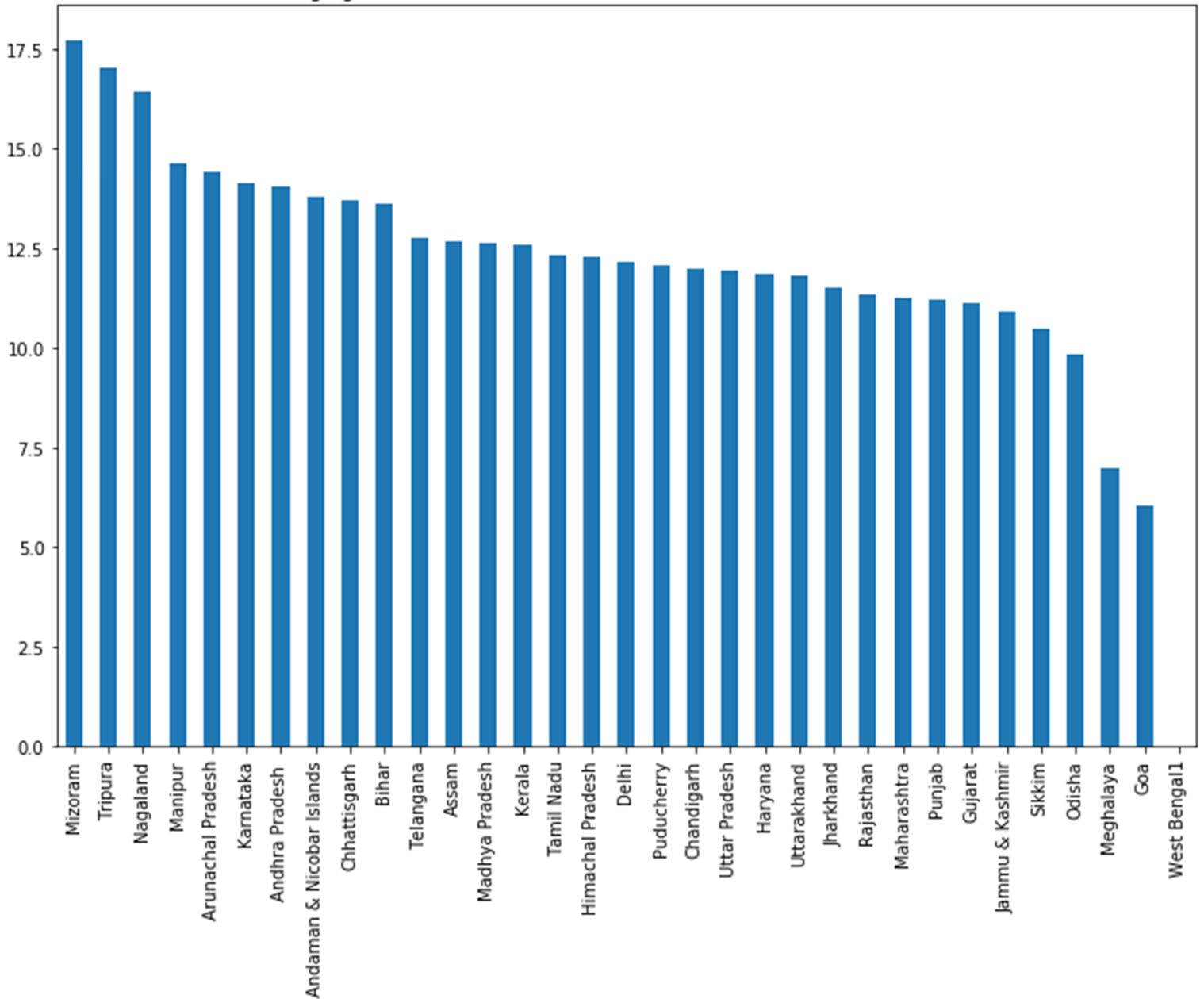


Average growth of states for the duration 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16



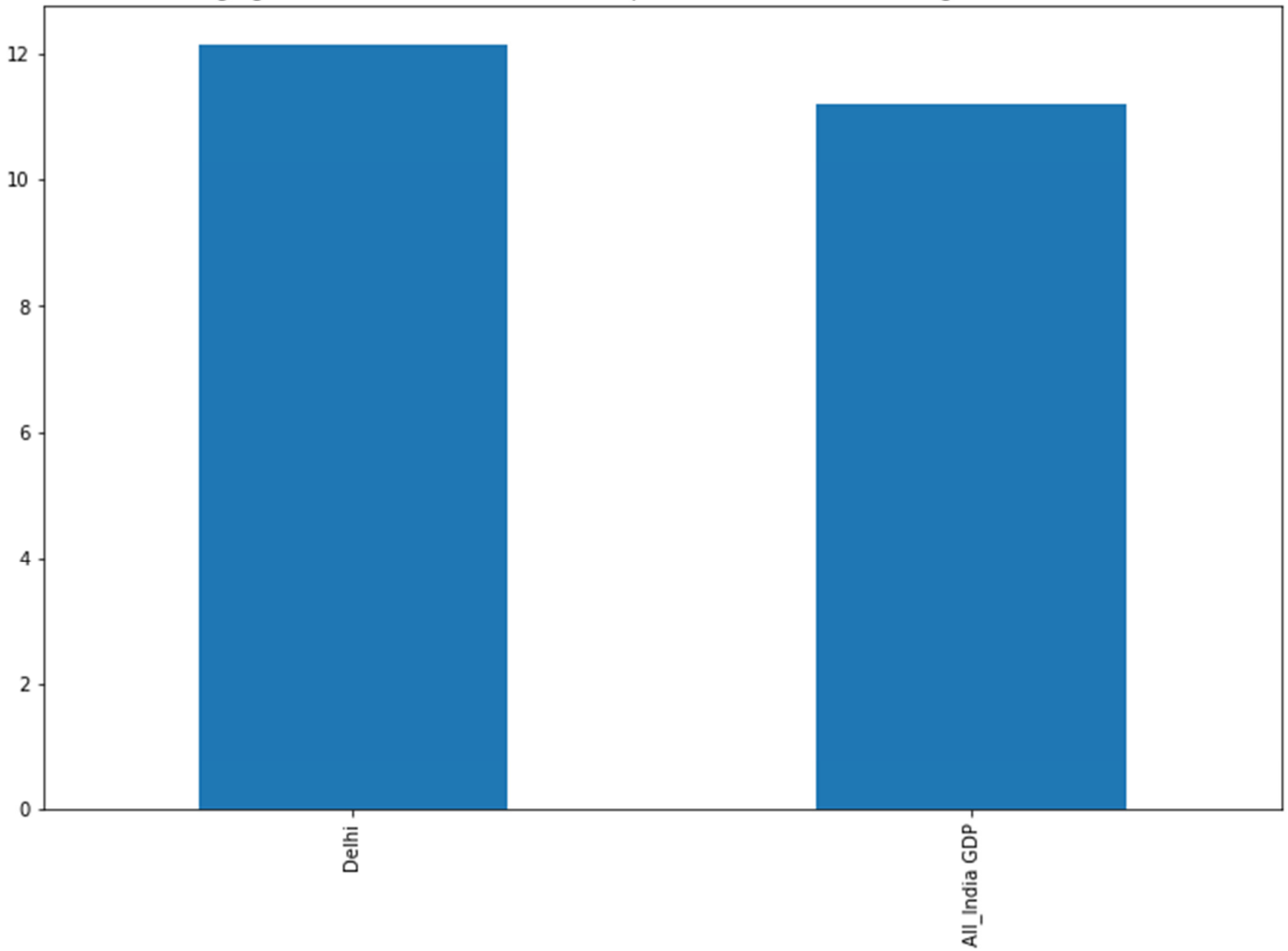
#### Observations -

Mizoram is the state which has significant growth from Year to Year and Goa is the state which is not showing the growth from Year to Year.

Smaller states like Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur showing good growth.

Bigger states like Bihar, UP, Tamil Nadu showing normal growth.

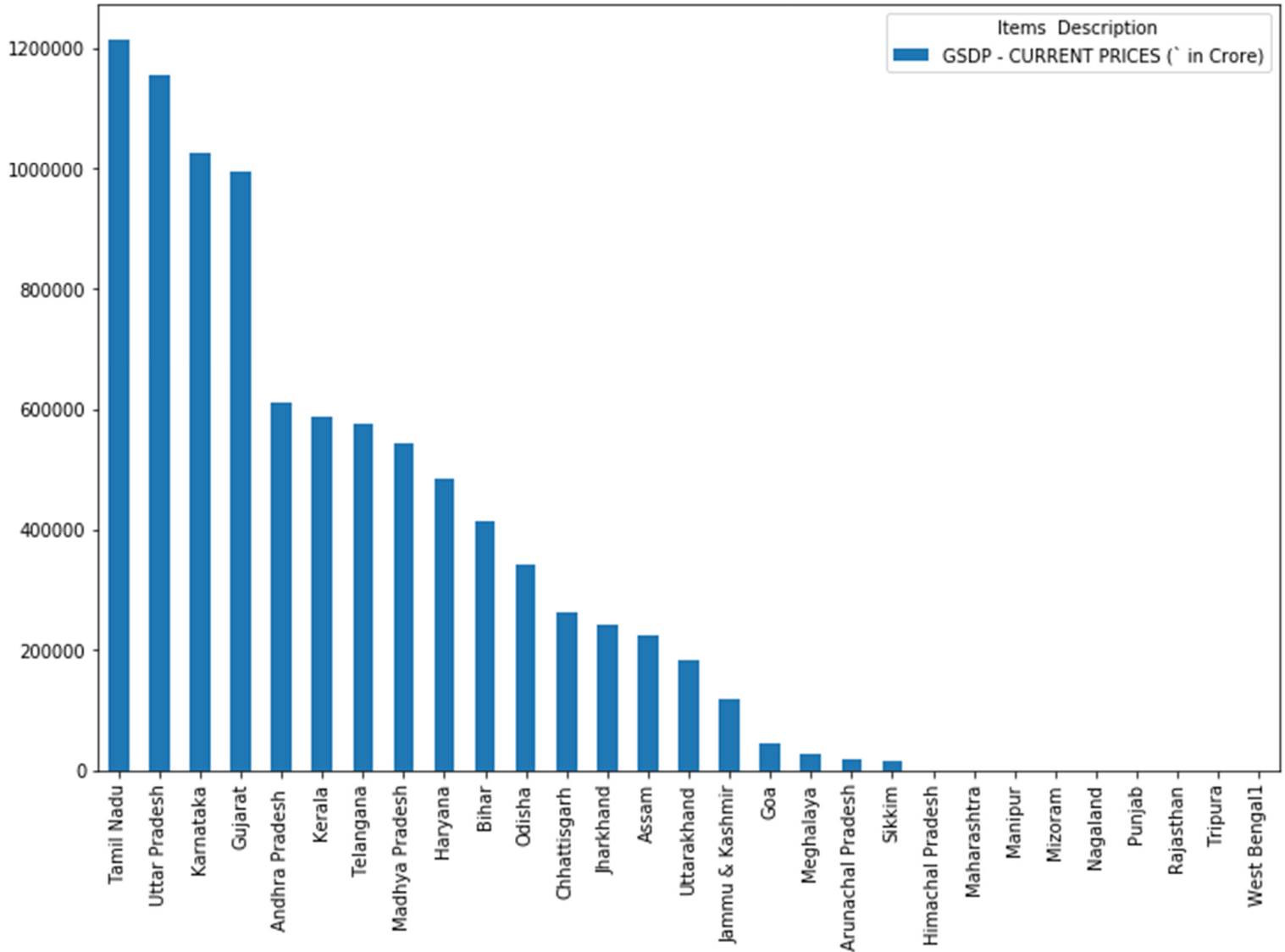
Average growth rate of home state as compared to the National average over this duration



Observations -

Home State Delhi is showing significant growth as similar to All India growth from year to year

Total GDP of the states for the year 2015-16



#### Observations -

Tamil Nadu has highest GDP and Sikkim has lowest GDP

5 States with High GDP - Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh

5 States with Low GDP - Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir

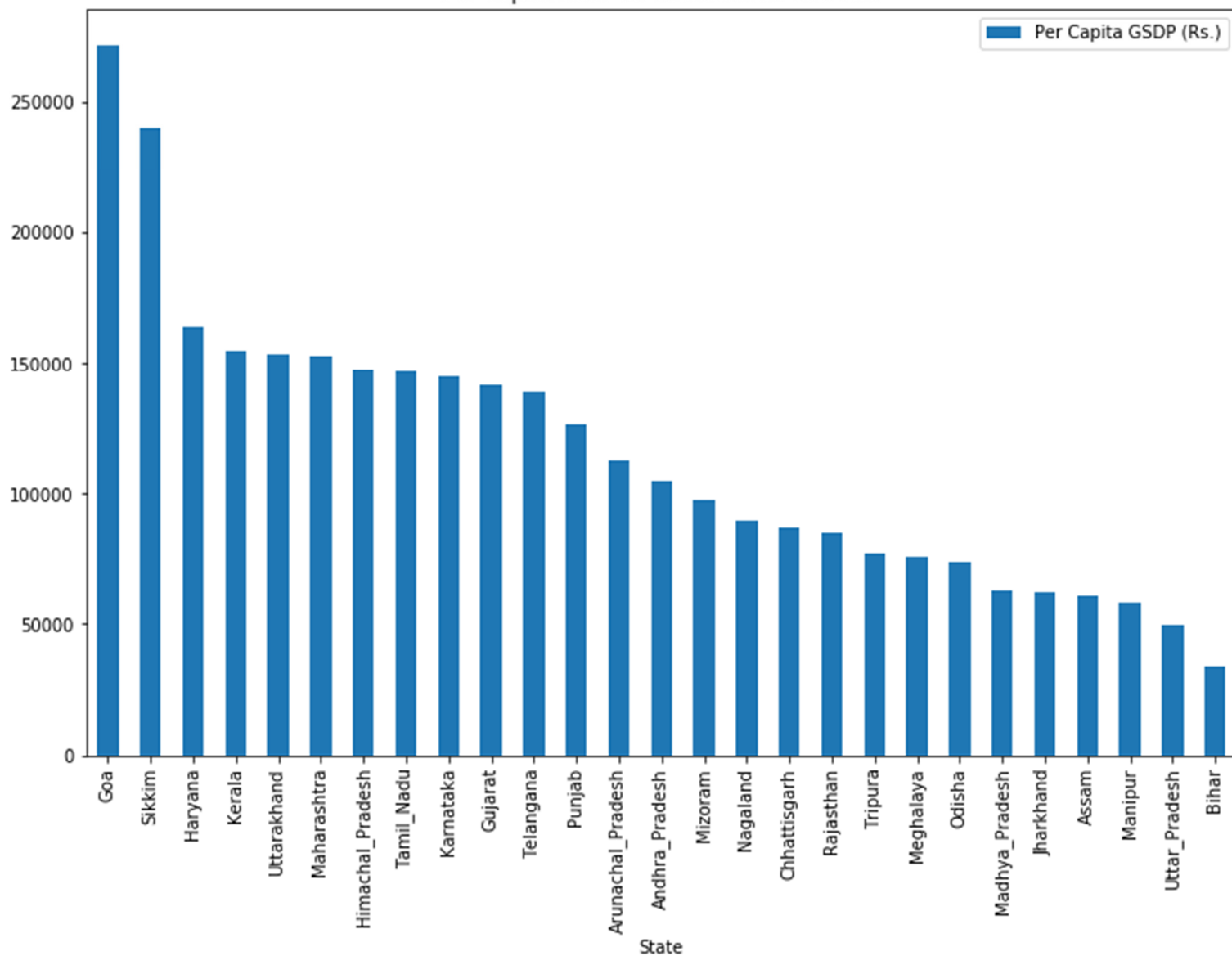
Smaller states like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir have low GDP.

States like Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujrat have high GDP.

States like Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand have average GDP.

Larger state has high GDP as compared to smaller states.

Per Capita GSDP for all States for 2014-15



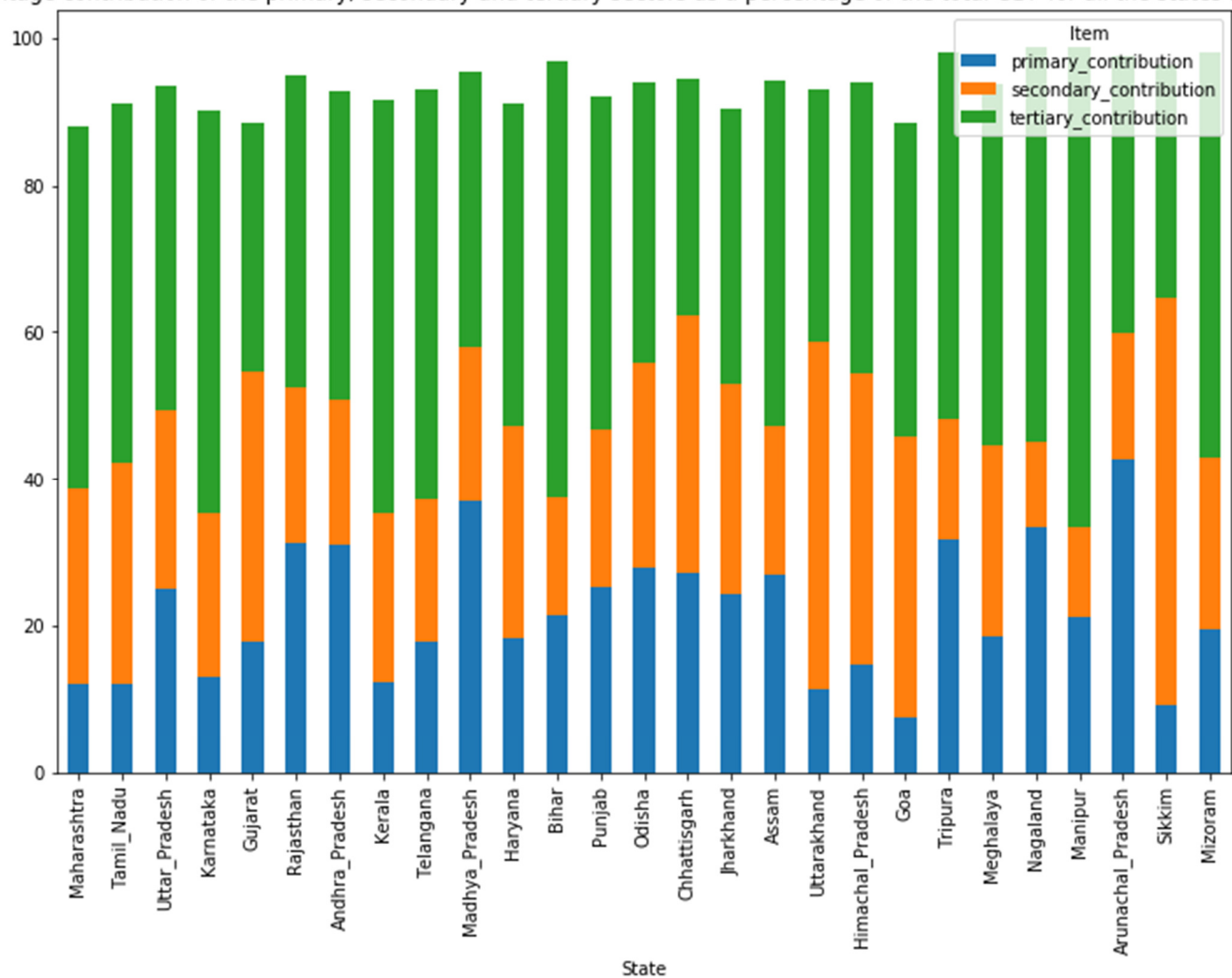
Observations -

Goa has highest percapitaGDP and Bihar has lowest percapitaGDP

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have low percapitaGDP

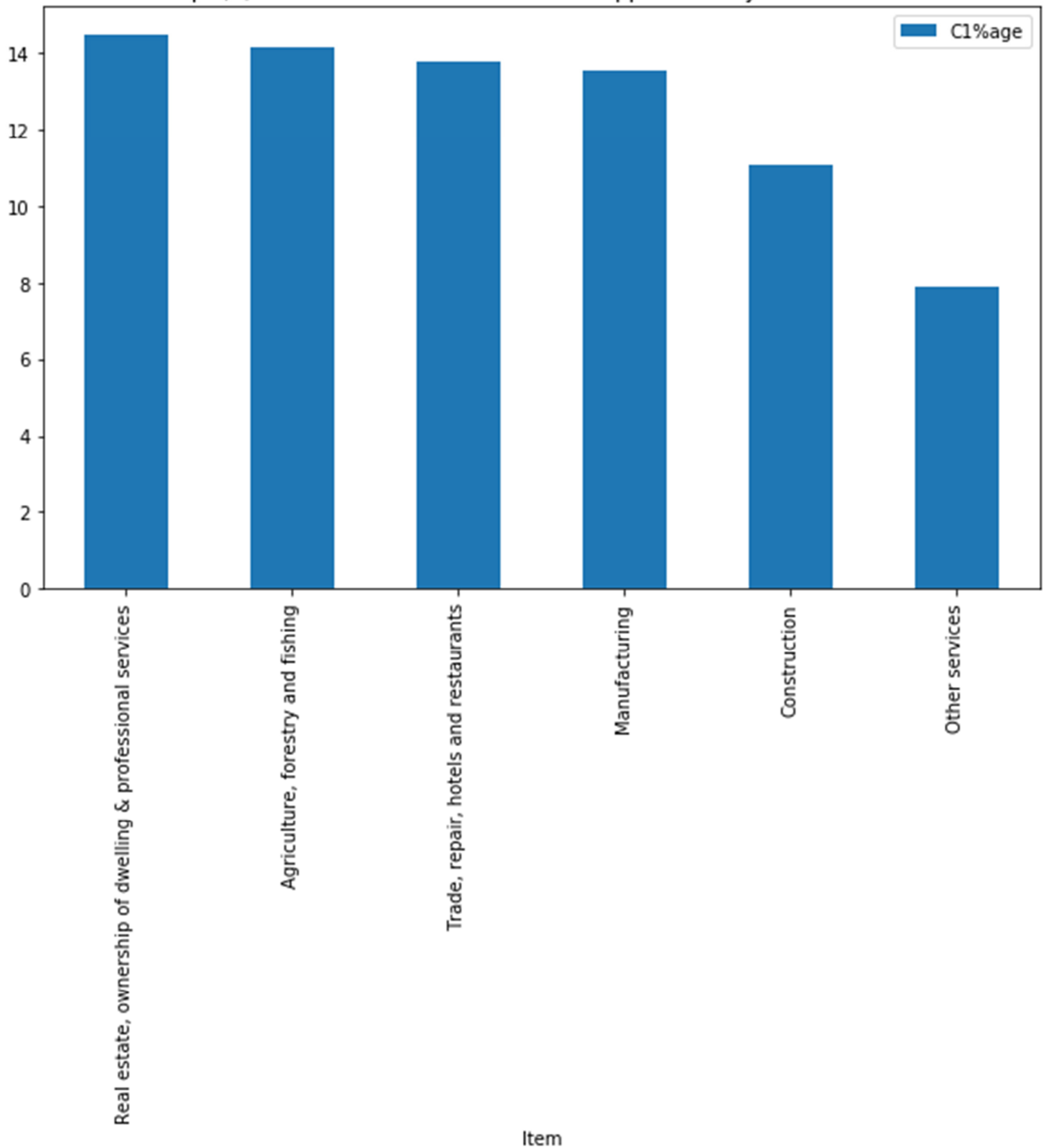
Small states showing high percapitaGDP while big states showing low percapitaGDP

Percentage contribution of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as a percentage of the total GDP for all the states for 2014-15



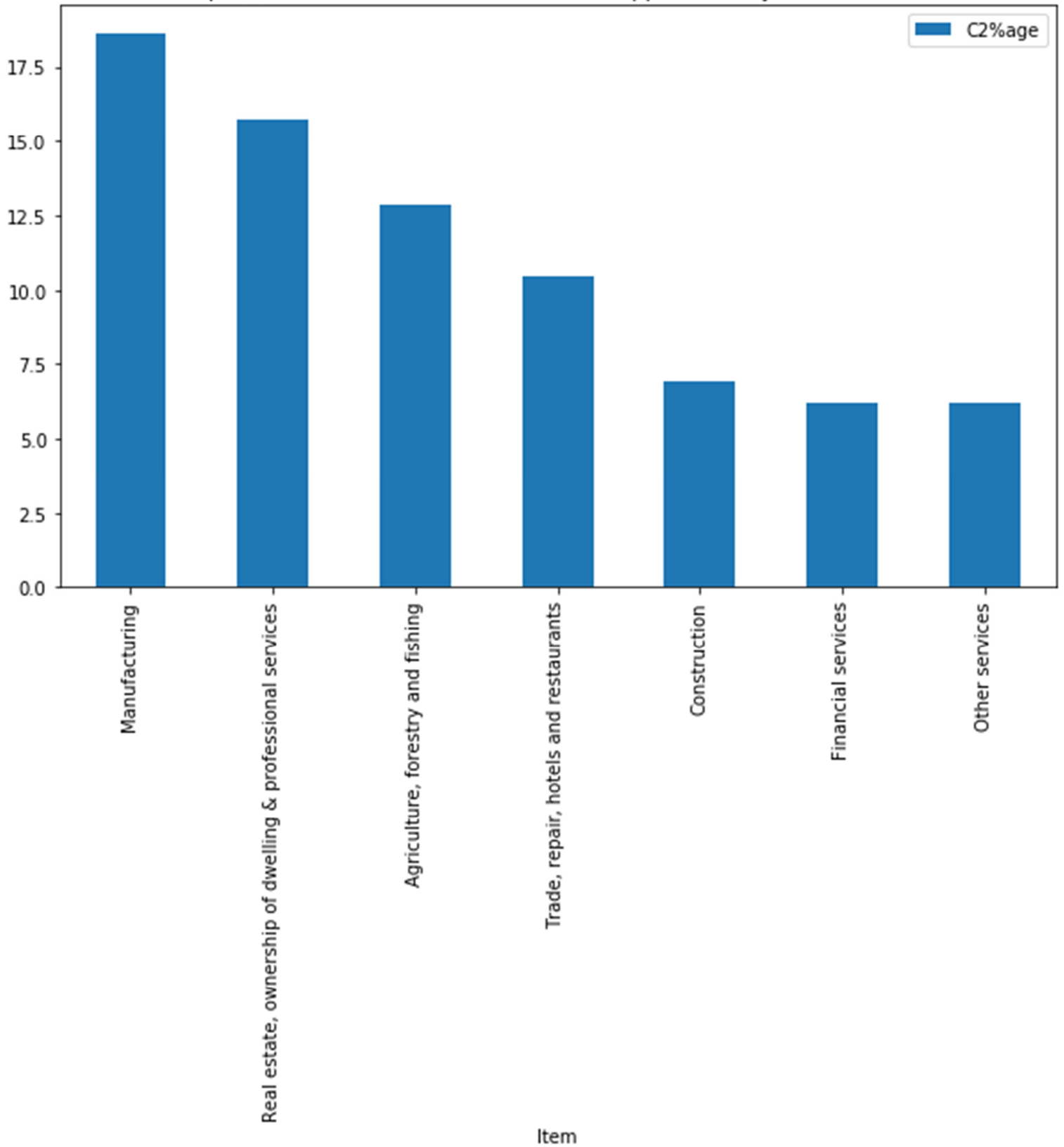
The tertiary sector contribution to the total GDP is high among the states

C1 top 3/4/5 sub-sectors that contribute to approximately 80% of the GSDP



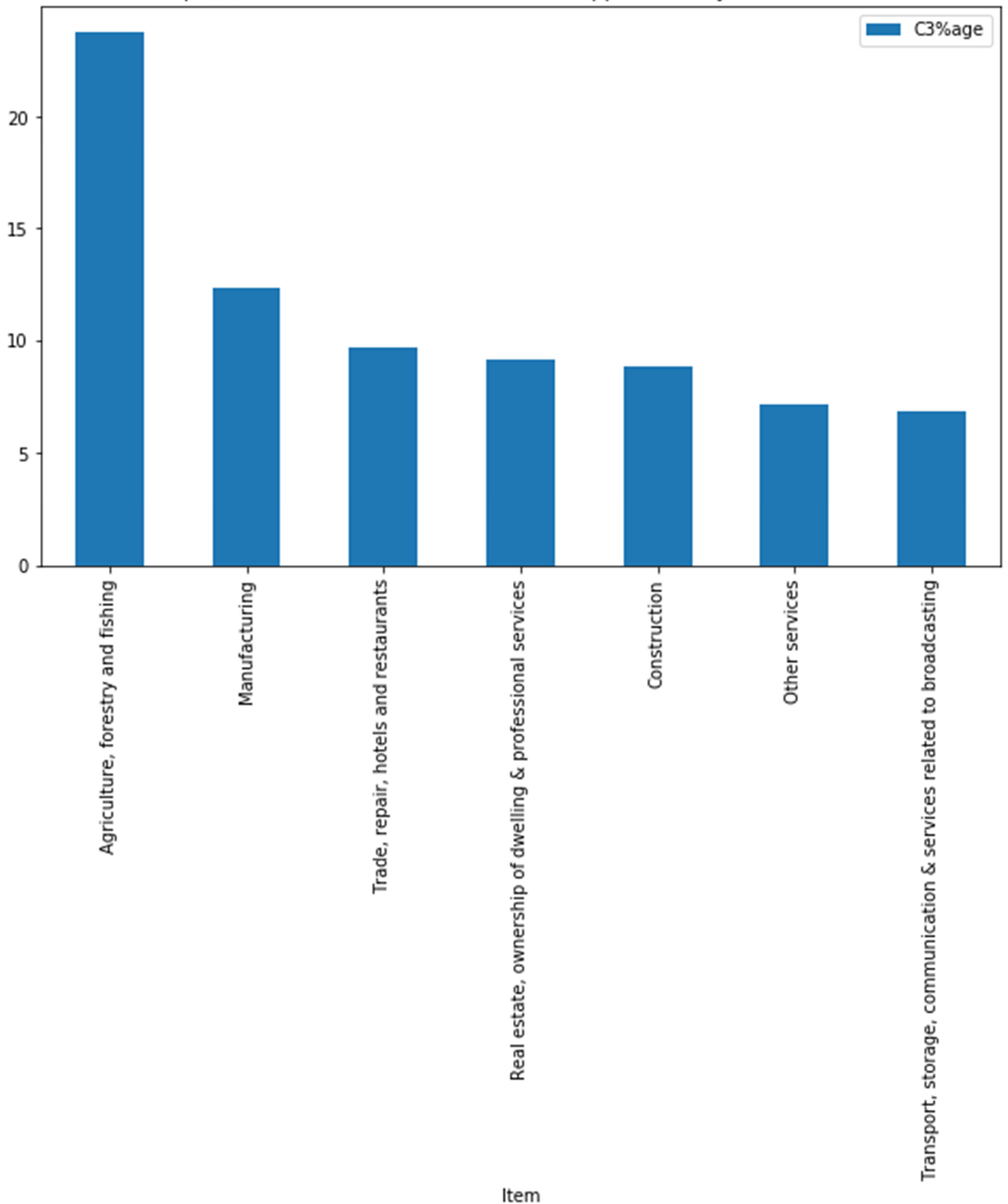
In C1 - Real estate most contributing sub-sector to 80% of GSDP followed by Agriculture, Trade, Manufacturing and Construction

C2 top 3/4/5 sub-sectors that contribute to approximately 80% of the GSDP



In C2 - Manufacturing most contributing sub-sector to 80% of GSDP followed by Real estate , Agriculture, Trade, and Construction

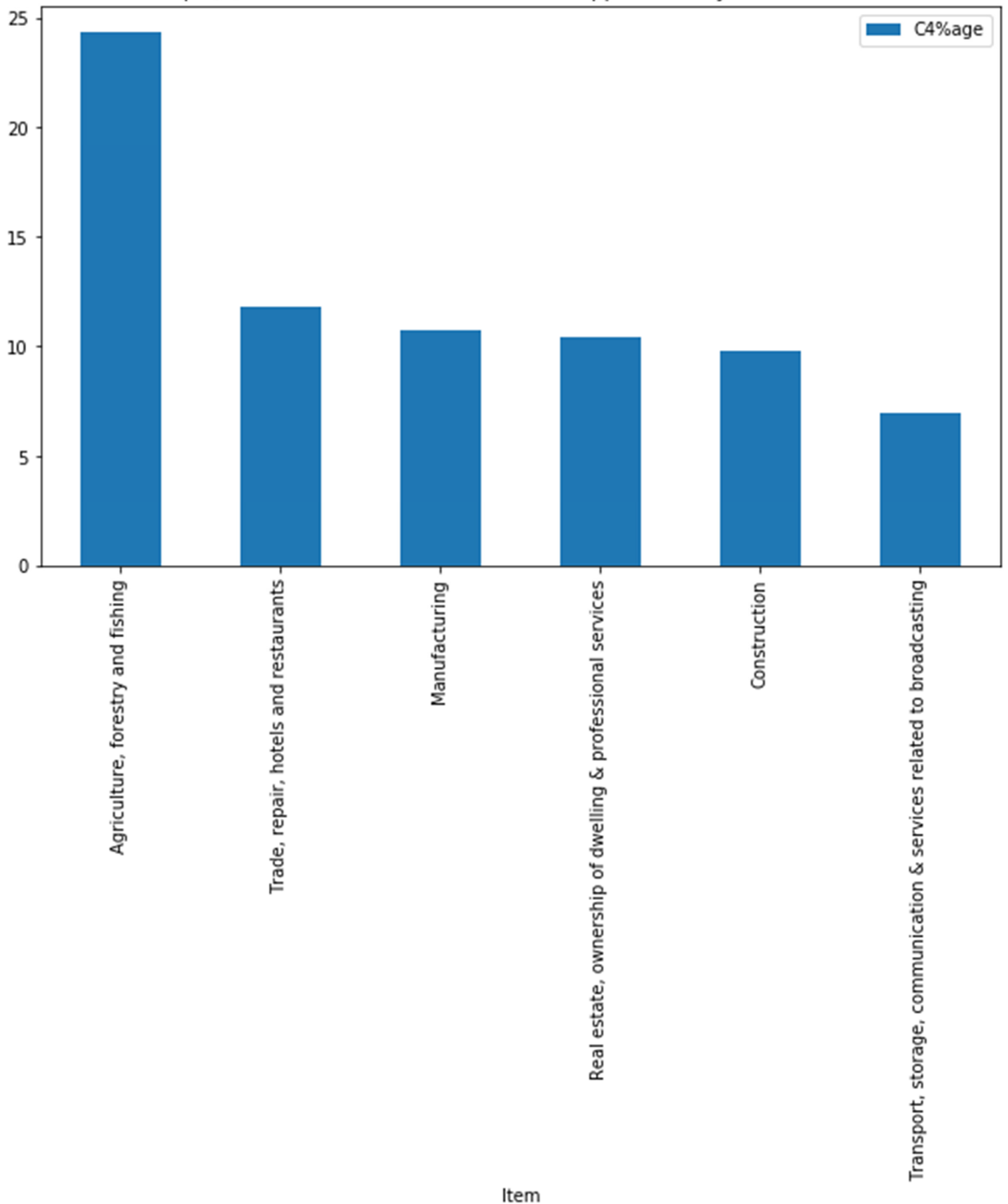
C3 top 3/4/5 sub-sectors that contribute to approximately 80% of the GSDP



In C3 - Agriculture most contributing sub-sector to 80% of GSDP followed by Manufacturing, Trade, Real estate and Construction

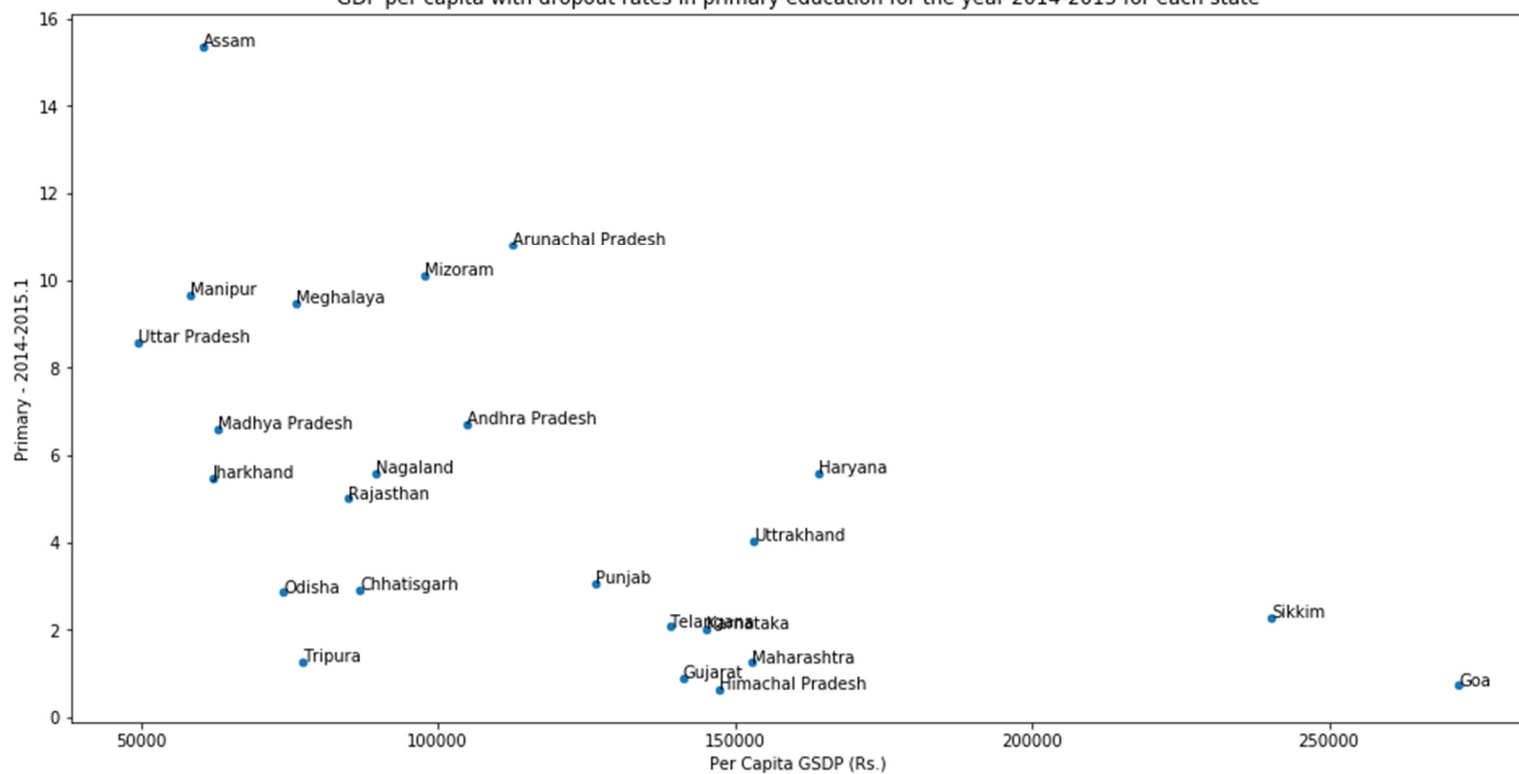


C4 top 3/4/5 sub-sectors that contribute to approximately 80% of the GSDP



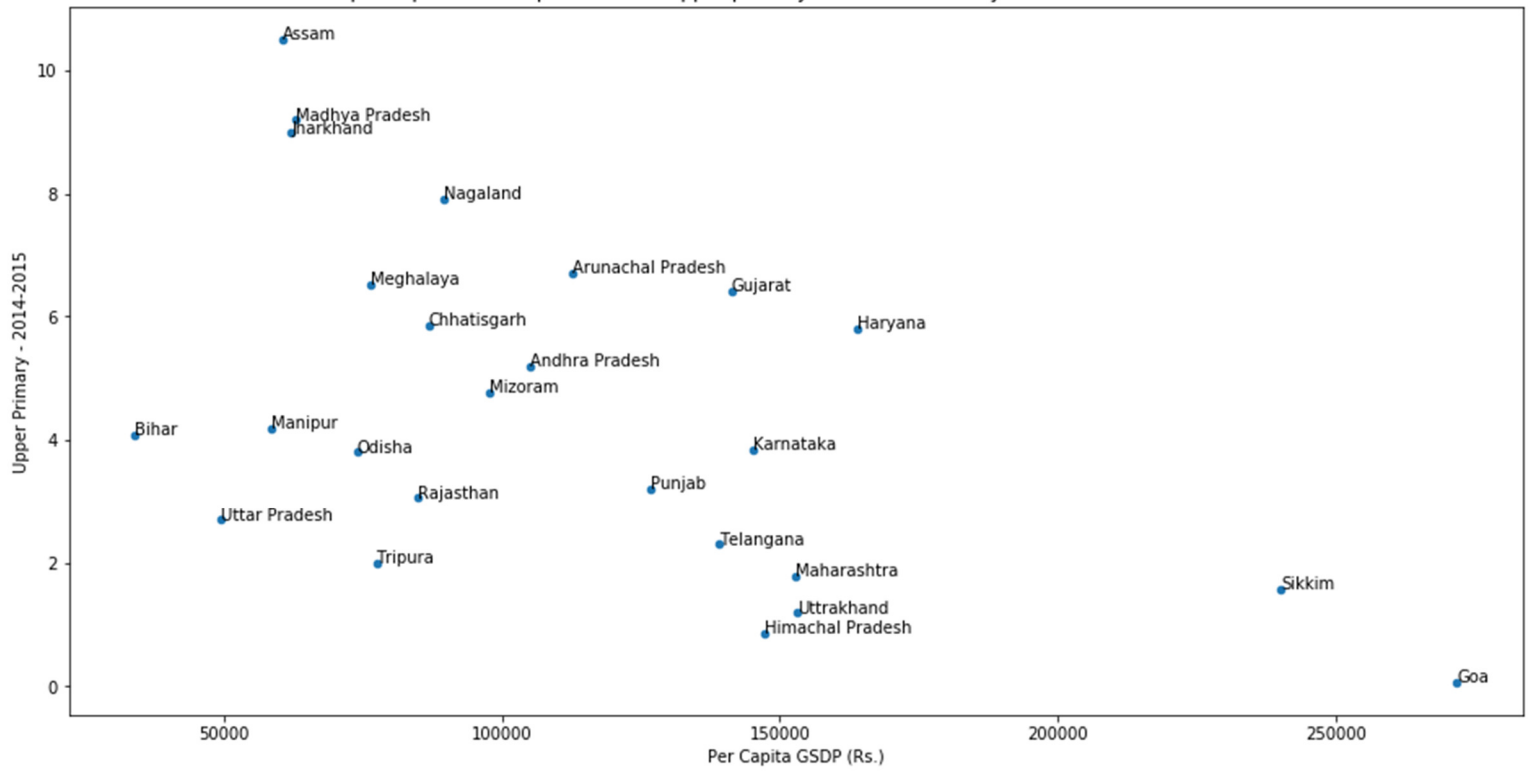
In C4 - Agriculture most contributing sub-sector to 80% of GSDP followed by Trade, Manufacturing, Real estate and Construction

GDP per capita with dropout rates in primary education for the year 2014-2015 for each state



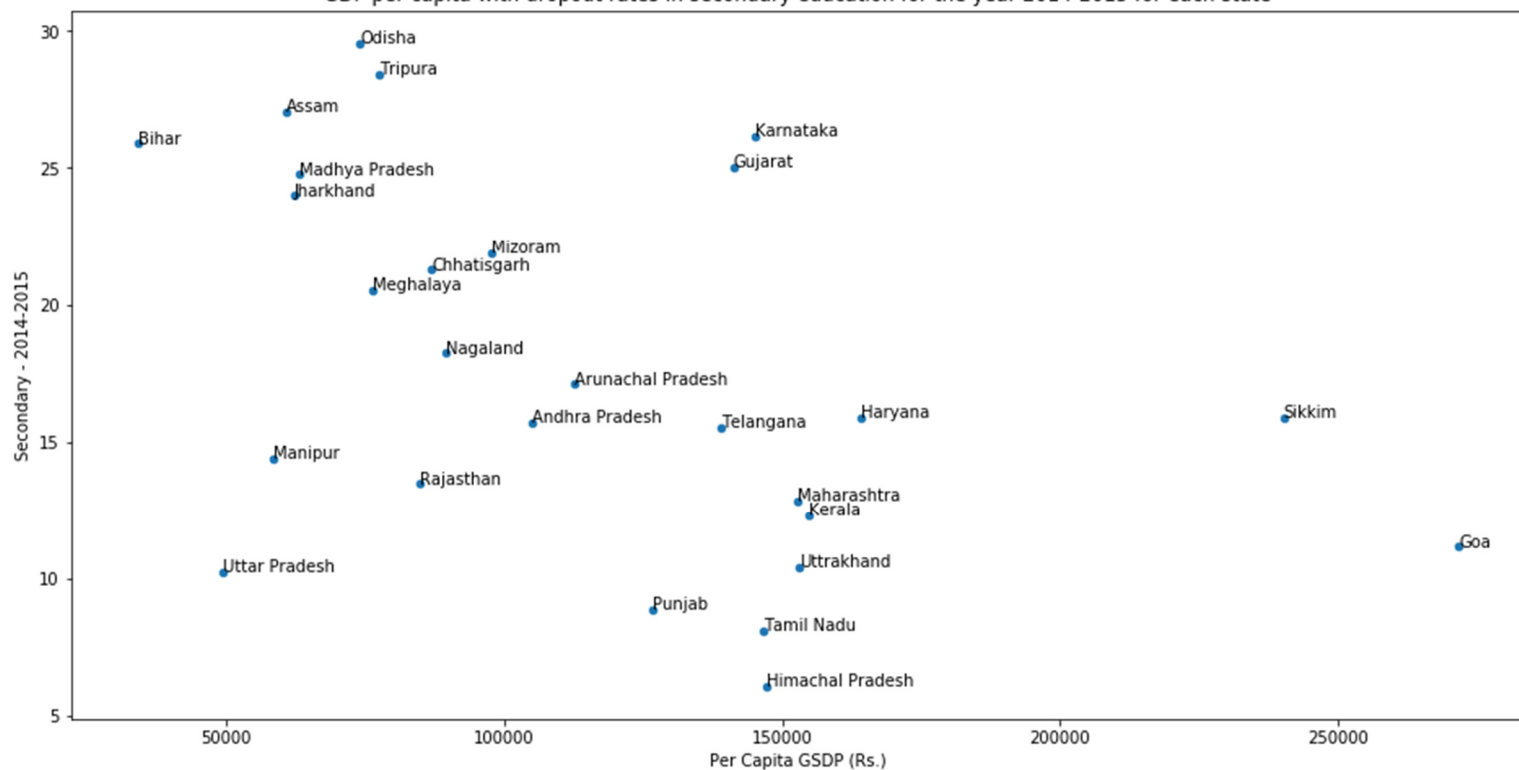
Goa has highest percapitaGDP with lowest dropoutrate for Primary education

GDP per capita with dropout rates in upper primary education for the year 2014-2015 for each state



Goa has highest percapitaGDP with lowest dropoutrate for Upper Primary education

GDP per capita with dropout rates in secondary education for the year 2014-2015 for each state



Bihar has lowest percapitaGDP with highest dropoutrate for Secondary education

## Recommendations -

The bigger states but low in GDP needs to be focused more.

Government should work on Primary sector so that it will increase the yield and export which will increase the overall GDP of the country and increase the perCapitaGDP for bigger states.

Same needs to be performed with Secondary and Tertiary sector which will increase the GDP and percapitaGDP.

Secondary education is very important which in turn defines the skills and sector for the person.

Government should bring schemes for educating and upskilling the youth to make them more capable.

## Hypothesis from the observation -

Secondary education is very important to increase the skills of the youth which will increase the percapitaGDP.