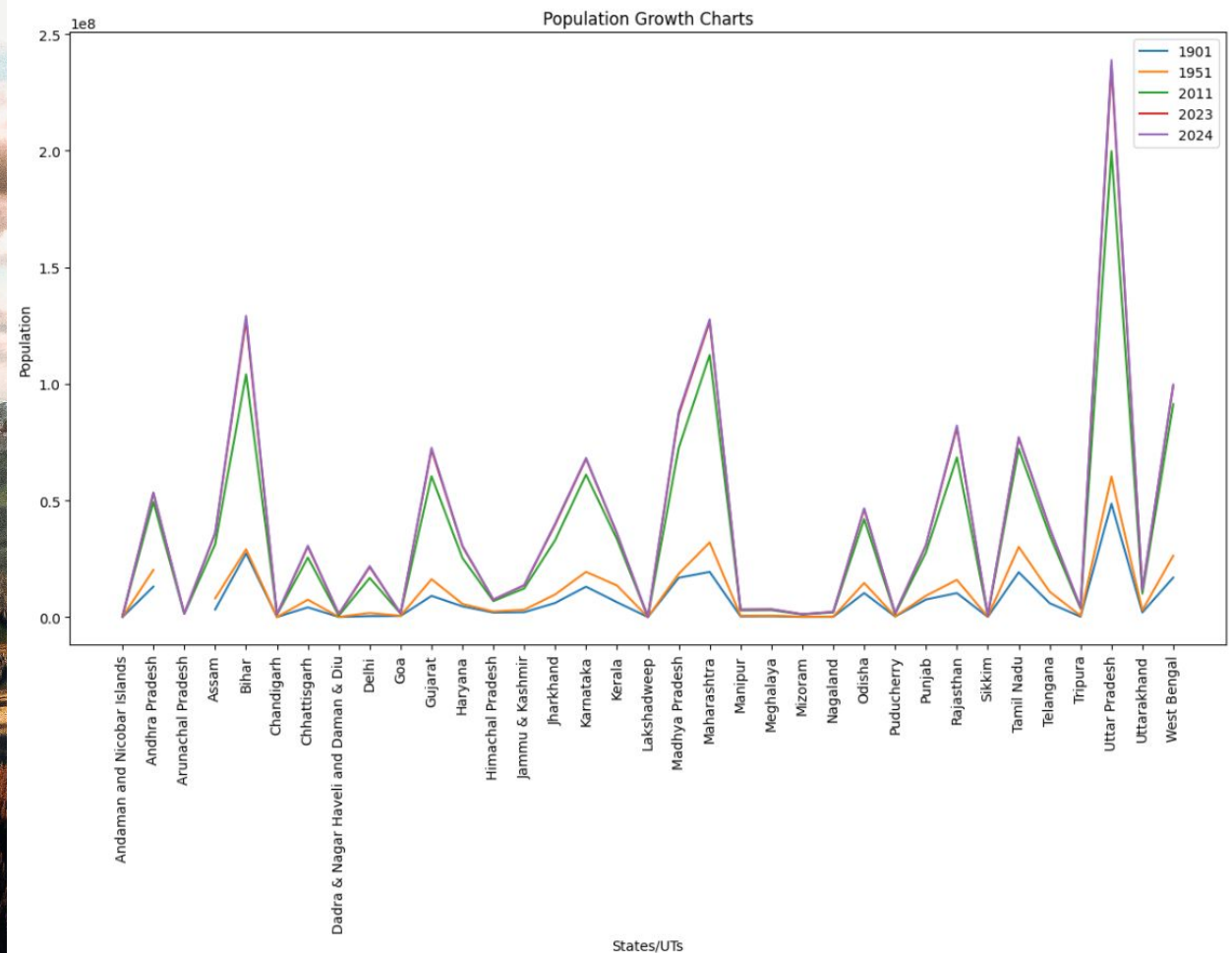
GDP and Per Capita GDP Charts



It representing GDP in trillion Indian Rupees (INR), displays significant variations among states. Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu lead with the highest GDP, while smaller states like Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have considerably lower figures.

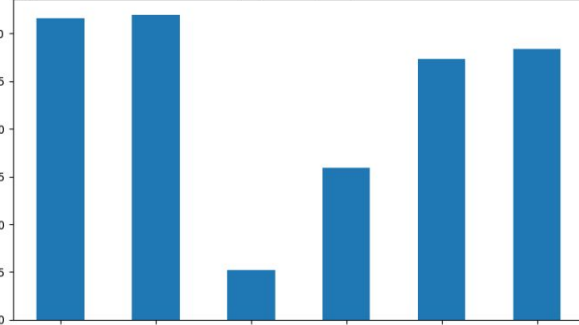
population growth charts for Indian states and union territories from 1901 to 2024.

The chart displays significant variations in population growth rates across different states and union territories. Some states, like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, have experienced rapid population growth, while others, like Goa and Sikkim, have shown more moderate increases

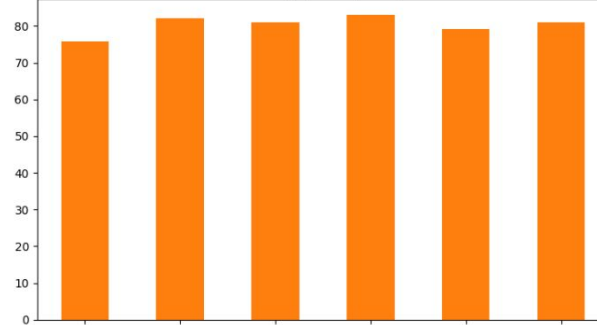


Regional Analysis on Various Metrics

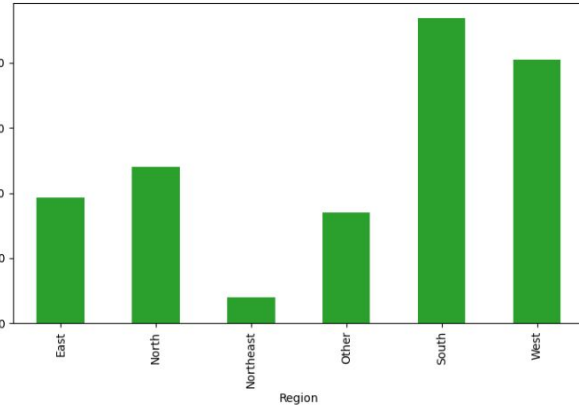
population(2024)



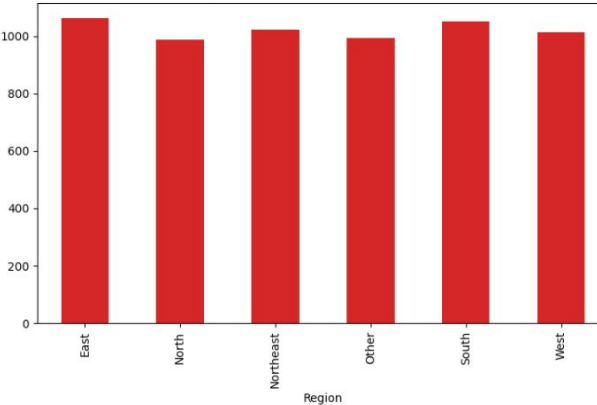
average (literacy rate)



GDP

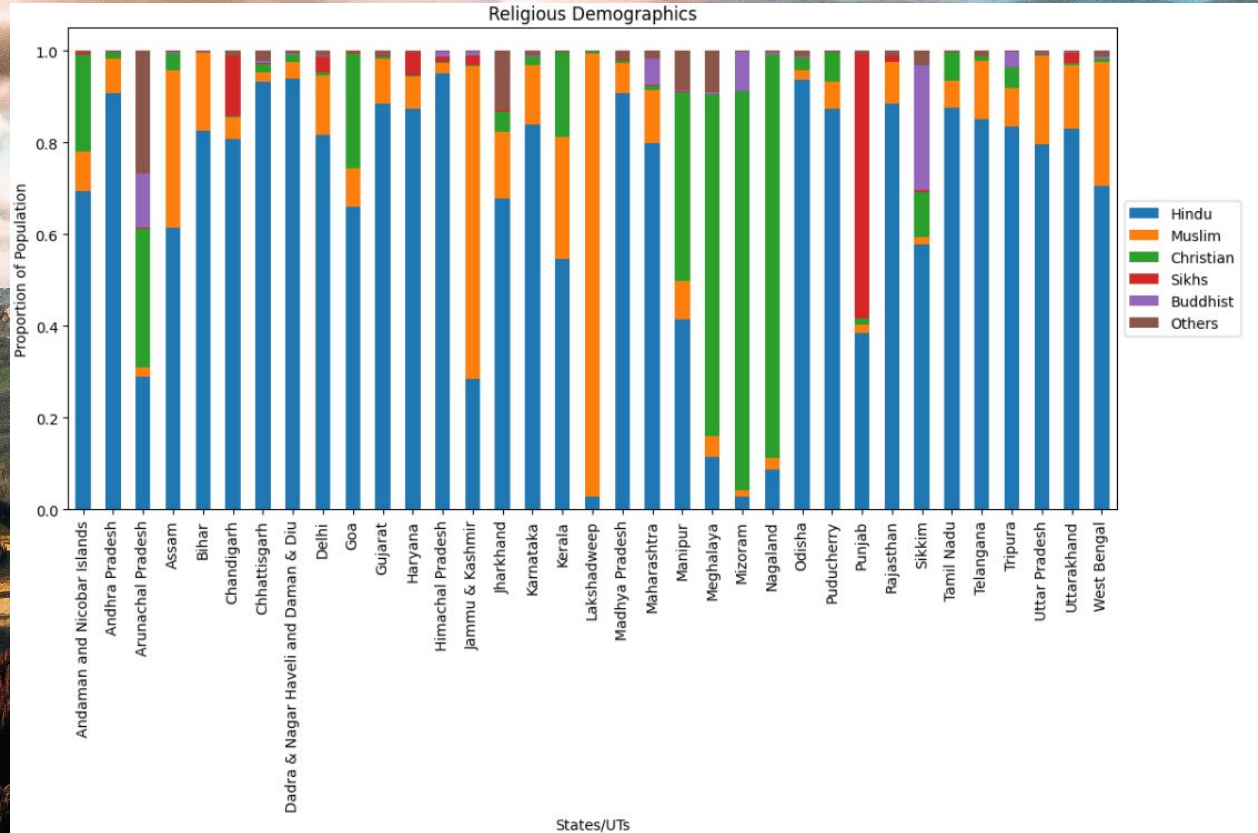


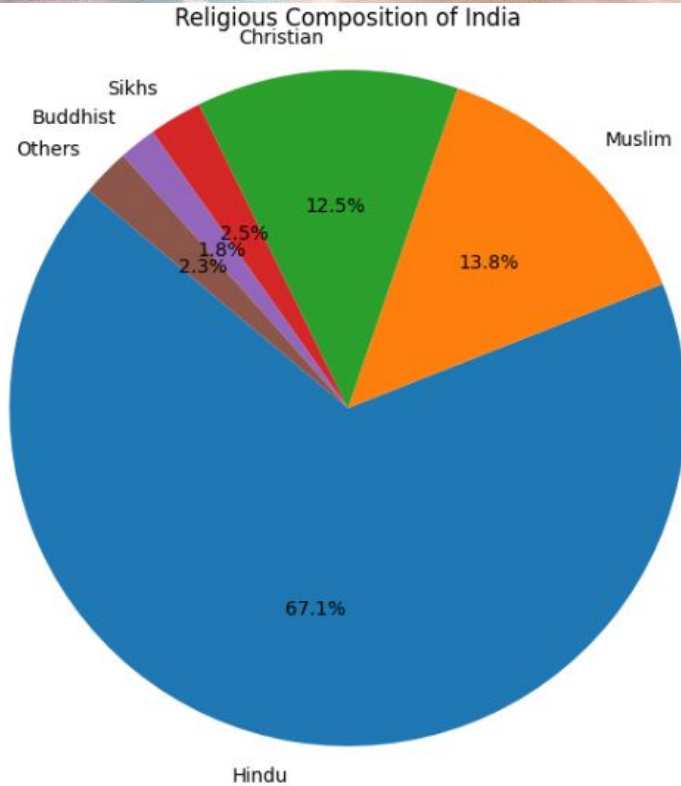
sex ratio (number of female per male)



The image presents a regional analysis of various metrics for different regions in India. It includes bar charts visualizing population, average literacy rate, GDP, and sex ratio across East, North, Northeast, Other, South, and West regions.

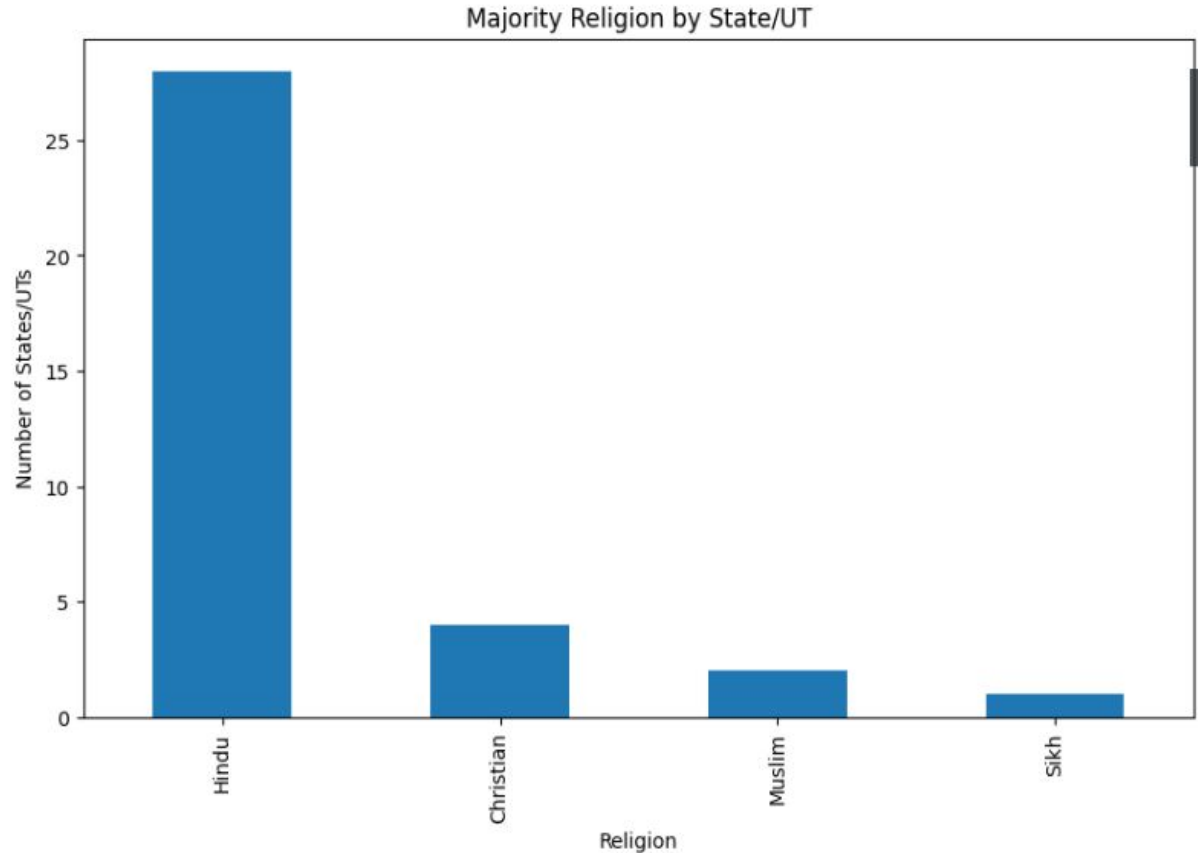
The image presents a bar chart illustrating the religious demographics of Indian states and union territories. Each bar represents a state/UT, with different colored segments corresponding to the proportion of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and others in the population.

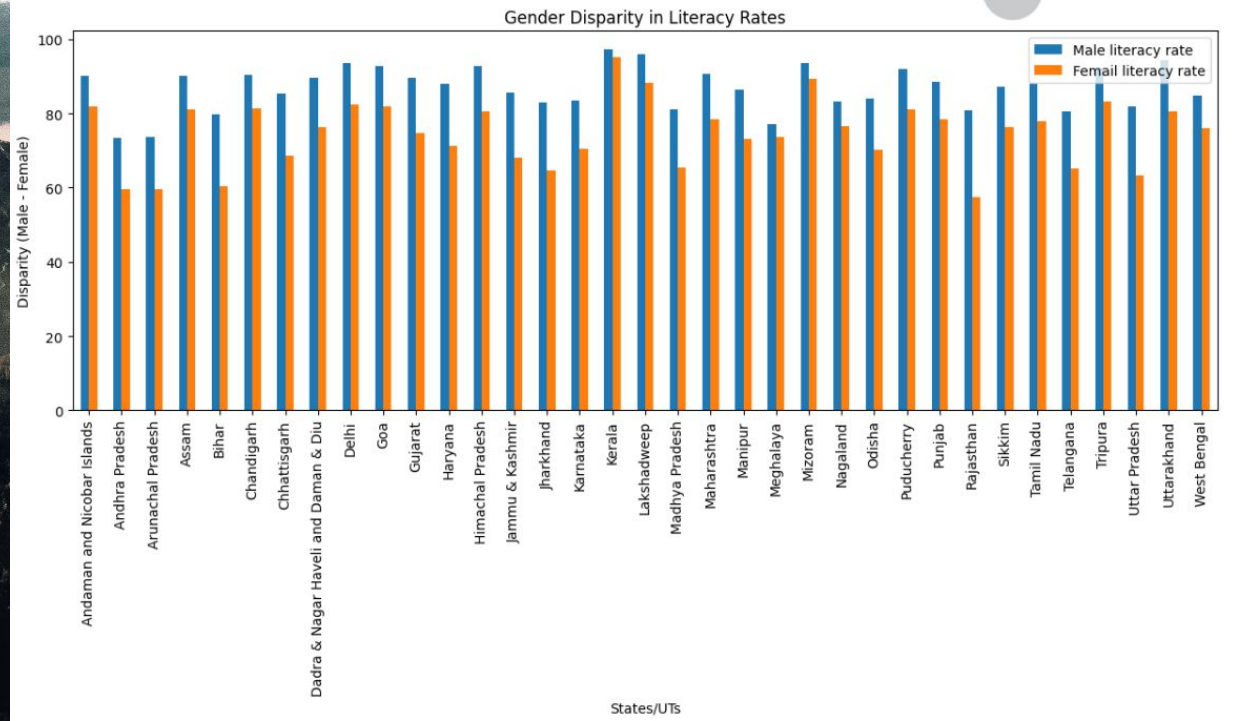




The image shows the religious composition of India, with Hindus forming the majority at 67.1%. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and others constitute the remaining population, with percentages ranging from 12.5% for Muslims to 0.7% for others.

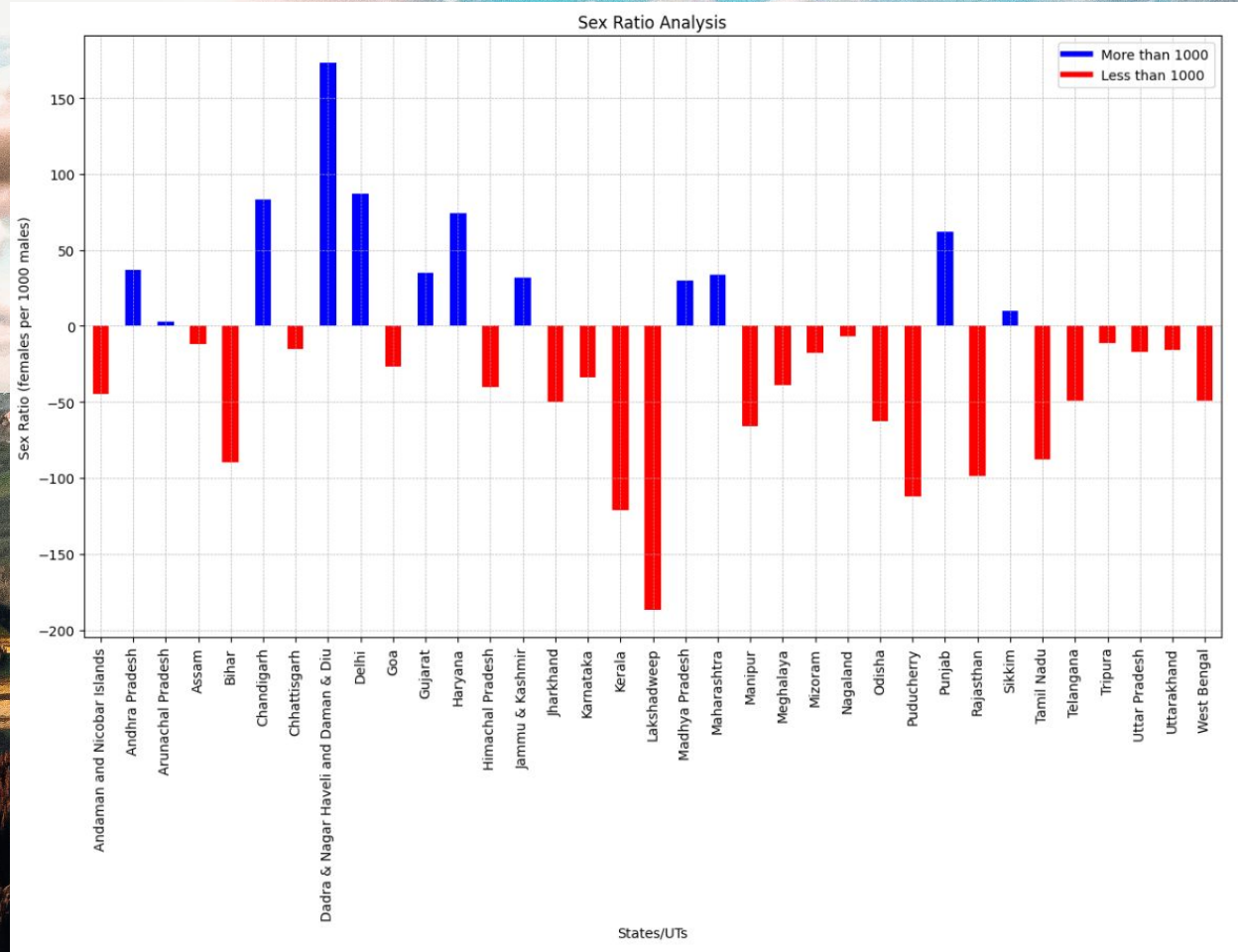
The bar chart shows the majority religion across Indian states and union territories. Hinduism is the dominant religion, with the highest number of states/UTs having it as their majority.

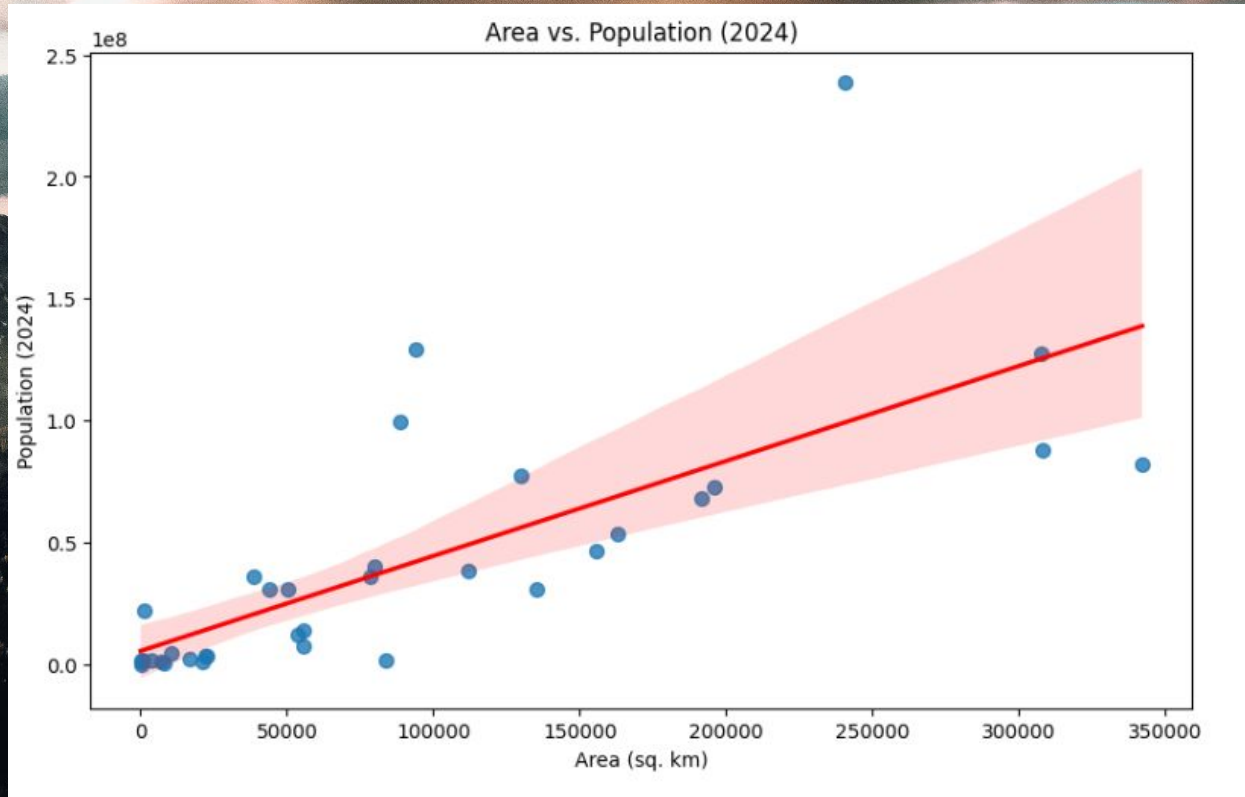




The image depicts a bar chart comparing male and female literacy rates across Indian states and union territories. It visualizes the disparity between male and female literacy rates, highlighting states with significant gender gaps in education.

The image presents a bar chart comparing sex ratios across Indian states and union territories. It visualizes the disparity between male and female populations, highlighting states with significantly more females (blue bars) and those with significantly more males (red bars).





The image shows a scatter plot with a linear regression line representing the relationship between area (in square kilometers) and population (in 2024) for various regions. There is a positive correlation between area and population, indicating that larger areas tend to have larger populations.

The image shows a correlation heatmap visualizing the relationships between various metrics like population, literacy rate, GDP, per capita income, and sex ratio. The color intensity and numerical values within each cell indicate the strength and direction of the correlation between two variables.

