

INTRODUCTION

National Literacy Mission (NLM) was set up by the government of India on 5th May 1988 with an aim to eradicate illiteracy in the country by imparting functional literacy to non-literates. Thus, National Literacy Mission (NLM) was established not only to make everybody just self-reliant in three R's - reading, writing and arithmetic but also to make them aware of the development issues affecting the society. The target group of NLM is people between the age of 15 and 35. National Literacy Mission works under the guidance of National Literacy Mission Authority, an independent wing of Ministry of Human Resources and Development.

The National Literacy Mission (NLM) has two flagship programmes - Total Literacy Programme and post-literacy programme through which it gives shape to its aims. But with the revitalization of National Literacy

Mission Programme on 30th September 1999, both the campaigns have come under one single

Project: 'Literacy campaigns an operation Restoration.

- Literacy rate analysis involves the study of the percentage of a population. This type of analysis is often conducted at the national or regional level and relies on data from sources such as national censuses, large scale surveys, educational institutions and other sources.
- Guide efforts to improve education and literacy in a given population this type of analysis is important for understanding.
- The current state of education and literacy in a given area, and for identifying areas where improvements are needed.

Over view:

To know development in a society, literacy is another proper indicator of economic development.

For purpose of census, a person in age limit of seven and above, who can both write and read with understanding in any of

the language is considered as a literate in India.

Literacy plays a major role in the economic development of a nation.

Although India has raised its current literacy rate of 74.04% (2021) from 12% at the time of independence in 1947, it still lag behind the world average literacy rate of 84%.

Compared with other nations, Republic of India has the largest illiterate population.

Purpose:

- Majority of states in India has shown major signs of improvement in their overall illiteracy rate thus contributing towards a literate nation.
- Here we are analysing literacy rate in India for 2021. This dataset contains a record of literacy rate each states of India, here we are going to analyse state wise and overall literacy rate among children, women and men in India.

Literature Survey :

Existing Problem:

Early literacy difficulties include problems with speaking and listening, knowing letters, Pronouncing letter sounds and sounding out words.

illiteracy is accountable for poverty as it creates a vicious cycle of life, where a poor throughout his life.

Inability to use reading, writing and calculation skills for their own and their community's development.

Literacy rate is so low in india because of a complex web of social and economic divides in the country. Economic disparities, gender discrimination, caste discrimination and technological barriers lead to illiteracy in india.

Proposed Solution:

• Solution description:

To create a dashboard for the count of the literates and also include the necessary data which were provided by the education institutes and national population dashboard using Cognos analytics.

• Uniqueness :

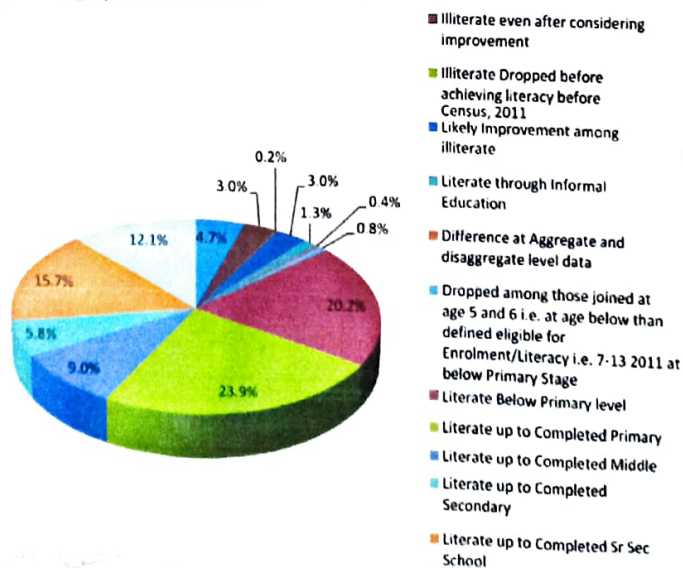
By using data visualization techniques, the dash board supports recruiter and HR manager in viewing and exploring data on processes and Providing the jobs in an interactive manner.

• Social Impact :

The empowering the future website can use this dashboard to view the literacy rate of an Particular region which is updated in it and they can update more region literacy rates and get the expected output effectively

• Business model :

The business model of literacy rate Survey is based on the population in a particular region. Educational institutions and the advertisement of educational institutions.



Estimates of Enrolment & Literacy rates

Will literacy rate increase in India.

A literacy rate of 18.3 percent in 1951 rose to 74.4 percent in 2018 and as of 2023 (male literacy stands at an impressive 84.70 percent and the literacy rate of women in India is 70.30 percent). India has traversed a substantial path toward fostering a well-education nation.

Theoretical Analysis:

Developed nations almost always have an adult literacy rate of 96% or better. In contrast, the least developed nations manage an average literacy rate of only 65%. Direct country-to-country comparisons of literacy tend to be in exact.

5 Education initiatives To Boost Literacy in India.

1. New India Literacy programme
2. Each One teach One programme
3. Smile Twin - E-learning programme

4. National Digital Literacy Mission

5. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Block diagram: Bihar has the lowest literacy rate at approximately 63.8%.

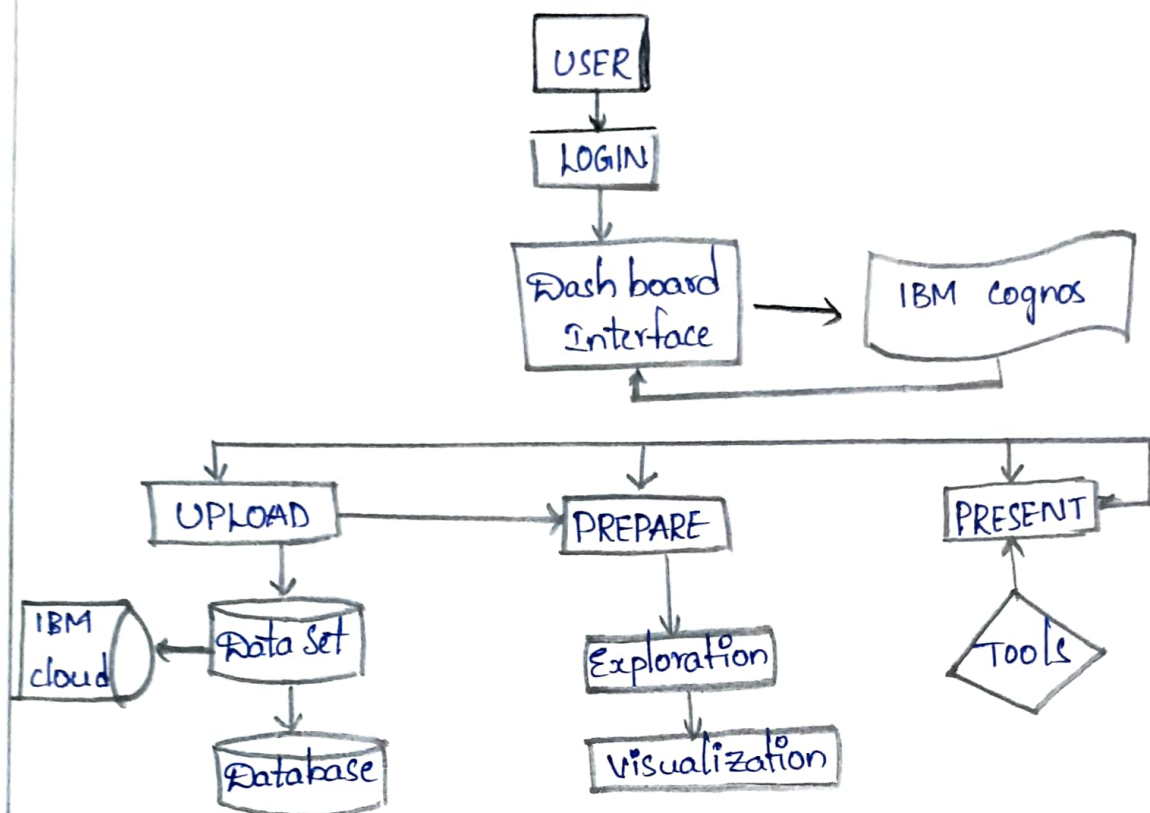


State wise Literacy Rate (%)

Kerala have the highest literacy rate (%) in India.

India literacy project was founded in 1990 by a group of volunteers in the united states dedicated to improving literacy in india. It works to help india achieve a 100 percent literacy rate by strengthening communities, addressing gaps in education services and bringing about systemic changes

Project Design:



Hardware / Software designing:

Recommended to use a windows-enabled computer - this recommendation is based on feedback from students who found many activities are easier to complete using windows 10 or 11. Hard Drive ssp is preferred

CPU -

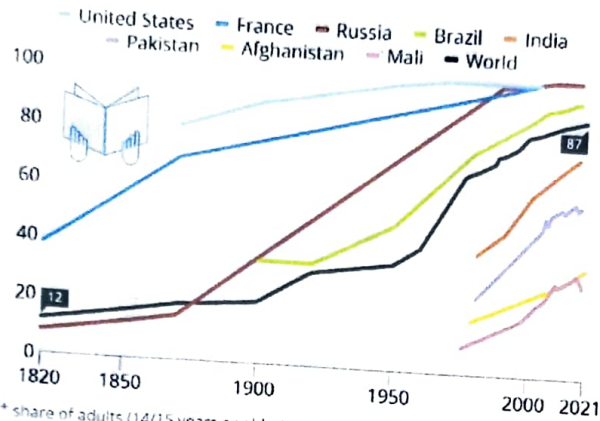
Some of the hardware not critical for success in our programs are like External keyboard, Headphones second monitor for Remote students

Development Environment Requirements : Google, Notebook

Result:

The Progress of Global Literacy

Literacy rate in selected countries and globally over time*
(in percent)



* share of adults (14/15 years or older) who are able to read and write
Sources: Our World in Data, WDI, CIA World Factbook

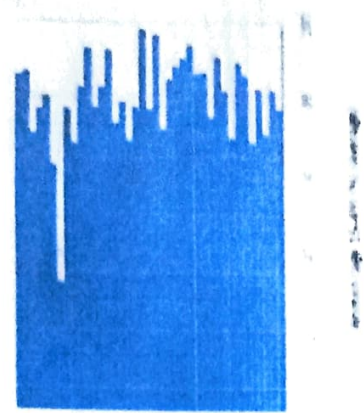
statista

DASH BOARD

Tab 1



Women (age 15-49) (%) by States/UTs



States/UTs sized by Men (age 15-49) (%)



States/UTs compared to Women (age 15-49) (%)

EMPOWERING THE FUTURE



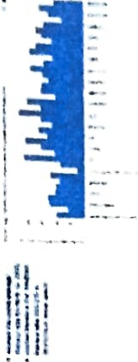
inc&dec percentage of women (age 15-49) (%)



Average percentage in India



To know the development in society



children who attended pre-primary school

39 ↓

1.1% - 17.2%

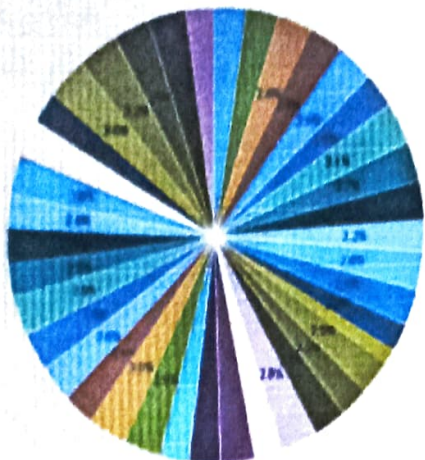
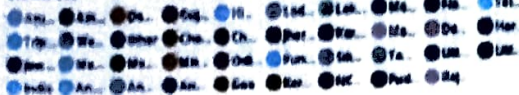
explanation about futures literacy



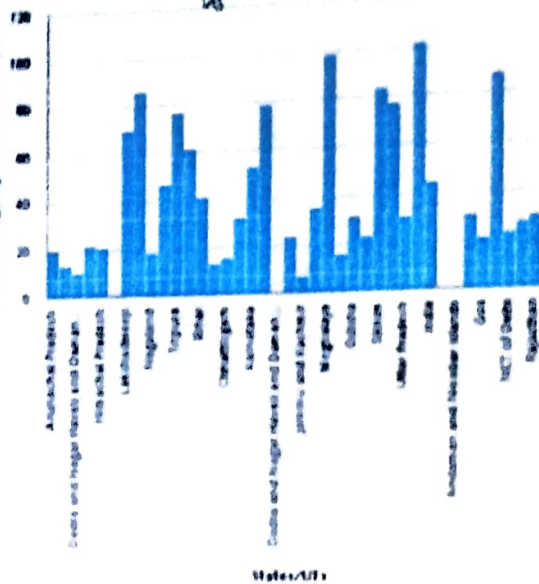
- Change through the generation
- Future literacy & competency
- The world to come

REPORT

States/UTs



Children up to 5 years who attend



Men (age 15-49) with 10 or more years of schooling (%)



Men (age 15-49) with 10 or more years of schooling (%)



Advantages:

- Understanding the literacy rate in India can also help businesses keep track of government Policies and initiatives aimed at improving literacy rates.
- Businesses need to understand the literacy rates in India to conduct market research and determine the potential customer base for their Products or Services.
- The literacy rate analysis in India can help businesses make informed decisions, improve their marketing efforts, plan their work-force, and contribute to social causes, among other benefits.
- The ultimate goal is to gain insights and improve performance through data visualization techniques.
- A literature survey for Literacy Rate Analysis involves reviewing academic articles and other sources related to the analytics of Literacy Rate.
- Literacy rate analysis in India has been a topic of interest for researchers, policymakers, and scholars for many years.

* These projects make the people aware by looking into these analysis can change their minds to make the literacy rate increases.

Disadvantages:

- * Due to former geographical or historical changes analysis may vary.
- * This analysis is applicable for some extent only as the percentages vary as the time passes and the result vary.
- * Lots of bigdata is unstructured.
- * Big data analysis violates principles of Literacy.

Applications:

- * To find out the growth in the performance of state in literacy rate.
 - * It can be used to find the difference between states in literacy.
 - * Measuring literacy in different states.
 - * Measuring literacy by genderwise and age wise.
 - * We can make better decisions, so that it can be used for improvement of literacy rate over states.

7. CONCLUSION:

The main objective of this study is the way to analyze and visualize the various factors which have contributed to the evaluation of literacy over the states. This type of analysis is very helpful as this type of analysis can be performed by any state (or) person which can help them to make better decisions to make people literate.

We selected python language to implement our work because it is one of the best languages suitable for data analysis and is the platform where we have performed this analysis. As a result of the analysis we can conclude that it is true that literacy rate increased over by year. As a result of the analysis we can conclude that visualizations of these factors has been done to explain and validate the analysis in various graphical formats like bargraph, line graph, scatter plots, tree map etc...

8. FUTURE SCOPE :

We all know that the analysis is not perfect and it consists of some limitations which we are considering as the future scope of project.

We have visualized our data in graphical format we can also describe the data in other formats like geographical format where we can depict the countries on the world map.

Till now we have only performed data analysis using exploratory data analysis. we can also create a predictive model which can predict the statistics of the user on literacy.

We can also perform correlation analysis on the data set and analyze the relation between two continuous variable.