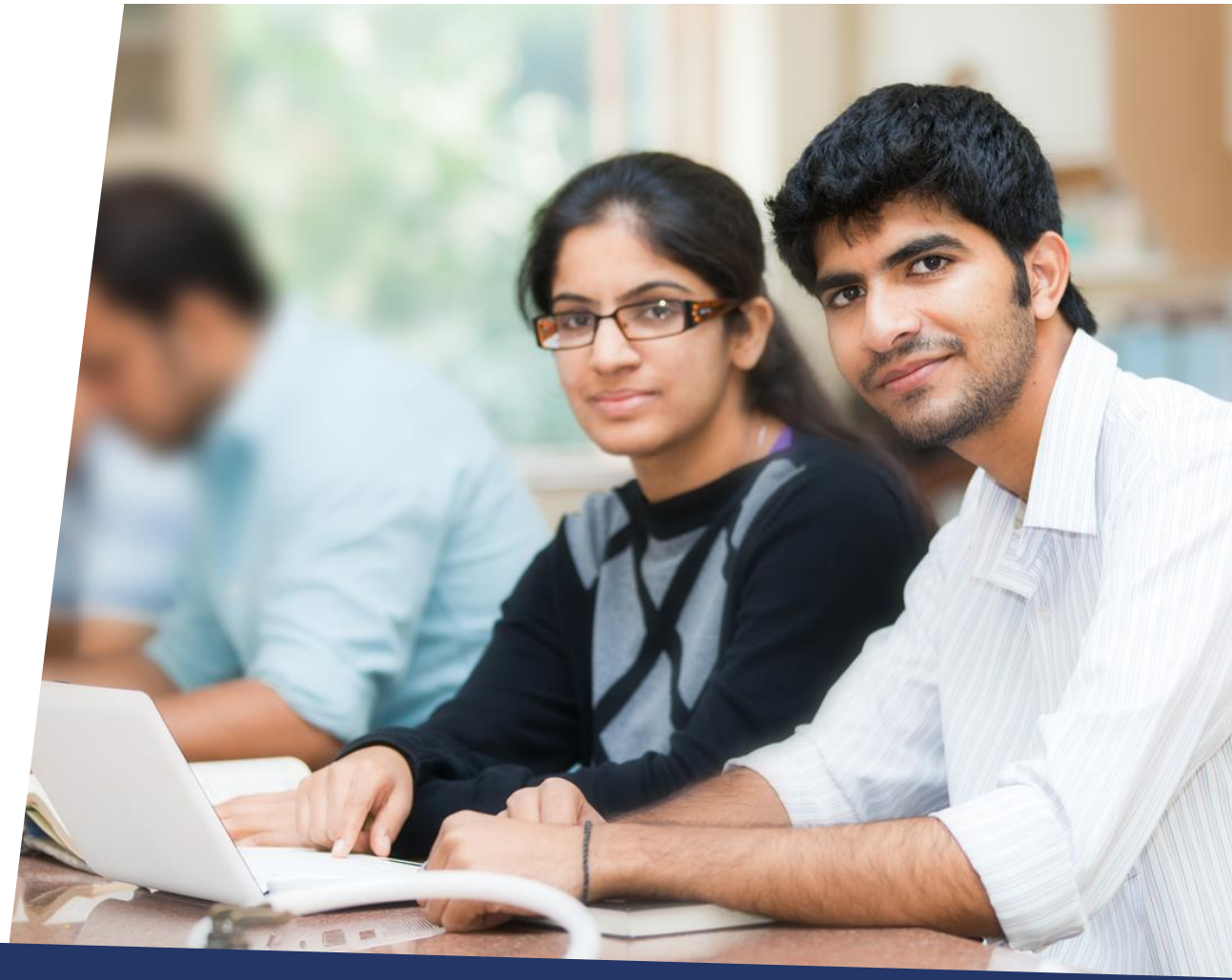
NEXT GEN EMPLOYABILITY PROGRAM



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TeamName:Thrishu_Batch2

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CAPSTONE PROJECT SHOWCASE

Project title: Analysis of unemployment in Republic India

Problem Statement| Project Overview| Solution & Proposed Value Proposition |
Wow Factor | Modelling & Results | Team Intro | Q&A

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Problem Statement

Region

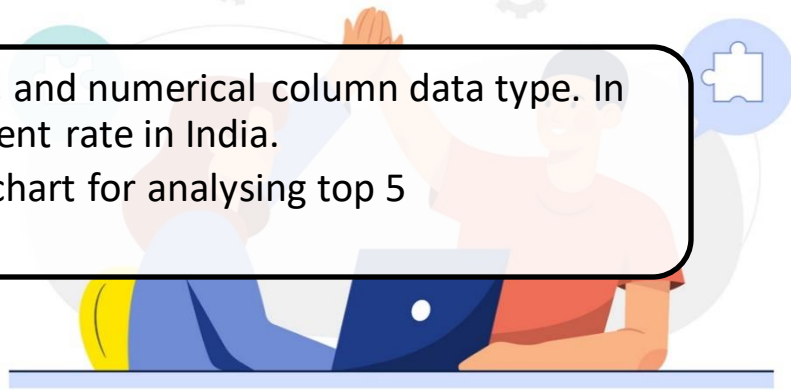
- In this data set, Region are available in categorical column in slicer chart.
- The problem statement here is to show the representation of all the state unemployment rate, Labour rate, employment rate in India.

Unemployment and Labour rate

- In the data set , unemployment and labour rate available which are of decimal data type. In this column the rate of unemployment and the labour rate are available
- The problem statement here is to have a line and stacked column chart for average Unemployment and Labour rate.

Top 5 unemployment rate

- In the data set, top 5 unemployment rate categoric and numerical column data type. In this column it shows the top 5 highest unemployment rate in India.
- The problem statement here is to have the Donut chart for analysing top 5 unemployment rate.



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Problem Statement

Unemployment rate

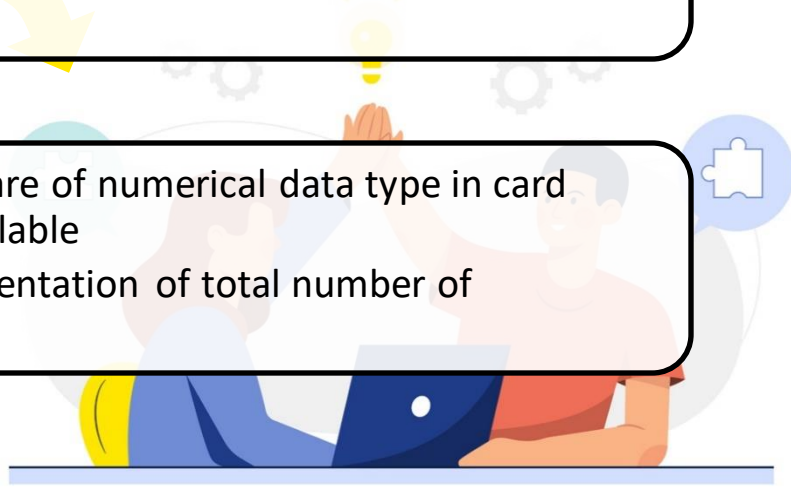
- In the data set , unemployment rate available which are of numerical data type in card chart. In this column the unemployment rate are available .
- The problem statement here is to show the representation of total number of unemployment rate.

Labour rate

- In the data set , Labour rate available which are of numerical data type in card chart. In this column the labour rate are available
- The problem statement here is to show the representation of total number of Labour rate.

Employment rate

- In the data set , employment rate available which are of numerical data type in card chart. In this column the employment rate are available
- The problem statement here is to show the representation of total number of employment rate.



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Problem Statement

Highest Unemployment rate

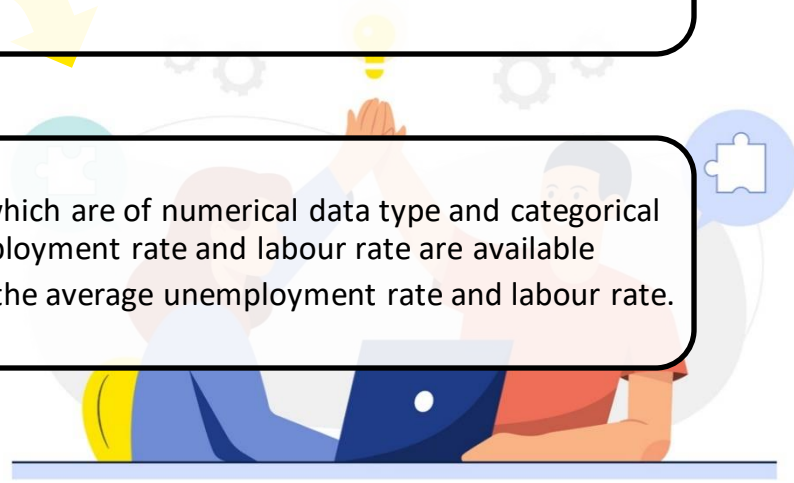
- In the data set ,Highest unemployment rate available which are of numerical data type in card chart. In this column the highest unemployment rate are available .
- The problem statement here is to show the representation of highest number of unemployment rate.

Labour rate

- In the data set , Labour rate available which are of numerical data type in card chart. In this column the labour rate are available
- The problem statement here is to show the representation of total number of Labour rate.

average unemployment & labour rate

- In the data set , unemployment rate and labour rate available which are of numerical data type and categorical column in stacked area chart. In this column the average unemployment rate and labour rate are available
- The problem statement here is to shows the representation of the average unemployment rate and labour rate.



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Problem Statement

Sum of unemployment rate

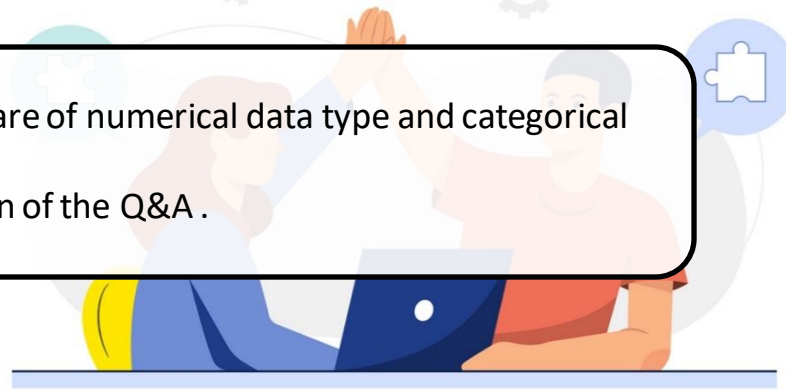
- In the data set , sum of unemployment rate with respect to month are available which are of numerical data type and categorical column in Funnel chart. In this column the average of unemployment rate .
- The problem statement here is to show the representation of sum of unemployment rate with respect to month.

State wise unemployment

- In the data set , representation of all the states unemployment available map chart. In this geo based column shows the location in bubble size numerical column.
- The problem statement here is to show the location of state wise unemployment.

Q&A

- In the data set, Question and answers are available which are of numerical data type and categorical column in Q&A chart. Question and answers are available
- The problem statement here is to shows the representation of the Q&A .



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Project Overview

The Dashboard represents unemployment in Republic India project in the year 2020. The data included 29 states total unemployment rate in India.

By this data analysis we can conclude Tripura has the highest unemployment rate in India.

The total labour rate in India 42.58.

The total unemployment rate is 11.80.

The total employment rate is 6.84M.

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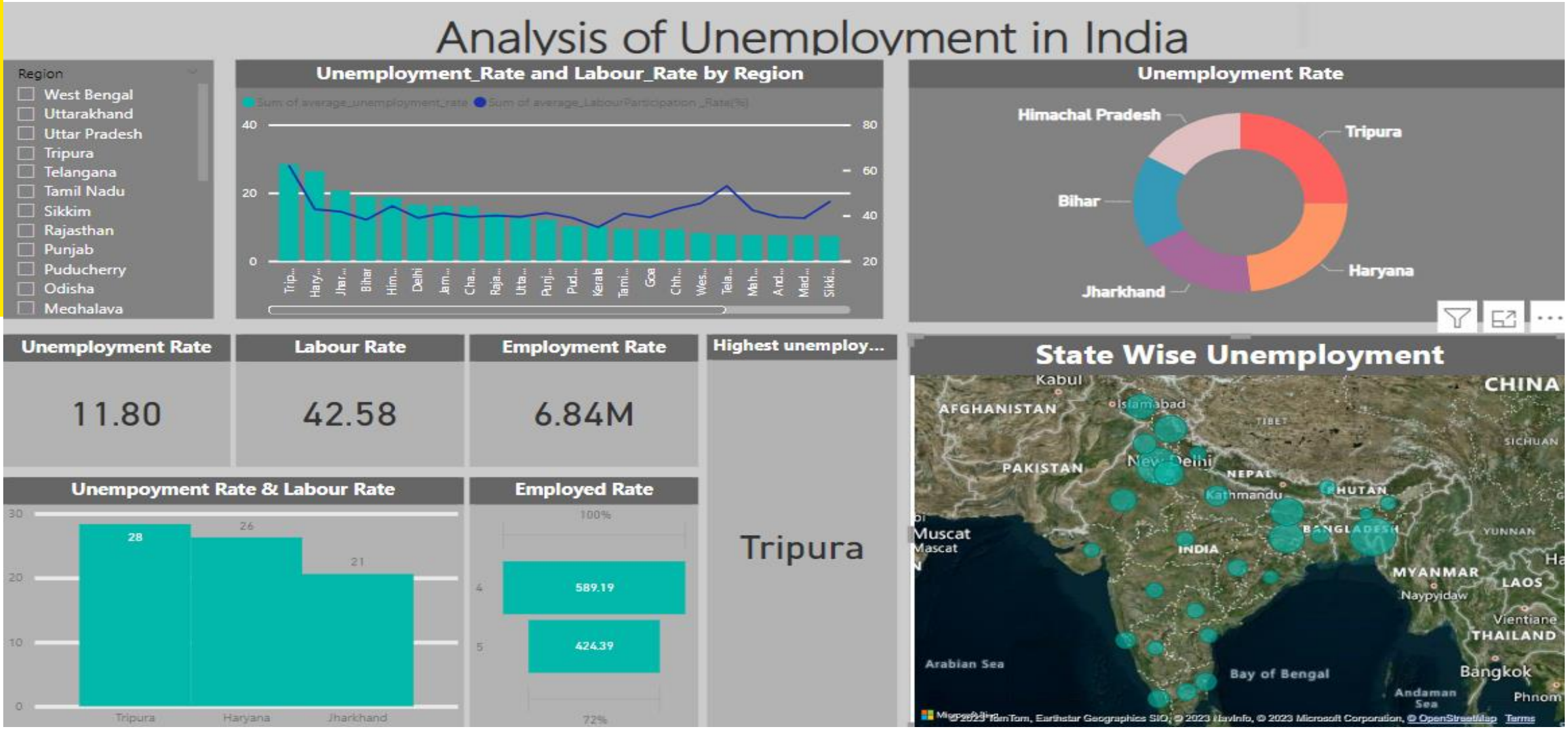
Solution


Analysis of Unemployment in India
Region
West Bengal
Uttarakhand
Uttar Pradesh
Tripura
Telangana
Tamil Nadu
Sikkim
Rajasthan
Punjab
Puducherry
Odisha
Meghalaya
Unemployment_Rate and Labour_Rate by Region
Unemployment Rate
Himachal Pradesh
Tripura
Bihar
Haryana
Jharkhand
Unemployment Rate
11.80
Labour Rate
42.58
Employment Rate
6.84M
Highest unemploy...
Tripura
Unempoyment Rate & Labour Rate
28
26
21
Tripura
Haryana
Jharkhand
Employed Rate
589.19
424.39
State Wise Unemployment
Kabul
AFGHANISTAN
Islamabad
CHINA
TIBET
SICHUAN
PAKISTAN
New Delhi
NEPAL
Kathmandu
BHUTAN
Muscat
INDIA
BANGLADESH
YUNNAN
MYANMAR
LAOS
Naypyidaw
Vientiane
THAILAND
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Bangkok
Andaman Sea
Phnom

THE WOW IN YOUR SOLUTION

State wise unemployment in Republic India

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MODELLING & RESULTS

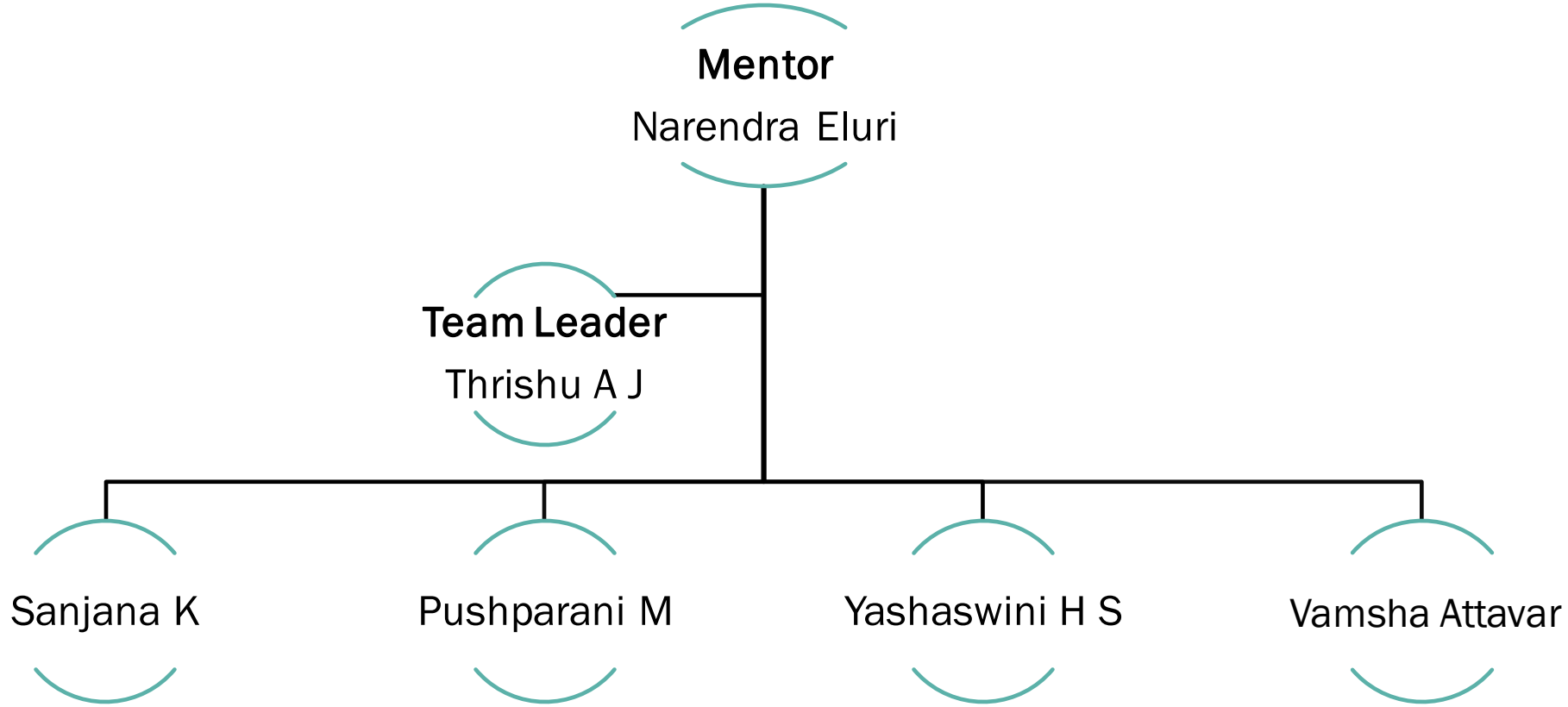
- Data Import: Import the unemployment data and other related datasets into Power BI. You can import data from various sources such as Excel, CSV, or a database.
- Data Cleansing: Perform data cleansing to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the data. Remove any duplicate records, handle missing values, and format the data appropriately.
- Data Transformation: Transform the data as per your analysis requirements. Create calculated columns or measures to derive additional insights from the data. For example, you could calculate the unemployment rate by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by the total labor force.
- Data Modeling: Build relationships between different datasets if necessary. Establish relationships based on common fields such as geographical location, time period, or demographic attributes.
- Create Visualizations: Use Power BI's visualization tools to create interactive charts, graphs, and maps. Select appropriate visualizations to represent the unemployment data effectively. For example, you can use line charts to showcase the trend of unemployment rates over time, bar charts to compare unemployment rates across different states, and maps to visualize regional disparities.
- Apply Filters and Slicers: Add filters and slicers to enable users to interact with the data and explore specific aspects of unemployment. Users can filter data by different demographics, age groups, education levels, or any other relevant factors.
- Create Dashboards: Combine multiple visualizations into a dashboard to present a holistic view of the unemployment problem in India. Dashboards allow users to view multiple charts and summaries on a single page, facilitating a comprehensive analysis.
- Analyze and Interpret: Once you have created the visualizations and dashboards, analyze the data and draw meaningful insights. Identify patterns, trends, and correlations within the data. Look for factors that contribute to higher or lower unemployment rates in specific regions or demographic groups.
- Share and Collaborate: Share your Power BI analysis with stakeholders, such as policymakers, economists, or researchers. You can publish the report to the Power BI service or export it as a PDF or PowerPoint presentation for wider dissemination.

By leveraging the capabilities of Power BI, you can create an interactive and visually appealing analysis of the unemployment problem in India. Remember to regularly update your data to ensure the analysis reflects the most recent trends and patterns.

CONCLUSION

- The rate of unemployment has reached at 11.80 in the year 2020 with state unemployment.
- The reasons for this drastically high rate is a combination of poorly executed government policies and the international economic environment.
- Also added to these are the lack of in- demand skills , proper education facilities and poor efficiency of workers .
- The negative sentiments of consumers regarding major markets like automobile and
- Real estate is also a major concern for reducing the jobs in private sectors Also , the people are choosing to save rather than invest or expend which is resulting in the reduction in consumption pattern .
- The reliance of industries on AI and automation is another factor for layoffs and lesser job vacancies Also there is a severe shortage of government professionals including 5 lakh teachers, 2 lakh police personnel , 4000 Judges and over 2.2 Lakhs Doctors .

MEET OUR TEAM



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Any questions/comments?

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