

# TOWARDS APPOSITE LITERACY IN INDIA THROUGH "RIEP"

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## Brief Summary:

From the beginning of the era, education is the utmost factor of prominent economy but as India still absence in this primary sector for providing optimum education to everyone. Education whilst “The most powerful weapon which can use to change the world” can fill up the void gap and resolve up to half of the problems for betterment of the society. As the recent data clearly depicts that average literacy rate in India is 74% which contains more men than women. In the epoch of proliferation, India is still few steps behind the economy contrast to other countries. Urbanisation leading with right pace towards development with good infrastructure, better education in urban areas, financial support, increasing jobs, and with varied facilities to people, but rural areas lacks all these facilities which is a major issue for the people living.

The below fig1 depicts the literacy rate of both men and women in different states of India and fig2 depicts unemployment in both rural and urban sector.

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Gap rate	States	Total	Urban	Rural
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30				
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	25.05	Maharashtra	4.9	7.4	3.3
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98	Delhi	9.7	9.8	3.5
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62	Jammu and Kashmir	5.3	10.0	4.2
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84	Gujarat	4.8	4.3	5.2
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59	Madhya Pradesh	4.5	7.7	3.6
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68				

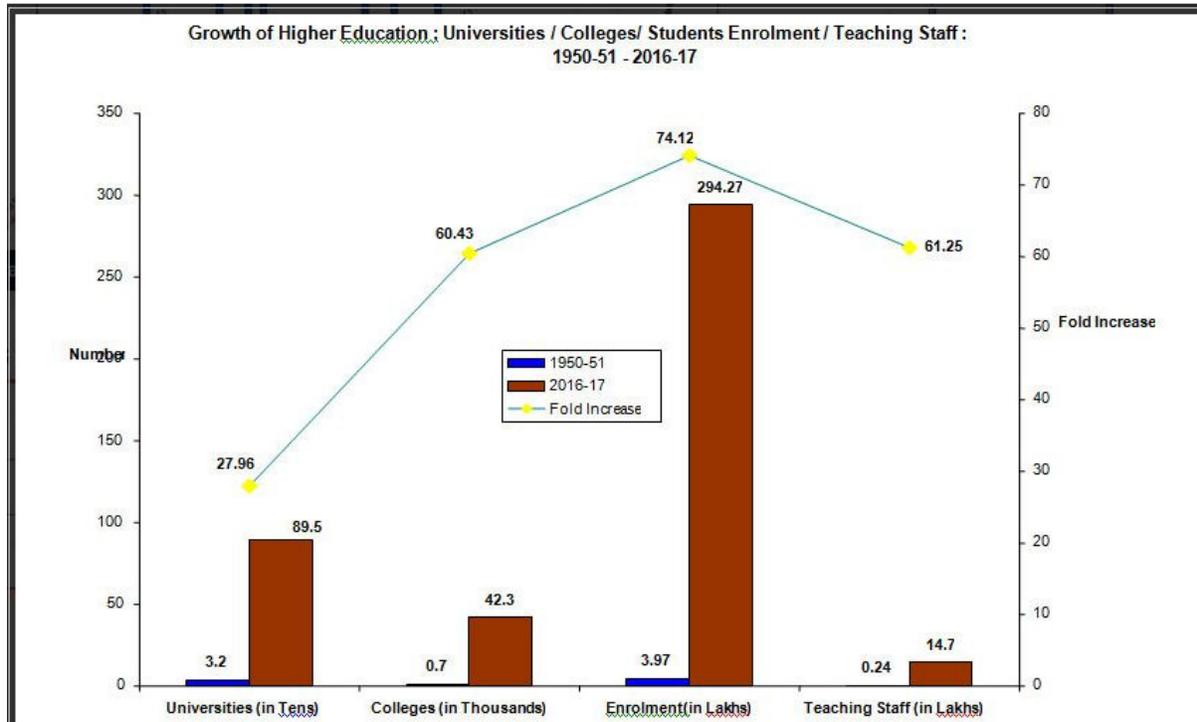
Fig1- Literacy rate in India

Fig2- Unemployment in Urban & Rural India

India with 2nd largest population among Asia and in the world with lower literacy rate especially in rural areas. Young generation of the country not procuring felicitous schooling especially girls due to diverse impediment as the major one is not reaching the resources at the appropriate place. In this project we tend to improve the rural sector by providing the basic and most essential factor to the rural people which will attain the goals towards the better future. We will try to approach every village and area so that every child and adult can get the education in right amount with the help of the government, qualified people and

resources. Through pertinent and proficient education a person can inflate their skills and knowledge and would be able to complete any task accordingly to their needs and wants.

Education is seen as central to economic competitiveness, the reduction of poverty and inequality, and environmental sustainability [1]. This project will find those people who are qualified to teach children and adults in the rural part of India with the help of government. This will include the user interactive platform for fetching the qualified people and data science will be used to analyse the data gathered. The gathered data will be preprocessed and analyse according to the criteria set and whomsoever will be recruited will be sent an email or text message.



**Fig 3: Growth of Students Vs Teaching Staff**

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Once Albert Einstein said “We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them”, it means that every mind needs to evolve to accomplish any problem that we created in our past to get to our future. Every aspiring person teaches us that every individual must have a proper knowledge and skills in acquiring our best goals and task. Any obstacle can be achieved by

anyone by only acquiring the knowledge and education they need to accomplish the task.

Takshasila, the most debatable higher learning centre which was considered as the first learning institute for thousands of students in 8th century BCE. Later Nalanda university, the most oldest university in the world of education considered in the modern sense in India. In ancient India, great saints of Gurukuls were helm of Indian education

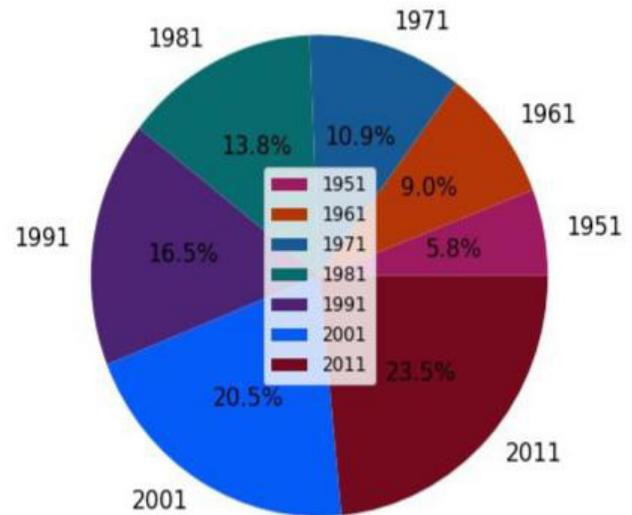
by ancient scriptures as Vedas. Guru's and saints illuminate the free opportunity of learning and exploring to both males and females without any chauvinism.

Since 600 BC-500 AD, India sanction the education to each everyone for the better skills and need of the resources. But there were few schools and universities during that period, however after every decade there was a new way to learn in a school or university. In the beginning of Pre-British era modern education started with missionaries who taught small children the new pattern of Portuguese by migrating in India. Few centuries passes by and modern education introduced in India where every aspect of skills, knowledge, schools and universities are provided to everyone with varied subjects related to technology, doctorate, management, laws, teaching and more.

From ancient period till 20th century, there's abrupt augment in the economy with ameliorate infrastructure of schools, universities, hospitals and institutes but still there's a deficit of one requisite factor. In the beginning of the 20th century, new contemporary generation has started with adequate education in urban as well as rural areas, as back in time rural areas were held back in accomplishing any chore due to poor infrastructure and lack of education. However, time has changed, government endeavour to pledge more and more opportunities and resources considering education to rural sector. Recently, many methods have been proposed for the recommendation in academic and industry [2]. Even still in most of the rural areas, people remains backward due to the lack of essential resources like proper teaching faculties, books, smart boards and basic needs of students.

As Fig-3 precisely depicts the overall literacy rates in India of different census with higher literacy rate in 2017. But from 2001-2011 the increase gap in literacy rate is less due to some reason which affects the globalization.

### OVERALL LITERACY RATE

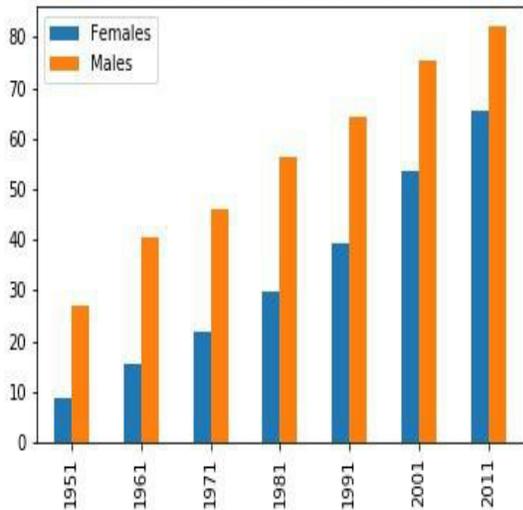


**Fig 4- Overall Literacy rate in India graph**

With exiguous of resources and opportunities, people are wandering place to place in pursue of jobs and survival, whilst increase in population and migration from villages to cities affects the whole economy. In India, Delhi and Mumbai are the two major cities with higher affected population which impacts the society with pollution, infrastructure, traffic jams and crowd in a public transport due to migration of people. Since villagers migrated and population increases in cities which affects the growth of industrialization as most of the population is ignorant. Due to the increased population, job opportunities are getting reduced day by day as more and more people wants the job. Through this project there are two major issues which shall resolve unemployment and literacy by providing education to all the people in the country.

Fig-5 and Fig-6 portrays the literacy rate of both female and male of different census in India and the maximum literate year of India in 2011 for both male and female.

**MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY RATE**

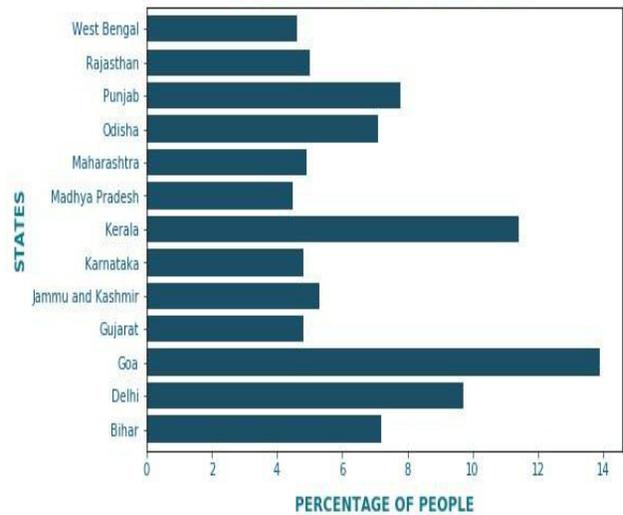


**Fig 5- Male & Female literacy rate in India**

After 73 years of independence, India still lacks in a freedom of providing jobs and education to everyone. Unemployment in the country has increased from last past two years especially in urban areas which is highest at 7.6%. Data clearly depicts that the unemployment in India in both rural and urban sector is at peak which is witnessed as urban females at 10.8% followed by males in urban India at 7.1%, rural males 5.8% and 3.8% in rural females. Unemployment has varied consequences on the society which leads to bad impact on economy and people itself, as the major one is crimes. With increase in unemployment, whilst deterioration in businesses which causes depression, stress and that leads to suicides among adults.

The below fig-7 represents the Overall unemployment rate in India of different states and the maximum unemployment is in Goa state.

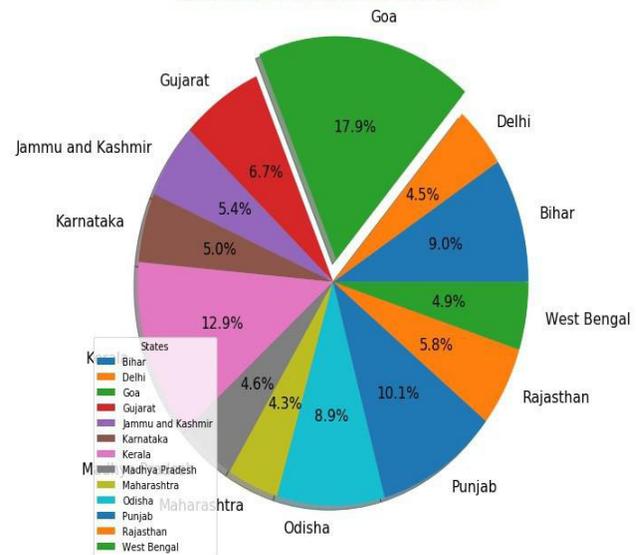
**OVERALL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**



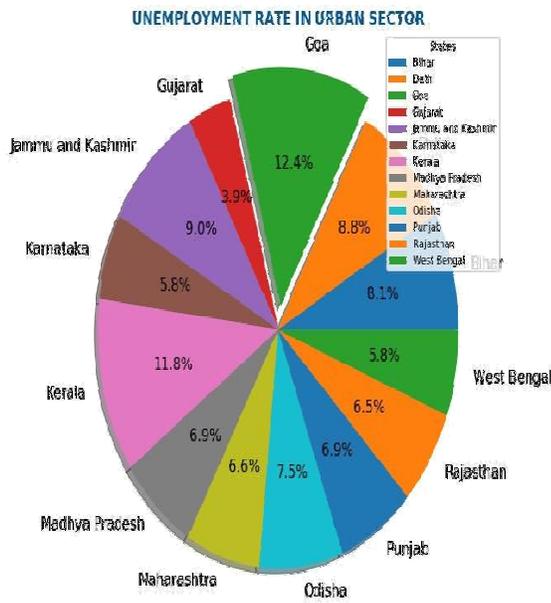
**Fig 7- Overall unemployment rate in India**

The below fig-8 and fig-9 depicts the unemployment in both rural and urban sector of India which clearly shows the maximum unemployment in state of Goa with 17.9% and 12.4% in both rural and urban sector.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN RURAL SECTOR**



**Fig 8- Unemployment rate in rural sector**



**Fig 9- Unemployment rate in urban sector**

“Rural India” will help people who are unemployed and illiterate as they will get proper knowledge, skills and education which helps them in their future and also enable to contribute our economy. People who are unemployed can enrol in this project if they have pertinent potential and willingness and can assist those who are illiterate especially in rural sector. Rural sector will get the proficient and skilled person who can willingly illuminate illiterate people without any obstruction with appropriate resources with collaboration of the education minister. People whosoever wants and willing to teach the adults and children of rural sector will apply as a member in this project “Rural India”.

## II. IMPLEMENTATION OF RIEP

Web portals can serve as powerful tools to help knowledge organizations, such as universities, colleges and improve their collaborative activities [3]. “Rural India” aims to gather unemployed people from all over India especially those who are qualified and educated. Government will help us in

completing our project and act as a mediator who will provide salary to recruited person and resources to rural sector. Qualified people and whosoever wants to apply can visit our web app through user interactive GUI and all the information regarding our project will be mentioned in the web app of “Rural India”. Job seekers needs to register themselves on web app by providing some details for further assessment. Registered user will be assessed and analyse according to the few criteria’s through the help of Data Science which will ease our work by selecting those based on the criteria. Detachment of responsive data from non-responsive data using encryption of responsive data is the key to private protection [4]. Those who will be selected will be sent an email or SMS on their registered mobile number and can access their dashboard profile for further information. User will provide their resume while signing up their details, through which resume of every user will be scanned by JobScan web app. Based on the certain criteria resume will be scanned and analysed with the help of data science, users will get shortlisted for the profile. The shortlisted user will give the online test without going anywhere by just sitting at home, test consist of Personal Interview through Skype and more.

All three Fig-10(a), (b) and (c) represents the home page of Rural India, which shows the About us, mission and some more facts about the web app of Rural India. On the top of the page there’s a logo of Rural India. There will be three options on the Home page- Sign in, Sign up and Our Community and these options can be accessed by the user. Also it contains the list of all community members who joined it by registering in this web app. Public details of each member can be accessed by clicking the view details buttons on their corresponding card so that all the users who joined this app can access the few details of each member freely. Portals facilitate knowledge transfer through the inclusion of multiple communication channels, such as message boards and directories, moving beyond the one-sided Information exchange found in traditional websites [5]. In Fig-10(c), has an option of View

Map through which user can easily get more details about literacy and unemployment of different states of India by just hovering and clicking on the map.

Here in Sign-up page user will sent their resume to get shortlisted based on the criteria. Login page will give access to the users for further information on login dashboard by entering email and password. Signup page will seek for few details of user for registering into the web app and for further processing.



Fig-10(a) Home page with About Us

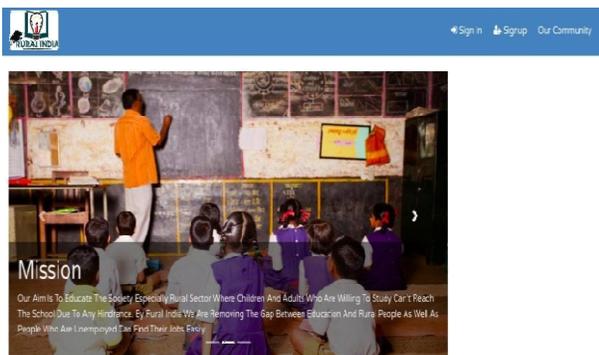


Fig- 10(b) Home page with Mission



Fig- 10(c) Home page with More Facts

Below Fig-11 portrays the log-in and sign-up page for the users, where users will enter their email and password for accessing the private profile. And in Sign-up page user needs to give few details about themselves in order to get linked to the Rural India.

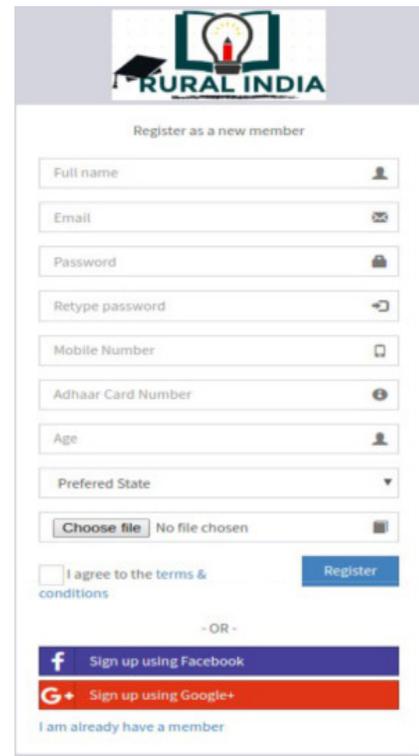


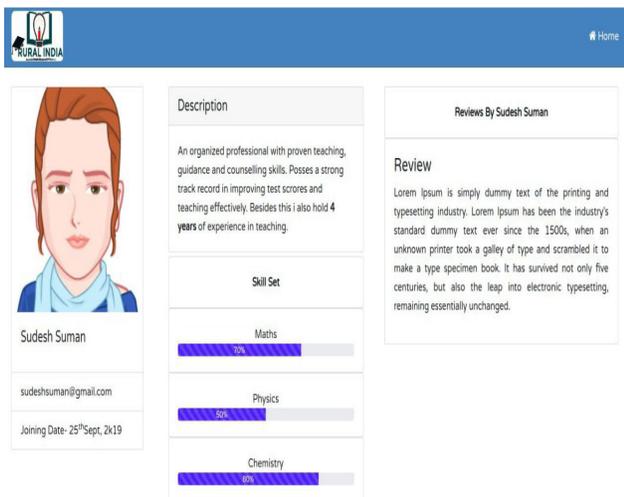
Fig-11 Sign in/Sign up page

In Fig-12, the Community Network shows all the users who are connected to our web app by willingly registering to Rural India. Any user can view some details about any user by just clicking on the button View Details. Our community is an option on the Home page of Rural India through which any user can access this page below.



**Fig-12 Community Network**

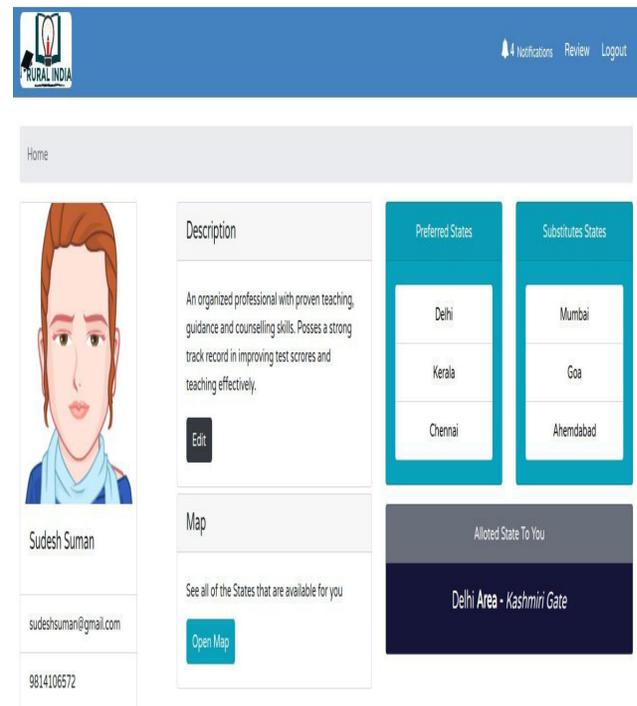
Fig-13 is the public profile page of the registered user which can be seen by any user who will visit Rural India. The above Fig-12 community network is linked with this page, any user can click on View Details button and get to this Fig-13 corresponding to the registered user. The public profile contains reviews, description, skill sets, email id and joining date of the corresponding user.



**Fig-13 Public profile page**

Fig-14 is the Private Profile of the user through which a user can access their private details or edit their description, reviews, mobile number and email id. This page consist of three options as notification,

Review and Logout. User also get to know about more preferred and substitute states by which user can choose their job options. Allocated state only depicts which state and area is assigned to the user for their job. By clicking on the Open Map button user will get access to the preferred and substitute stated on the map clearly.



**Fig-14 Private Profile page**

Fig-15 is the Notification Window for the private registered user where she/he can access their notification anytime by login to their profile. Notifications are all about Rural India like Salary Increased, New member joined community or new review. The process of building applications has been a journey and it varies depending on one's application requirements and purpose [6].



Fig-15 Notification Window

Fig-16 depicts the map of preferred and substitute states where user can marker states clearly for an ease of the user, whilst all the marker will appear the precise location by zooming on any state.

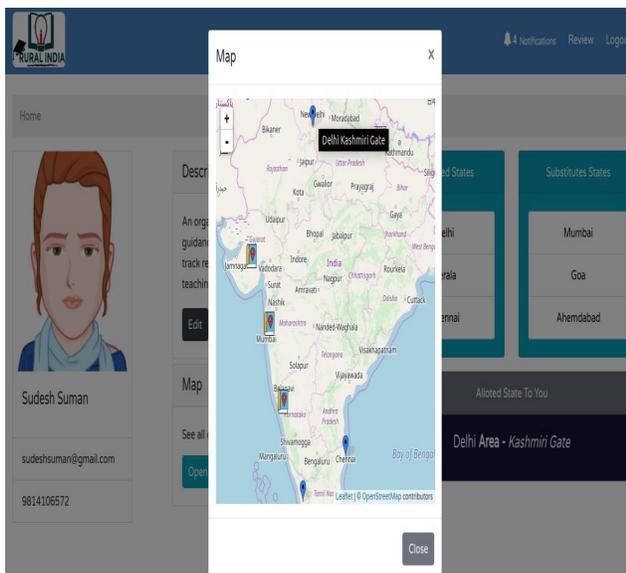


Fig-16 Map showing preferred & substitutes states of the tutor

In Fig-17(a) and (b) user can add and edit their reviews by clicking on the option on the Review on Fig-13. A logged-in user give review by clicking on the review option on their private profile.

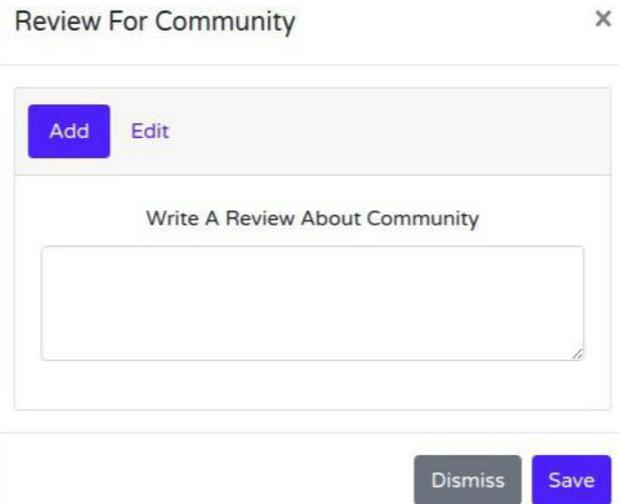


Fig-17(a) User Add Review

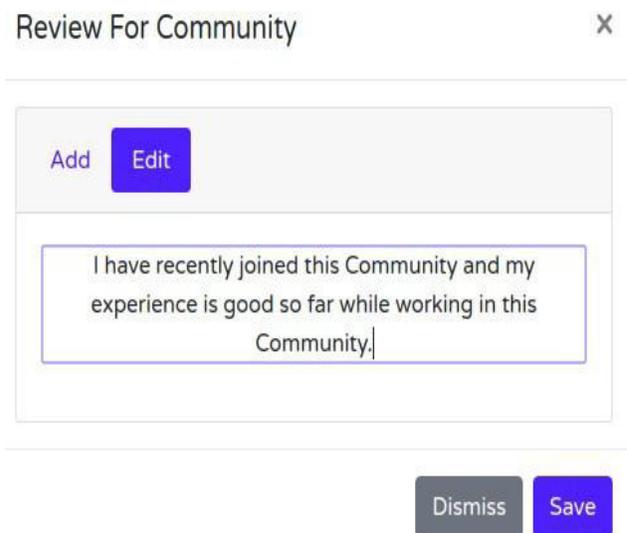


Fig-17(b) User Edit Review

Below is the fig-18 precisely shows the Email sent to the registered user on their registered email id who have been shortlisted for the job by based on their resume. Logo of Rural India is a hyperlink for getting directly access to the web app.

Shortlisted in Rural India

Rishabh Verma <smartarishabh@gmail.com>  
to sudeshsuman ▾

2:45 PM (5 minutes ago) ☆ 🔍 ⋮

Dear Sudesesh Suman,

We are glad to inform you that you have been shortlisted as the member of our community. Following are the allocated and preferred state in which you have been selected:

PREFERRED STATES- DELHI, MUMBAI  
ALLOCATED STATE- DELHI

For further information you can login to your dashboard profile by your email and password. We are delighted that you are contributing in our mission by educating the India. You can visit our website by clicking on the image below:



THANK YOU  
Admin (Rural India)

**Fig-18 Email sent to user**

The below fig-19(a) shows the total employed and unemployed people and fig-19(b) shows the data of age wise working status of India's population. This data is the collection of different and random data though which we can perform data analytics and data science in generalised way. This data is not under any copyright so this way it is concluded that data models are generalised to predict or classify the data.

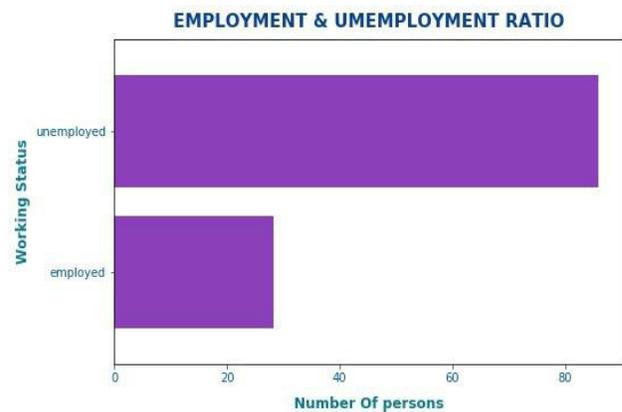
Working Status	Count
0 employed	141
1 unemployed	1376

**Fig-19(a) Current Working Status**

Age	Working Status	Number Of Persons
0	25 unemployed	149
1	26 employed	34
2	26 unemployed	39
3	27 employed	14
4	27 unemployed	28
5	28 unemployed	73
6	29 unemployed	127
7	30 unemployed	13
8	31 unemployed	22
9	32 unemployed	21
10	33 unemployed	143
11	34 unemployed	9
12	35 unemployed	25
13	36 employed	14
14	36 unemployed	272
15	37 employed	25
16	37 unemployed	39
17	38 unemployed	14
18	39 unemployed	289
19	40 employed	54
20	40 unemployed	113

**Fig-19(b) Unemployment Age Wise**

The below fig-20 portrays the employment and unemployment rate in India with overall number of persons with maximum of unemployment ratio in data below And the below fig-21 illustrate the age wise experience graph of India, graph represents experience of people with different ages which shows the fluctuation in every age, as 32 age has 3 years of experience and 34 age has 1 year of experience.



**Fig-20- Current working status graph**



Fig-21- Age wise experience graph

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[5] Milam, Jr., J.H. (2001) 'Knowledge management for higher education', ERIC Digest, Washington, DC: ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education, Retrieved via ERIC, University of Maine, 5 January 2005, [www.library.umaine.edu](http://www.library.umaine.edu)

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## CONCLUSION

Through this paper, we aspire to illuminate the rural sector of the India, especially those places which are isolated or where we can't reach deftly. Whilst, our precedence is to get into a better forthcoming where everyone is aware about the higher automation technology world without any ignorance. It is an organised mechanism of recruiting candidates who are willing to educate rural sector as well as providing the better approach for the uneducated people.

By concluding this project, we arbitrate to ameliorate the economy by alleviating the unemployment and ignorance, especially in rural and isolated sectors through the endorsement of government.

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