

GDP ANALYSIS

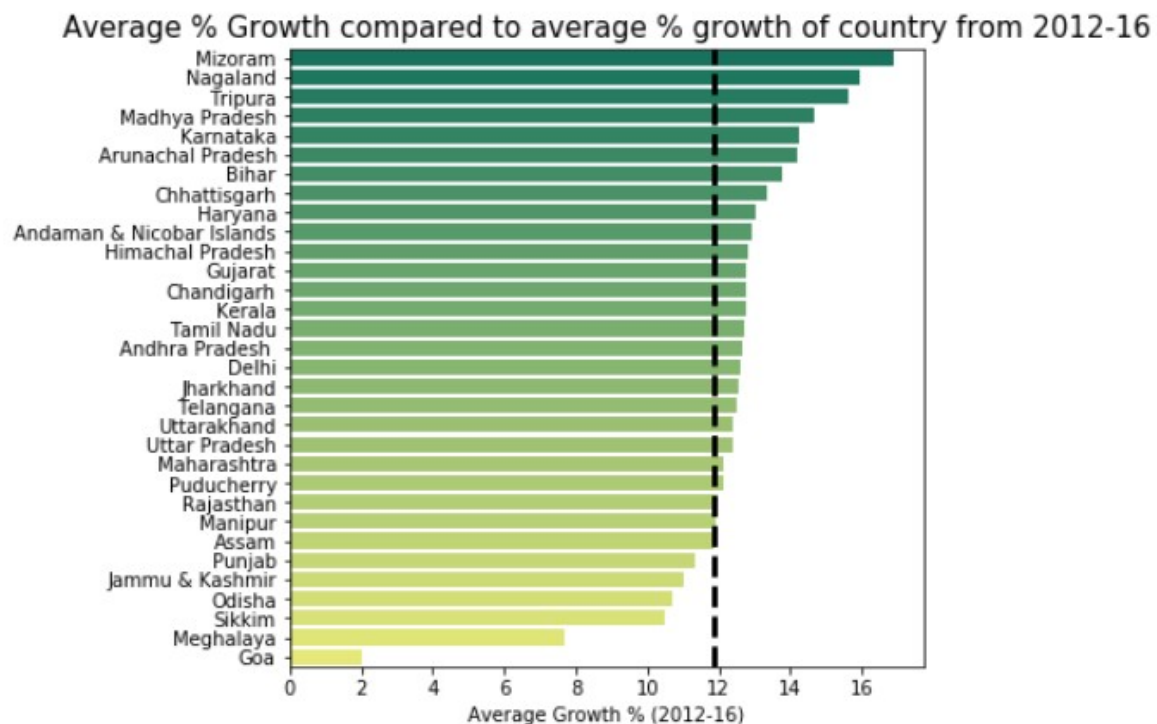
PART 1A:

Top 3 Fastest Growing States based on average growth rate from 2012-16:

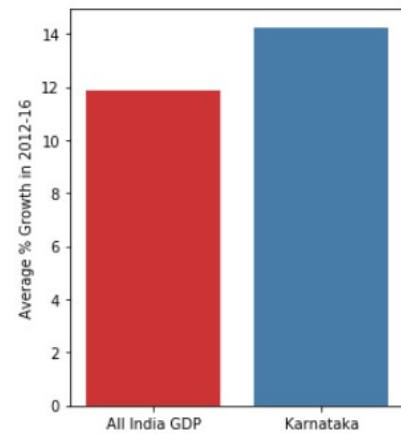
1. Mizoram
2. Nagaland
3. Tripura

Bottom 3 Struggling States based on average growth rate from 2012-16:

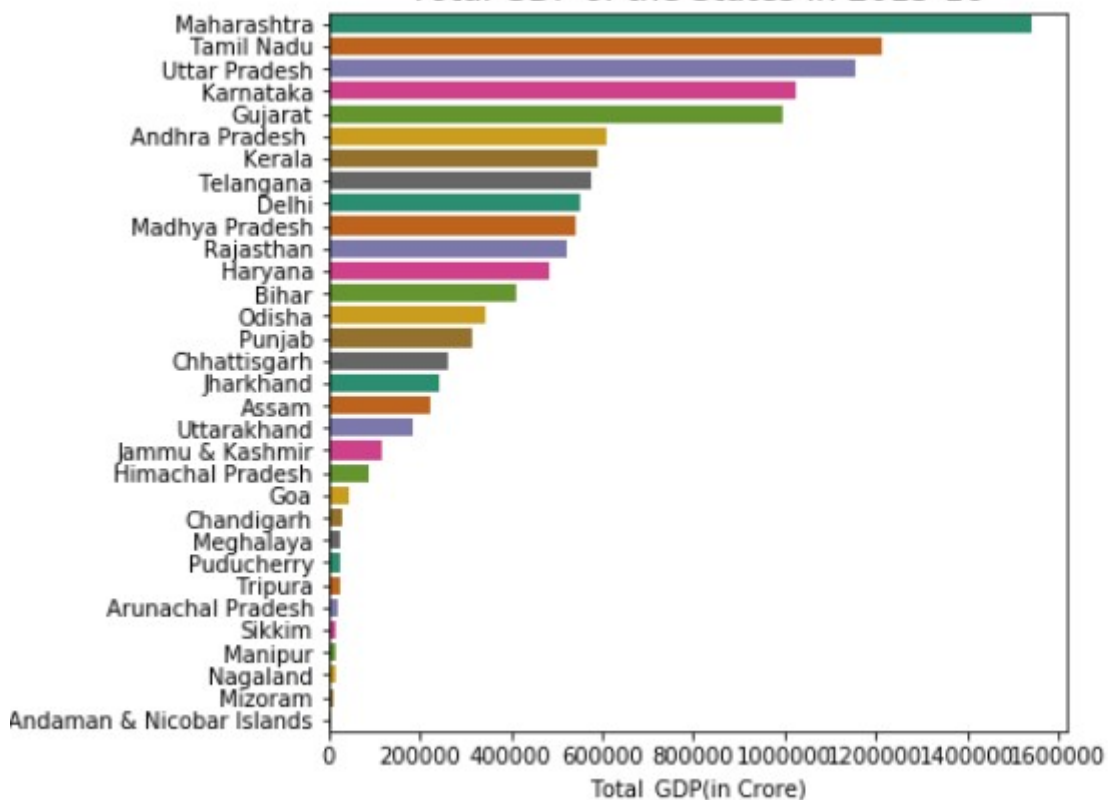
1. Goa
2. Meghalaya
3. Sikkim



Since Goa, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Odisha, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Punjab are below the average rate of growth of country, these states have been struggling the most compared to other states.



Total GDP of the States in 2015-16



- 1.Maharashtra
- 2.Tamil Nadu
- 3.Uttar Pradesh
- 4.Karnataka
- 5.Gujarat

and, Bottom 5 states are:

- 1.Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- 2.Mizoram
- 3.Nagaland
- 4.Manipur
- 5.Sikkim

PART I-B:

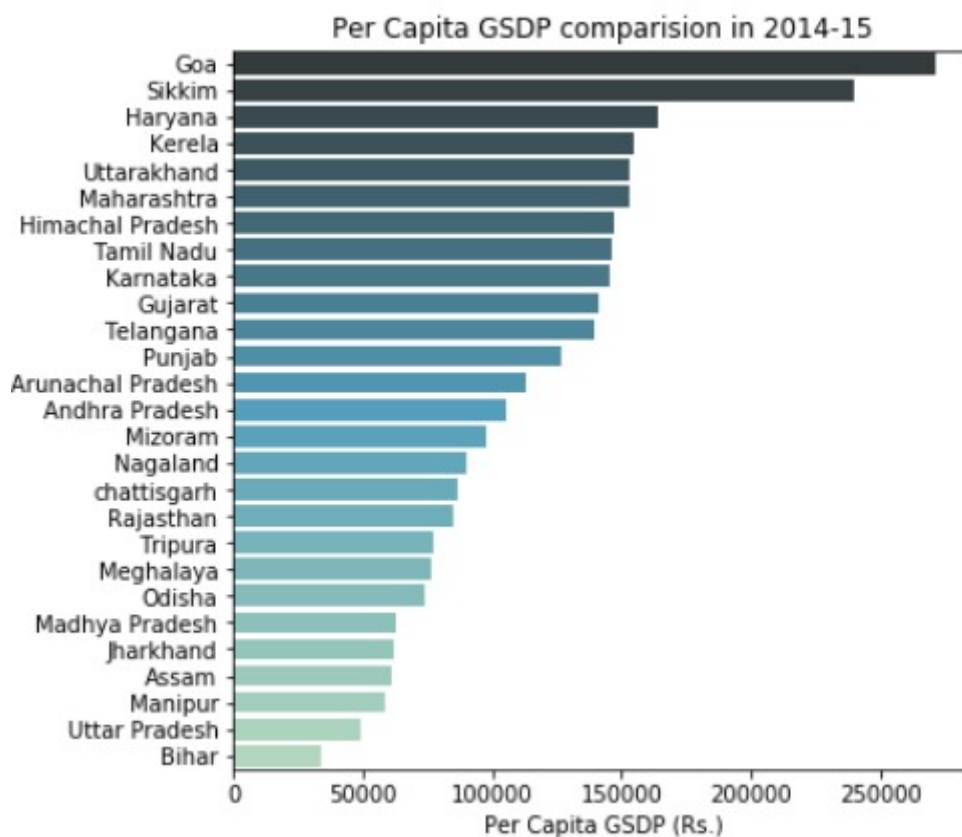
Top 5 states based on GDP per capita in 2014-15:

- 1.Goa
- 2.Sikkim
- 3.Haryana
- 4.Kerela
- 5.Uttarakhand

Bottom 5 states based on same above are:

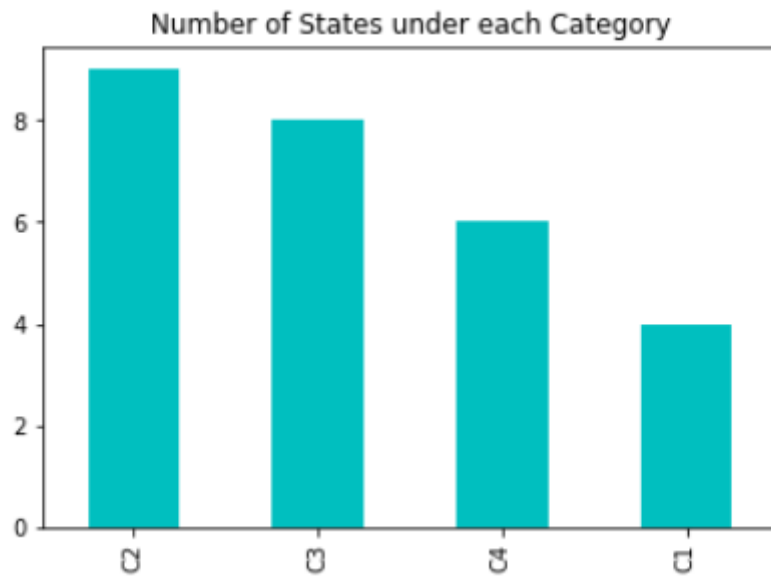
- 1.Bihar
- 2.Uttar Pradesh
- 3.Manipur
- 4.Assam
- 5.Jharkhand

- Ratio of Highest to lowest per Capita GDP – 7.08



Number of States Under Categories:

- 1.C1 – 4 states
- 2.C2 – 9 states
- 3.C3 – 8 states
- 4.C4 – 6 states



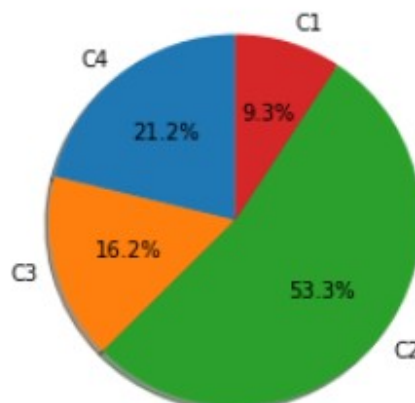
However Percentage contribution of different categories to Total GDP of country in 2014-15:

pie chart

- 1.C2 – 53.3%
- 2.C4 – 21.2%
- 3.C3 – 16.2%
- 4.C1 – 9.3%

Contribution of sectors to GDP in 2014-15:

% contribution to GDP of the country in year 2014-15 by each category



So, we can conclude that C2 having the highest number of states based on per capita GSDP Values within 50th to 85th percentile has contributed maximum to the GDP of the country for the year. However we can also analyse and observe that, from majority of states in category C2 major contributors are from secondary and tertiary sector.

Some key insights obtained from the above distribution plot are:

1. Category C2 has highest number of States, with a low median distribution. This means there is a wide spread disparity over contribution of each item to their GSDP.
2. Category C1 has lowest number of States. But, all the sub-categories under C1 are contributing with close values to their GSDP values.
3. C1 contributes least to GDP of country for 2014-15 and C2 the maximum
4. Major sub-sectors contributing to High GDP belong to tertiary and secondary sectors.

- How distribution of C1 is different from others?

From the bar plot above for sub-category values under category C1, there is a uniform and less spread sub-sector contribution among the top 4 contributing sub-sectors.

- Sub-Sectors to be improved according to GSDP

From the above analysis, it also seems that <i>Storage, Air-Transport, Water-Transport and services incidental to Transport</i> contribute least to GDP across all categories and hence should be improved for higher GSDP returns.

Top 5 sub-sectors contributing to high GDP for states are:

1. Financial Services - Tertiary Sector
2. Public Administration - Tertiary Sector
3. Trade & repair services - Tertiary Sector
4. Construction - Secondary Sector
5. Manufacturing - Secondary Sector

Recommendations to each category to improve their per capita GDP:

C1: Since, these category of States have the highest per capita GDP, so people belonging to these states should have high spending limit. But instances like hotels and restaurants, Air Transport should have more users and contribute more to the GSDP. Recommendations would be :

1. Improve hotel quality and services for pulling in more customers.
2. Improve availability and affordability of Air Transport for wider number of passengers travelling from such states.
3. Agricultural Awareness should be increased through various campaigns. Forest Resources should be reserved and protected and marine lakes for fishery should be cleaned and taken care as agriculture, forestry and fishing is the second highest contributor to GSDP

C2:These category has the highest number of states contributing to the GDP of the country and thereby plays a key role to the development of the country.Recommendations for these category of states would be:

1. Proper Education and Training should be provided to people involved in Manufacturing Processes
2. Setup of new factories and industrial belts to provide employment to the abundant people available in these areas involved in manufacturing industries.
3. Agricultural and Irrigational Awareness and education to people can also help boost the contribution from Agricultural,forestry and fishing sector.

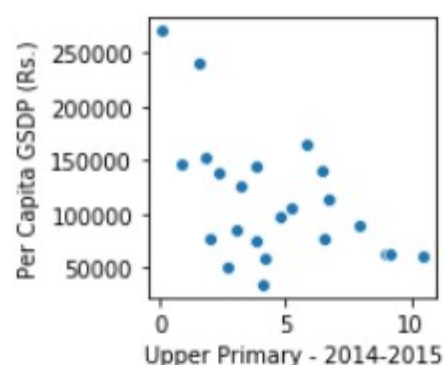
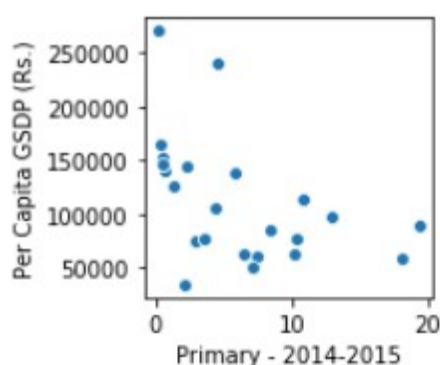
C3,C4:These category of states seems to rely mostly on fishery and farming. So recommendations would be:

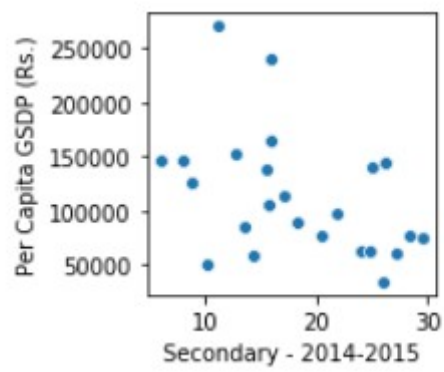
1. Imparting proper knowledge of improving soil fertility , appropriate weather conditions to yield maximum amount of crops implanted is necessary
2. Good Amount of crops if harvested can also help boost the trading services, and hence appropriate measures should be taken to implement ease of trading in such states
3. Infertile/barren/Wasted Lands can be used for setting up of small-scale/large-scale industries to provide employment to the affected farmers with required education and training.This can help in improving the GSDP Contribution from the Manufacturing Sector as well, which is one of the top 5 Sectors in these categories.

PART II:

From the analysis below, based on the correlation of education drop-outs and Per-Capita GDP for States following are the key points:

Lack of Upper Primary Education and Secondary Education causes more adverse affects on the per Capita GDP of a state in comparision to drop out in Primary Education.Hence Upper Primary Education and Secondary Education are most necessary for good Per Capita GDP rate.





Correlation between Education dropouts and GSDP:

