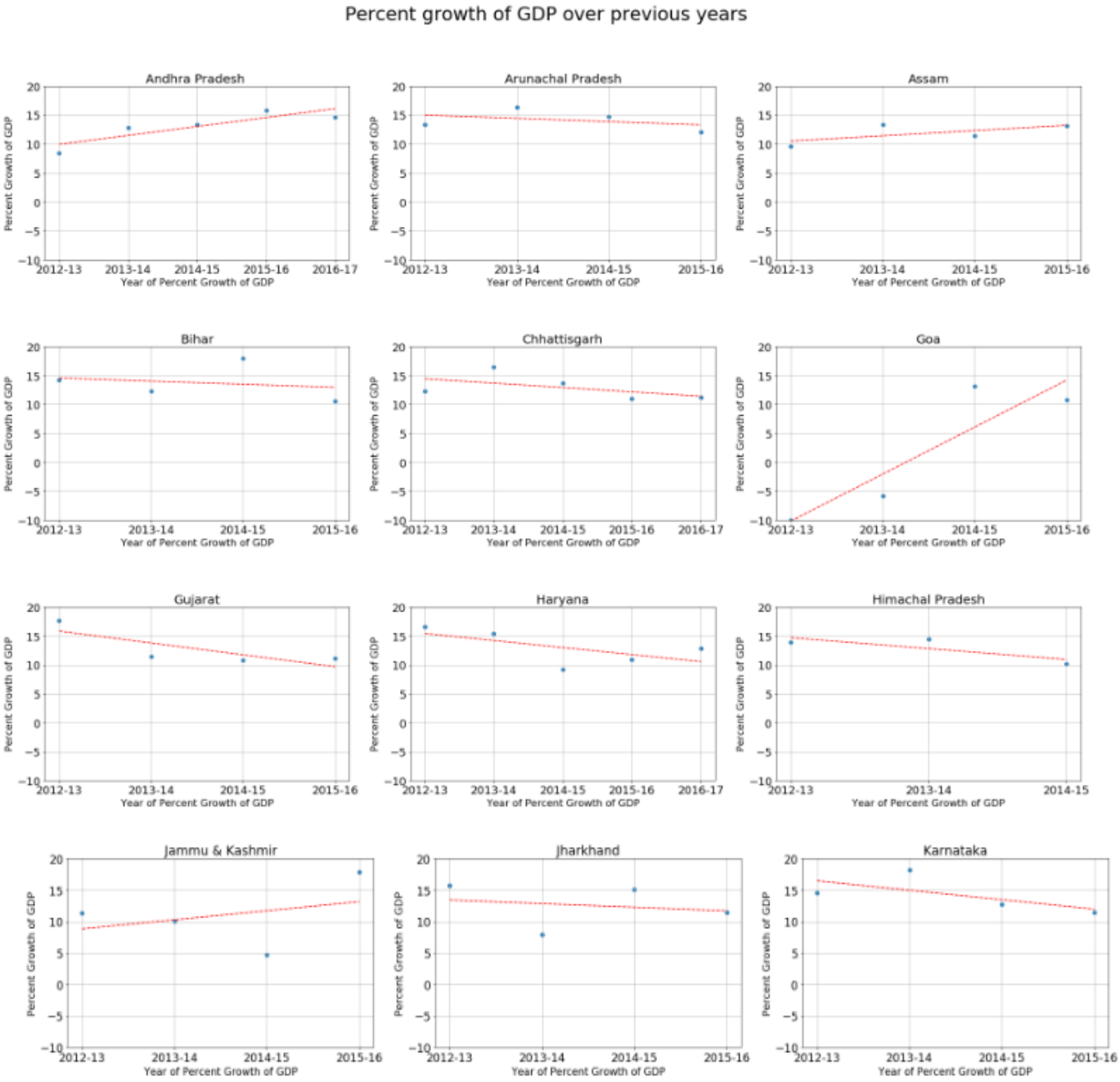
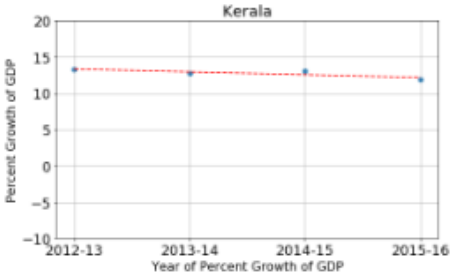
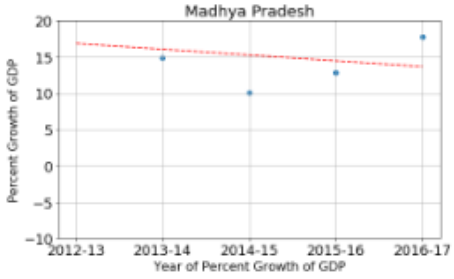
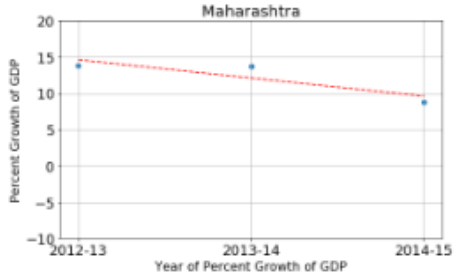
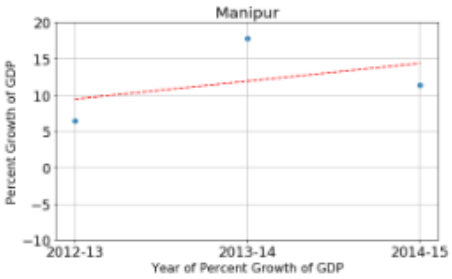
Trend of Percent growth of GDP over previous years

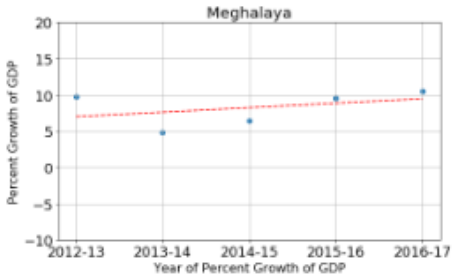


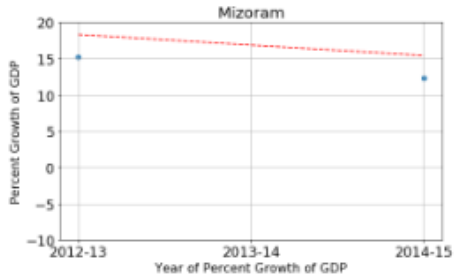

Kerala
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16


Madhya Pradesh
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17

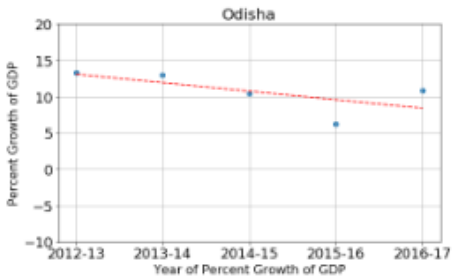

Maharashtra
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15

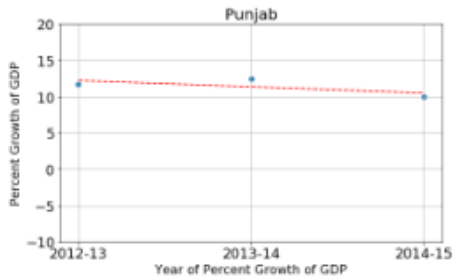

Manipur
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15


Meghalaya
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17

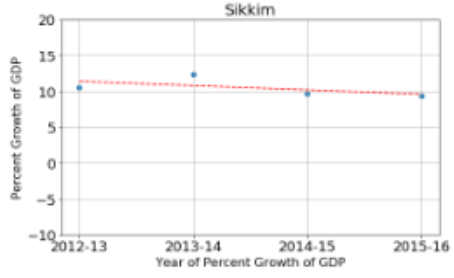

Mizoram
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15

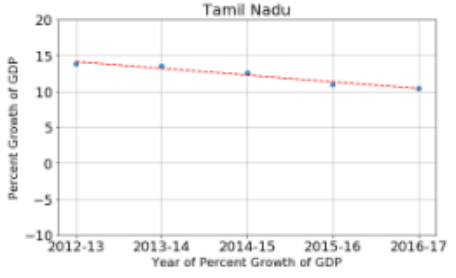

Nagaland
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15

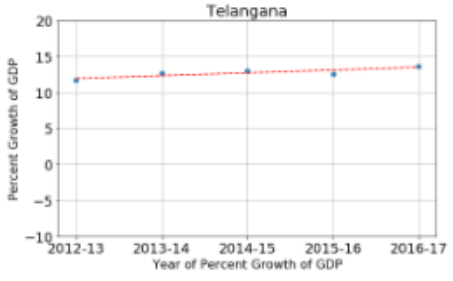

Odisha
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17


Punjab
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15

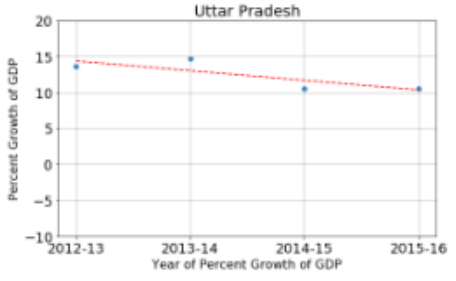

Rajasthan
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15

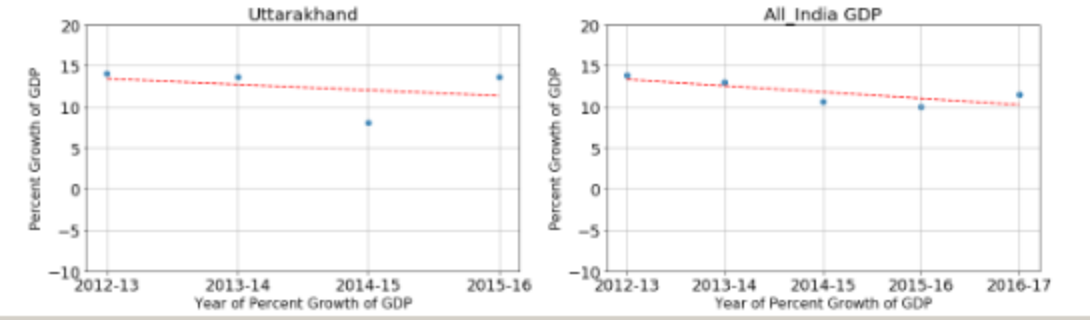

Sikkim
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16


Tamil Nadu
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17


Telangana
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17


Tripura
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15


Uttar Pradesh
Percent Growth of GDP
Year of Percent Growth of GDP
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16



Slope of line in the above graphs shows the trend of percent growth of GDP over the past few years. Positive steep slope shows fast growing rate of GSDP for the particular state. Negative slope shows downward trend in growth of GSDP for the particular state

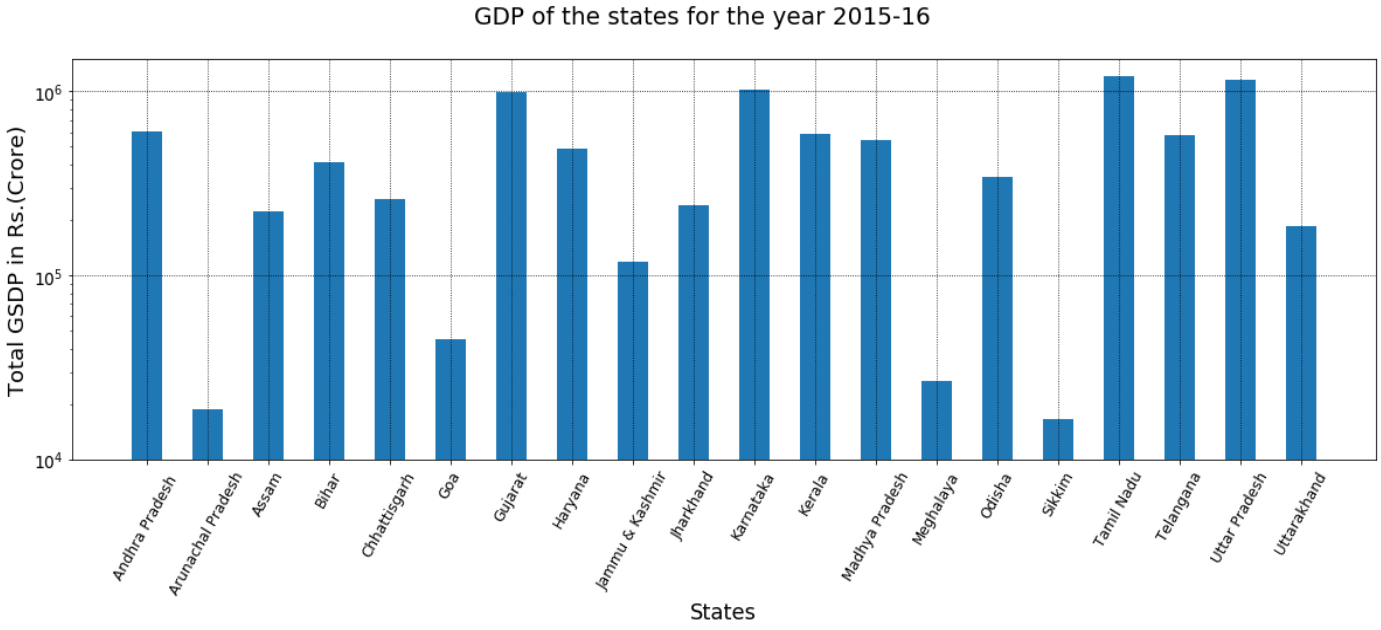
Goa is the fastest growing state. Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are among the other fast growing states.

Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh,Maharashtra are some of the slowest growing states.

Nations growth is in decreasing trend of -0.8% per year. Out of 28 states, only 6 states have upwards trend. As most of the states contribute to negative trend, this contributes to the nation's trend over the past few years being in decreasing manner.Goa, to a huge extent, contributes to the percent growth of nation.

Growth Rate of Karnataka is in decreasing trend of about -1.5% per year which is less than the overall nation's growth and a contributor to the negative trend of nation's growth.

Analysis of GDP for the year 2015-16



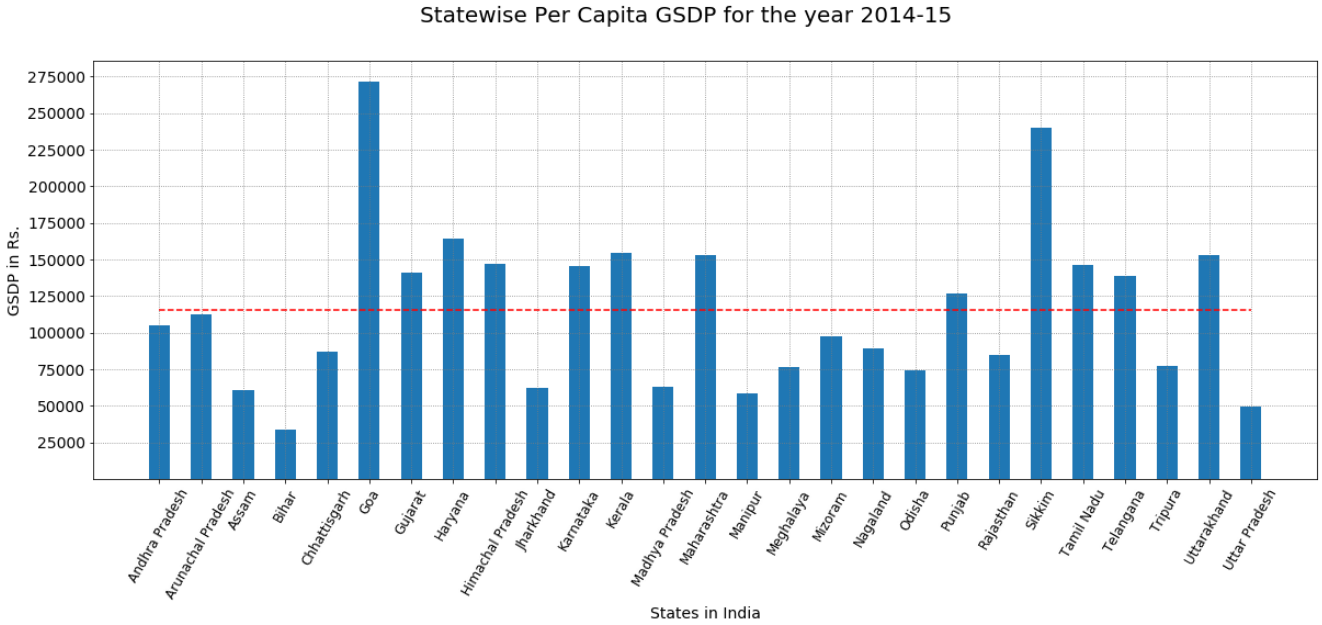
Here, height of the bars makes the comparison easier.

Tamil Nadu,Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are among the top states based on their GSDP where as Sikkim,Arunachal Pradesh,Meghalaya,Goa,Jammu & Kashmir come in the bottom five based on their GSDP.

From the graph, we notice that Sikkim, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh,Goa have very low total GDP. There is a difference of 100 crore Rs. between states with the highest and the lowest GSDP. We have four states crossing 1000000 crore Rs, four states below 100000 crore Rs, twelve states between 100000 crore and 1000000 crore Rs.

Many of the states are performing poorly. Sikkim has poor total GDP as well as negative growth percent trend. Arunachal Pradesh,Jammu & Kashmir also show similar performance.

GSDP for year 2015-16

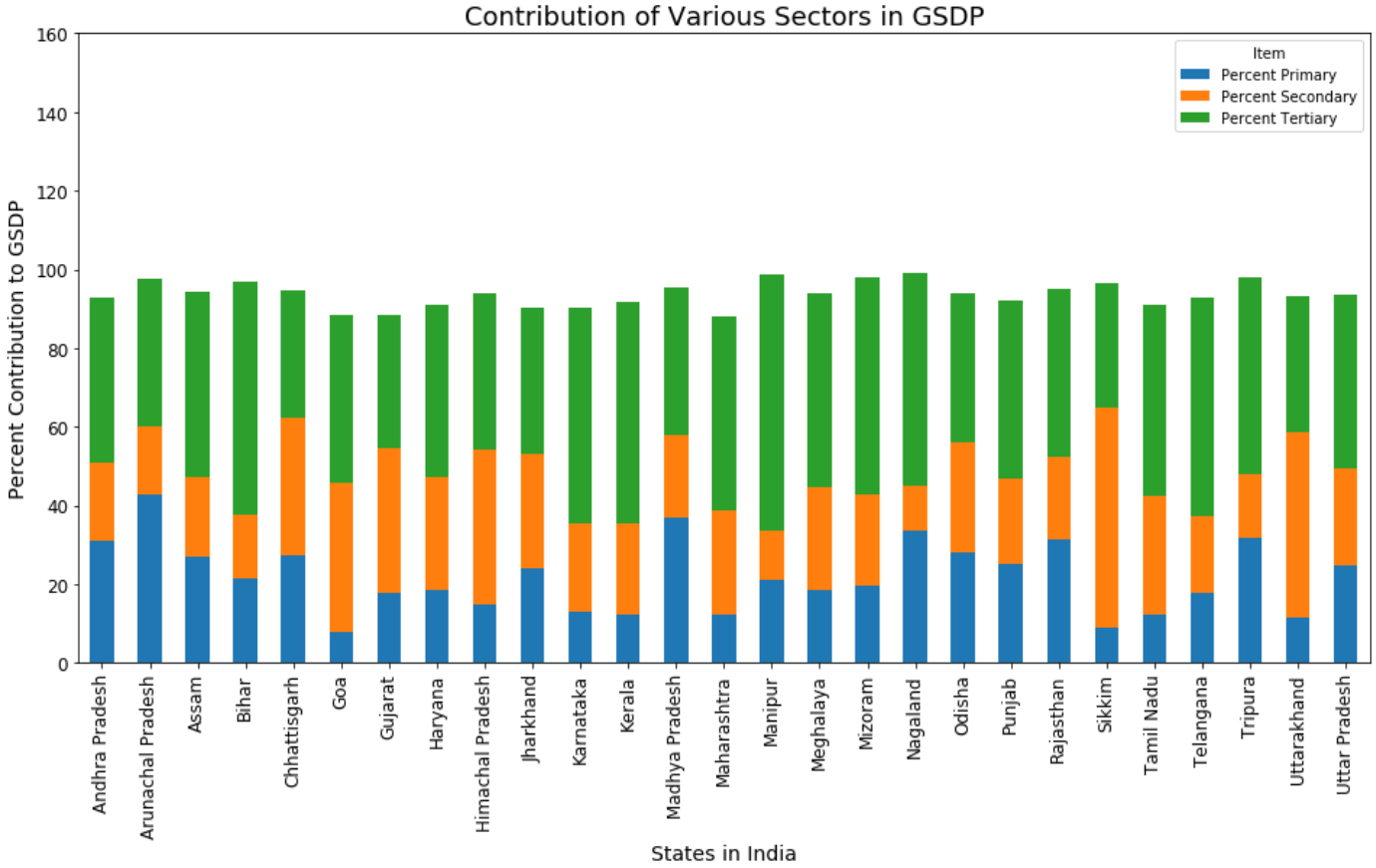


Top 5-Goa,Sikkim,Haryana,Kerala,Maharashtra,Uttarkhand

Bottom 5- Bihar,Jharkhand,Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Assam, Madhya Pradesh

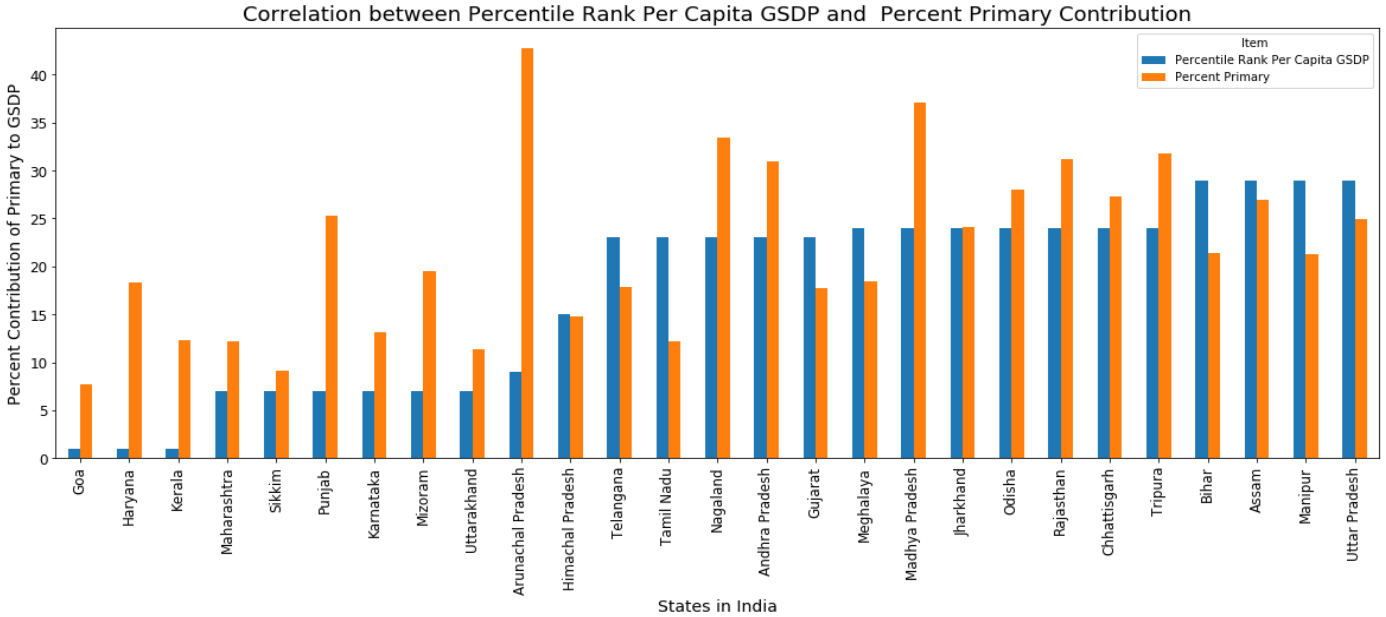
There is huge difference between GSDP of state with the highest and lowest value. Ratio is 8:1. Many of the states GSDP lies below the average value. Particulary because of Goa and Sikkim, average is pulled up.

GSDP Sector wise Analysis



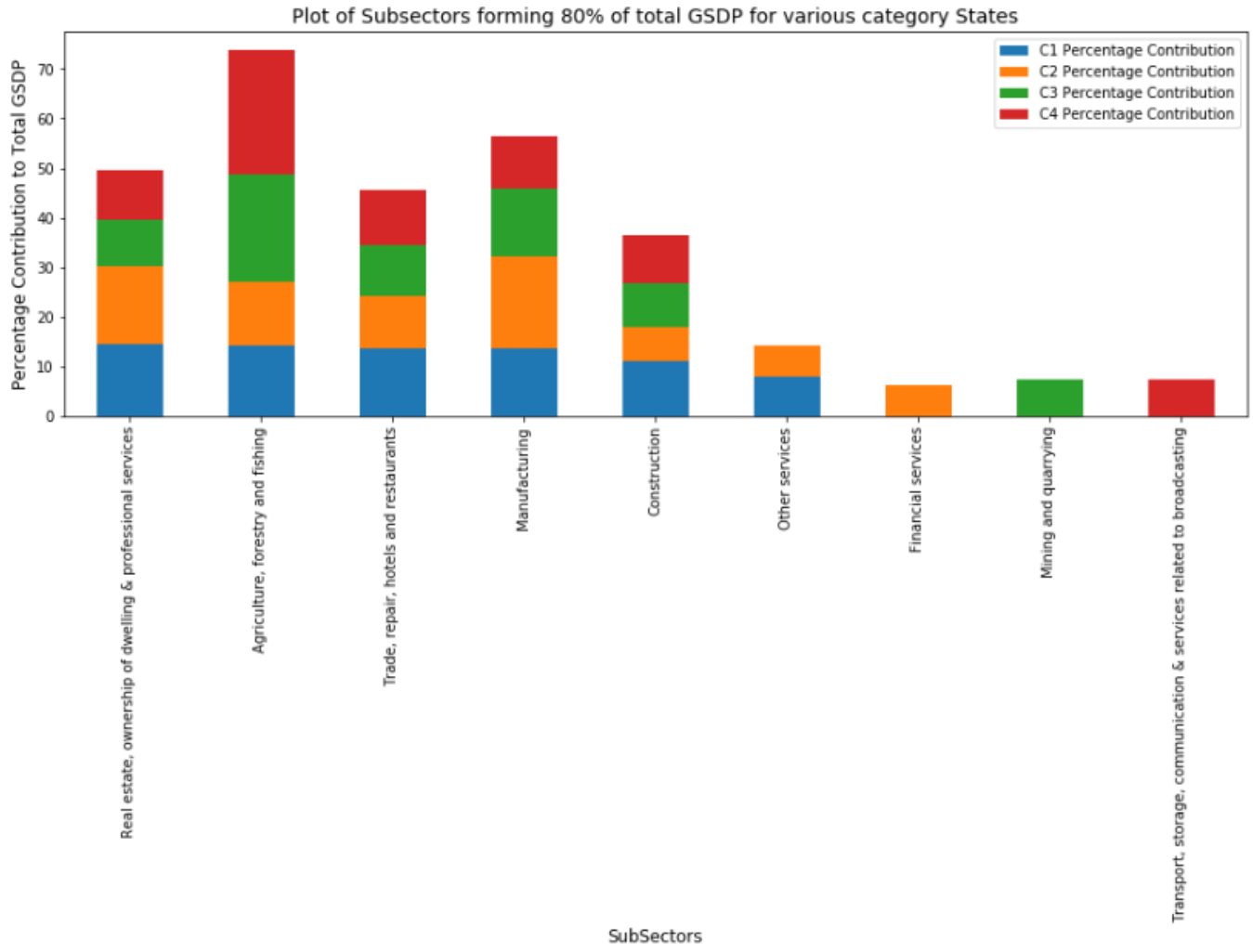
There is subsidy subtracted on the sum of primary, secondary and tertiary which gives the total GDP. Hence (Primary + Secondary + Tertiary) is not equal to toal GDP.

For majority of the states, tertiary is the major contributor to total GDP. Contribution from primary is low in case of many states. Secondary is more or less grater than or equal to the primary in terms of contribution to total GDP.



Correlation value of 0.48 for correlation of percentile of the state and %contribution of Primary sector to total GDP shows that correlation is medium,that is neither unrelated nor highly related.

Although we cannot see specific correlation between Percentile Rank and Percent contribution of Primary sectors, we can notice that first thirteen states have low contribution on an average and only Arunachal Pradesh stands out as a high contributor. Punjab is next highest contributing almost half of Arunachal Pradesh. When we see right side of the graph for lower percentile states, we notice that the average is very much high as compared to the left side and are almost equally contributing to GSDP in form of primary sector



From graph we find that Agriculture,forestry and fishing is a major sector where states with lower GSDP(C3 and C4 types) tend to contribute.

Manufacturing and real estate, owership of dwelling and professional services are the sectors where C1 and C2 category states of higher GSDP contribute.

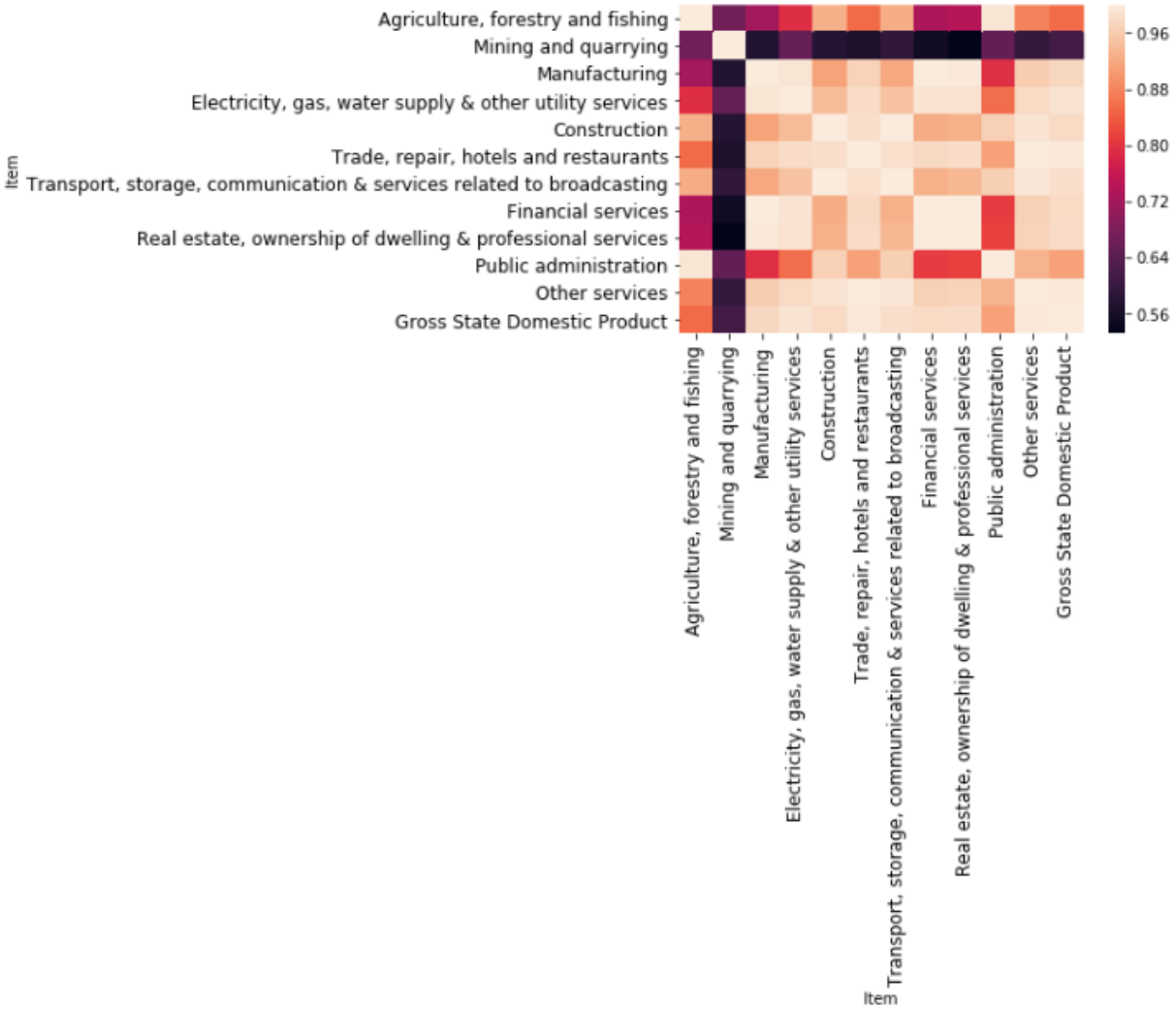
C2 type states contribute majorly in the form of financial services where as other category states are lacking in this sector.

C4 category states contribute in the form of transport, storage, communication and services related to breadcasting. This is another area where other states can concentrate.

C3 state also contributes via mining and quarrying sector.Other states lack in this area.

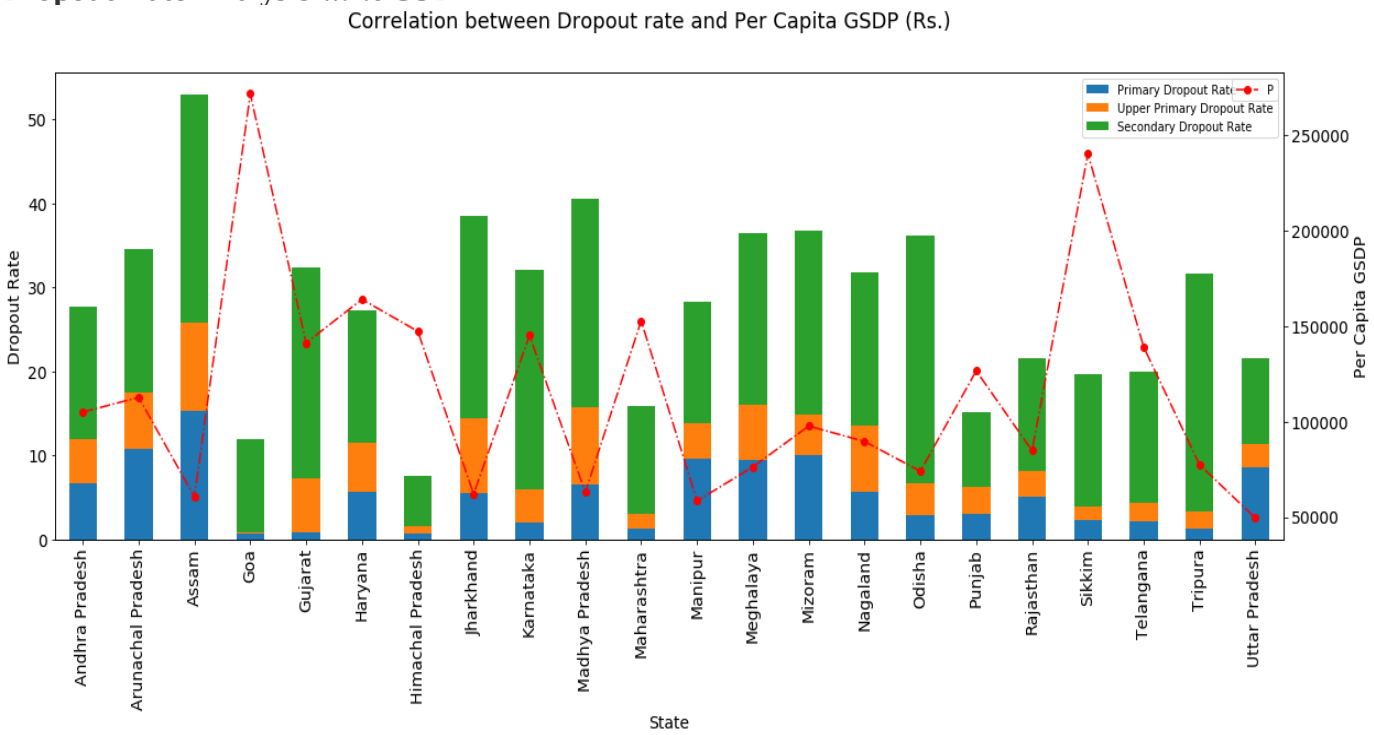
For C1, four subsectors are contributing almost equally and majorly to the total GSDP where as, for other states, they mainly rely on one major sector to contribute to total GSDP.

Correlation

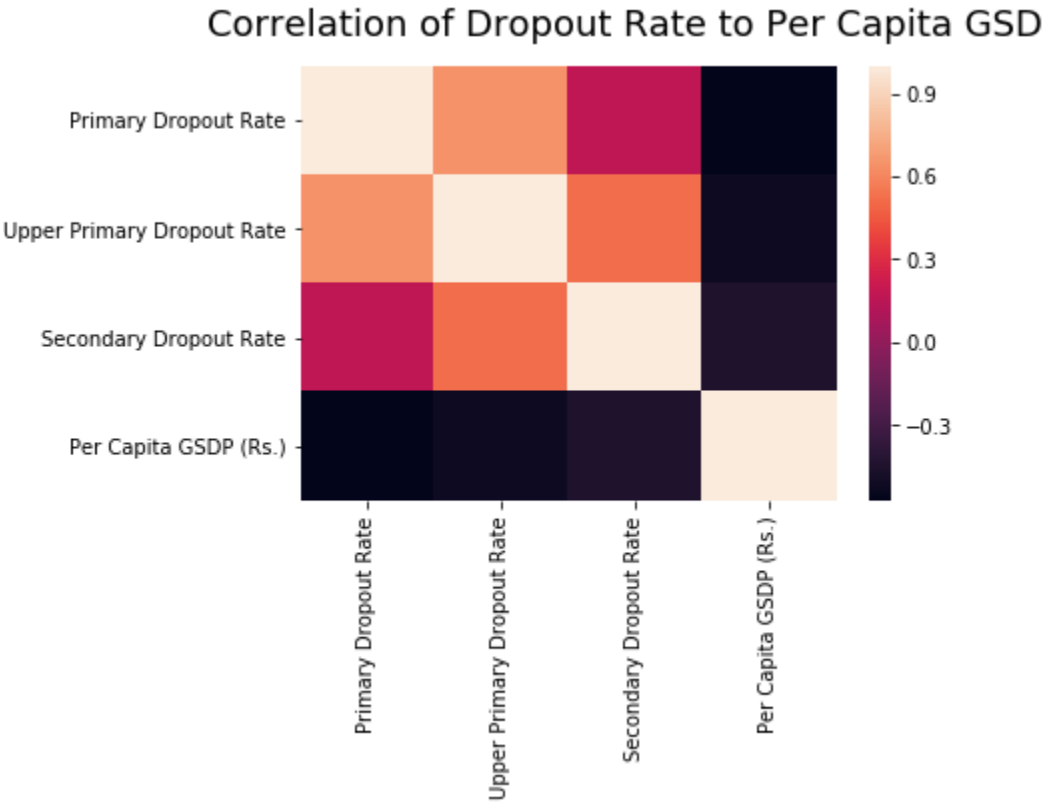


Many of the sectors have very high correlation with GSDP. Public administartion and agriculture,forestry,fishing are slightly less correlated but still on the higher side. Least correlated is mining and quarry

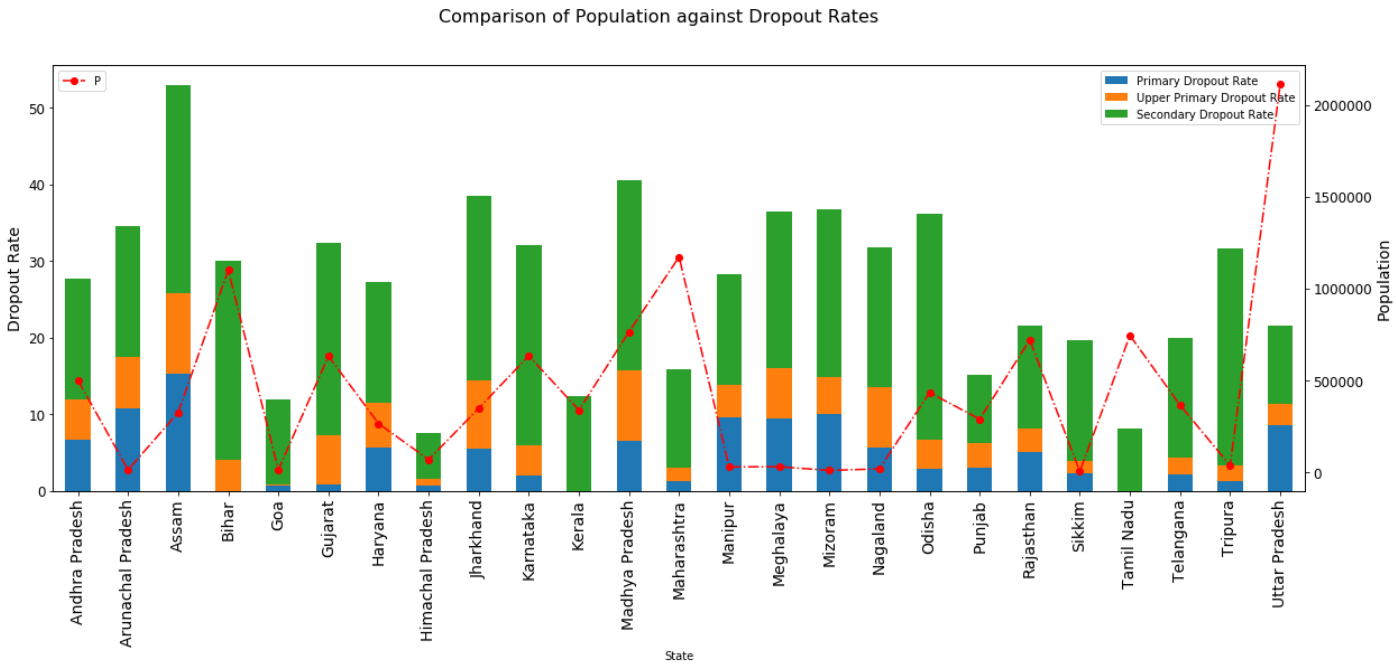
Dropout Rate Analysis w.r.t GSDP



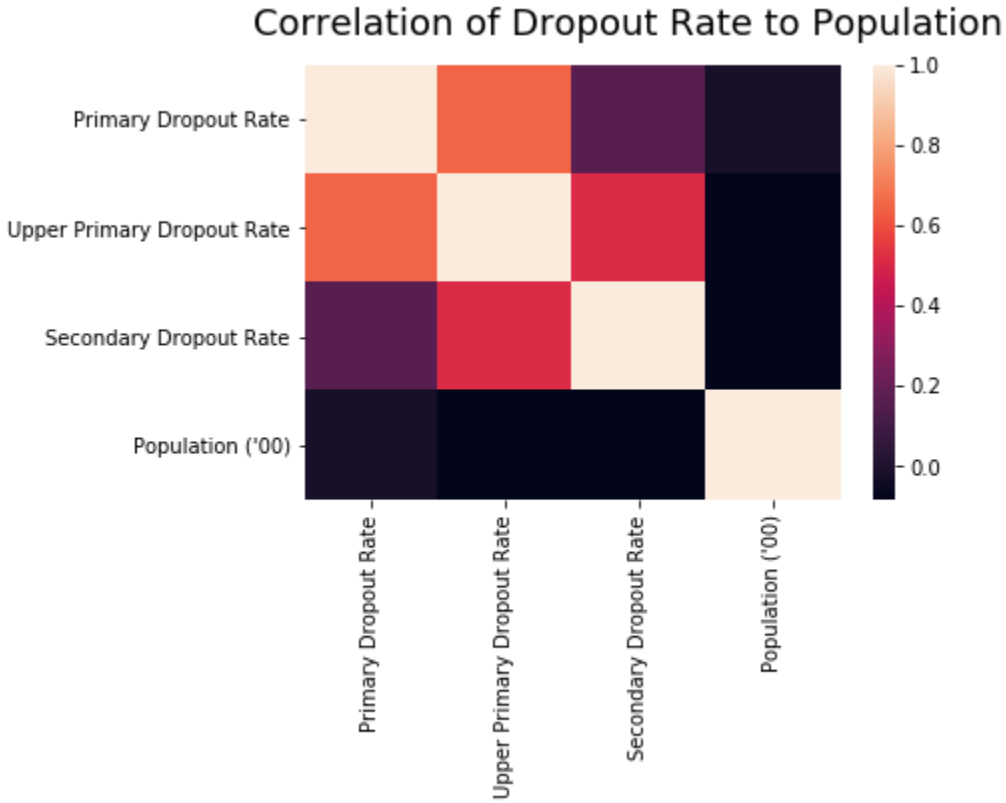
We notice that for which ever state Per Capita GSDP is high, primary dropout rate is very low. For whichever state Per Capita GSDP is low, the Total dropout rate is proportionately high. In all states, maximum dropout rate is for Secondary education.



The Primary drop out rate is clearly showing strong negative correlation with Per capita GSDP. For other dropout rates also it is negative but not this much strong.



As we can see from graph, there is very little correlation between population and dropout rates.



The heatmap clearly shows that there is no correlation between upper primary and secondary droput rates with population. Primary dropout rate has very slight correlation.