

Literature Survey

Team ID	NM2023TMID02641
Project Name	Empowering the Future: A Literacy Rate Analysis for a Better Tomorrow

Literature Survey :

1) Literacy Rate Analysis Dashboard

Kavita Sheoron presented a paper on INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH VOLUME 8, ISSUE 08, AUGUST 2019, in which she states that Literacy is characterized as the capability to read and compose a basic message in any language. A more expansive translation is literacy as apprehension and competence in a specific area. The key to literacy is a fundamental comprehension of composed content, capacity to comprehend someone else talking and comprehension and ability to write. Reading and writing are foundation skills. Not solely are they needed for additional study, they're conjointly crucial in helping us to know and interact with the world around us. Literacy in India is marked with an excellent amount of regional variation from one half to another. The regional differences in literacy levels within the nation has resulted from the regional diversity in various cultural,economical and social factors beside a marked distinction within the historical expertise of various regions. India's illiteracy is a prime concern that has numerous factors connected to it. Illiteracy in India is majorly involved with completely different sorts of disparities that exist within the country. There are gender disparity, income variance, state variation, caste disproportion, technological hurdles which form the literacy rates that exist within the country. So, study and analysis of literacy data of India is needed to supply a timely and sophisticated basis for serving to planning and management of education services and to ascertain or contribute to an education system for assortment, organization and utilization of education data.

2) Research Hot Spots of Teachers' Information Literacy and Visualization Analysis of Theme Evolution in China

Li Yang, Mengnan Zhu, and Yaojun Zhang presented a paper on 2020 International Symposium on Advances in Informatics, Electronics and Education (ISAIEE) in which they state that In the new media age in which the big data, AI and other digital media are highly developed, the problems such as information explosion, unfair distribution of information have come up. Teachers and students lose their subjectivity when facing so much information because of a lack of critical thinking. With the popularity of online-teaching after the epidemic, information literacy has become more and more prominent in daily teaching.The present researches on information literacy emphasize on the co-word analysis and visual presentation, but lack systematic and overall analysis on literature quantity, hot spots and evolving paths. Thus, this paper undergoes visualization analysis with the help of such spectrum software tools as UCINET, Gephi, VOSviewer and Pajek. The high-frequency keywords are found out through building the keyword matrix, and high-frequency keywords cooccurrence knowledge map and social network structure map will be drawn so that the research hot spots and characteristics of teachers' information literacy in China can be analyzed. An overview of the diffusion network is drawn which shows the present status and future development trend of the teachers' research field of information literacy and helps to learn more actively about the research hot spots.

3) Low Literacy Rate at Primary Level: Identification of Causes and Impacts

Mariam Javed, Dr. Qaisar Abbas and Dr. Shafqat Hussain presented a paper on *Pakistan Social Sciences Review* April-June 2021, Vol. 5, No. 2 [492-506] in which they state that Illiteracy greatly hinders the economic and social progress of a person and a country. Education allows one to seek and pursue opportunities. People who have been to school or have a good education have the skill and intelligence to make good investment decisions and advance a country's growth agenda. Hence, illiteracy hinders the development of the country (Saqib& Ahmad, 2014). Literacy is an integral part of our lives. The results of low literacy are far-reaching and affect all areas of our daily lives. As people's needs change, so do the ways illiteracy affects people. Here's a sample of how low literacy affects us as individuals and as a community (Qureshi, 2013). Literacy affects income, employment, and financial wellbeing (Chaudhry et al., 2006). A variety of literacy skills are intertwined with basic and complex financial and decision-making tasks. Financial literacy requires the ability to use multiple kinds of literature at the same time: prose, documents, and numbers. For many, lack of literacy and lack of financial literacy makes it difficult for them and their families to lead better lives (Hussain & Salfi, 2011). Most teachers saw themselves as responsible for dropping out of school due to corporal punishment and inattention to students. Given that literacy is an indispensable tool for individuals and states to compete in the new global knowledge economy, many positions are vacant due to a lack of properly trained staff to maintain them; Without the basic tools necessary to achieve the objectives, people who are not sufficiently literate cannot participate fully and equally in social and political discourse (Din e tal., 2011). Moreover, the investigation of Kim et al., (2014) revealed that low literacy is a serious health and safety problem at home and in the workplace. From reading the dosage instructions on a medicine bottle to interpreting plans and instructions, understanding the signs and warnings of hazardous substances, to maps and diagrams that follow the list. When there is a need for literacy in written language, numbers or diagrams, and symbols, adults with literacy problems are at risk; these risks can be life-threatening. Now it seems imperative to look into the context of illiteracy and its impact on the community.

4) LITERACY RATE IN INDIA IN 2022

Khrish Swargiary and Kavita Roy presented a paper on *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 12, Issue 08, August 2022 in which they state that A high literacy rate (or low illiteracy rate) indicates the presence of a primary education system and/or literacy programmes that have made it possible for a significant portion of the population to learn how to use the written word (and perform basic arithmetic calculations) in daily life and to continue learning. A literate person is a valuable asset to the prosperity of a country. To ensure that people have the complex communication and critical thinking abilities required to succeed in the workplace and a global economy, a high literacy rate is crucial. Over the past 40 years, India's literacy rate has substantially increased. The National Survey of India's report estimates that India's literacy rate would be 77.7% in 2022. 73% of people in 2011 were literate. 4% more people now live there than according to the most recent census. Although that is quite impressive in comparison to other emerging nations, it still means that almost one in four Indians cannot read or write (compared to about one in eight people worldwide). India's most literate state is Kerala. Kerala has a literacy rate of 96.2%. India will achieve universal literacy, according to UNESCO, in 2060.

5) ANALYSIS AND FORECAST OF LITERACY RATES IN INDIA

Vaidehi Nimje, Aboli Kulkarni and Prajakta Kulkarni presented a paper on JETIR December 2018, Volume 5, Issue 12 in which they state that In this research paper, the principle feature for forecasting literacy is considered to be Population of a region. Hence, the projection of future population trends is carried out first and then a predictive algorithm is used to forecast literacy rate. The total Population, male population and female population of the state of Chhattisgarh is projected using a statistical method called logistic curve method. This method is used when the growth rate of the population due to births, deaths and migrations happen under normal situations and it is not subjected to any extraordinary changes like natural disasters, war or epidemic, etc. The growth curve characteristics of living things in limited space and economic opportunity is followed by population. The curve obtained when the population of a region is plotted with respect to time, under normal conditions looks like an S-shaped curve that is known as a logistic curve. From these projected populations, literacy rate is forecasted using a data mining method of multiple regressions for the state. The multiple linear regression is used to explain the relationship between one dependent variable which is continuous and two or more independent variables. Here, literacy rate is the dependent variable which is predicted using multiple regression upon the independent variable- male population and female population which are obtained from projections.