

Import libraries

```
In [171]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

Upload Dataframe

```
In [74]: df1 = pd.read_csv('Unemployment in India.csv')
df2 = pd.read_csv('Unemployment_Rate_upto_11_2020.csv')
```

View some records from each dataframe

```
In [76]: df1.head(5)
```

Out[76]:

	Region	Date	Frequency	Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)	Estimated Employed	Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)	Area
0	Andhra Pradesh	31-05-2019	Monthly	3.65	11999139.0	43.24	Rural
1	Andhra Pradesh	30-06-2019	Monthly	3.05	11755881.0	42.05	Rural
2	Andhra Pradesh	31-07-2019	Monthly	3.75	12086707.0	43.50	Rural
3	Andhra Pradesh	31-08-2019	Monthly	3.32	12285693.0	43.97	Rural
4	Andhra Pradesh	30-09-2019	Monthly	5.17	12256762.0	44.68	Rural

```
In [77]: df2.head(5)
```

Out[77]:

	Region	Date	Frequency	Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)	Estimated Employed	Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)	Region.1	longi
0	Andhra Pradesh	31-01-2020	M	5.48	16635535	41.02	South	15.9
1	Andhra Pradesh	29-02-2020	M	5.83	16545652	40.90	South	15.9
2	Andhra Pradesh	31-03-2020	M	5.79	15881197	39.18	South	15.9
3	Andhra Pradesh	30-04-2020	M	20.51	11336911	33.10	South	15.9
4	Andhra Pradesh	31-05-2020	M	17.43	12988845	36.46	South	15.9

Date processing

```
In [83]: print("first dataframe\n",df1.isnull().sum(),"\n")
print("\n second datafrome \n\n",df2.isnull().sum())
```

first dataframe

```
Region          28
Date            28
Frequency       28
Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)  28
Estimated Employed      28
Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)  28
Area            28
dtype: int64
```

second datafrome

```
Region          0
Date            0
Frequency       0
Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)  0
Estimated Employed      0
Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)  0
Region.1        0
longitude        0
latitude        0
dtype: int64
```

in first dataframe there are some null values so we have to clean for better visualization

```
In [86]: df1 = df1.dropna()
```

```
In [87]: print(df1.isnull().sum())
```

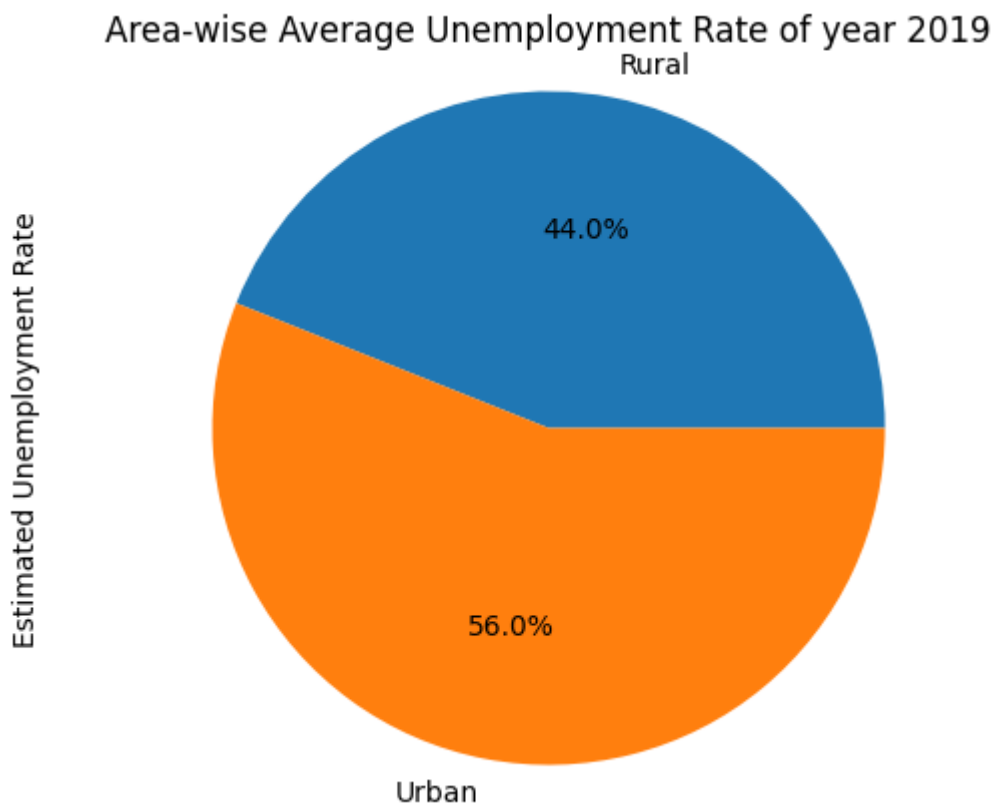
```
Region      0
Date        0
Frequency   0
Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)  0
Estimated Employed      0
Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)  0
Area      0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [88]: # now we will convert data in columns
```

```
df1.columns = ["State", "Date", "Frequency", "Estimated Unemployment Rate", "Estimated Employed", "Estimated Labour Participation Rate"]
df2.columns = ["State", "Date", "Frequency", "Estimated Unemployment Rate", "Estimated Employed", "Estimated Labour Participation Rate"]
```

Data Visualization

```
In [96]: average_of_regions1=df1.groupby("Area")["Estimated Unemployment Rate"].mean()
average_of_regions1.plot(kind='pie', autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.axis('equal')
plt.title('Area-wise Average Unemployment Rate of year 2019')
plt.show()
```



```
In [111...]: average_of_regions1 = df1.groupby("Area")["Estimated Unemployment Rate"].mean()

# Create the bar chart

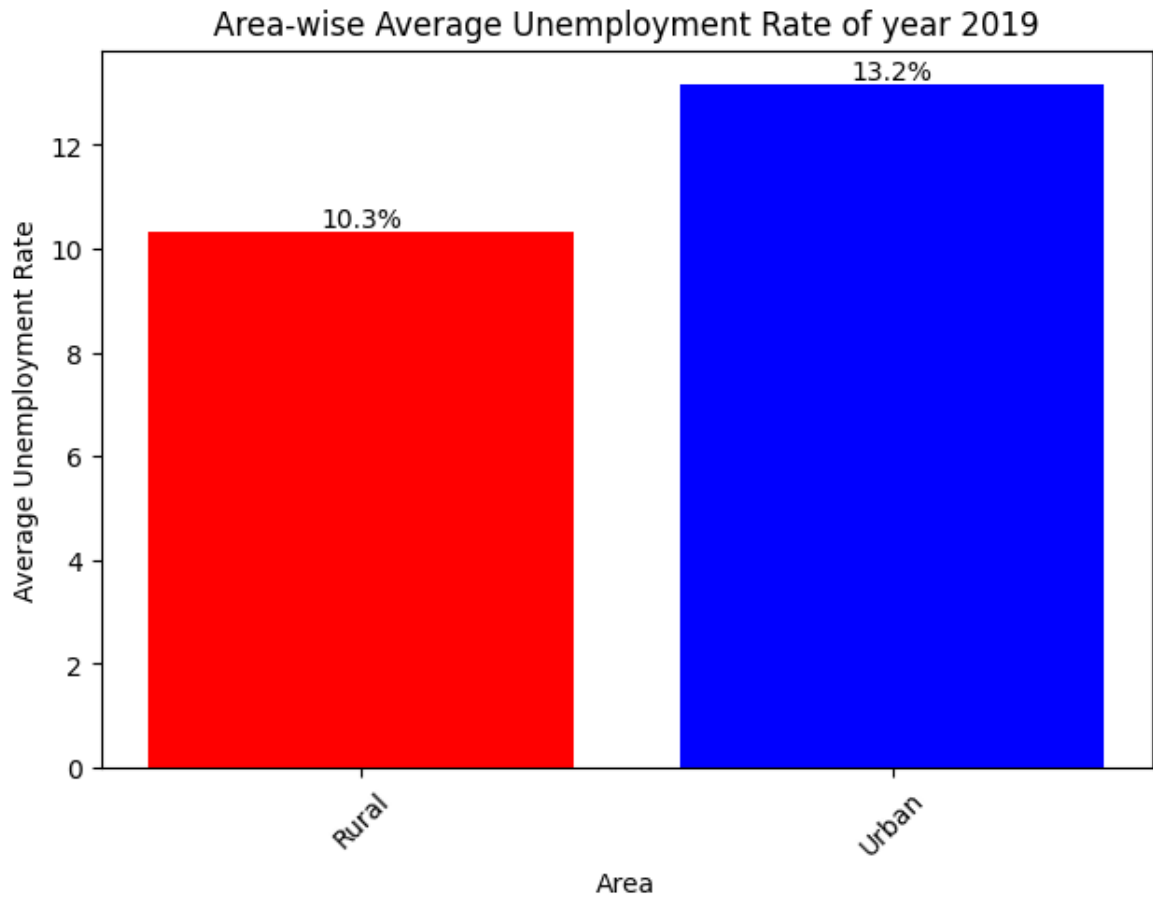
plt.bar(average_of_regions1.index, average_of_regions1.values, width=0.8, color=["#1f77b4", "#ff7f0e"])

# Add percentage Labels on the bars
for index, value in enumerate(average_of_regions1.values):
    plt.text(index, value, f"{value:.1f}%", ha='center', va='bottom')

# Set the title and labels
```

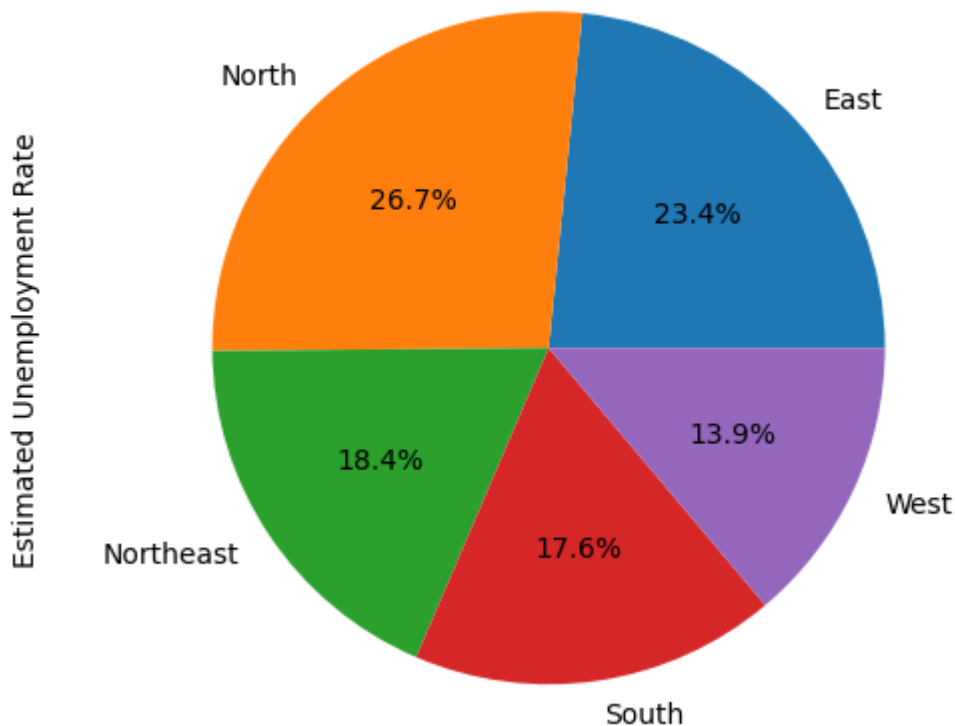
```
plt.title('Area-wise Average Unemployment Rate of year 2019')
plt.xlabel('Area')
plt.ylabel('Average Unemployment Rate')

# Show the plot
plt.tight_layout() # To adjust spacing and avoid label overlapping (optional)
plt.xticks(rotation=45) # Rotate x-axis labels for better readability (optional)
plt.show()
```



```
In [112... average_of_regions2=df2.groupby("Region")["Estimated Unemployment Rate"].mean()
average_of_regions2.plot(kind='pie', autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.axis('equal')
plt.title('Region-wise Average Unemployment Rate of year 2020')
plt.show()
```

Region-wise Average Unemployment Rate of year 2020



In [123...

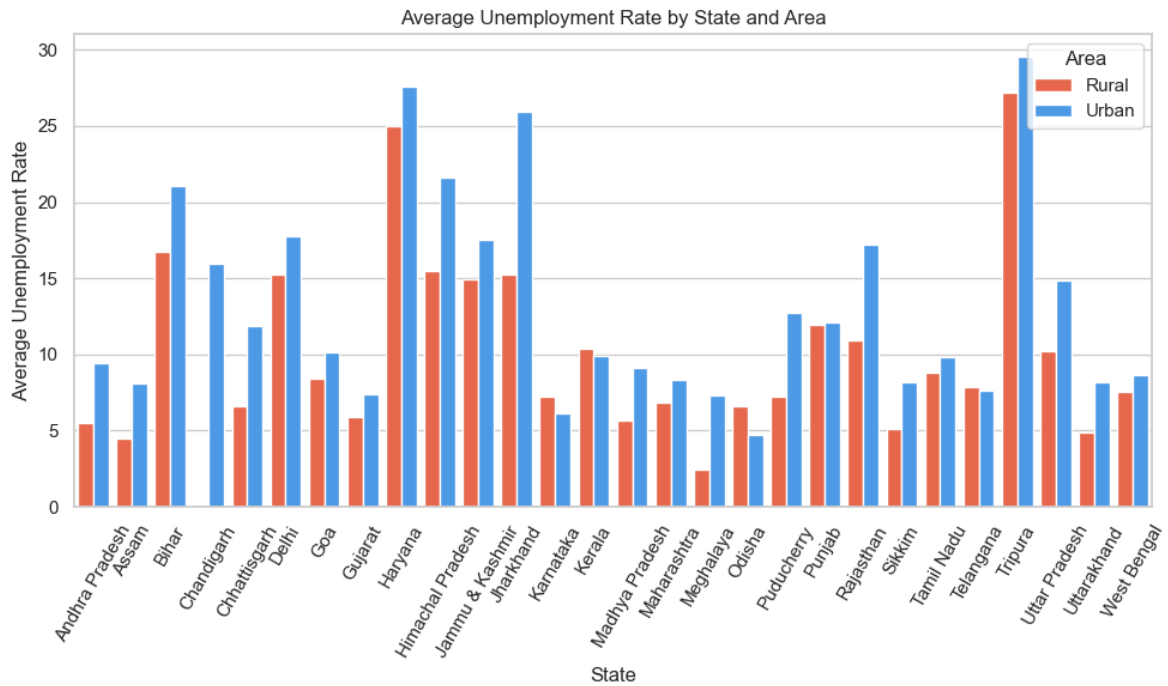
```
sns.set(style="whitegrid")

# Define a custom color palette (you can use any valid matplotlib color names or
custom_palette = ["#FF5733", "#3399FF"] # Example: Red and Green

# Create the bar chart using seaborn with the custom color palette
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) # Adjust the figure size as per your preference
sns.barplot(x='State', y='Estimated Unemployment Rate', hue='Area', data=avg_unemp_rate,
            palette=custom_palette)

# Set the title and labels
plt.title('Average Unemployment Rate by State and Area')
plt.xlabel('State')
plt.ylabel('Average Unemployment Rate')

# Show the plot
plt.xticks(rotation=60) # Rotate x-axis labels for better readability (optional)
plt.legend(title='Area', loc='upper right') # Add a legend for the 'Area' category (optional)
plt.tight_layout() # To adjust spacing and avoid label overlapping (optional)
plt.show()
```



In [153...

```
# Extract the month from the 'Date' column and create a new 'Month' column with
df1['Month'] = df1['Date'].dt.strftime('%B')

# Find the month with the highest estimated unemployment rate for each state
highest_month = df1.groupby('State')['Estimated Unemployment Rate'].idxmax()
highest_month_df = df1.loc[highest_month, ['State', 'Month', 'Estimated Unemployment Rate']]

# Sort the DataFrame by the highest unemployment rate in ascending order
highest_month_df.sort_values('Estimated Unemployment Rate', inplace=True)

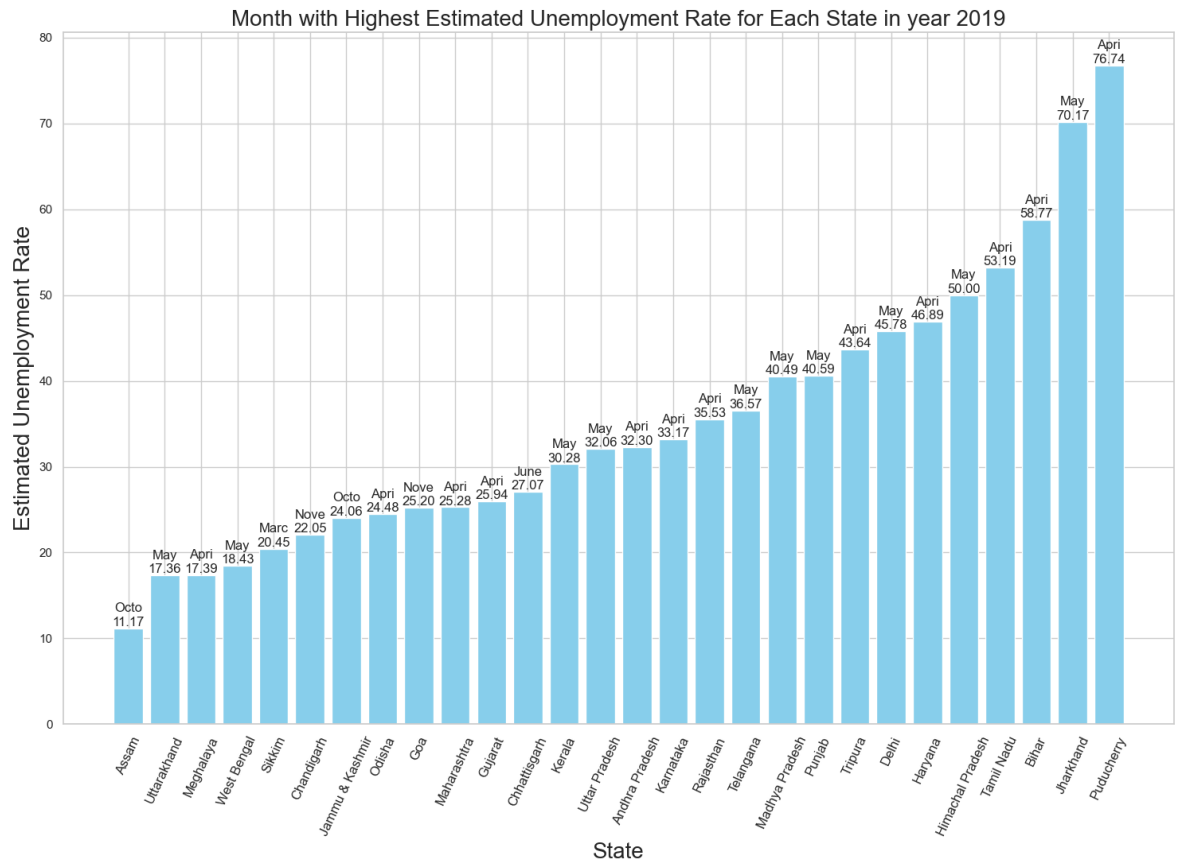
# Create a bar graph to visualize the month with the highest estimated unemployment rate
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 15))
plt.bar(highest_month_df['State'], highest_month_df['Estimated Unemployment Rate'])

# Add text labels above each bar showing the first four letters of the month and
for x, y, month in zip(highest_month_df['State'], highest_month_df['Estimated Unemployment Rate'], highest_month_df['Month']):
    month_abbreviated = month[:4] # Get the first four letters of the month
    plt.text(x, y, f'{month_abbreviated}\n{y:.2f}', ha='center', va='bottom', fontweight='bold')

# Set axis labels, title, and rotate x-axis labels for better readability
plt.xlabel('State', fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel('Estimated Unemployment Rate', fontsize=20)
plt.title('Month with Highest Estimated Unemployment Rate for Each State in year', fontweight='bold')
plt.xticks(rotation=65, fontsize=12)

# Adjust the spacing between the subplots to avoid label overlapping
plt.subplots_adjust(bottom=0.3)

plt.show()
```



In [169...

```

# Convert the 'Date' column to datetime format
df2['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df2['Date'])

# Extract the month from the 'Date' column and create a new 'Month' column with
df2['Month'] = df2['Date'].dt.strftime('%B')

# Find the month with the highest estimated unemployment rate for each state
highest_month2 = df2.groupby('State')['Estimated Unemployment Rate'].idxmax()
highest_month_df2 = df2.loc[highest_month2, ['State', 'Month', 'Estimated Unempl

# Sort the DataFrame by the highest unemployment rate in ascending order
highest_month_df2.sort_values('Estimated Unemployment Rate', inplace=True)

# Create a bar graph to visualize the month with the highest estimated unemploym
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 15))
plt.bar(highest_month_df2['State'], highest_month_df2['Estimated Unemployment Ra

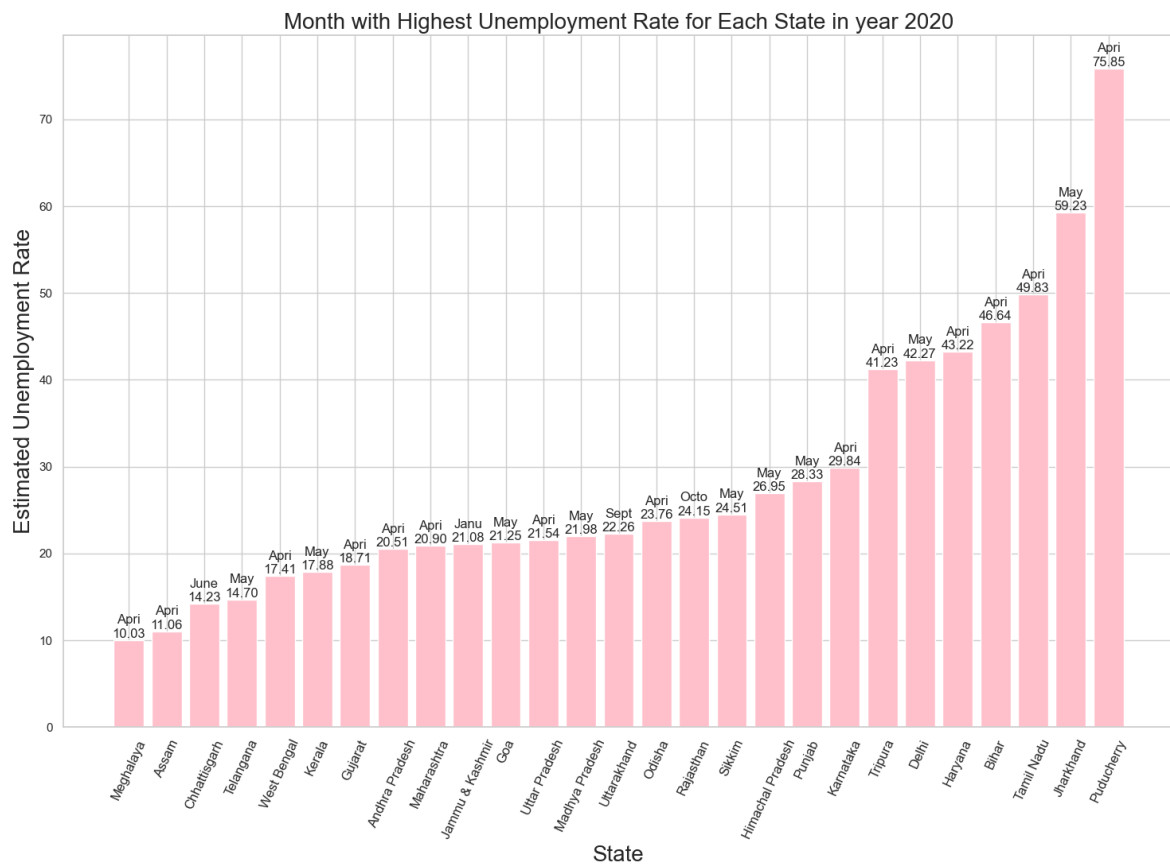
# Add text Labels above each bar showing the month and the corresponding unemplo
for x, y, month in zip(highest_month_df2['State'], highest_month_df2['Estimated
    month_abbreviated = month[:4] # Get the first four letters of the month
    plt.text(x, y, f'{month_abbreviated}\n{y:.2f}', ha='center', va='bottom', fc

# Set axis labels, title, and rotate x-axis labels for better readability
plt.xlabel('State', fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel('Estimated Unemployment Rate', fontsize=20)
plt.title('Month with Highest Unemployment Rate for Each State in year 2020', fc
plt.xticks(rotation=65, fontsize=12)

# Adjust the spacing between the subplots to avoid label overlapping
plt.subplots_adjust(bottom=0.3)

plt.show()

```



In [170...

```
# Concatenate the two datasets
combined_data = pd.concat([df1, df2])

# Define the order of the months
month_order = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June', 'July', 'August', 'September', 'October', 'November', 'December']

# Convert the 'Month' column to categorical data type with the custom sort order
combined_data['Month'] = pd.Categorical(combined_data['Month'], categories=month_order)

# Calculate the mean Estimated Unemployment Rate for each month and state
monthly_data = combined_data.groupby(['Month', 'State'])['Estimated Unemployment Rate'].mean()

# Get a list of unique states
states = combined_data['State'].unique()

# Create separate line plot graphs for each state
for state in states:
    state_data = monthly_data[monthly_data['State'] == state]
    plt.plot(state_data['Month'], state_data['Estimated Unemployment Rate'], label=state)

# Set the x-axis Label as 'Month'
plt.xlabel('Month')

# Set the y-axis Label as 'Estimated Unemployment Rate'
plt.ylabel('Estimated Unemployment Rate')

# Set the title of the graph
plt.title('Estimated Unemployment Rate for Each State (2019-2020)')

# Add a legend to differentiate the states
plt.legend()

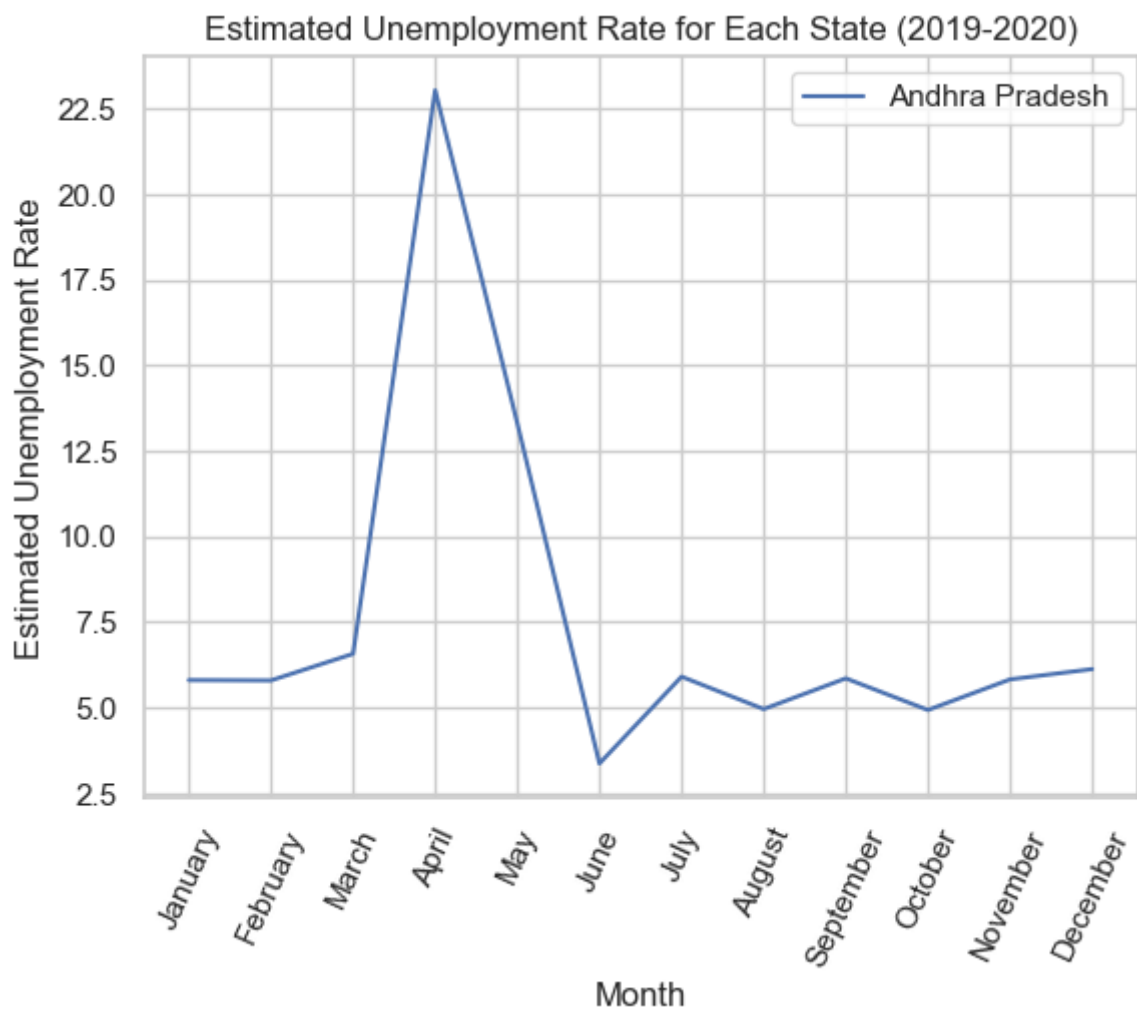
# Rotate the x-axis labels for better visibility
```

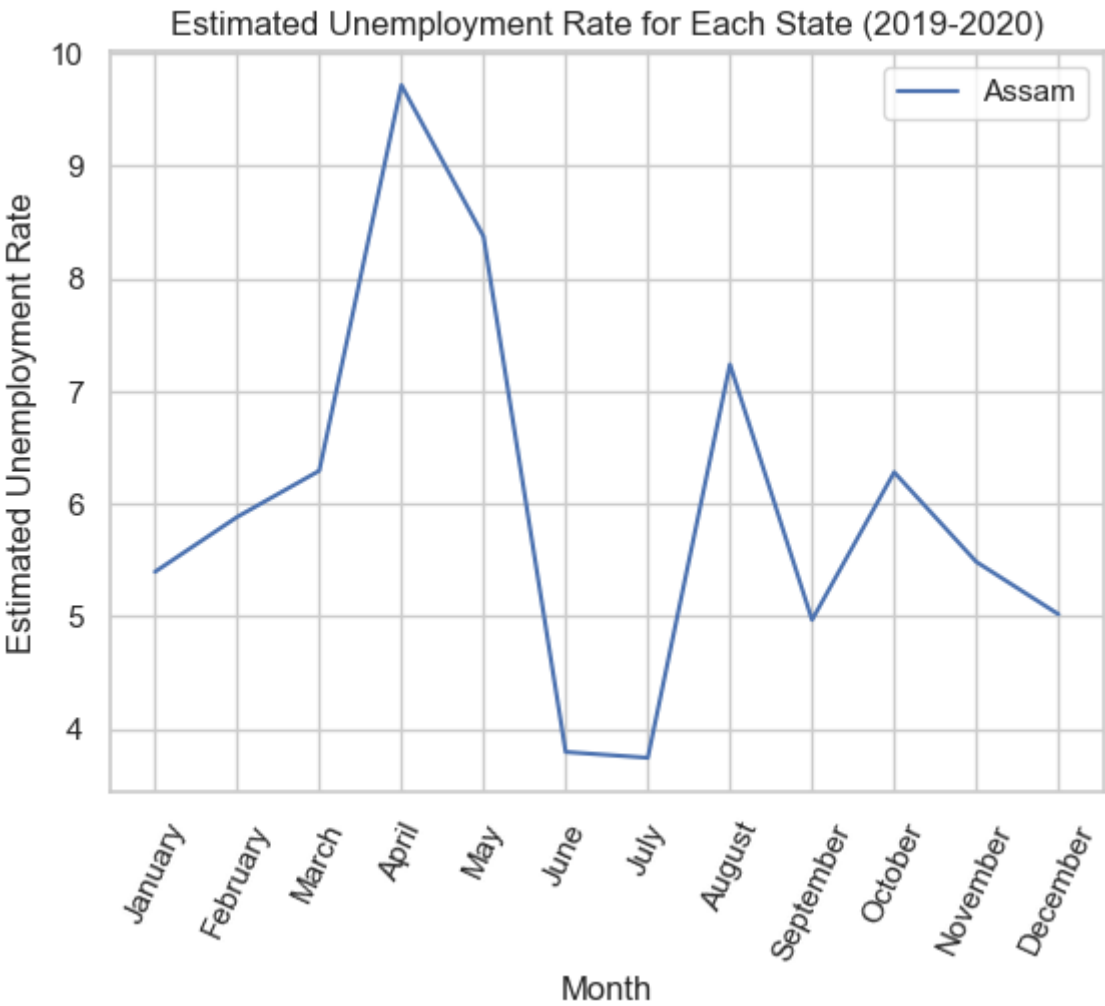


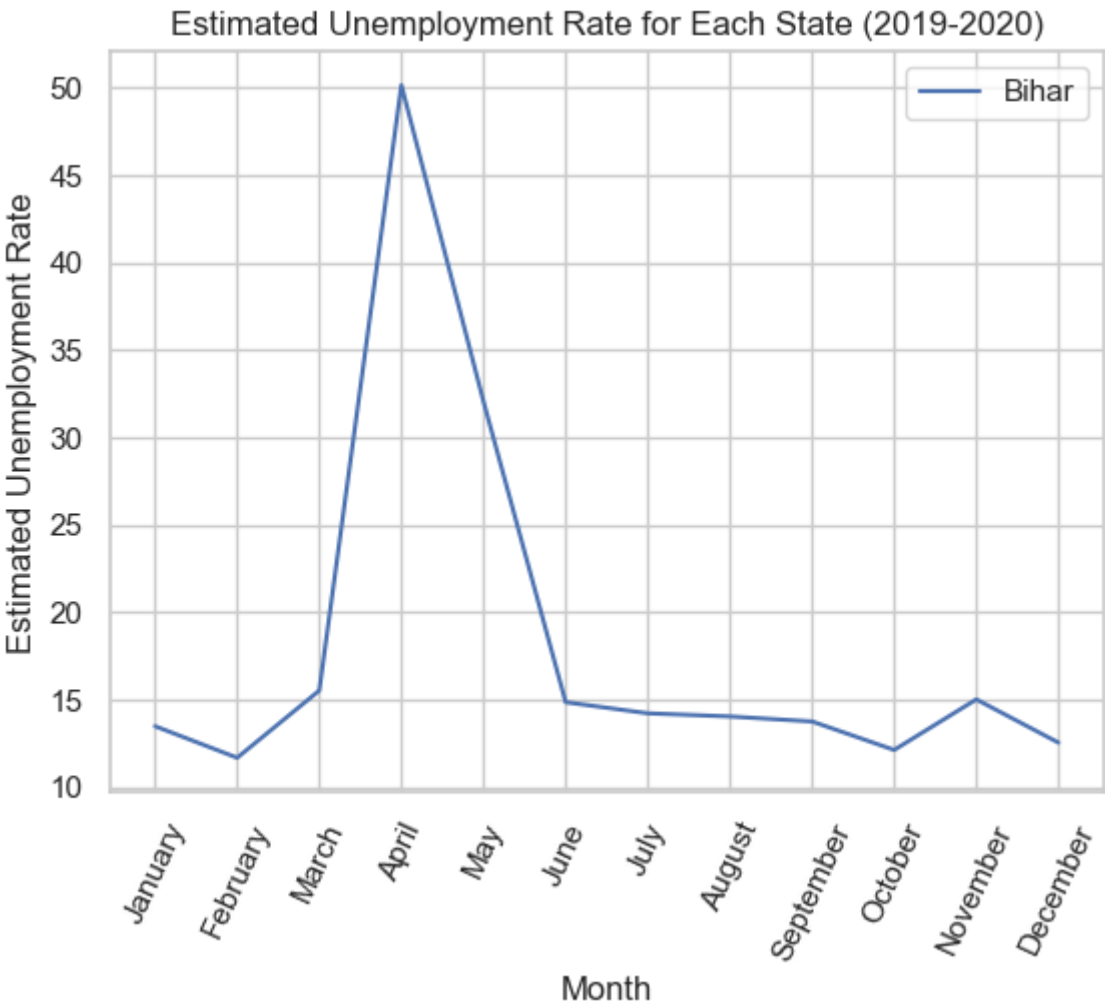
```
plt.xticks(rotation=65)

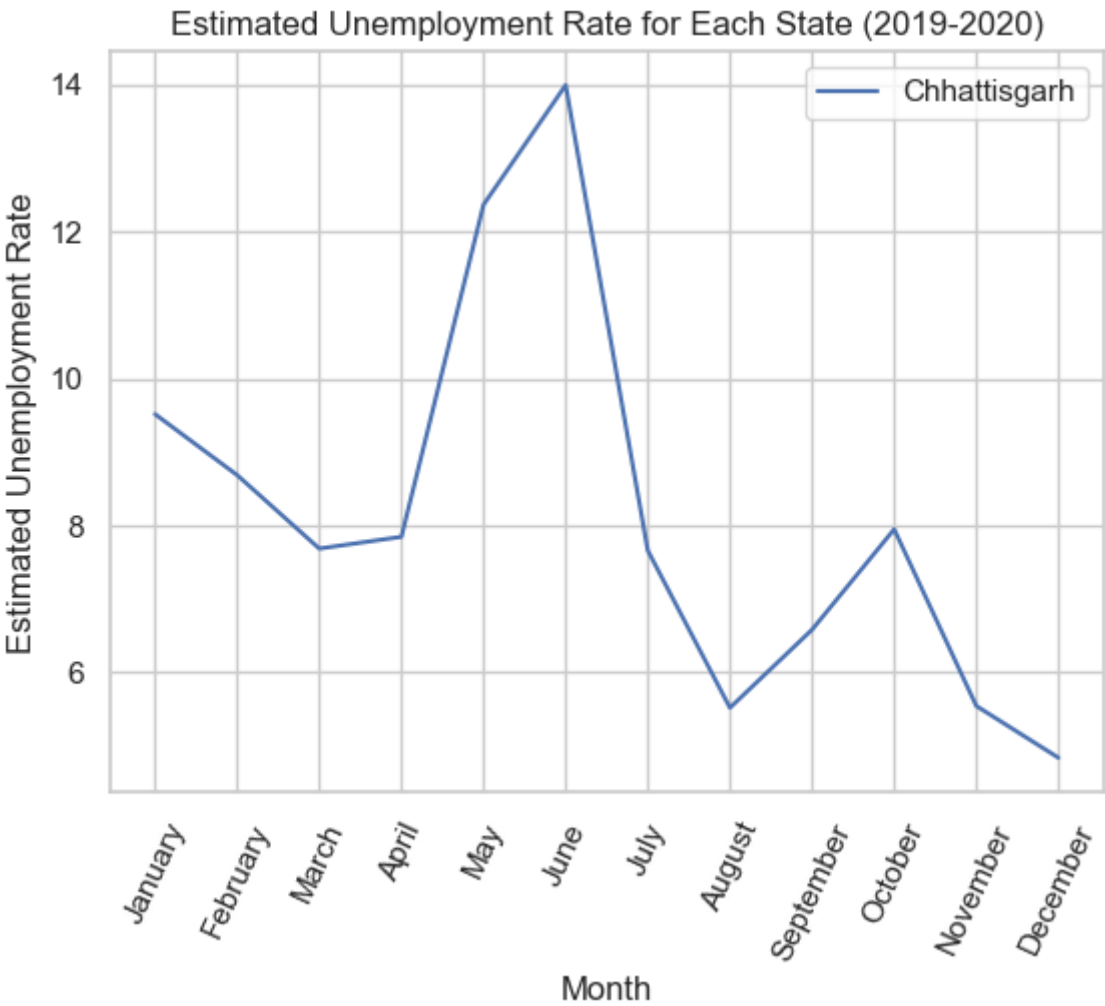
# Display the line plot
plt.show()

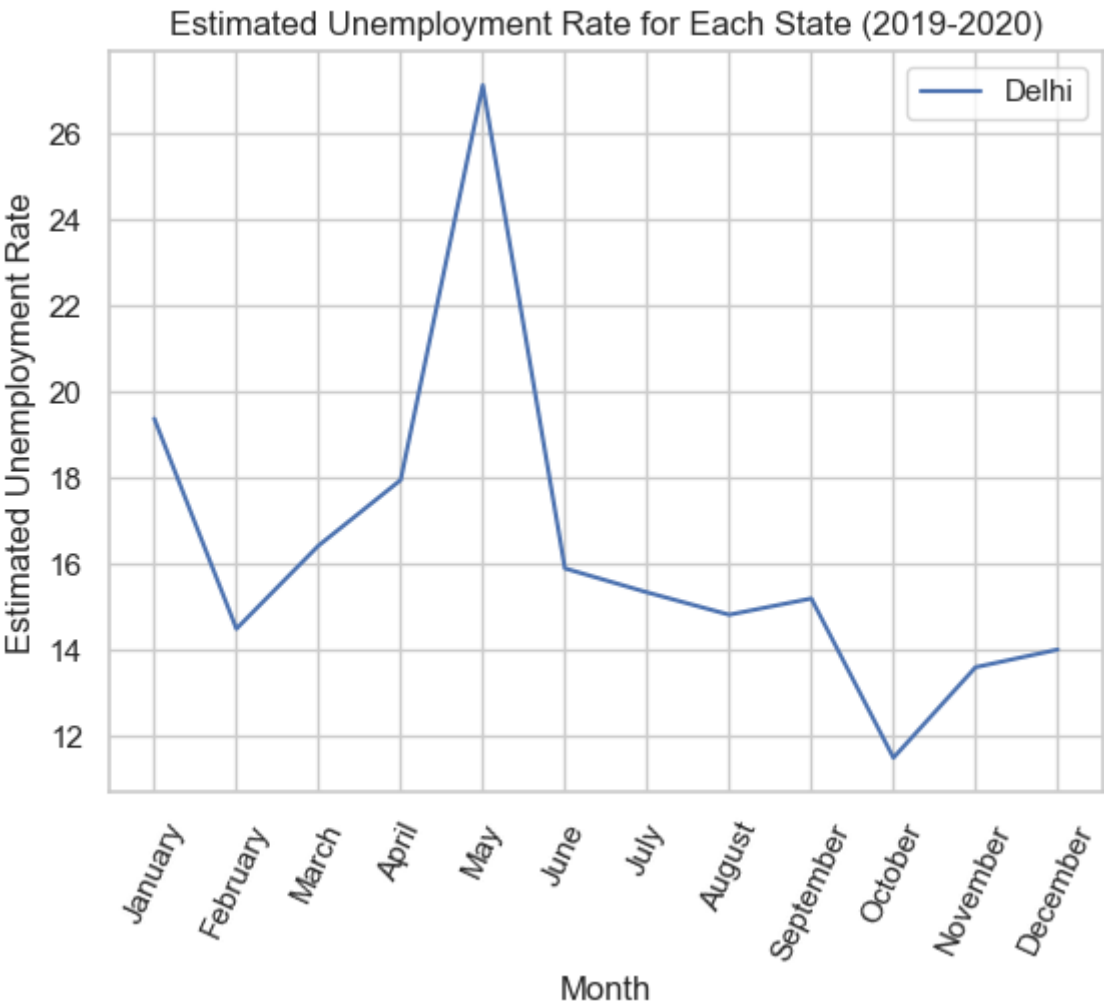
# Print additional analysis and observations based on the plotted data
print("Based on the data shown above, we can observe that the Unemployment rate
```

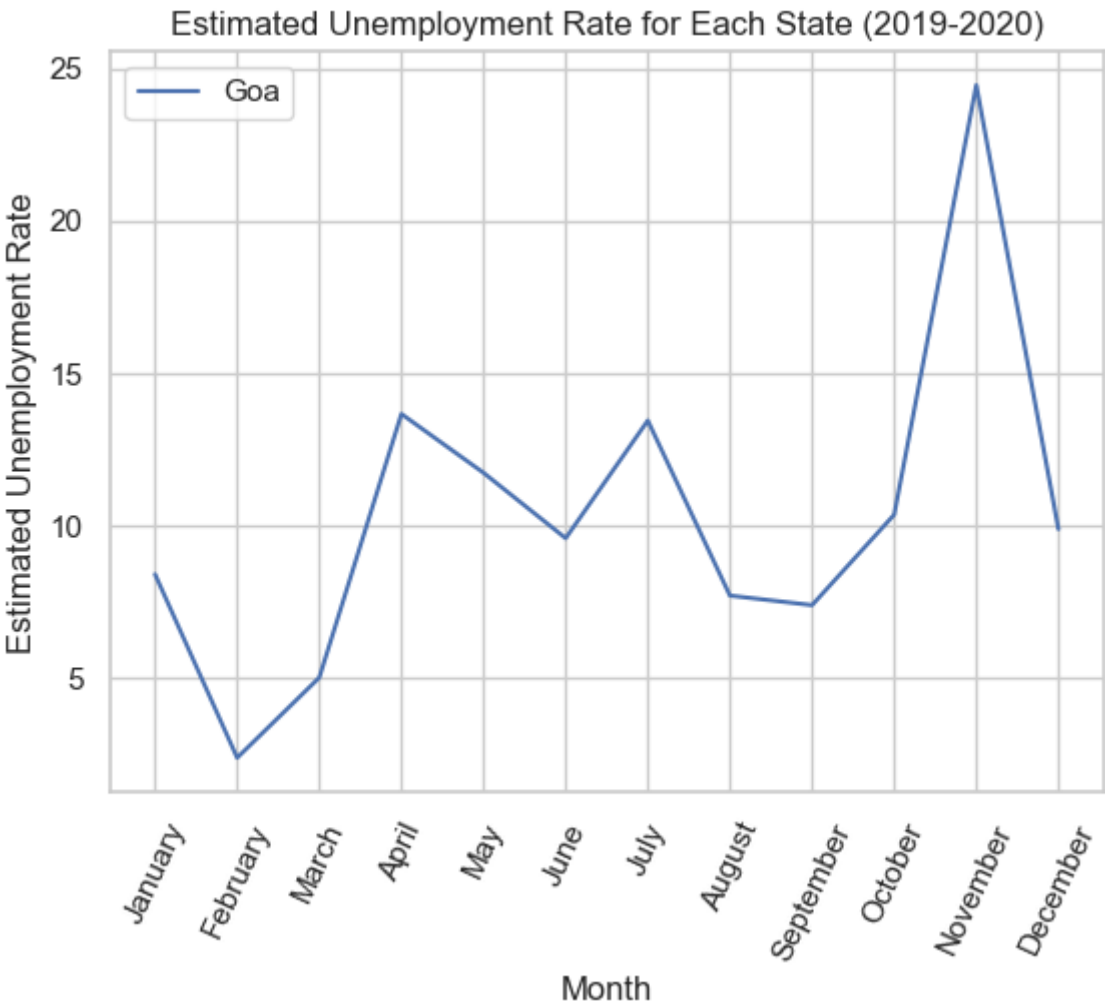


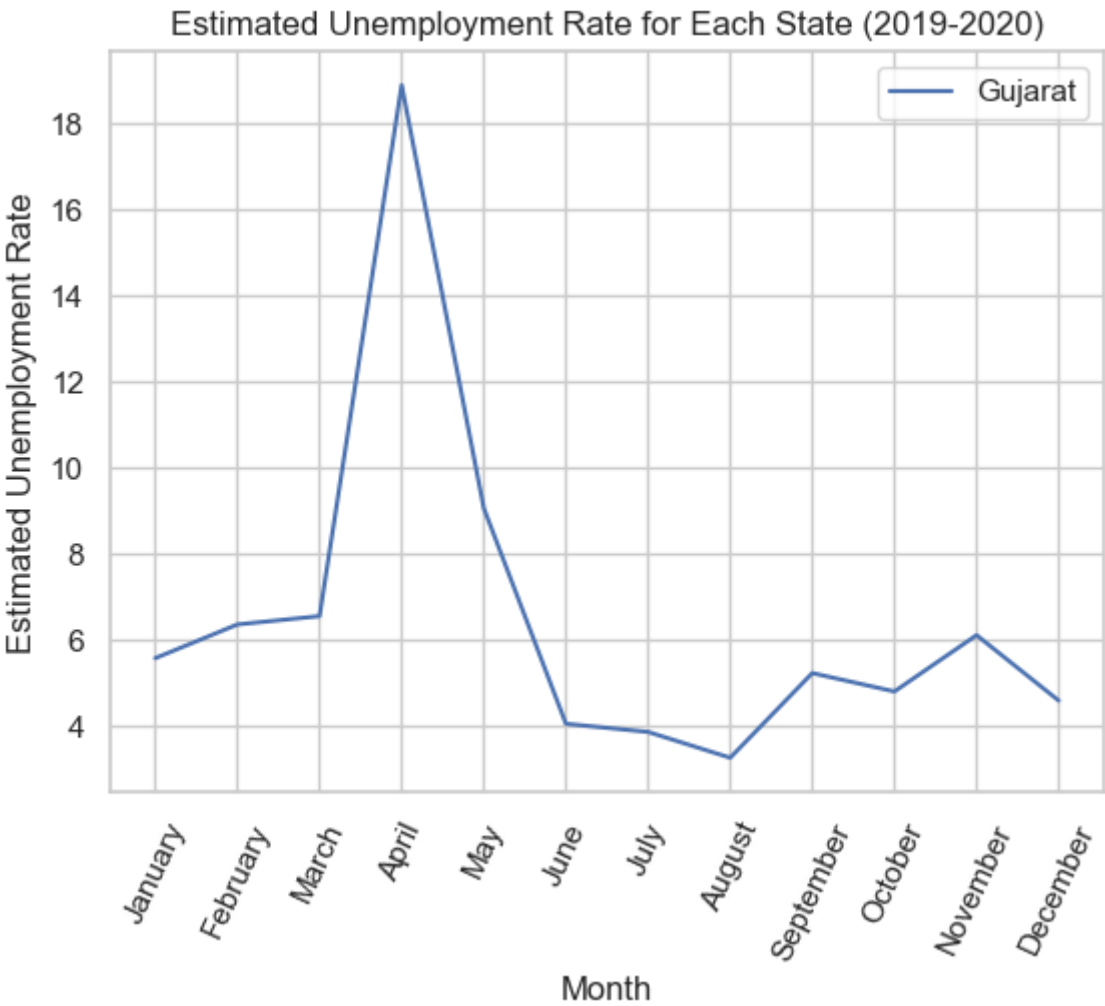


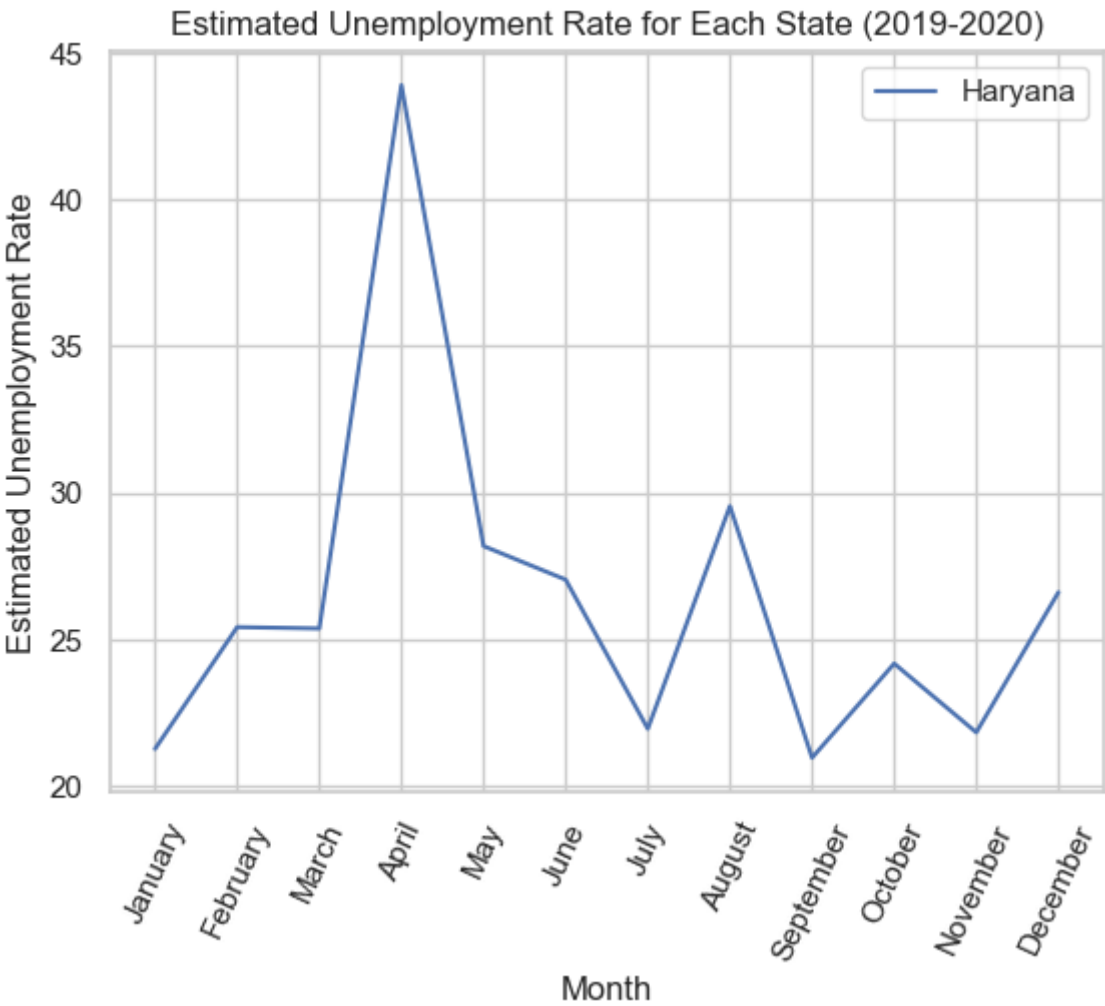


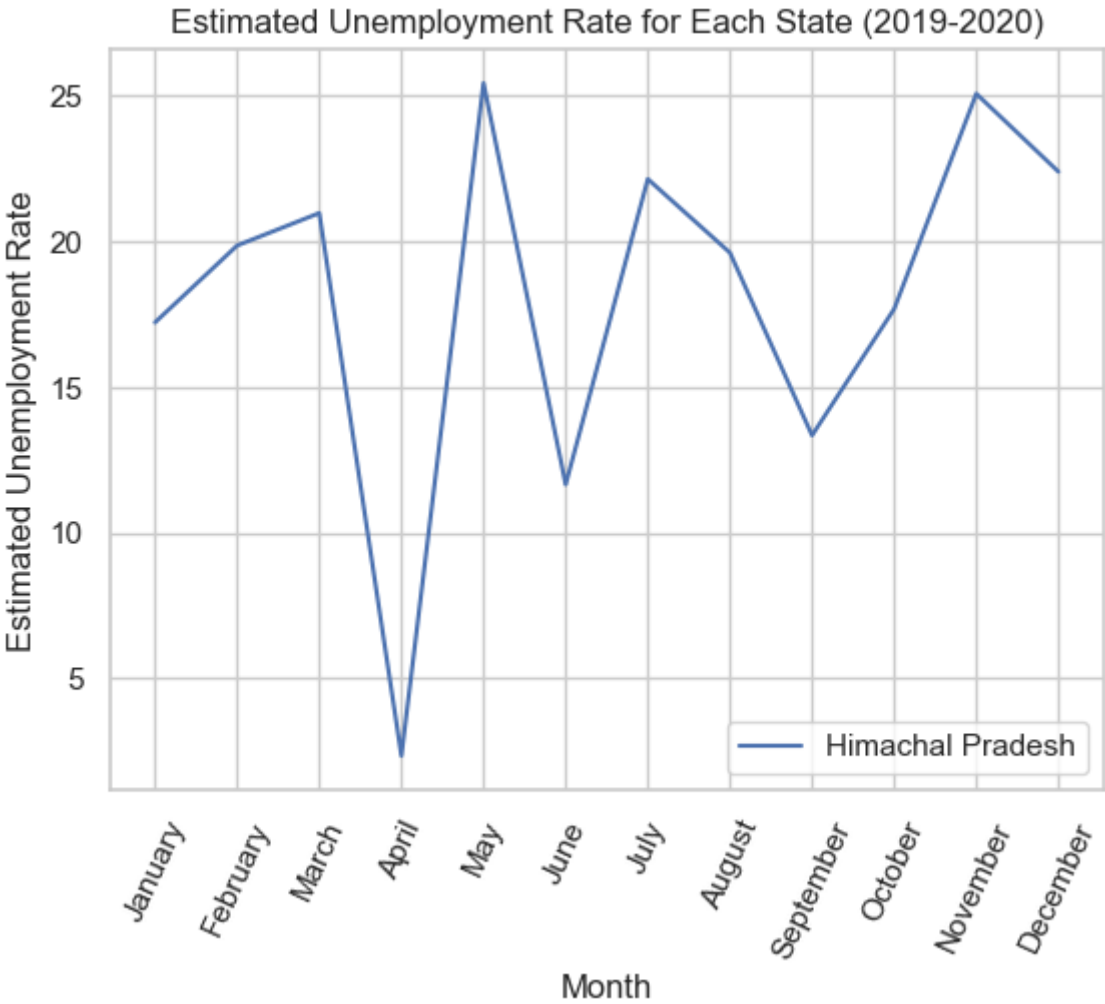


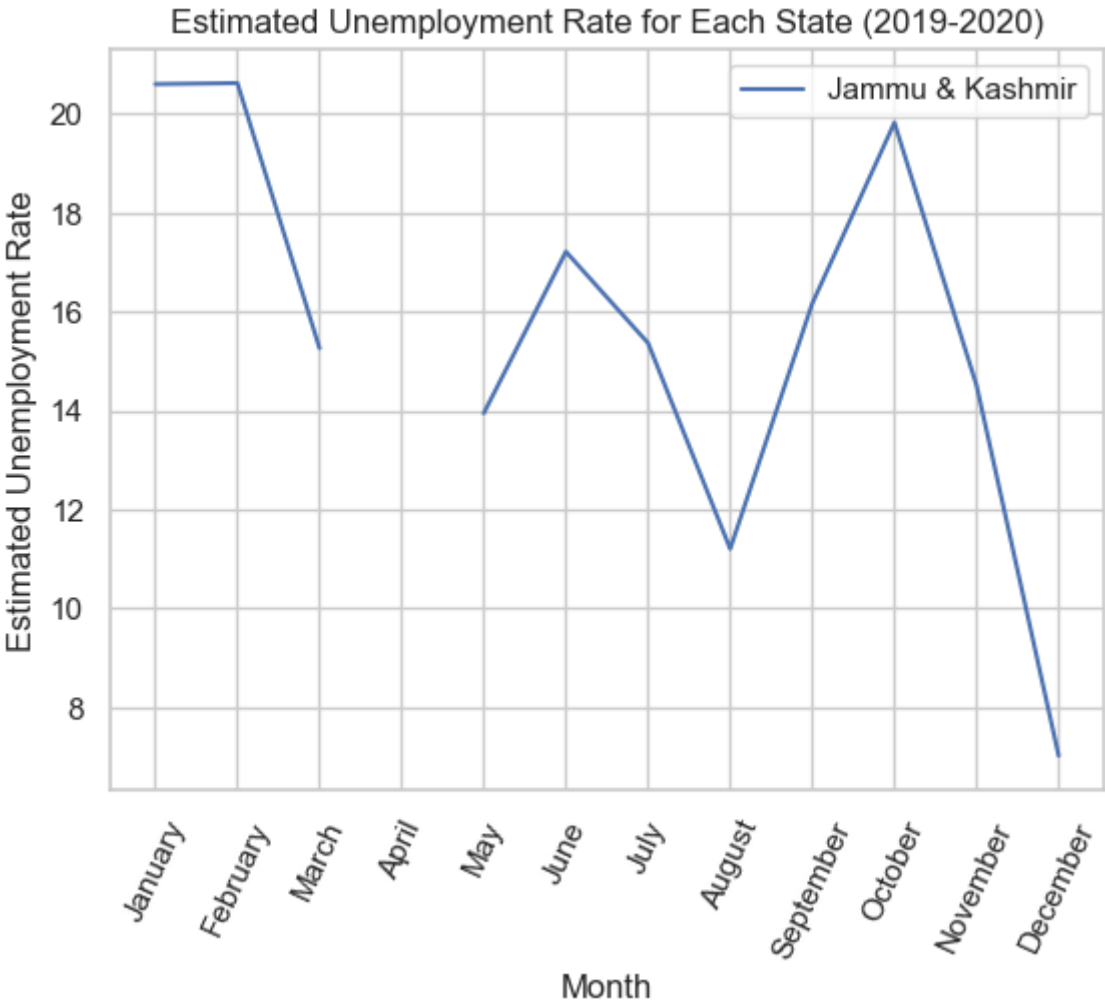


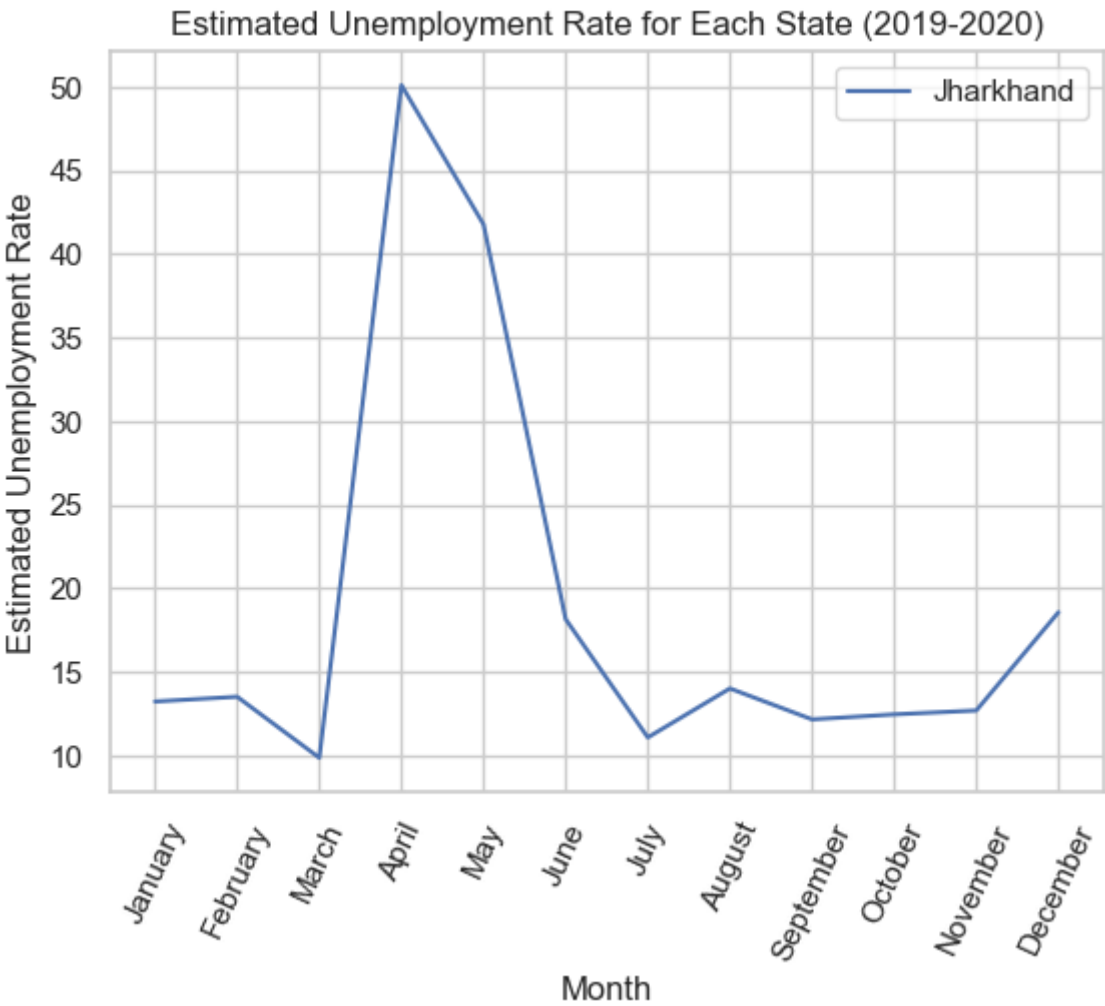


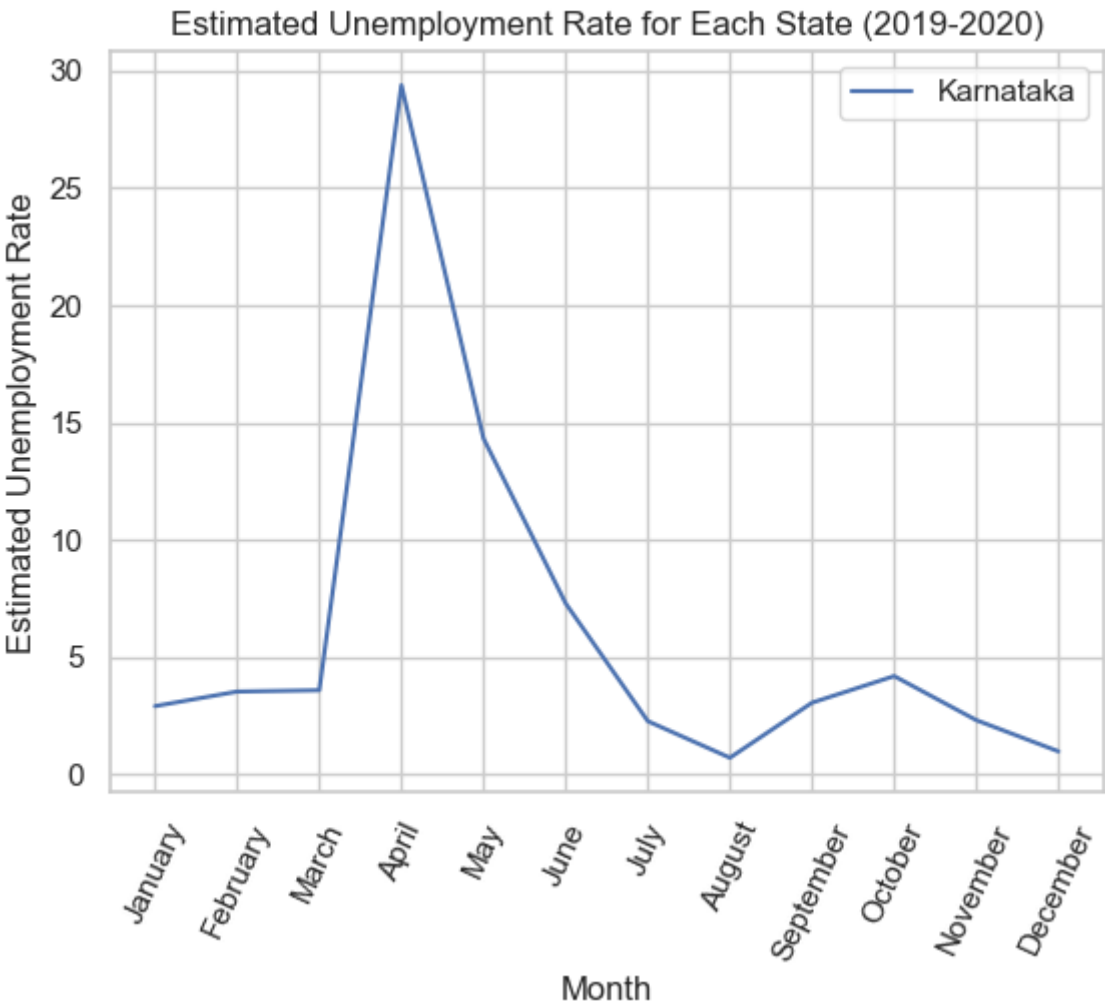


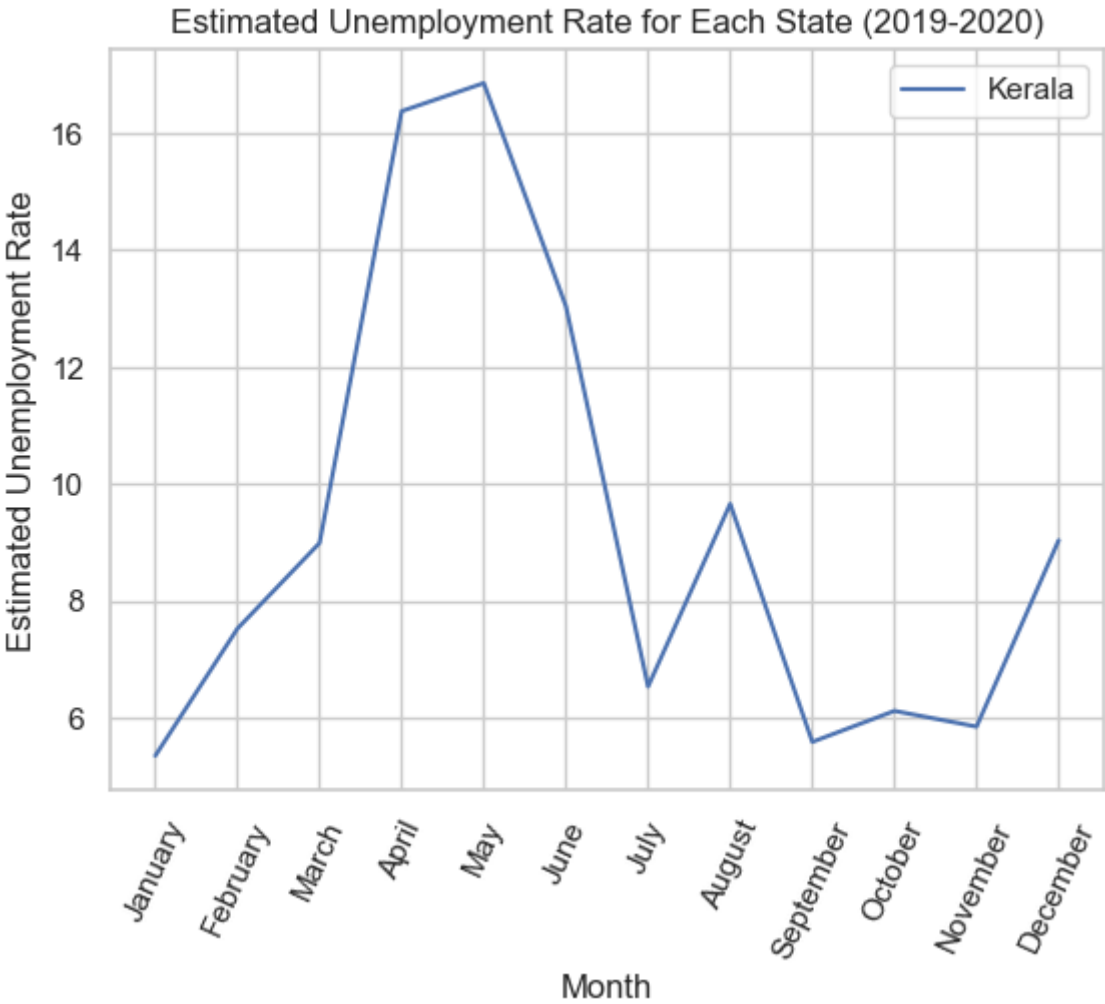


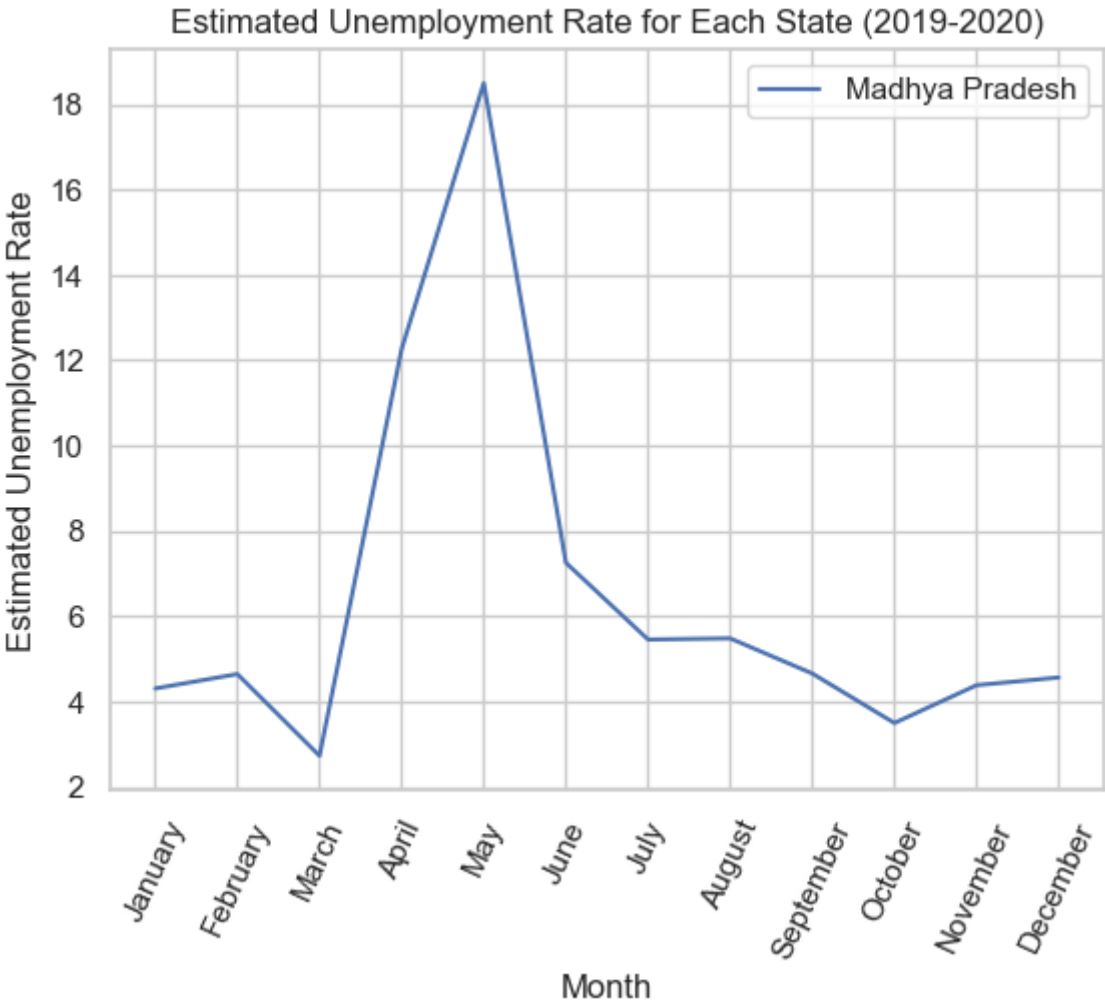


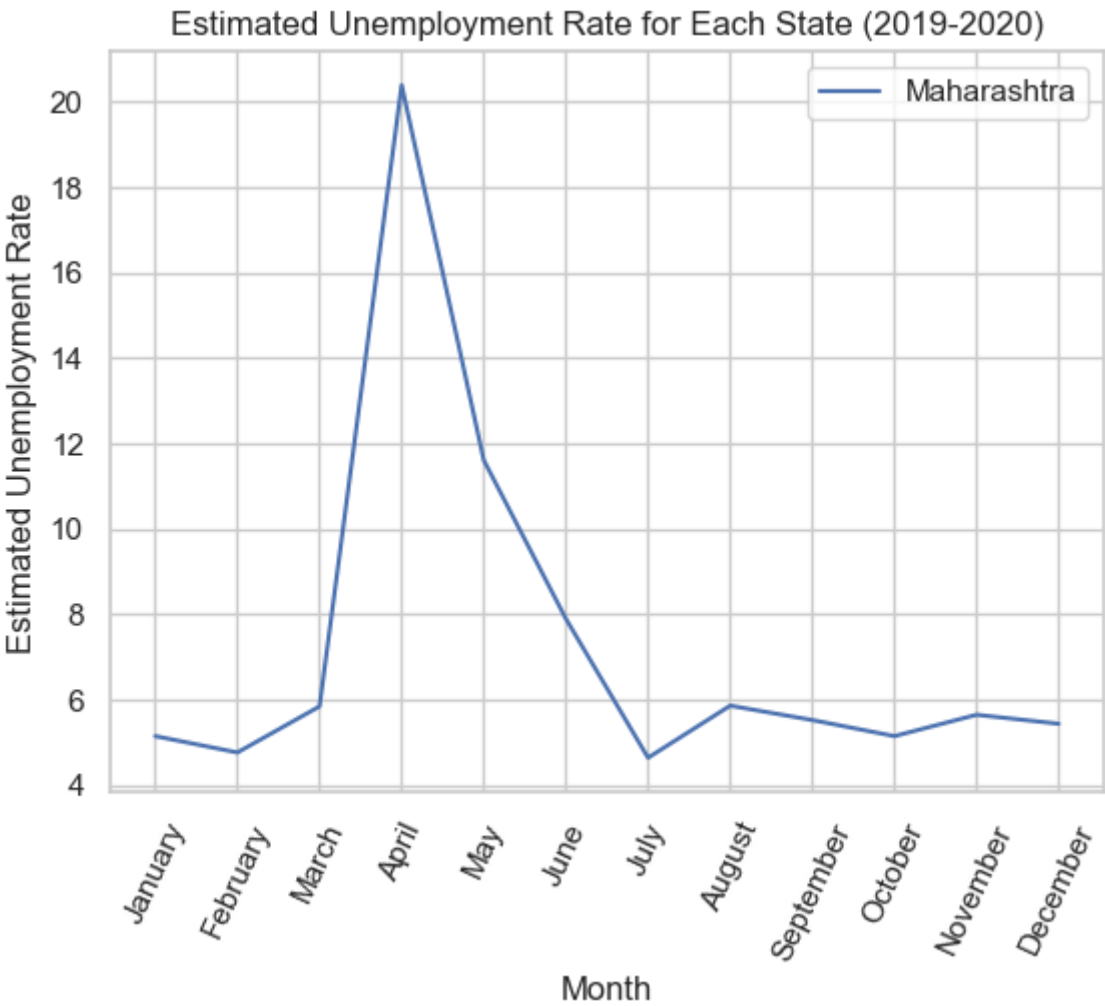


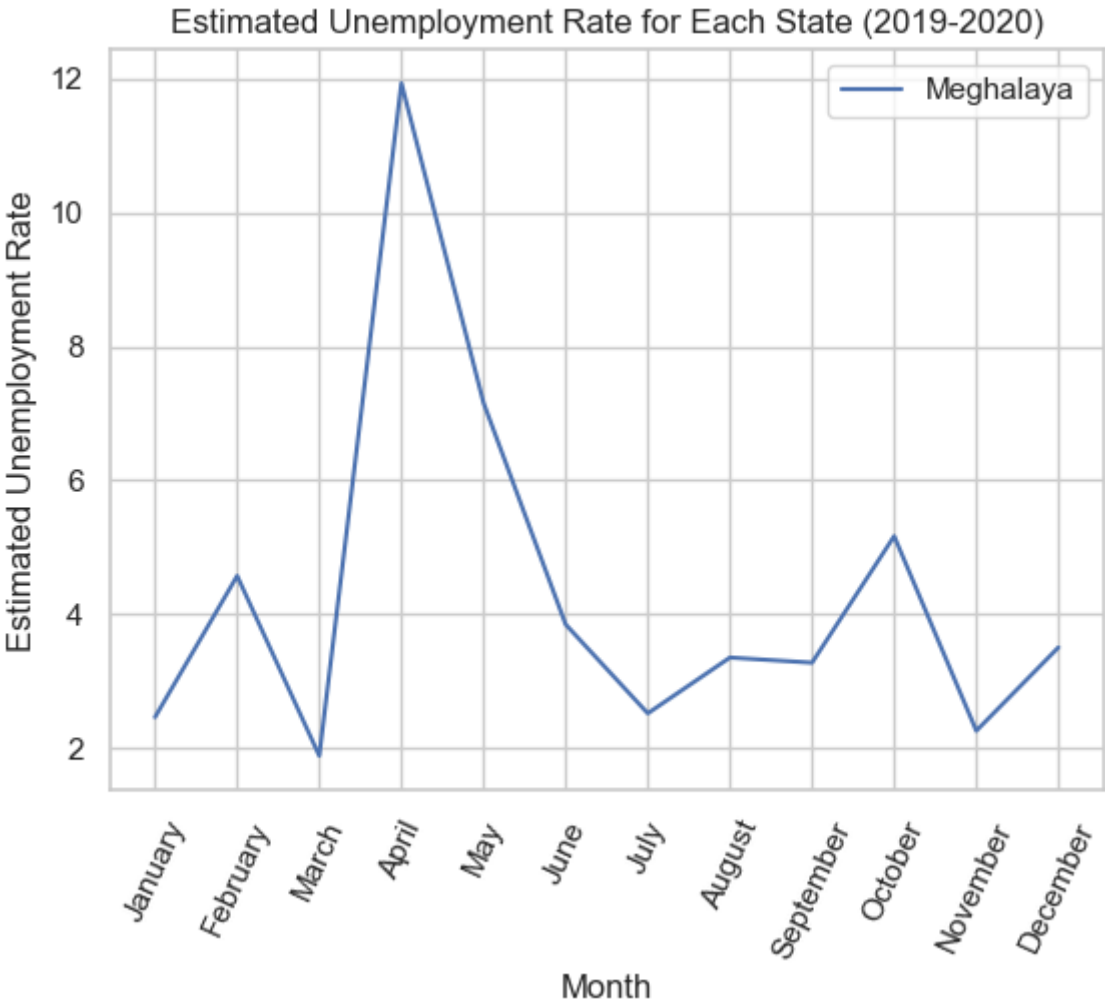


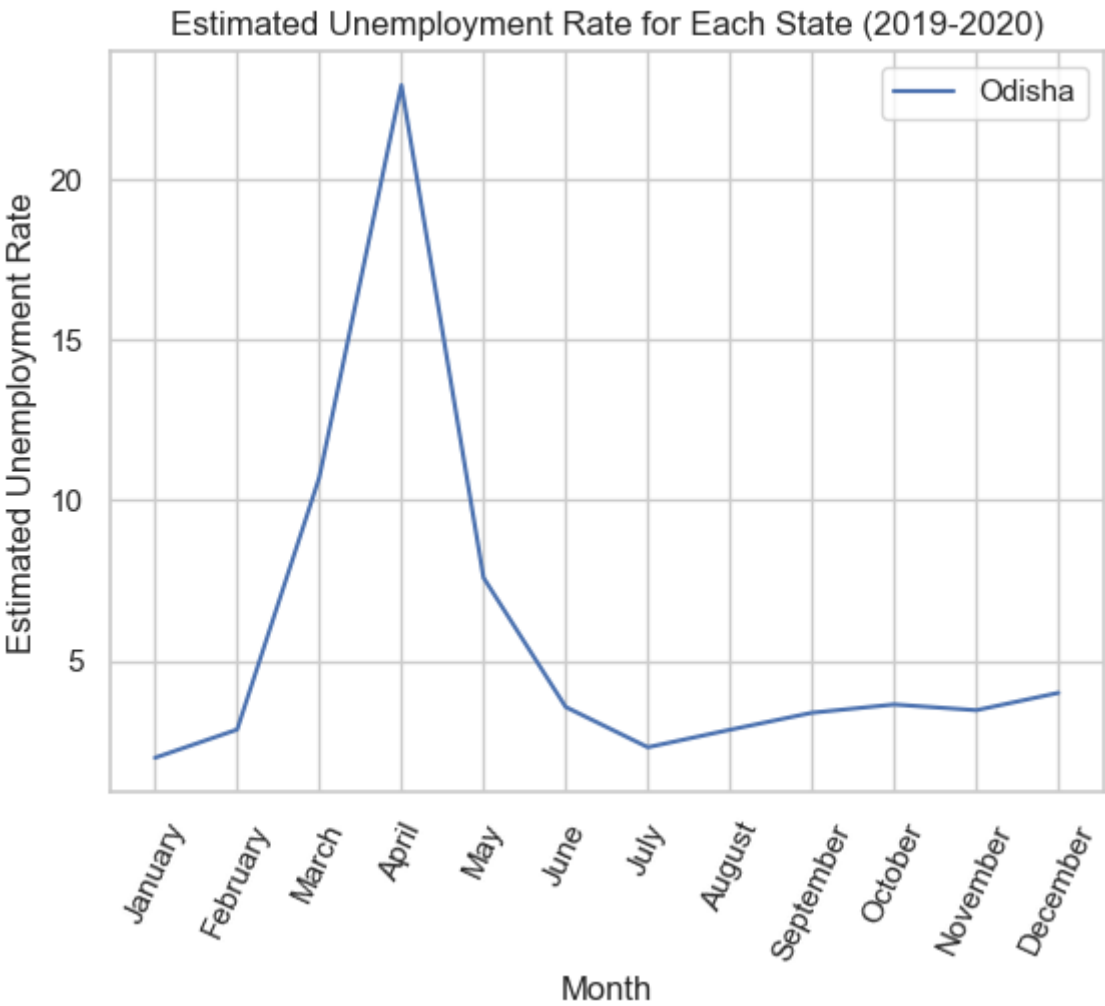


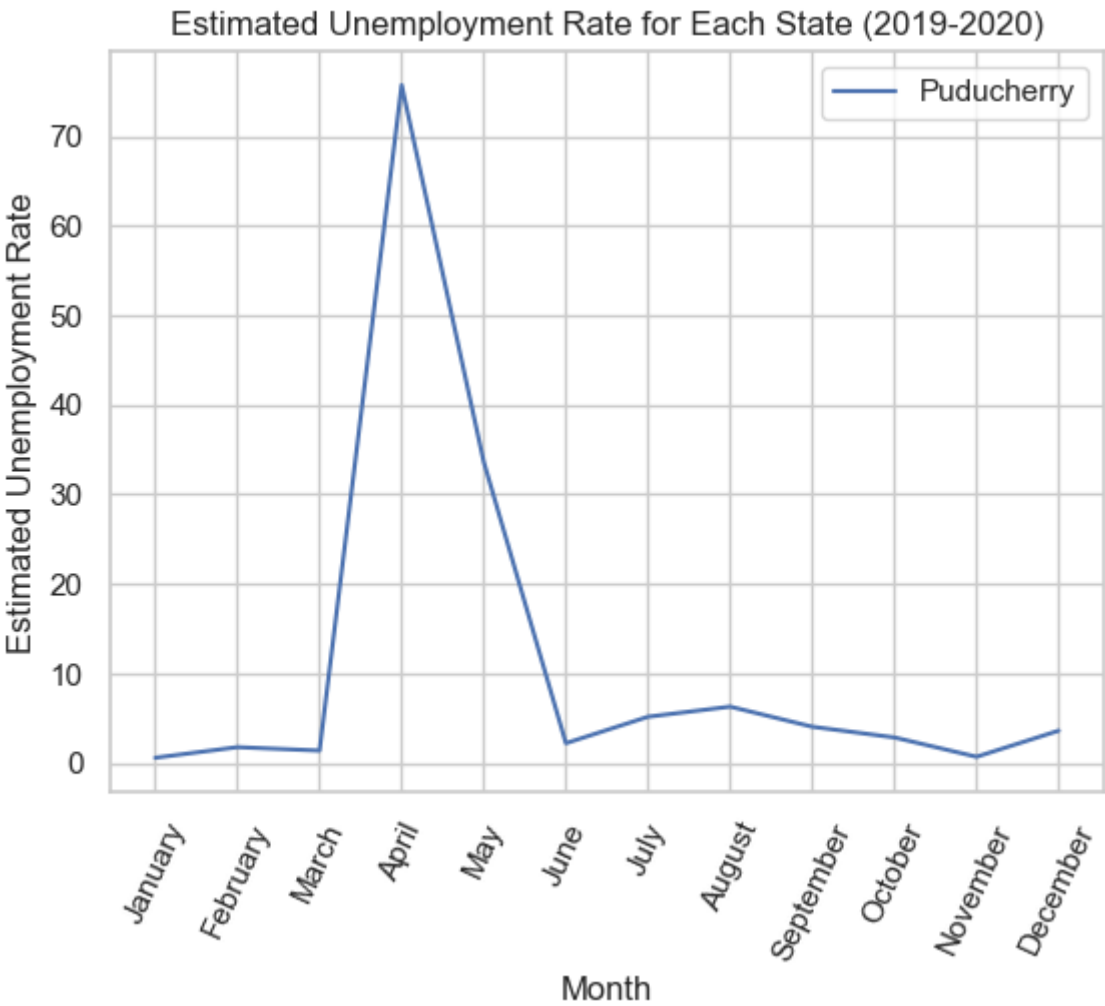


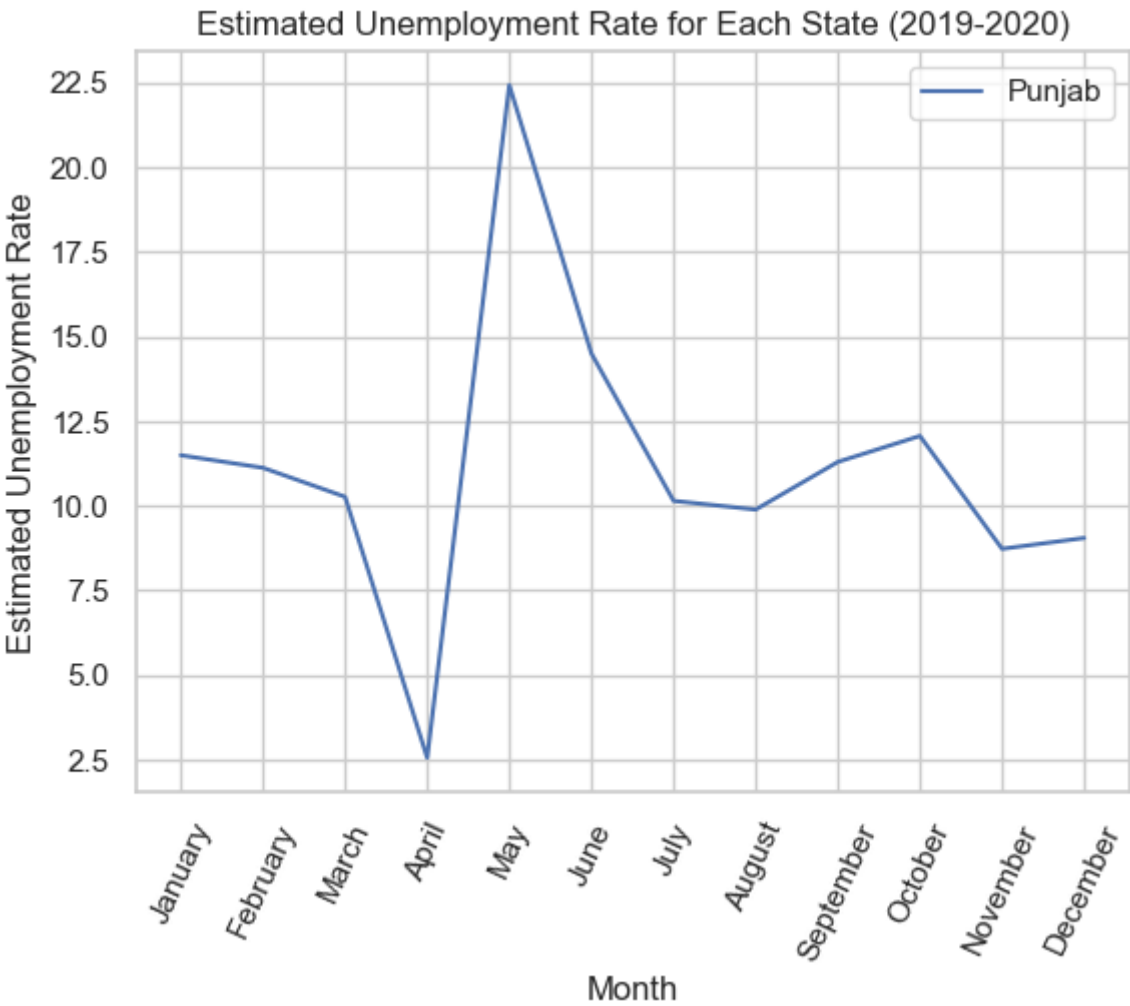


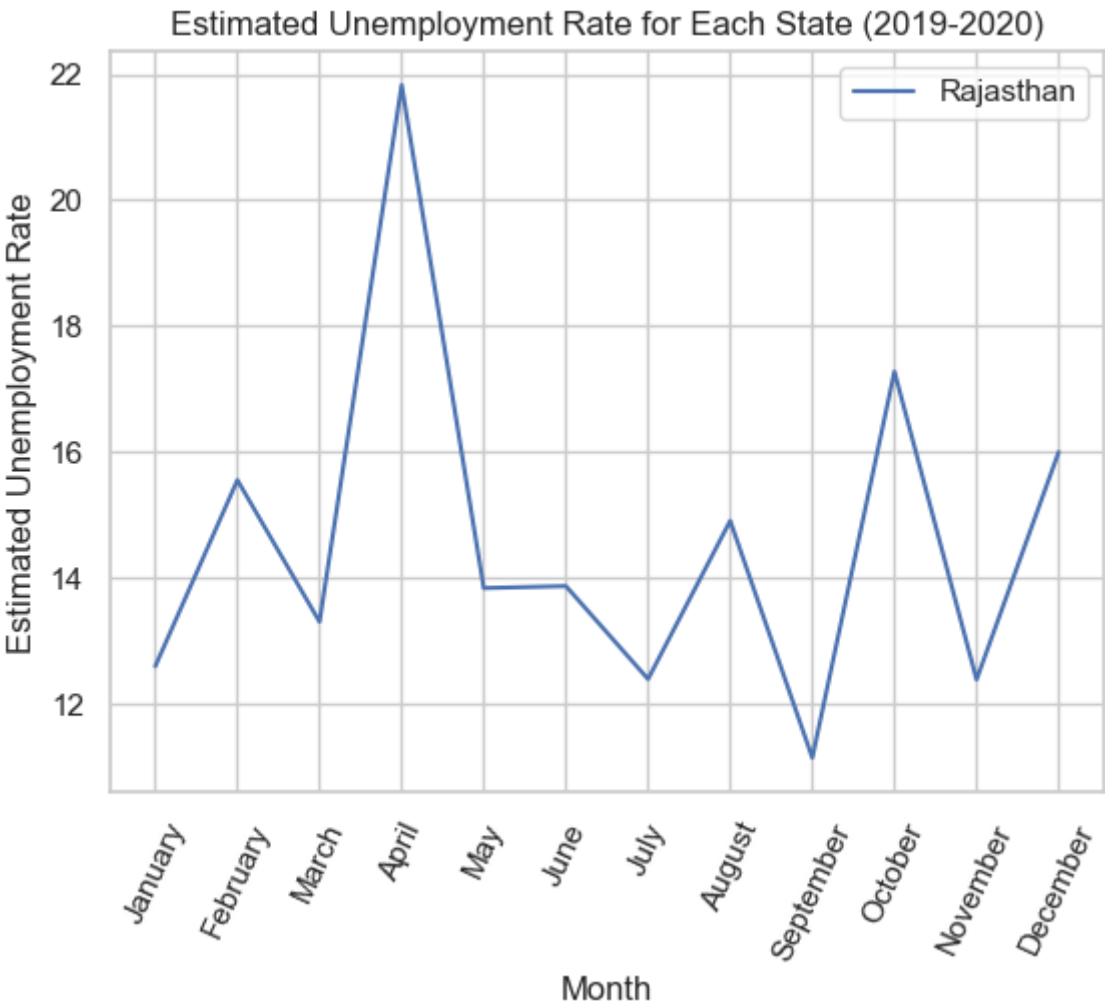


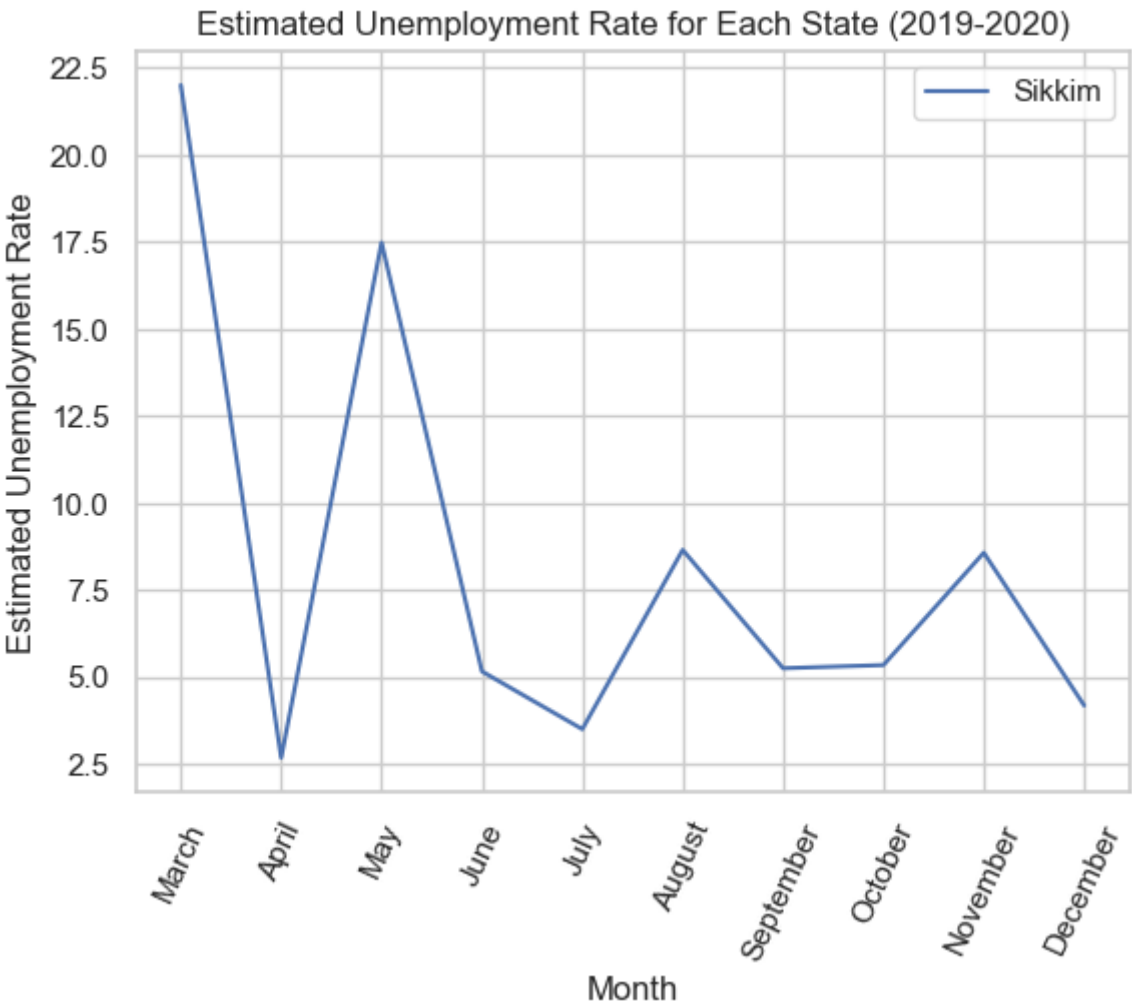


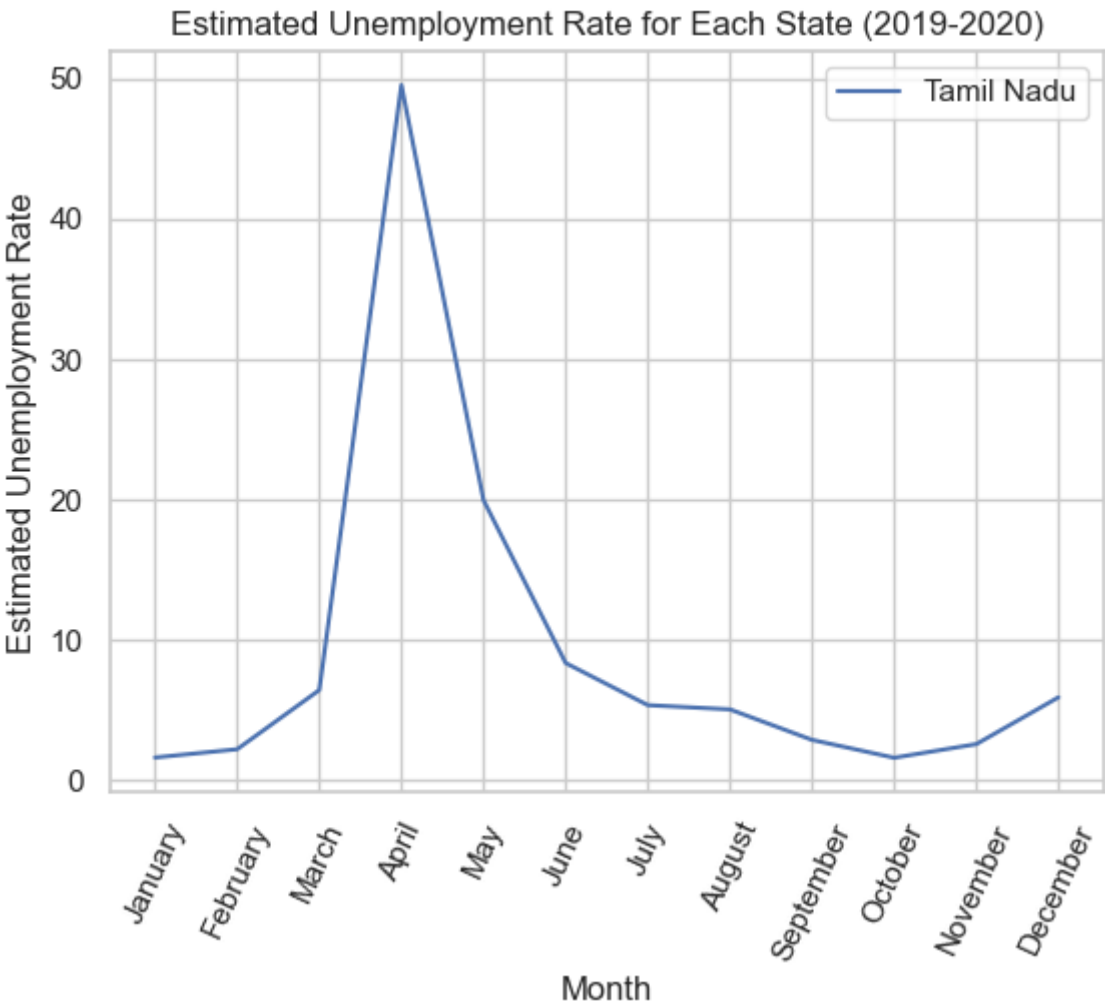


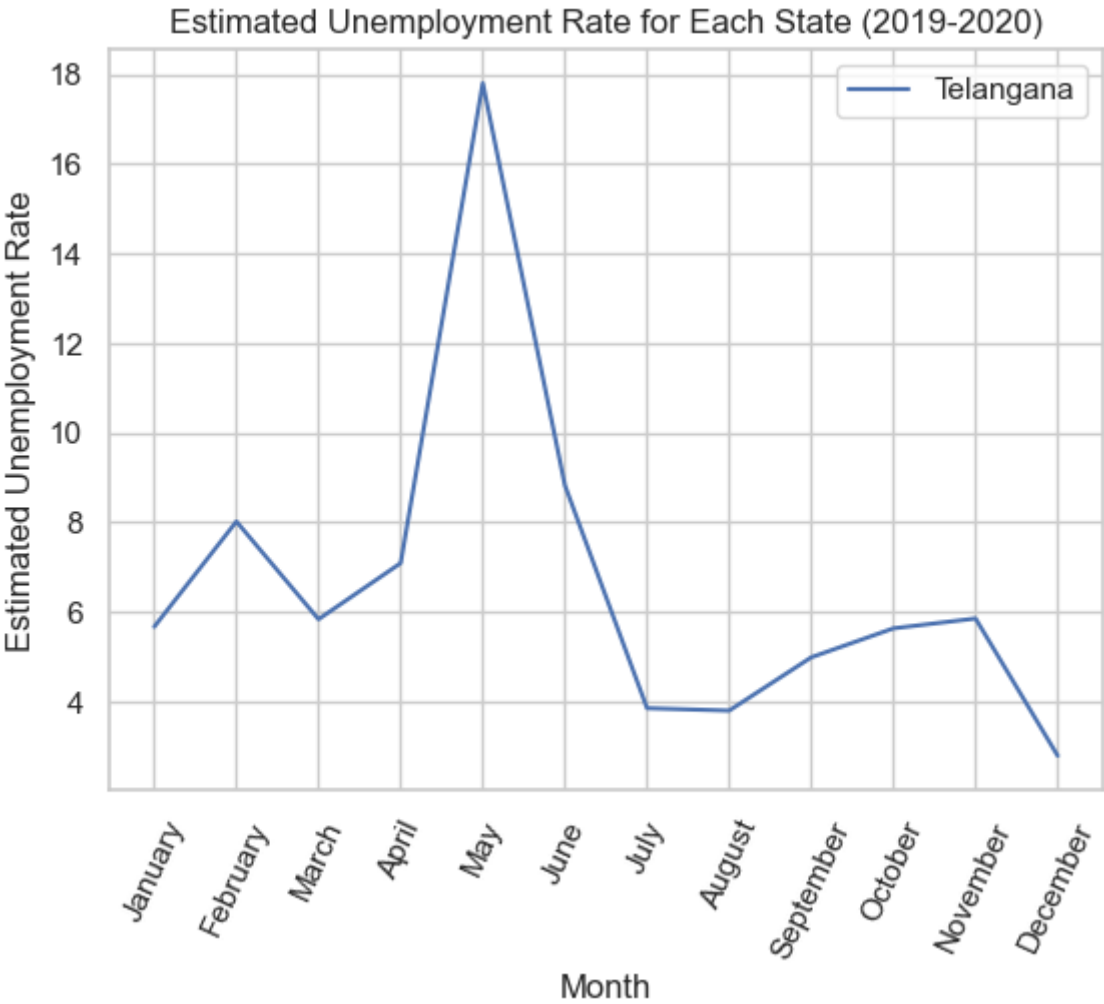


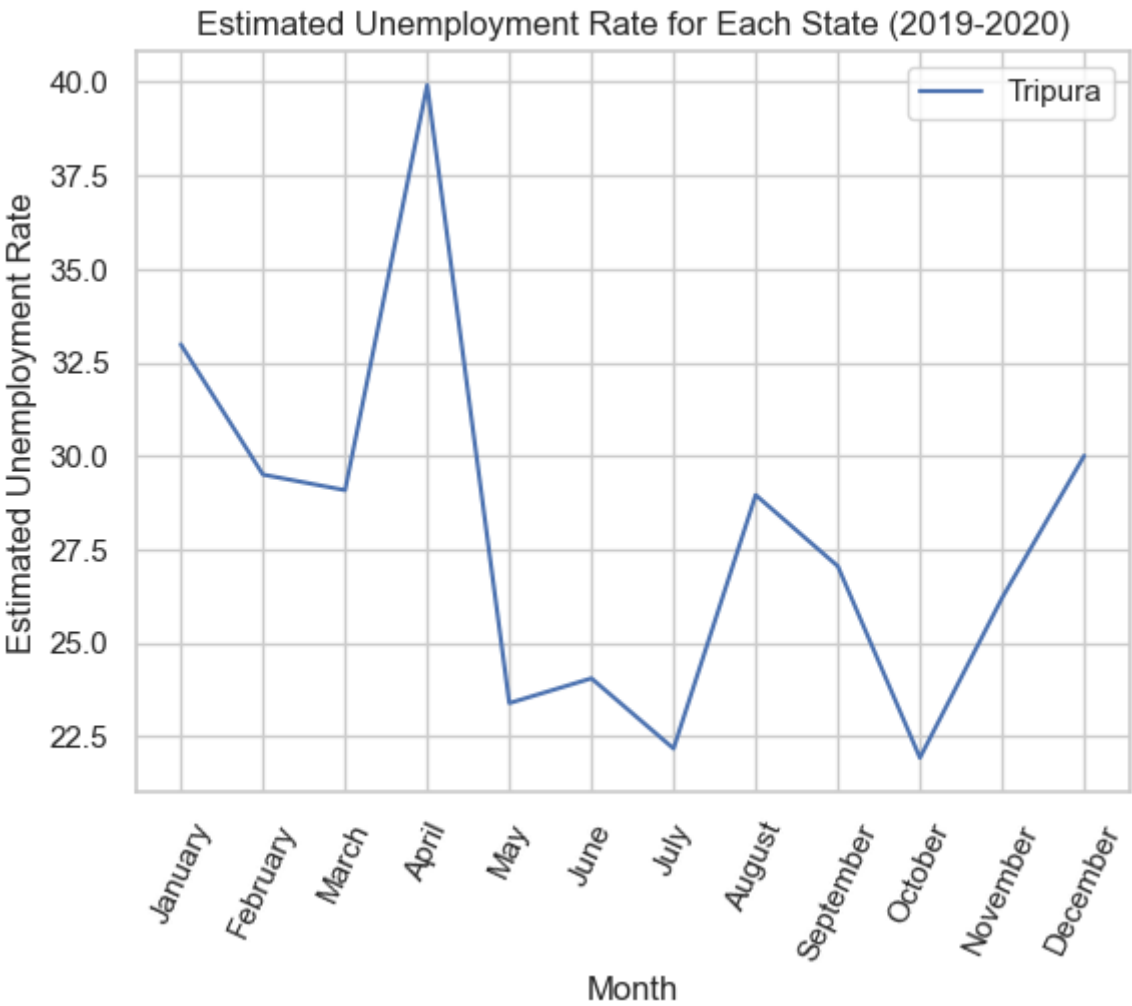


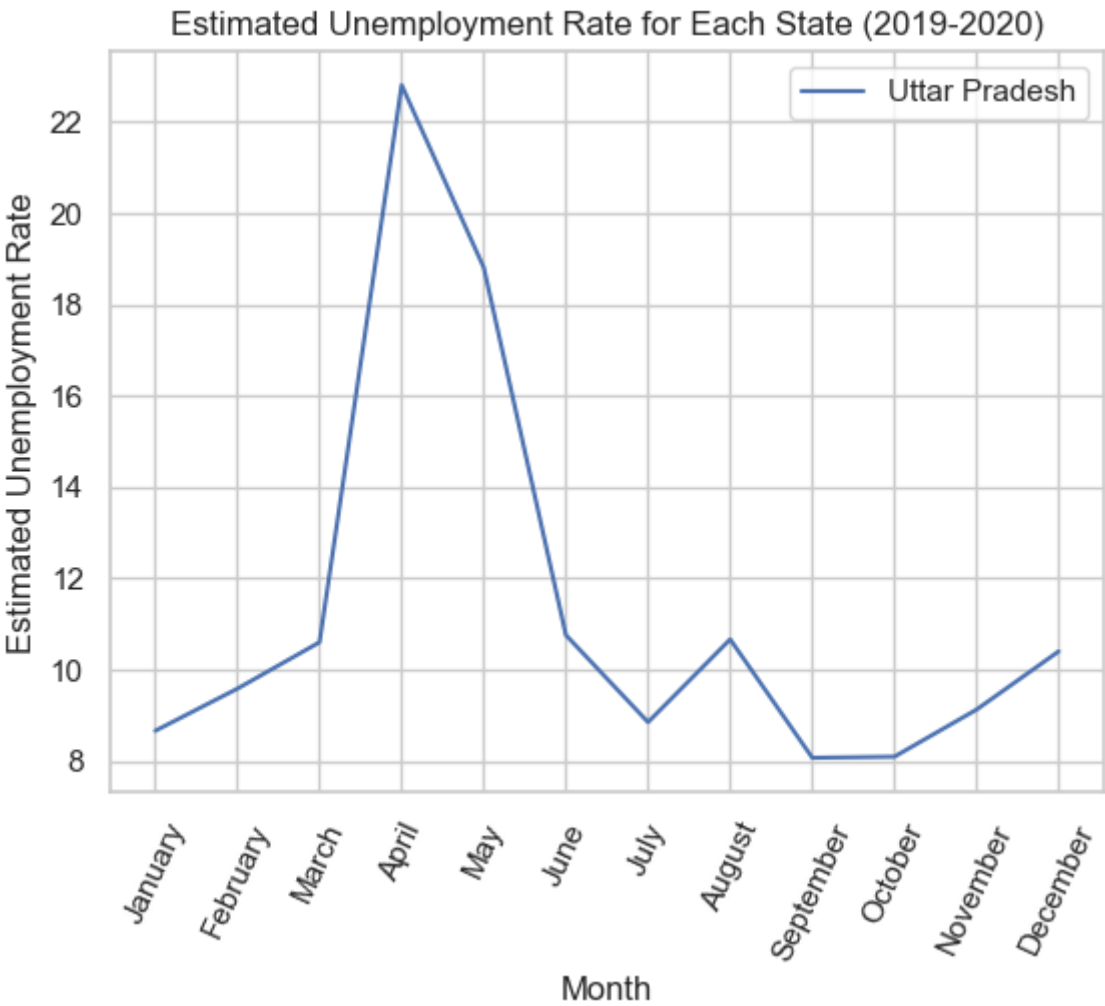


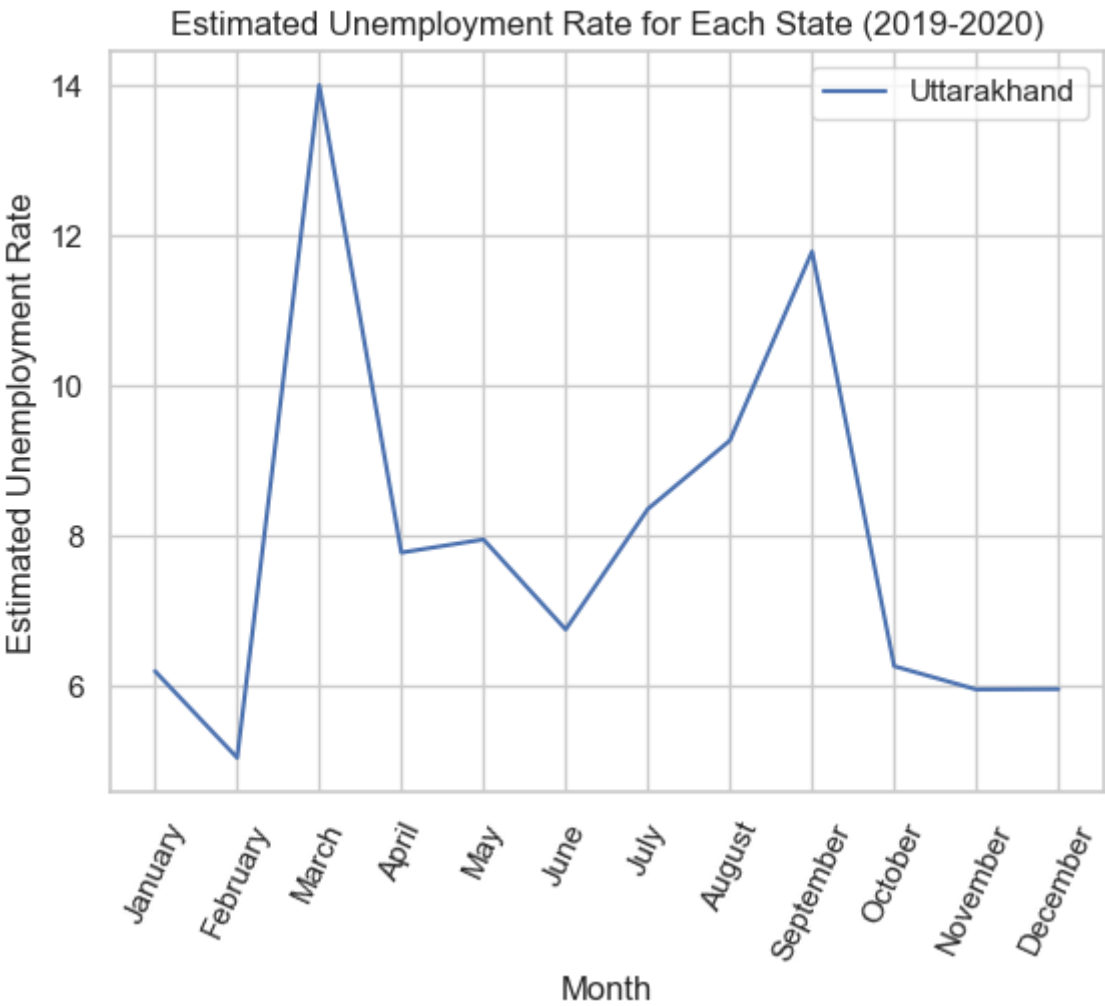


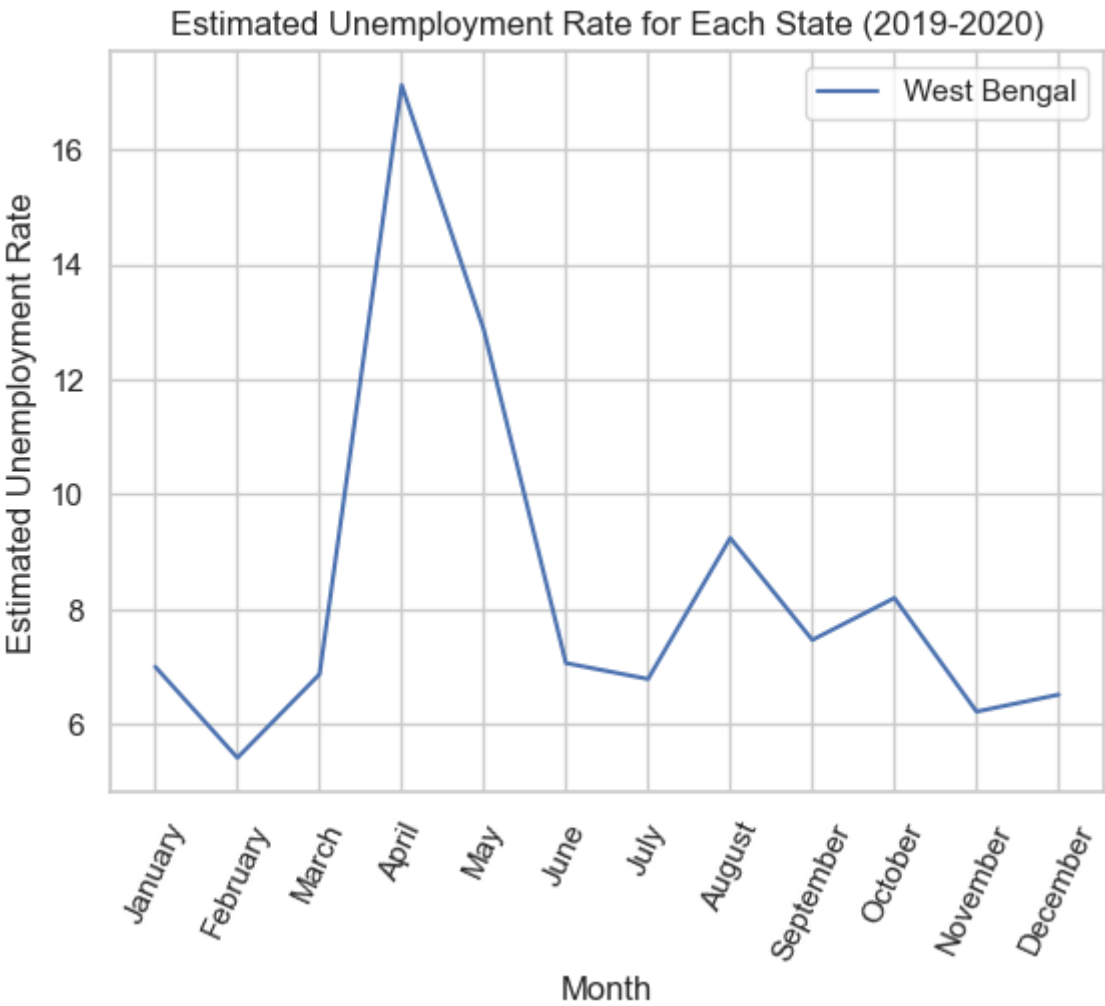


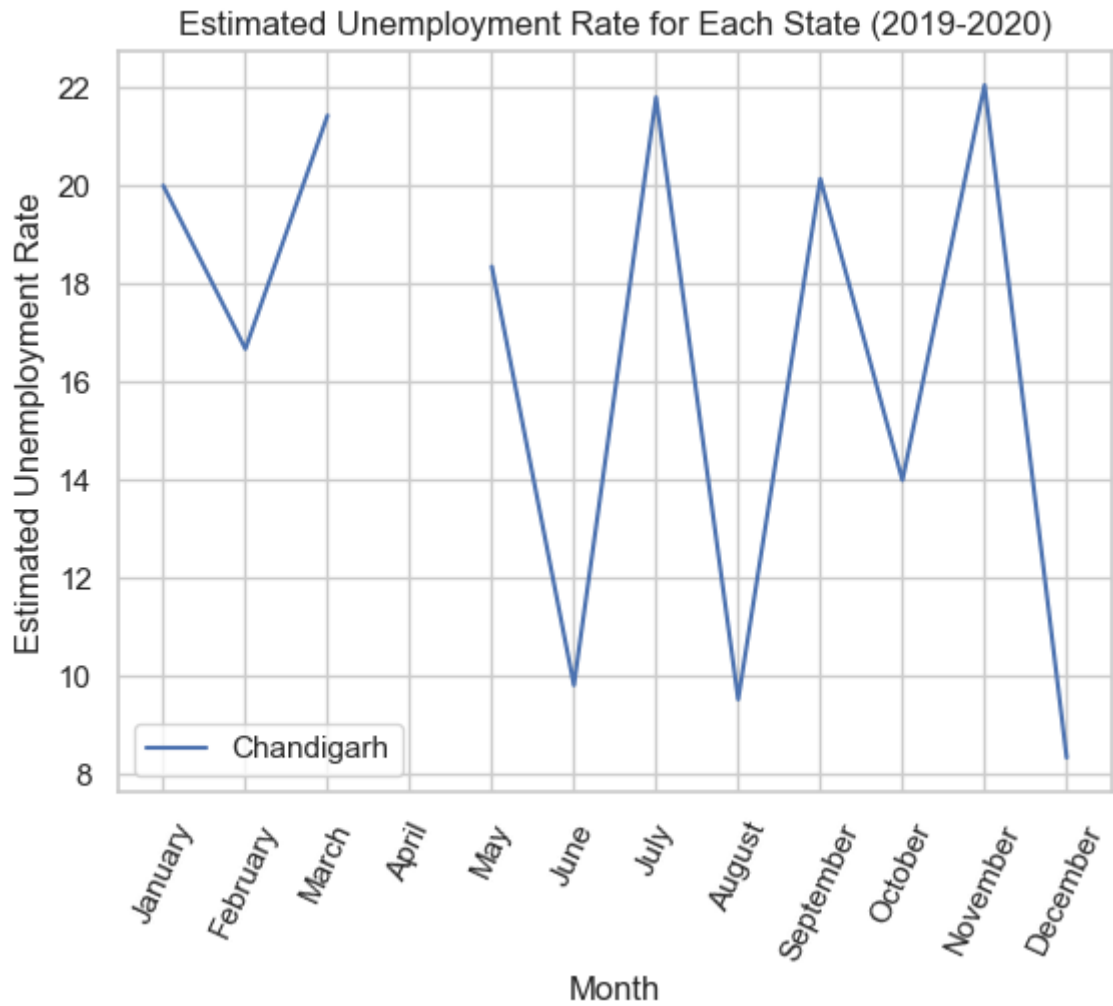












Based on the data shown above, we can observe that the Unemployment rate tends to be higher in the months of April and May, and lower in June and July.