I have Used Datasets Distribution (per 1000) of workers for urban female according to usual status (taking both principal and subsidiary status together) by broad employment status for each State/UT & Distribution (per 1000) of workers for urban male according to usual status (taking both principal and subsidiary status together) by broad employment status for each State/UT in the Year 2011-2012 from Employement Theme and merged both the datasets into an Excel file.

Distribution (per 1000) of workers for urban male according to usual status (taking both principal and subsidiary status together) by broad employment status for each State/UT

CSV

🧩 Granularity: Others

⤢ File Size: 1.08 KB

⬇ Download: 56

〈〉 Reference URL:
http://www.mospi.gov.in ☐

📈 Visual Access: NA

⚙ Request API

★☆☆☆☆

🗒 Note: Source:NSS 68th Round survey - Key indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India 2011-2012 for the survey period: July 2011 - June 2012

Distribution (per 1000) of workers for urban female according to usual status (taking both principal and subsidiary status together) by broad employment status for each State/UT

CSV

🧩 Granularity: Others

⤢ File Size: 1.08 KB

⬇ Download: 60

〈〉 Reference URL:
http://www.mospi.gov.in ☐

📈 Visual Access: NA

⚙ Request API

★☆☆☆☆

🗒 Note: Source:NSS 68th Round survey - Key indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India 2011-2012 for the survey period: July 2011 - June 2012

Distribution(Per 1000) Female Dataset :
https://data.gov.in/resources/distribution-1000-workers-urban-female-according-usual-status-taking-both-principal-and
Distribution(Per 1000) Male Dataset :
https://data.gov.in/resources/distribution-1000-workers-urban-male-according-usual-status-taking-both-principal-and

EXCEL FILE USED:

State/UT(Male&Female)	Self-employed(Male)	Regular wage/salaried employee(Male)	Casual labour(Male)	All(Male)	Self-employed(Female)	Regular wage/salaried employee(Female)	Casual labour(Female)	All(Female)
Andhra Pradesh	444	374	181	1000	354	494	152	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	491	388	121	1000	321	567	111	1000
Assam	469	449	82	1000	549	353	98	1000
Bihar	536	277	187	1000	610	218	172	1000
Chhattisgarh	334	359	307	1000	358	363	278	1000
Delhi	232	746	22	1000	367	594	39	1000
Goa	129	828	43	1000	324	601	75	1000
Gujarat	483	370	147	1000	403	520	77	1000
Haryana	278	675	47	1000	427	463	110	1000
Himachal Pradesh	360	590	50	1000	284	611	105	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	430	508	62	1000	499	391	111	1000
Jharkhand	335	451	215	1000	451	372	178	1000
Karnataka	301	533	166	1000	416	427	157	1000
Kerala	363	466	171	1000	363	316	321	1000
Madhya Pradesh	486	356	159	1000	481	346	172	1000
Maharashtra	334	542	123	1000	368	547	85	1000
Manipur	846	139	15	1000	686	252	62	1000
Meghalaya	433	484	84	1000	322	507	170	1000
Mizoram	723	257	20	1000	420	472	107	1000
Nagaland	645	355	0	1000	362	599	39	1000
Odisha	580	271	149	1000	496	364	140	1000
Punjab	411	543	46	1000	452	465	83	1000
Rajasthan	602	269	129	1000	418	417	165	1000
Sikkim	463	537	0	1000	351	597	52	1000
Tamil Nadu	398	418	184	1000	324	437	239	1000
Tripura	201	667	133	1000	434	398	167	1000
Uttarakhand	534	425	41	1000	511	394	95	1000
Uttar Pradesh	675	217	108	1000	521	299	180	1000
West Bengal	462	404	135	1000	448	375	177	1000
A & N Islands	115	582	303	1000	210	583	207	1000
Chandigarh	401	599	0	1000	367	551	83	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	887	42	1000	182	802	17	1000
Daman & Diu	435	348	217	1000	331	592	76	1000
Lakshadweep	385	615	0	1000	347	389	264	1000
Puducherry	197	665	138	1000	248	520	232	1000
All India	428	428	143	1000	417	434	149	1000

PURPOSE :

By Using the Categorical Data it gets easy to determine what are the stats of the particular area and can be visualized properly.
By Observing the Visualizations from this data,it gets very easy to understand Principal and Subsidiary Status together by broad Employement status for each State & Union Territory.

LITERATURE SURVEY :

Existing Problem :

The Problem in this dataset is that, it is quite unclear to understand the raw data by just looking at it.

Proposed Solution :

The data actually contains three Main variables that needed to be addressed :
* Self Employed Data for Both MALE & FEMALE (Per 1000)
* Regular Wage/Salaried Employee Data for Both MALE & FEMALE (Per 1000)
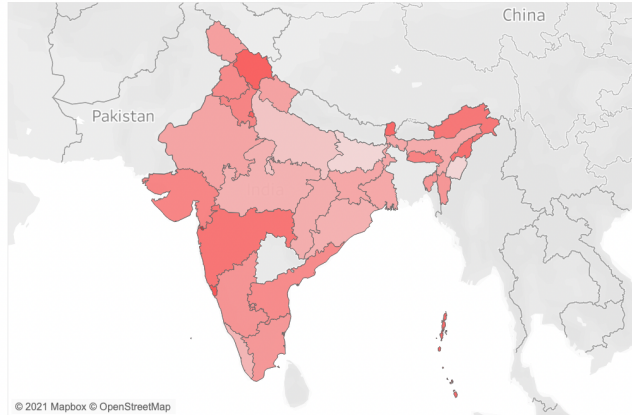* Casual Labour Data for Both MALE & FEMALE (Per 1000)

I Have used Maps to Visualize the Sum of the Measure Values : Here's is the Visualization ->

Distribution (per 1000) of workers for urban male & female according to usual status (taking both principal and subsidiary status together) by broad employment status for each State/UT
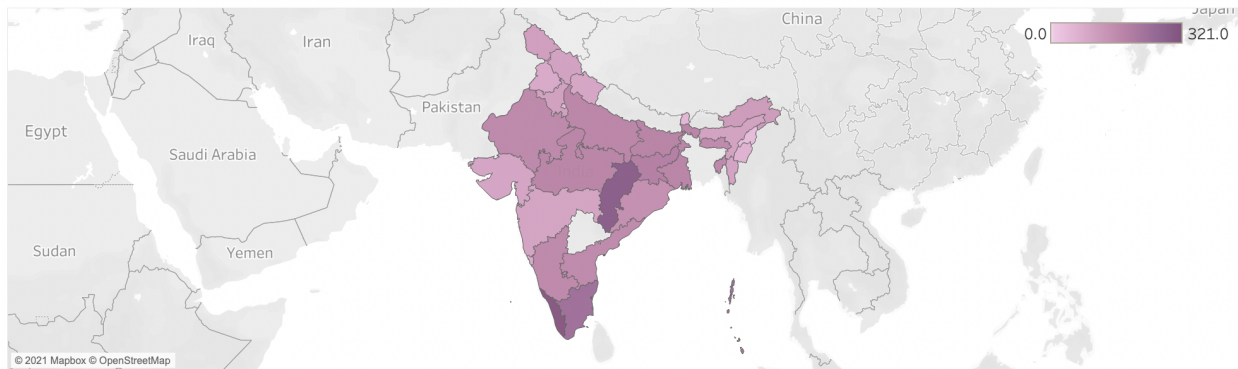
Self Employed Data of Both Male & Female
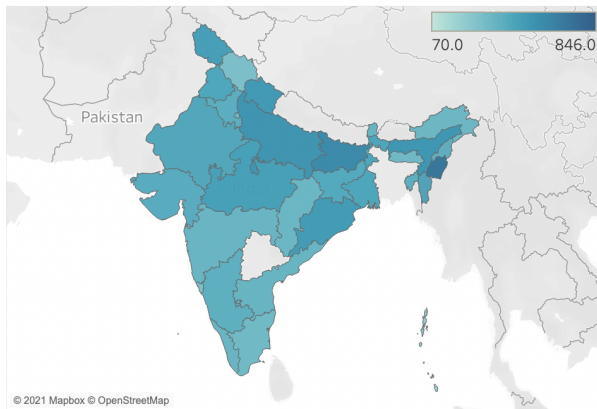
Regular Wage/salaried Employee Comparsion

Casual Labour Data of Both Male & Female

Although it gets easy to distinguish the Distribution of the Data through this Dashboard it can not actually go through the inner details of the data.

By Going through the data I found it would be easier to understand if I Use "FILTERS" to measure the TOP 5 Measured Values from the data.So I've come up with a Solution going with the Bar Chart(Horizontal Bars) which helps to determine what States Have the Highest rate of Employement Status through the SUM(Measured values).
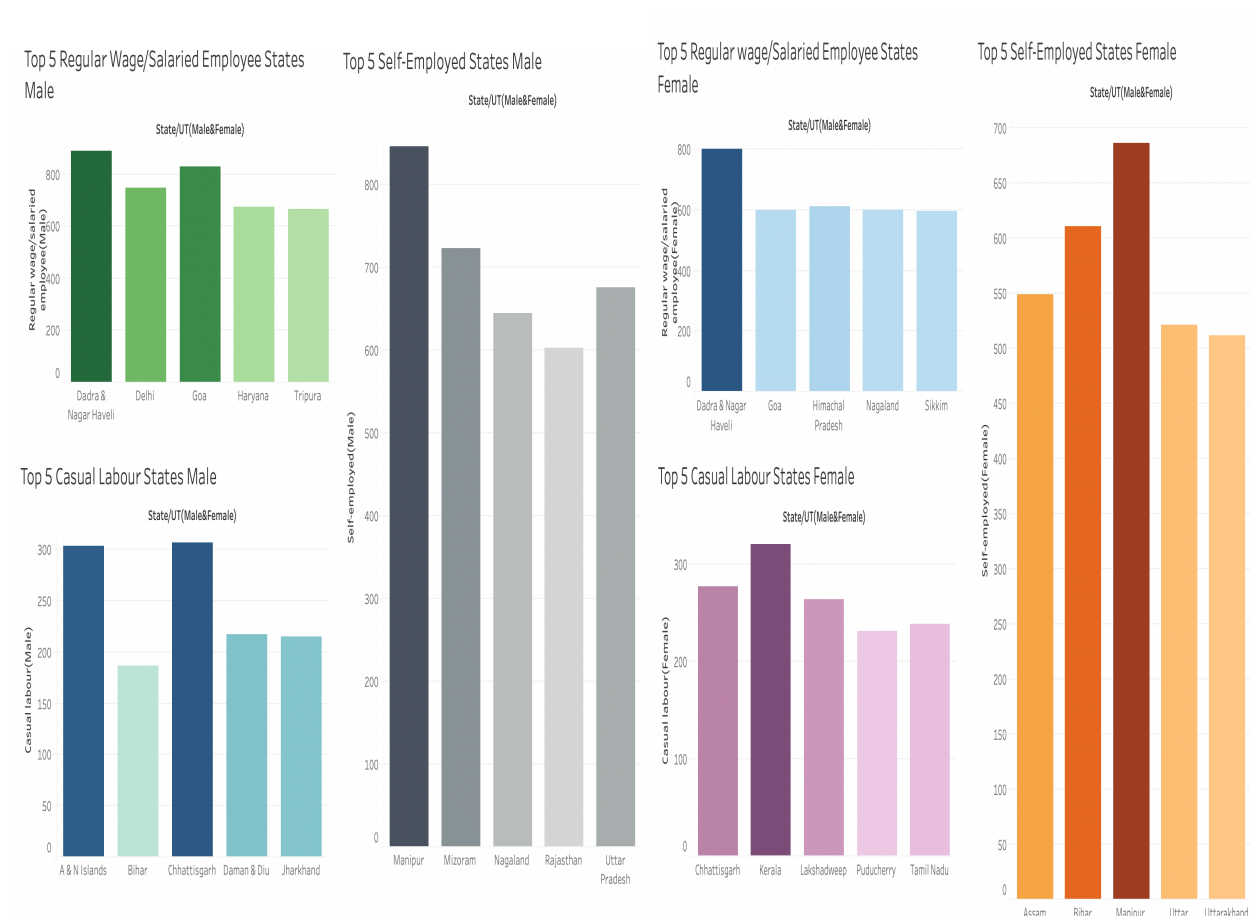
THEORITICAL ANALYSIS :

Software Requirements of the Project :

- TABLEAU DESKTOP
- MICROSOFT EXCEL

RESULT :

Final findings (Output) of the project :

Here, Bar Charts are used to show the Distribution of Data points and Perform a Comparison of Metric values / Measure Values across different sub-groups of the data.

CONCLUSION :

To Summerize :
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli has Highest Regular Wage/Salaried Employee Female rate(Per 1000)
- Manipur has the Highest Self-Employed Female rate(Per 1000)
- Kerala has the Highest Casual Labour Female rate(Per 1000)
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli has the Highest Regular Wage/Salaried Employee Male rate(Per 1000)
- Manipur has the Highest Self-Employed Male rate(Per 1000)
- Chhattisgarh and A & N Islands has Similar Casual Labour Male rate(Per 1000)

"Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Manipur has the Highest Regular Wage/Salaried Employee and Self-Employed rate when compared to both Male & Female"

BIBILOGRAPHY :

References:
- From the Tableau Data Viz Challenge Bootcamp by "SmartBridge"
- Tableau E-Learning Platform