NSSO DATA ANALYSIS USING VISUALIZATION

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AIM

Our work focuses to find out **analytical insights** using the NSSO data. The dashboard prepared in Tableau tries to divide the data based on religion, state, and rural/urban where interesting patterns can be observed. This dashboard can be further used to fine tune the government schemes and policies and can also be used to determine the reasons behind success or failure of the schemes.

What is NSSO?

- NSSO stands for National Sample Survey Office
- It was setup to carry out surveys on socio-economic, demographic, agricultural and industrial subjects for collecting data from households and from enterprises located in villages and the towns in INDIA

Functions of NSSO?

- To conduct large scale sample surveys related to household, employment, health, etc.
- To conduct an annual survey of industries
- Yearly status of estimation of agricultural production in India.

Q. Characteristics of NSSO data used in the project:
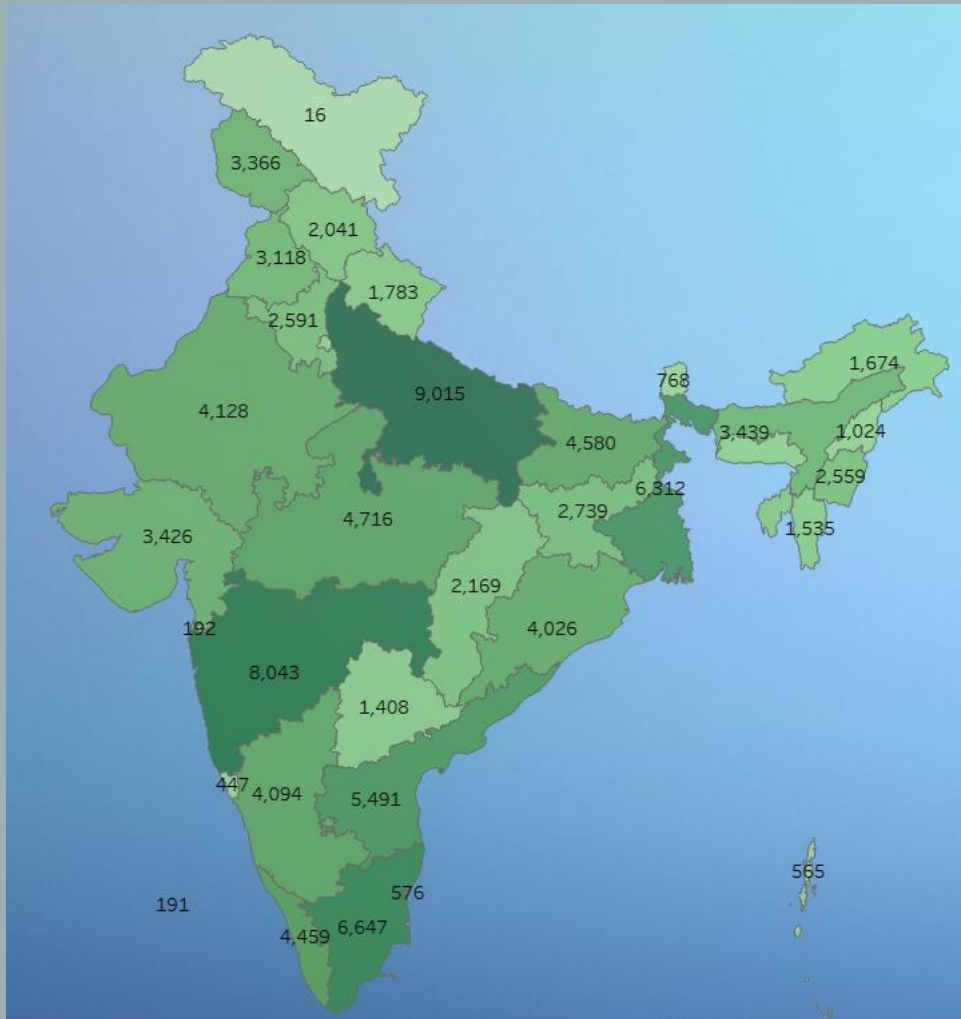
Details	Info
Year	2011-2012
Round	68th
Schedule	10th
States	28
Union Territories	8
Districts	617
Subrounds	4
Fields	20
Samples	101662
Observations	5489748
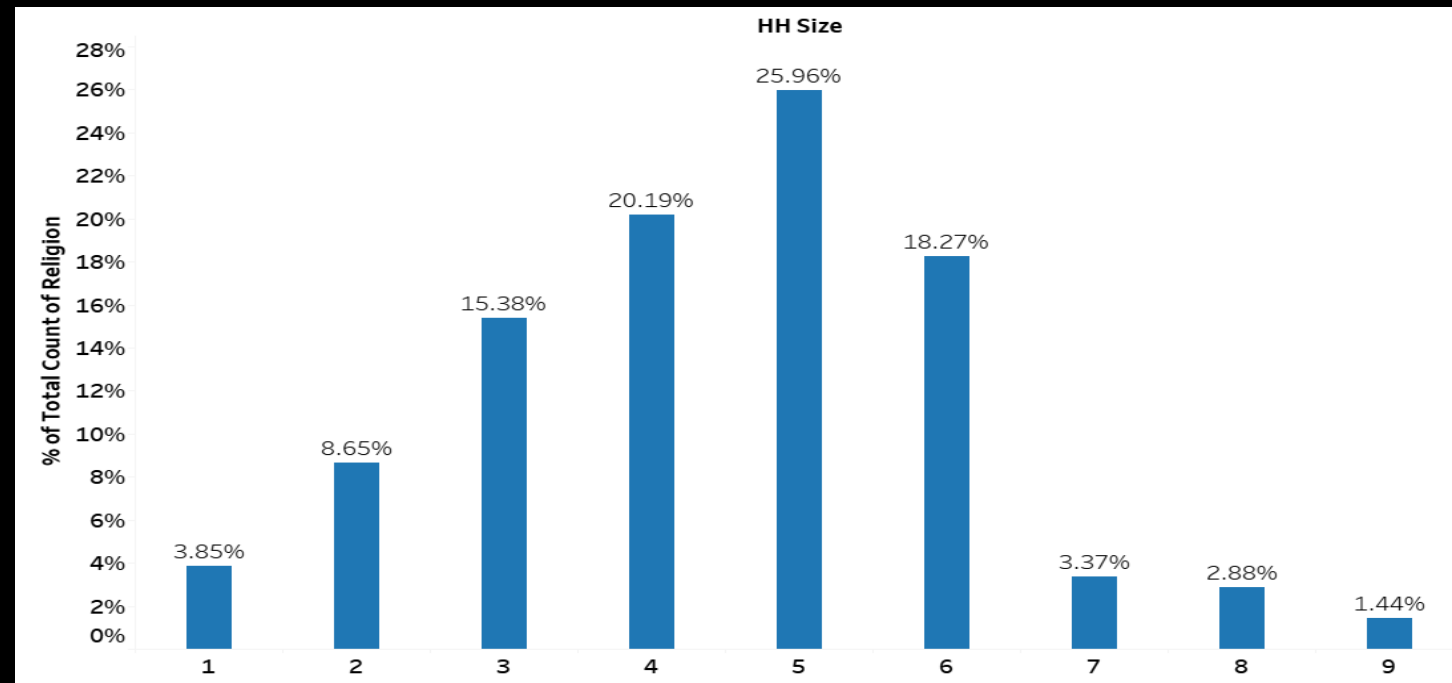
## Q: FIND THE MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF THE BUDDHISM   RELIGION?

• **Graph above shows the Household size of family and their frequency in normal distribution table and found that for Buddhism the median household size is 5.**

• Like this other religions can also be considered to find insights regarding the household size. It can also be further drilled down by using filters such as religion and work type such as agriculture.

# Q: HOW POLICIES ARE CONCEIVED ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD SIZE?. GIVE SOME INTERESTING INSIGHTS.

Sector

(All)
Rural
Urban

No. of Cooking Mode

15   4,347

Blue colour → more used

Brown colour→ least used.

- We can observe that the firewoods are more used in the northern part of India than compared to the southern part and vice-versa in the case of LPG.
- The reasons can be Southern part of India is more developed, has better transportation and logistics facilities and lesser number of people residing in rural areas.
- Rural has 3/4 in firewood and urban has 3/4 on lpg
- In the map we can see 62.85% of rural population is using firewood a primitive cooking fuel and the penetration of LPG is as low as 24.40% while the urban population enjoys 68.91% of LPG connection a cleaner fuel. This data forms the basis of inception of policies like Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojan
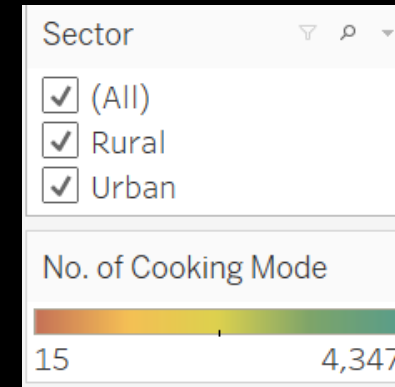
cooking map

Cooking Code

firewood   LPG

© 2021 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap
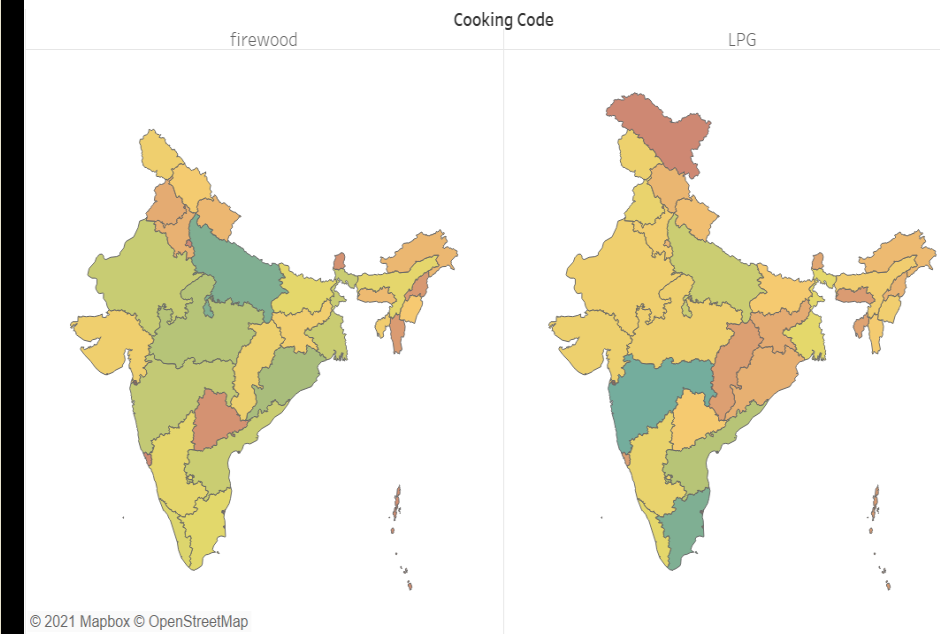
Q: Find out the fuel which is mostly used for cooking in India?

- From the Tree-Map, we can observe that firewood widely used fuel in India as still most of the population of the India resides in Rural areas and the access of the LPG is limited.

- With the launch of Ujjawala Scheme the access to the LPG has increased and it's the second most widely used fuel.

The lollipop chart shows the average meal per person in India. We can see amongst the most practiced religion. Sikhism has the most meals served than the other ones which implies that they belong to economically empowered sections of the society .

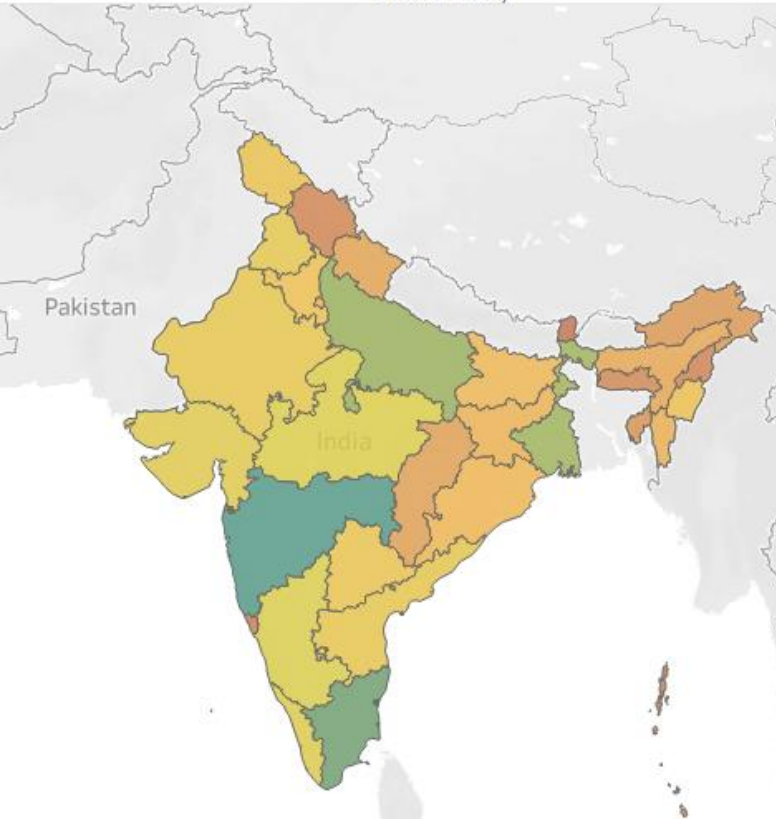**Meal per person was calculated using meals served divided by household size.**
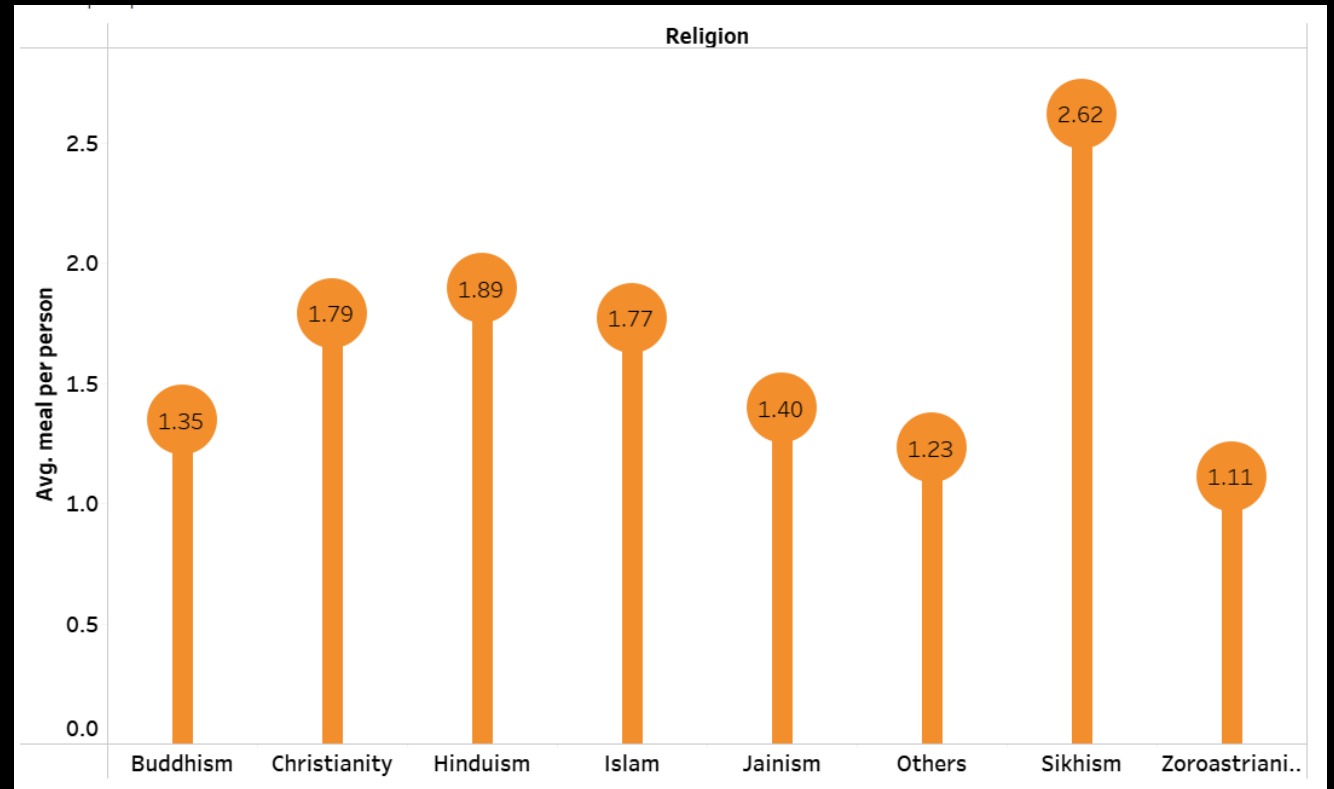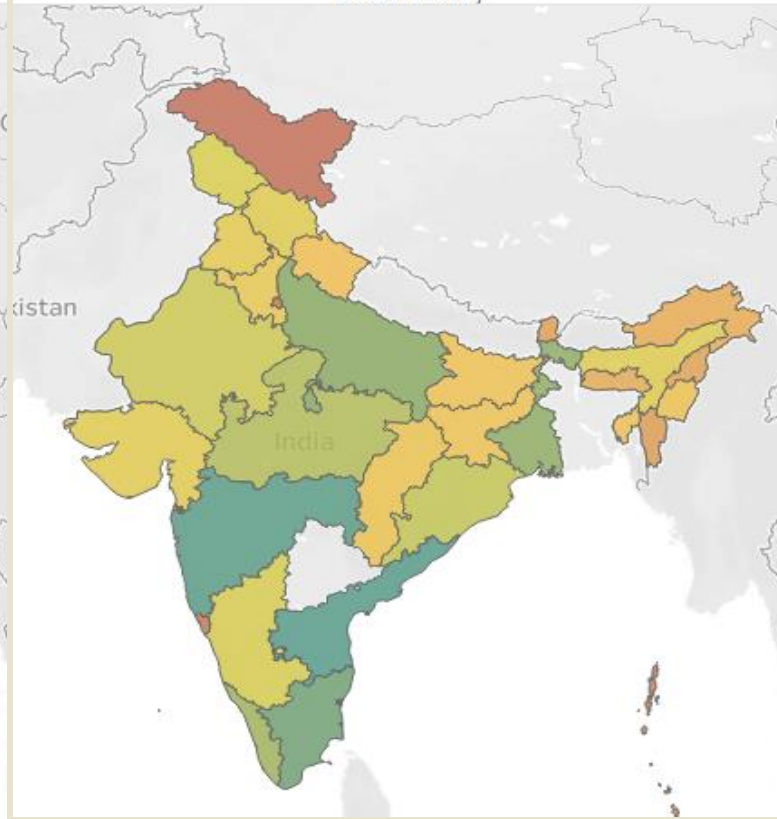
CNT(Lighting Code)

16   3,854

Lighting Code
Electricity

Lighting Code
Electricity

Q: Show the rural and urban sector - state wise comparison of electricity coverage in India

- **- Maharastra and Tamilnadu due to their prosperity and high GDP amongst them have high connectivity of electricity.**
- **Whereas, Ladakh, Assam and seven sister states because of their difficult terrain have low connectivity of electricity.**

## Q: HOW POPULATION PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN EMPLOYMENT.
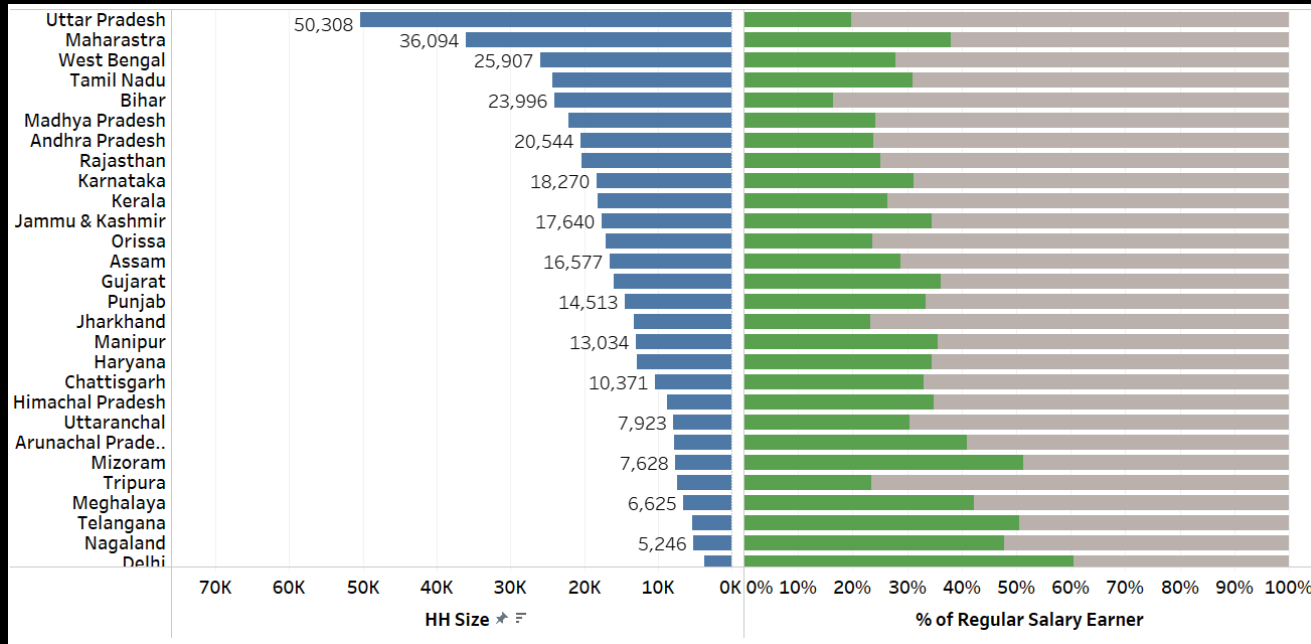
The graph in right show the regular and part time salary earner in the state.

States like Bihar and UP which have high population have low percentage of regular salary earner. This is because of high stress on resources and over competition amongst the people.

Anamoly: Maharastra is the economical capital of India and proximity to sea ports provides better employment opportunities

	Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Religion Islam	Jainism	Others	Sikhism
Rural	78.10%	77.84%	39.47%	21.43%		70.39%	100.00%
Urban	21.90%	22.16%	60.53%	78.57%	100.00%	29.61%	

% of Total CNT(Religion)

21.43%   100.00%
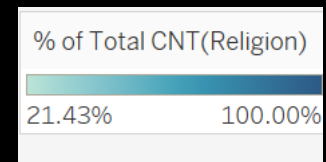
Q: Show the Demographical distribution of population on the basis of religion in the rural and urban sector .

From the dataset we can observe that majority of Buddhism, Christianity and Sikhism population resides in Rural areas. On the otherhand Hinduism , Islam and others reside mostly in Urban areas.

Q: How Household size is related to Cleanliness of the fuel used?.
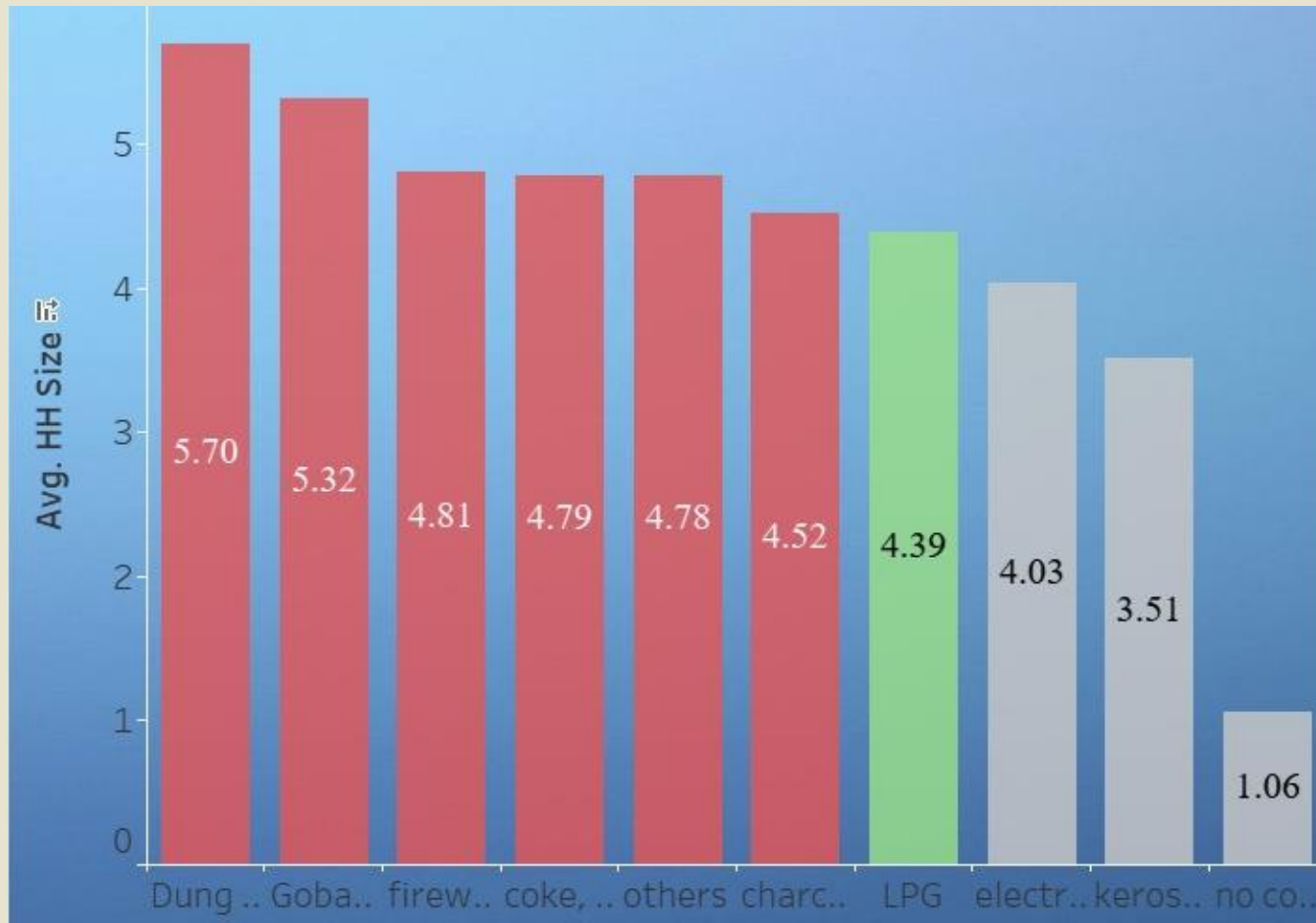
In the graph we can see more evidently the conventional fuels like Dung cakes coke firewood etc. are being consumed by relatively bigger families as found in rural areas. LPG and electricity is being consumed by smaller urban families. Single family member data show more " no cooking provision."

Cleanliness rating of fuels:

Cowdung<gobar<firewoods<coke<others<charcoal<LPG<electricity<kerosene

THANK YOU VERY MUCH