

# R project: literacy rate

**Literacy in India** is a key for social-economic progress.<sup>[2][3]</sup> The 2011 census, indicated a 2001–2011 literacy growth of 9.2%, which is slower than the growth seen during the previous decade. An old analytical 1990 study estimated that it would take until 2060 for India to achieve universal literacy at then-current rate of progress.

Census of India pegged average literacy rate to be 73% in 2011 while [National Statistical Commission](#) surveyed literacy to be 77.7% in 2017–18. Literacy rate in urban areas was higher 87.7% than rural areas with 73.5%. There is a wide [gender disparity in the literacy rate in India](#) and effective literacy rates (age 7 and above) was 84.7% for men and 70.3% for women.<sup>[5]</sup> The low female literacy rate has a dramatically negative impact on [family planning and population stabilisation efforts](#) in India. Studies have indicated that female literacy is a strong predictor of the use of contraception among married Indian couples, even when women do not otherwise have economic independence.<sup>[6]</sup> The census provided a positive indication that growth in female literacy rates (11.8%) was substantially faster than in male literacy rates (6.9%) in the 2001–2011 decadal period, which means the gender gap appears to be narrowing.

## Literacy rate

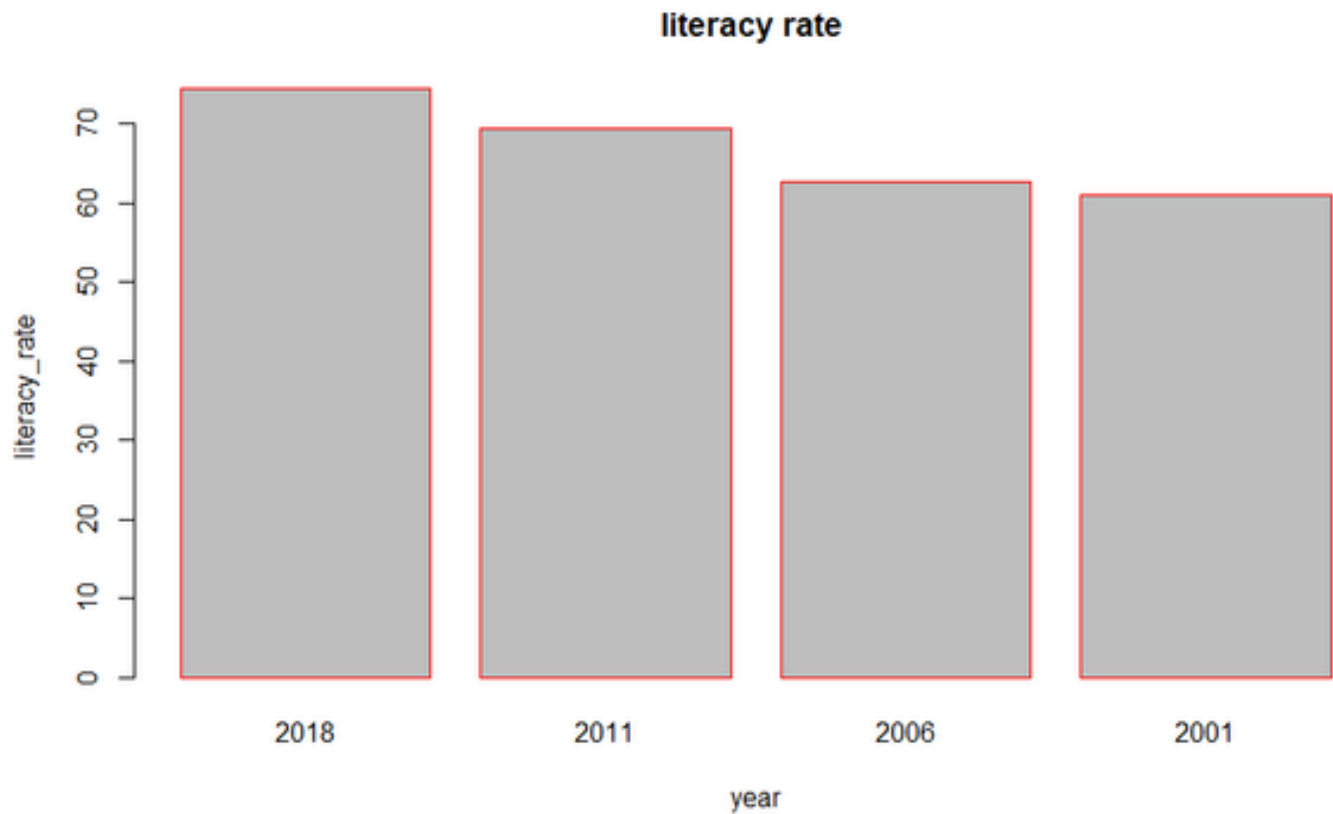
Also called the "effective literacy rate"; the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding. Here the denominator is the population aged seven years or more.

literacy rate= number of literate person above the age of 7/total number of population above 7

Literacy rate of india is 77.7 percent

But it was not same each year

Each year there is a growth in literacy rate the below bar graph shows the literacy rate of india in different years



The above graph shows that literacy rate of India in following years are

2018 is 74.37%

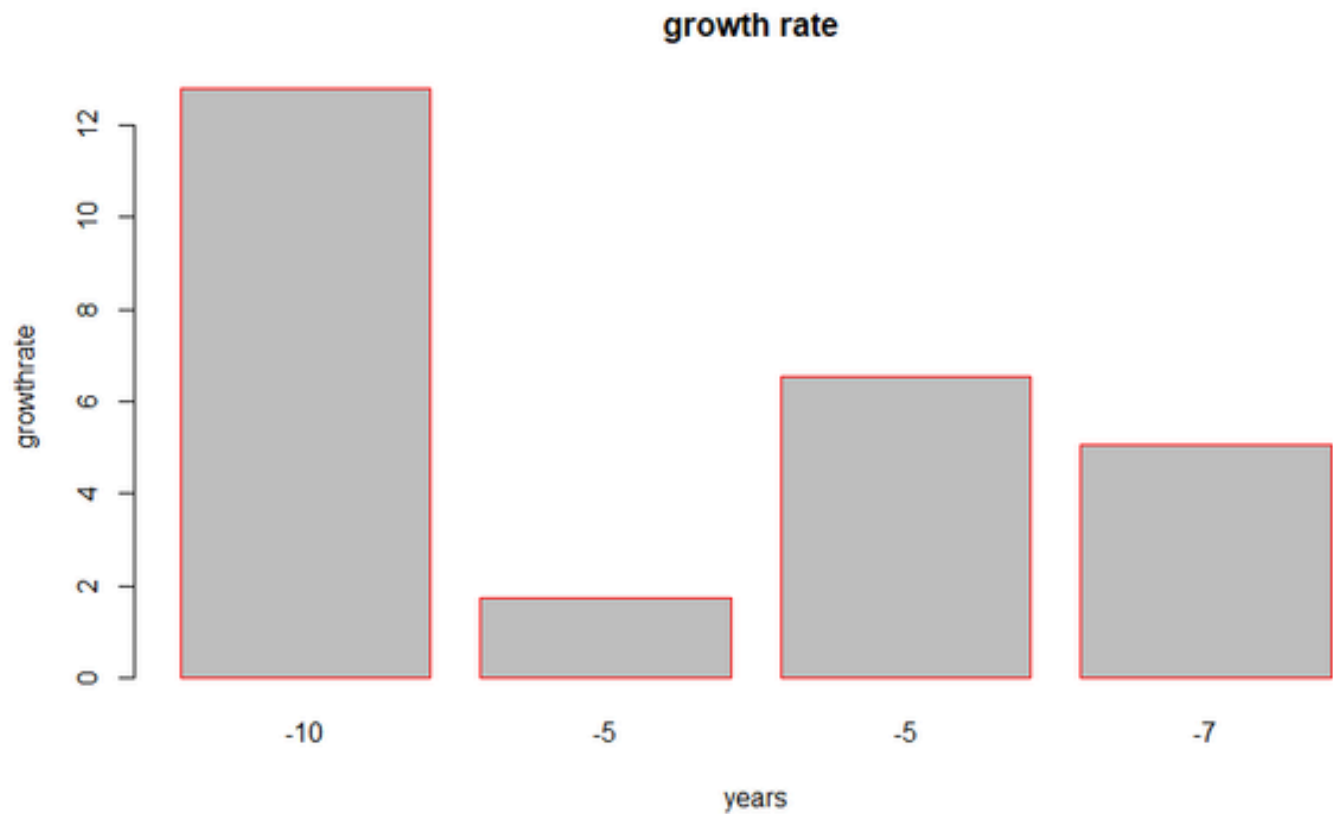
2011 is 69.30%

2006 is 62.75%

2001 is 61.01%

There also is increase in literacy rate every year that is called the growth rate

The below graph shows the growth rate



The above BAR graph shows the growth in literacy rate. The negative sign (-10) shows the gap between years:

1991–2001 growth rate 12.79%

2001–2006 growth rate 1.24%

2006–2011 growth rate 6.55%

2011–2018 growth rate 5.07%

As the graph shows that there was a large increase in literacy rate in between year 1991 and 2001.

Why? because in 1991 there were many policy reforms that were **Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.**

How many students leave school before even completing their education

In India many students leave their education reasons could be many females are not allowed by their parents to study and they are forced into marriage , and many parents do not have enough money to finance their children's education.

## Reasons for dropout from schools

Poverty Accessibility and Availability

Lack of interest

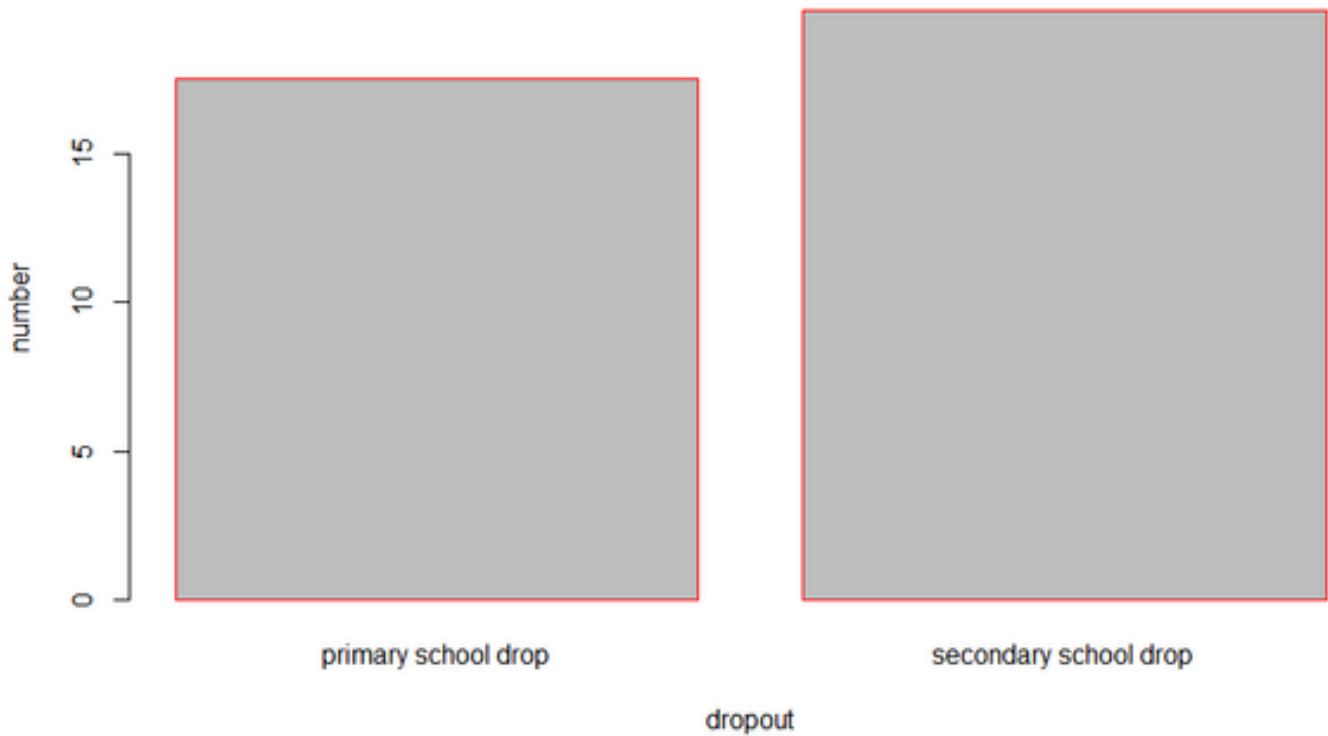
Excessive academic pressure from school and parents

## Data

Upper Primary education drop= 17.5%

Secondary education drop = 19.8%

dropout from schools



The following pie chart shows

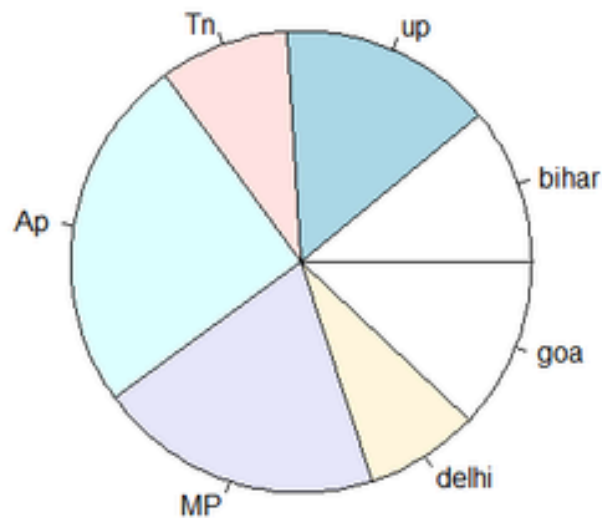
Different states of India having different literacy rate

In r I created 2 vectors

```
States<-c("BIHAR","UP", "TN", "AP", "MP", "DELHI", "GOA")
```

```
Percentage_literacy<-c(11,15,9,25,20,8,12)
```

literacy of indian states



using the pie function I got this diagram which shows how much area each takes

There are some states in India which have high literacy rates

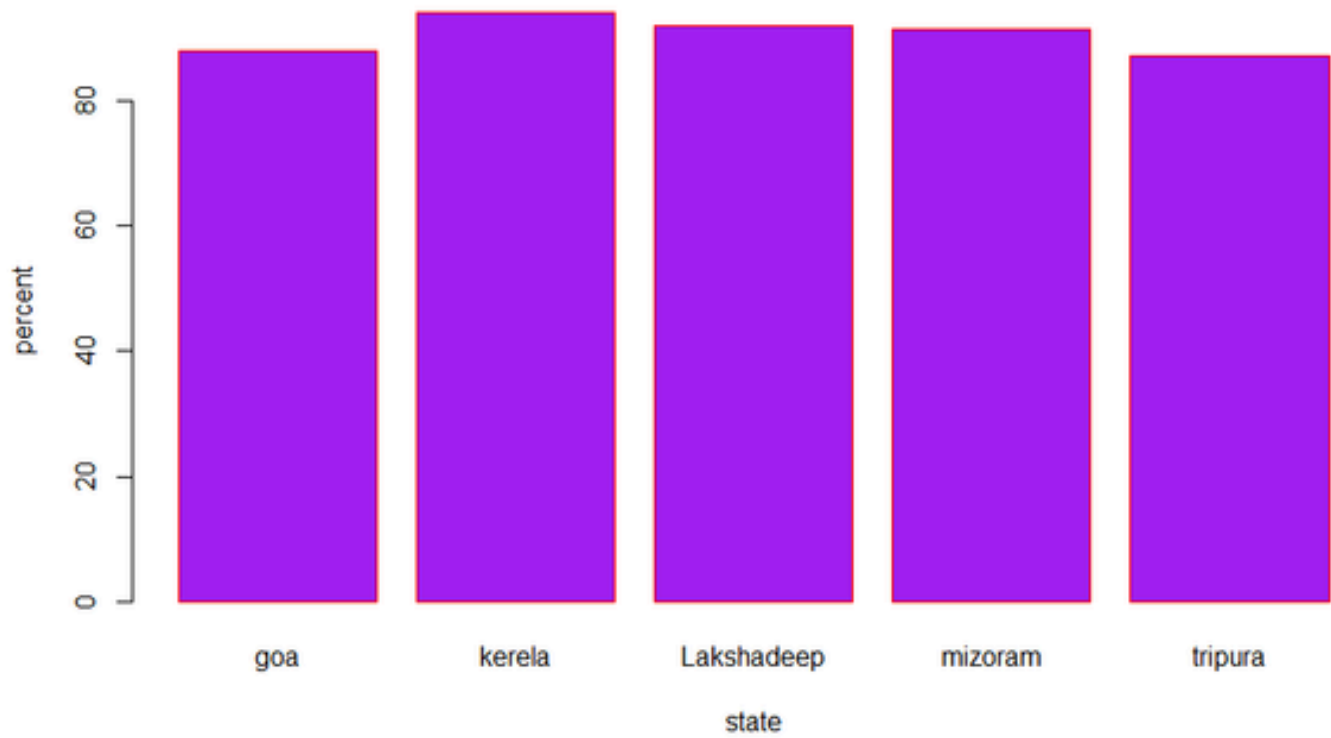
Among the states in India, **Kerala has the highest literacy rate**. In 2011, the literacy rate in Kerala was 93.91 per cent. Nine out of ten females are literate in this state. On the other hand, Bihar is the state with the lowest literacy rate

state

percent

<a href="#">Kerala</a>	94.00%
<a href="#">Lakshadweep</a>	91.85%
<a href="#">Mizoram</a>	91.33%
<a href="#">Goa</a>	88.70%
<a href="#">Tripura</a>	87.22%

high percent literacy rate states

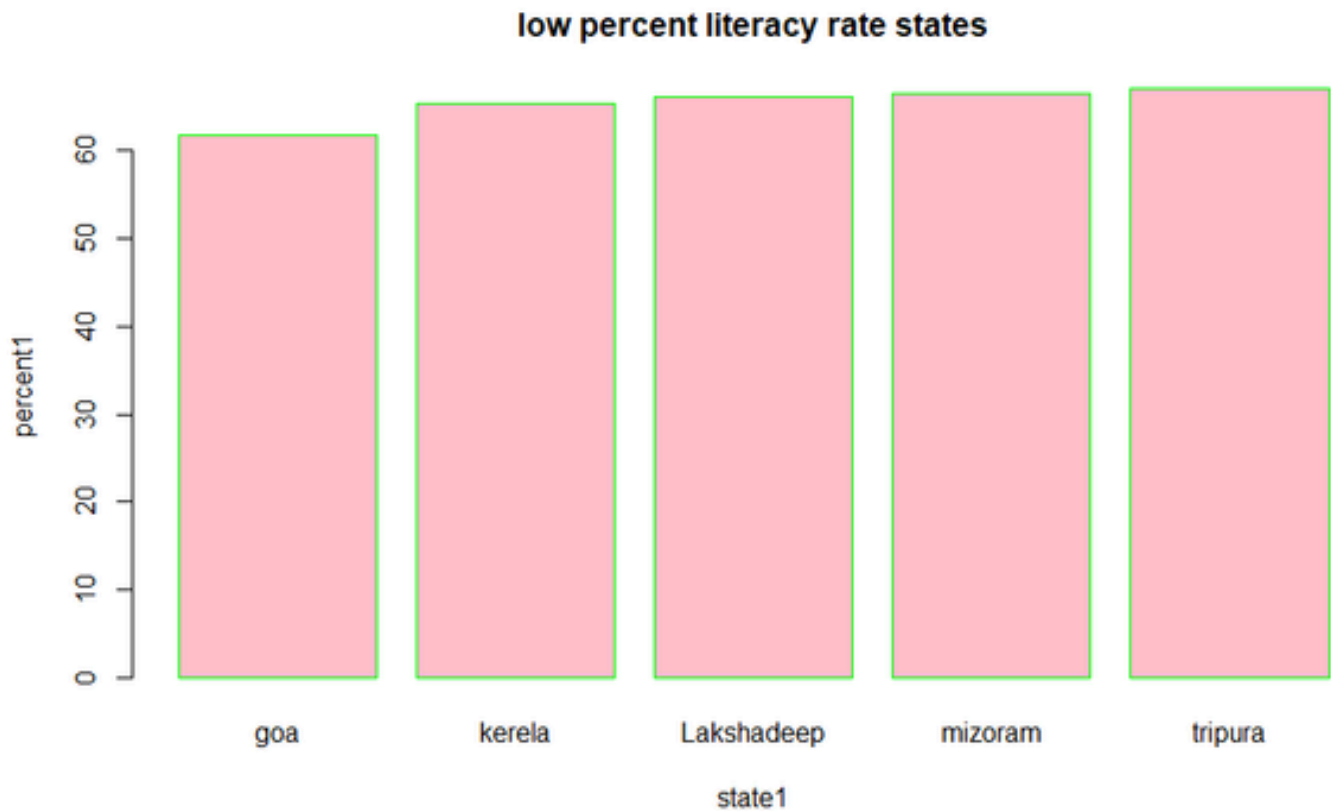


There are some states in India which have low literacy rates

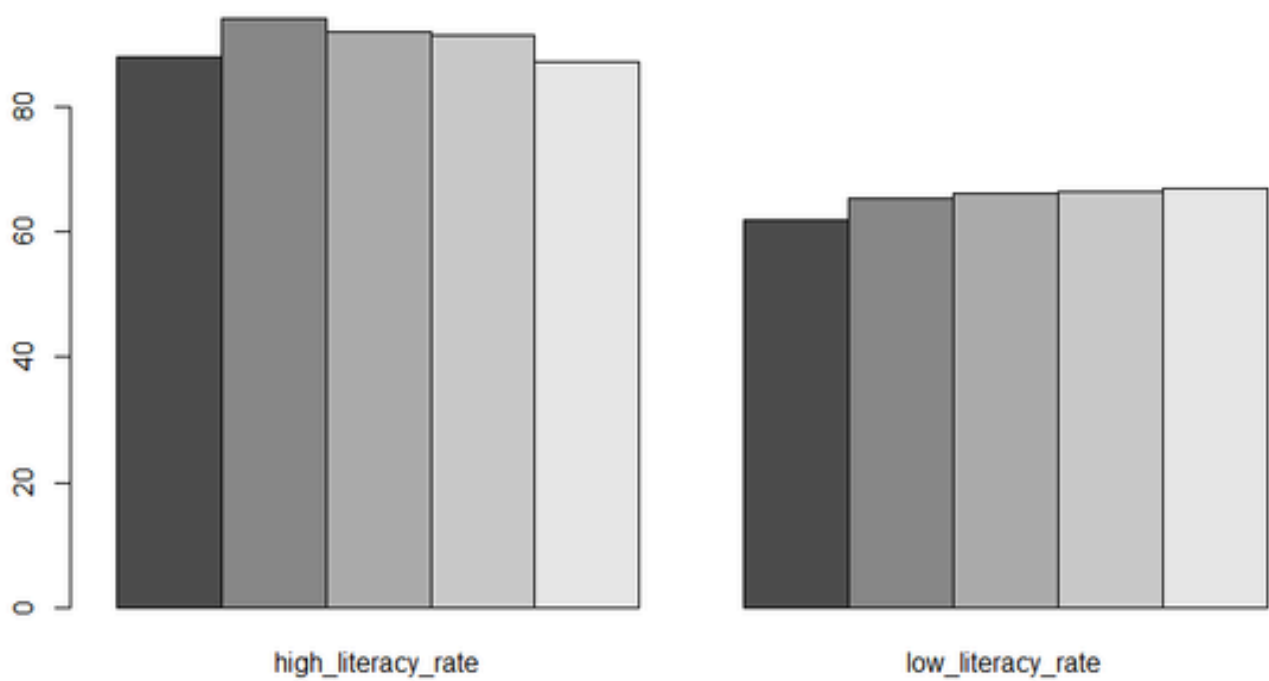
As per the 2011 census, among states, Bihar has the lowest literacy rate of 47%.The male and female literacy rate is the lowest in Bihar (male: 71.2%, female: 51.5%) and highest in Kerala (male: 96.1%, female 92.1%)

	state	percent		
1	Bihar	61.8		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38		
3	Rajasthan	66.11		
4	Jharkhand	66.41		
5	Andhra Pradesh	67.02		





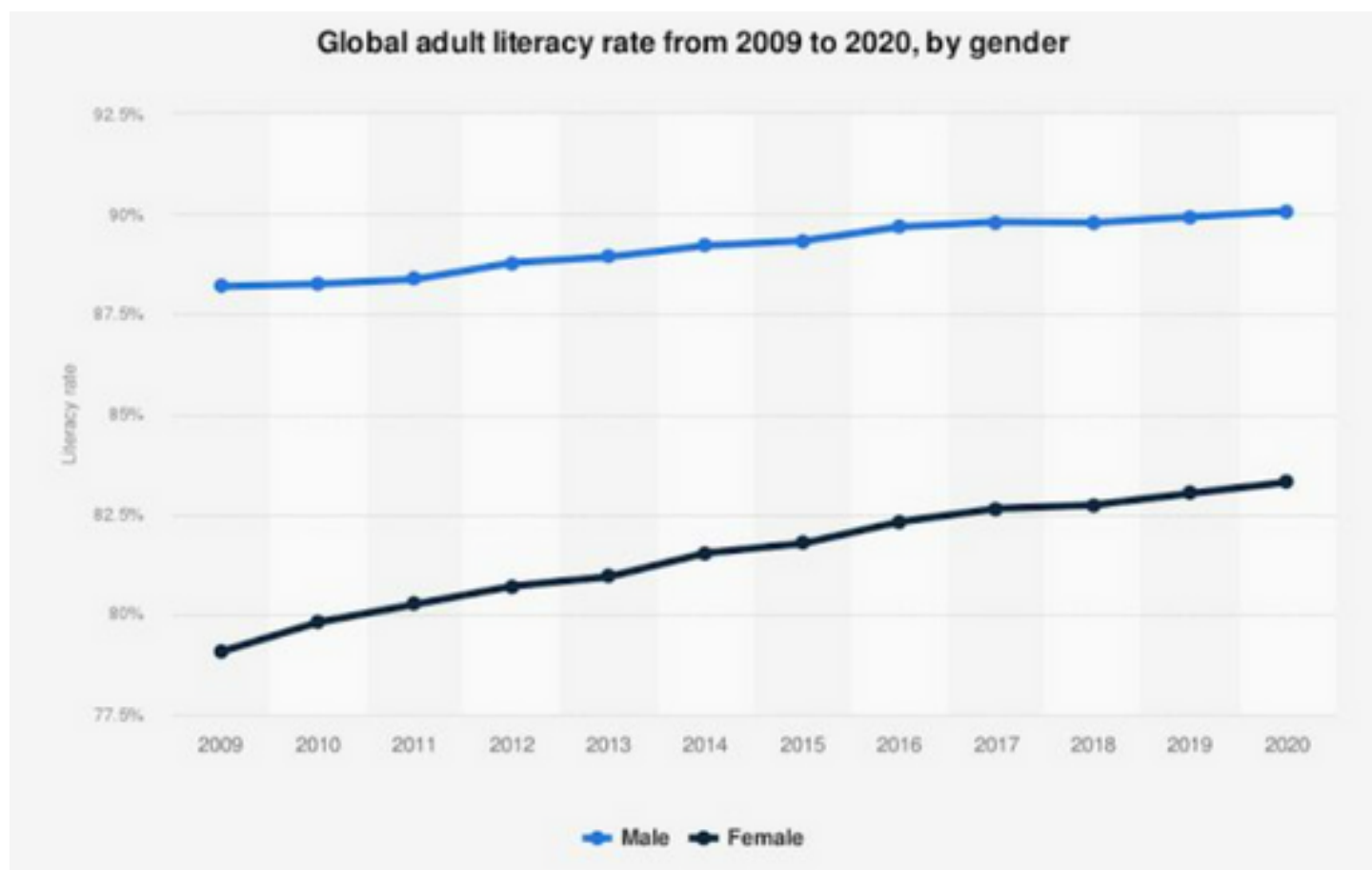
the below graphs shows the states of India having high literacy rate and states of India having low literacy rates



## Male and female literacy

The below line graph shows that females have a low literacy than men

There is a gender gap in the global literacy rate. Although literacy rates have generally increased worldwide for both men and women, **males are on average more literate than females**. As of 2020, about 90 percent of males and a little over 83 percent of females in the world were literate.



I have shown my working here .....

