

Viable of New Literacy Policy for a Data Drenched Society for Social Development

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Abstract

Education is an important part of one's life and as an educator it is the responsibility to cultivate and strengthen the young generation. An important part of education is to make the children literate. International Literacy association focuses on the literacy of each and every people. In 21st century where we are moving towards technology and digitalization it is very important that each and every person should be literate and educated. A strong foundation of literacy is career advancement and success in the country. Various policies related to literacy and education were launched by the government for the betterment of the society. A solid literacy foundation plays a important role in the successful completion of programs. Digital literacy plays an important role in promoting relative awareness by the use of both technical and cognitive skills. This study is empirical, exploratory and qualitative in nature and secondary data is used for collecting the data and tries to find out the impact of new education policy on the literacy of the country and also try to find out various programs and policies made by the government for the enhancement of the literacy and education in the country. Cheering children to read and write at the young age build a strong foundation for them.

Keywords- Education, Literacy, Career development, International Literacy Association, Educator

Introduction

Literacy is the capability to read and write and associated with education but both are not same. Literacy is a part of education and education is the overall development of a person like sense development, knowledge development and his behaviour and opinion in different situations comes with education. An educated person can bring changes in the society and the economy and contribute a lot in the development of a country. every literate person in India says Honesty is the best policy but in their real life they do not practice honesty very few person practice this philosophy, there is a difference between the educated mind and a literate mind. To educate the person of the country the one should focus on the methodology of teaching and there should be

efficient and eminent teachers who can teach young generation and prepare them for the real world and to fight with the hurdles that will come in near future. Today the children study for marks and very few students learn to gain knowledge, children must be taught what to think and how to think.

The aim of education is not only the mastery in a subject but to gain mastery overall. Literacy is an important tool to prepare people of a country for market and make them self dependents. It is an important part for making a healthy society. Literacy is very important for breaking the chain of illiteracy and uneducation from the country by considerable investment important for promotion of reading mainly in underprivileged areas. The importance of education was not understood at the British period it gain importance in people life after independence. various laws and provisions were made for the development of education among the people. Article 45 and Article 46 were made about the free and compulsory education to the children by the age of 14 years. Article 46 works on the economic interest of SCs and STs.

86th amendment in constitution is made recently for elementary education and according to the guidelines various programs and schemes were made for the development of education and various colleges, schools, universities were setup for educational development, But after all this also the educational development of the country is not at satisfaction level and according to the census 2001 only around 65% of the people were literate in which women were 54% where as it is increased to 75% according to 2011 census and till now also the ration is the same. The educational development in India benefited various sections of the society and worked for the mass illiterate poor category. the large section of poor category were the main stream for educational system. Kothari's Commission report on 1966 , Wood's Despatch 1854, Sadler's Commission 1917, , Hunter's Commission 1882, Raleigh's Commission 1929s, Sergeant plan 1942 etc. were considered as the landmark in the field of educational development.

Review of Literature

Various studies were conducted in the field of literacy and education and some of the studies are shiv prakash katiyar (2016) done a study on gender differences in literacy and found that Female literacy is essential because it works as a multiplier for the societal development and illiteracy hold up the development of an individual, society and the country. Literacy plays a major role in reducing gender inequality. Tanushree Chandra(2019)conducted a study on the literacy gender and age dimension in India and concluded that literacy is not only valuable by itself but is inevitably linked to all aspects of education and helps in improving the lives of the person and contribute in the growth of the country. Amit Malik and A. Rakesh conducted a study on the physical literacy in India and concluded with the help of the study that For a happy and longlife, healthy and flourishing population there should be a stron need to adopt phisycal literacy in the country. Financial literacy help out an individual to make informed choices concerning about savings and investments and It is an important life ability and skill which each Indian must have by N and G dixit(2021). John Puduserry in (2021) done a study on adult literacy program in Kra district AP and findout that department of education in the state take various remedial measures especially for the women in the field of Adult education. Pradipta in 2021 done a study on digital literacy in India and find out that India is trying to literate digitally at least one person of the

country and Government of India has various plan to digitally literate Indian population for the future.

Need and Scope of the Study

As we all know education is an important part of any country and education helps in lifting the individuals out of the poverty, it helps in improving the development of the wider community, it directly affects the individuals health and wellbeing and literacy helps in reducing the mortality rates of infant, literacy helps in empowering the women and girls of the society, it impact positively on the economic growth of the country. Education is very important for each and every person of the society and there is always a need to study about literacy and education. Children born with no sense of culture, beliefs and values and education guide them to acquire all these things and they shape their future with the help of the education. formal setting of education in schools and colleges and their interaction with the teachers made them a self dependent person in life and provide them skills which are required to survive in the society and different environment.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the literacy policy and literacy data of India.
2. To analyze various programs launched by government for enhancing literacy rate in India.
3. To analyze the new education policy and see its impact on literacy of the country.

Significance of the study

Literacy is the foundation stone of development. It lead to better health, enhanced employment opportunities, safer and more secure societies. Education and learning are the important parameters for any society, literacy is the important one step towards the education and it is an important tool to measure the education and performance of the country. In India government always try to give proper and enough education to the people of the society so that they can survive in different environments. This study will help in understanding the importance of education in the field of literacy and try to find out different programs launched by the government to enhance the literacy and education level of the country.

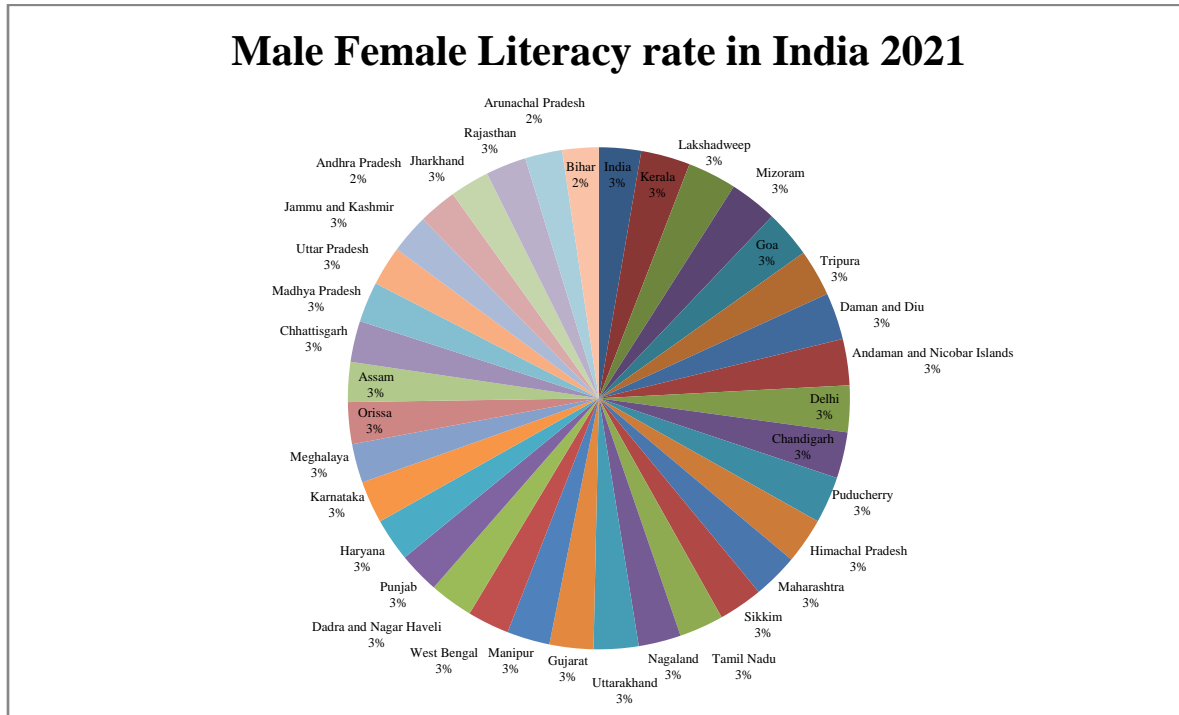
Research Methodology

The research is based on secondary data and causal, exploratory and qualitative in nature with the help of government publications on literacy and new education policy author tries to find out the data relevant for the study and with the help of various reviews and publications the data has been collected.

Analysis, Findings and Suggestions

According to the census study Literate percentage in 2021 in India is 74% and the male literates ratio is 82% whereas the female literate percentage is 65%. Kerala is the Highest literate state of India and the least literate state of India is Bihar

	Literacy	Male	Female	% change
India	74.04	82.14	65.46	8.66
Kerala	94	96.11	92.07	3.14
Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95	5.19
Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27	2.53
Goa	88.7	92.65	84.66	6.69
Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73	14.03
Daman and Diu	87.1	91.54	79.55	8.92
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43	5.33
Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76	4.54
Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19	4.11
Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67	4.61
Himachal Pradesh	82.8	89.53	75.93	6.32
Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87	5.46
Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61	12.61
Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44	6.64
Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11	12.96
Uttarakhand	78.82	87.4	70.01	7.2
Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68	8.89
Manipur	76.94	83.58	70.26	10.33
West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54	7.62
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32	18.61
Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73	6.19
Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94	7.64
Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08	8.72
Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89	11.87
Orissa	72.87	81.59	64.01	9.79
Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27	8.94
Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24	5.62
Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24	5.58
Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18	11.41
Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43	11.64
Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15	6.55
Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42	12.85
Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12	5.7
Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.7	11.04
Bihar	61.8	71.2	51.5	14.8

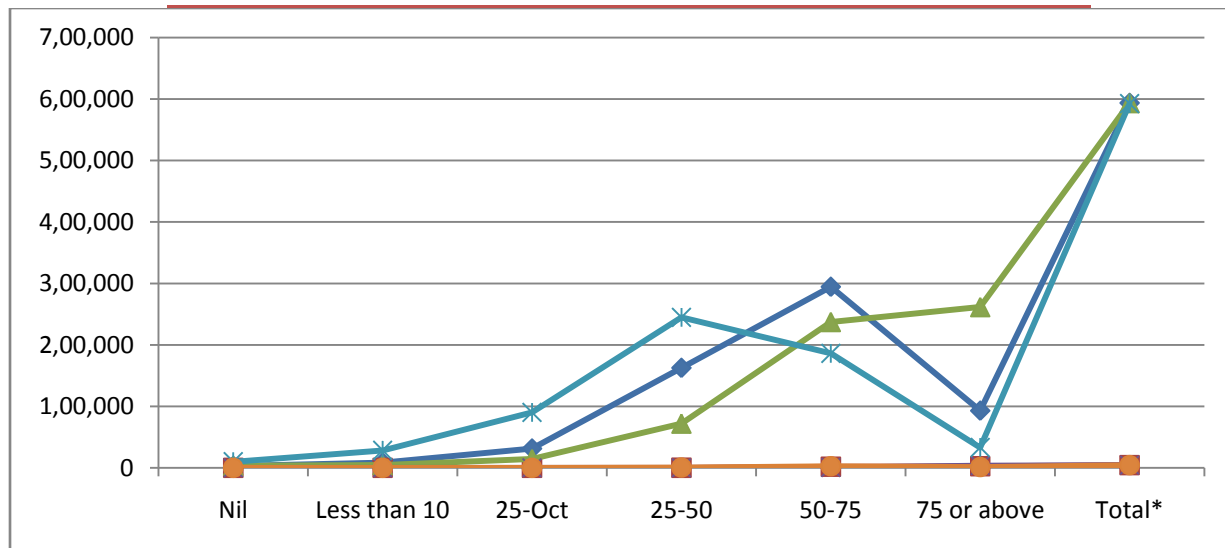


Source: Government Publication

Literacy is very important for any country to become developed and if the people of a country is educated and literate than the employment rate of that country will be higher and the job quality will increase, standard of living will increase, professional development will be done, self esteem of the people will get high, financial position of the individual person will increase and it will increase the financial condition of the country. The GDP of the country will increase in a fast rate. Since literacy is an important instrument for individuals, society and for the country therefore the country should take care of the education policy and try to literate each and every person of the society.

To increase the literacy rate of the country and to solve the problem of illiteracy like with the help of the data we can see that literate person in India is around 75% and 25% of the people are illiterate this is a big number and for solving the problem of illiteracy everyone should work together and come together for removing this problem. Encourage the corporate bas training which will help in increasing the literacy and will help in enhancing the job opportunities in the country, greater effectiveness at workplace, competitiveness will increase, the country will get more dynamic and enthusiastic workforce, productivity will increase which will increase the GDP of the country and will help in making strong economy. Better occupational record, health and safety record of the country will become better.

Range of Literacy (Percent)	Persons		Males		Females	
	No. of Villages	No. of Towns	No. of Villages	No. of Towns	No. of Villages	No. of Towns
Nil	3,077	0	3,546	0	9,899	0
Less than 10	8,664	0	4,516	0	28,412	0
25-Oct	31,494	0	14,410	0	90,198	17
25-50	162,727	122	72,057	33	244,760	475
50-75	294,596	1,740	237,381	624	186,245	2,638
75 or above	93,055	2,516	261,630	3,721	33,029	1,248
Total*	593,613	4,378	593,540	4,378	592,543	4,378

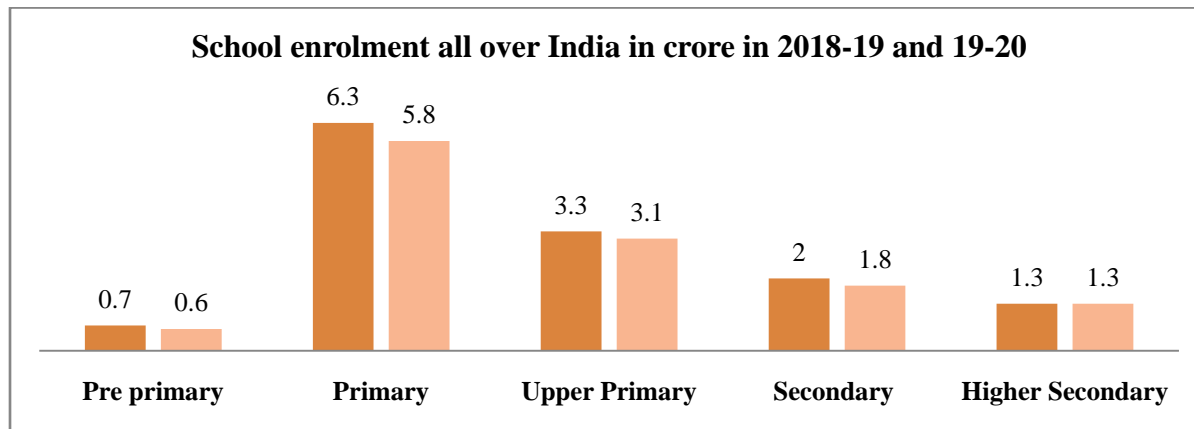


Source: Government publication

National Adult Education Program was came into effect on 2nd October 1978 with the purpose to provide education and to promote literacy among the illiterate persons from the age group of 15-35 years and the program was the joint effort of central government, state government, different union territories and administrations. The main aim of the policy was to impart literacy skills to the illiterate people of the society, their functional development, creation of awareness among the illiterate people regarding law and policies framed by the government, special emphasis was given on women education and education to the weaker section of the society.

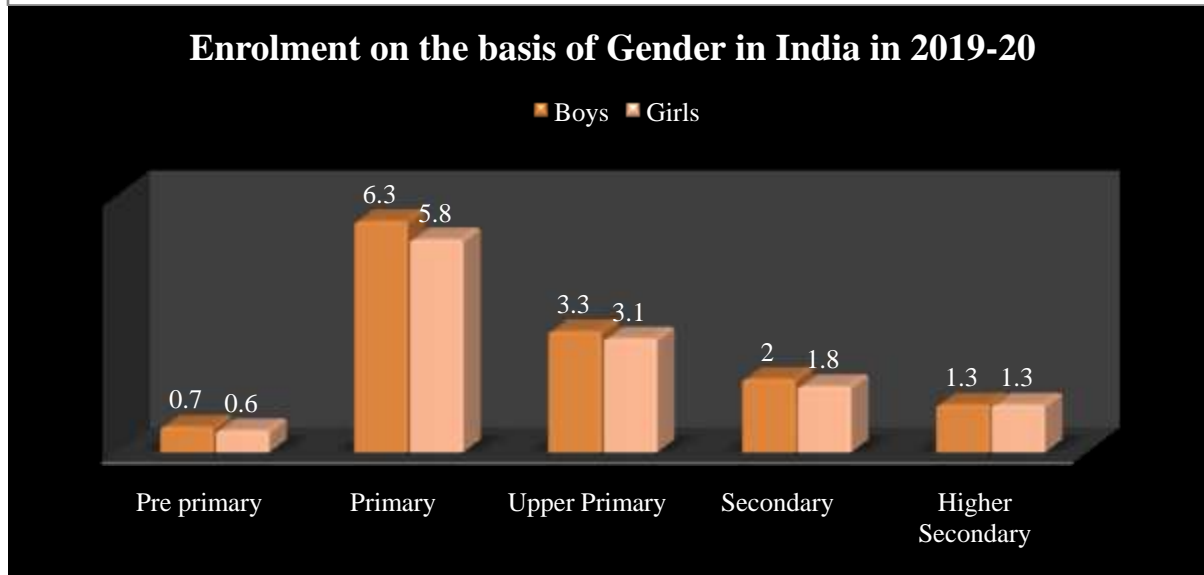
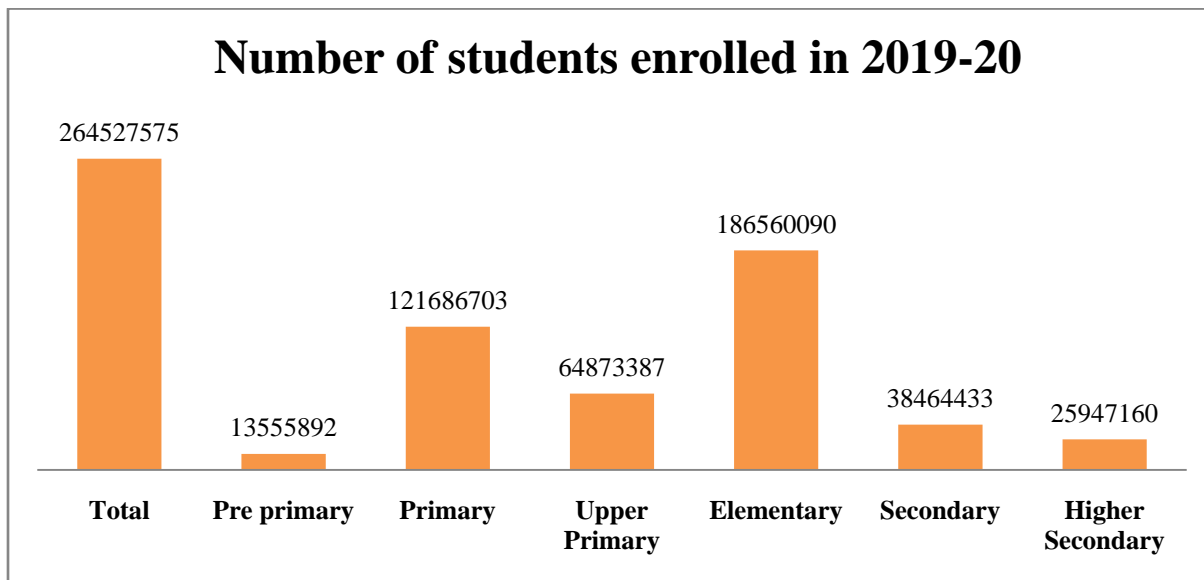
The New Education Policy will encourage education which is skill based and also try to enhance and improve the practical skills of the students. NEP focus specially on the research and development practices in the country for its growth and development and for this it emphasizing

more on the national research foundation, when the research and inventions are powerful in the country then it will help the country to become develop in the competitive world.



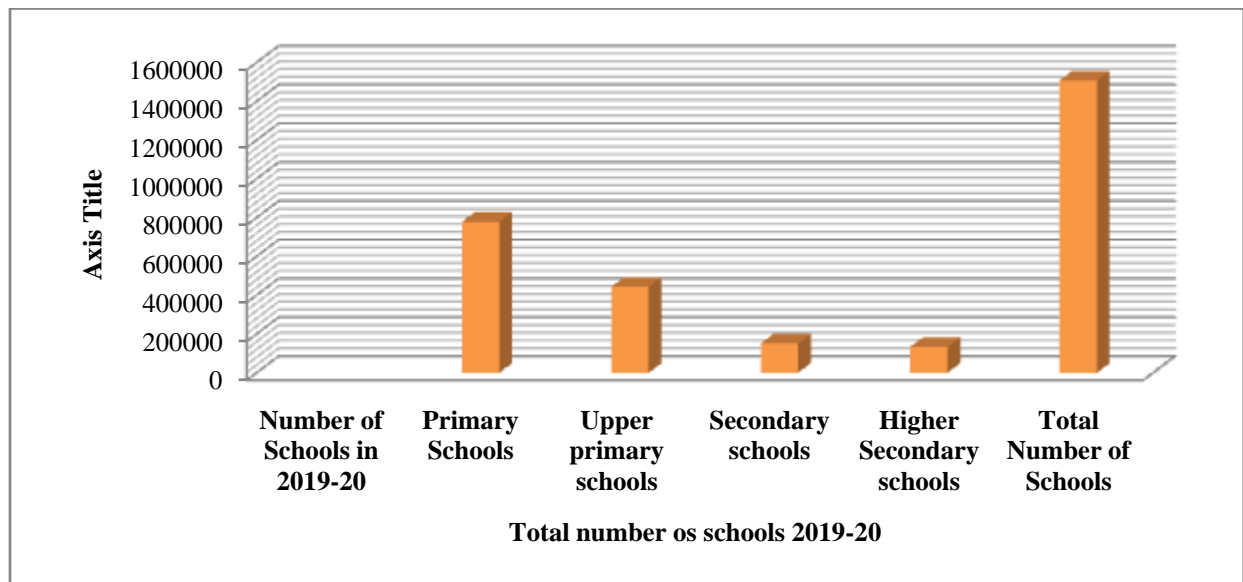
source: Government publication

Rural functional literacy program was launched under the sub category of Adult Education Program which is funded by central government. The RFL program is a sub-program of the Adult Education Pro-gramme which is fully funded by the central government with the aim to develop the capabilities of reading and writing among the illiterates, to generate consciousness among the people about their rights and duties and the benefits they can get through the socio economic development schemes develop by the government. Rural Functional literacy program was launched in 1986 and involved the students and NSS with the principle each one teach one. The government has chosen 40 districts to develop the quality of adult education to spread literacy in minimum time period. NEP aims at providing value based education to the students, it will help the students in developing scientifically from a young age, focus on practical knowledge rather than bookish knowledge, this policy will make easier to setup the campus of foreign colleges in the country so that the students who can't afford to go out of the country they can get education from foreign universities in India only, this policy aims at to set up new quality of higher education and to work well on global standards.



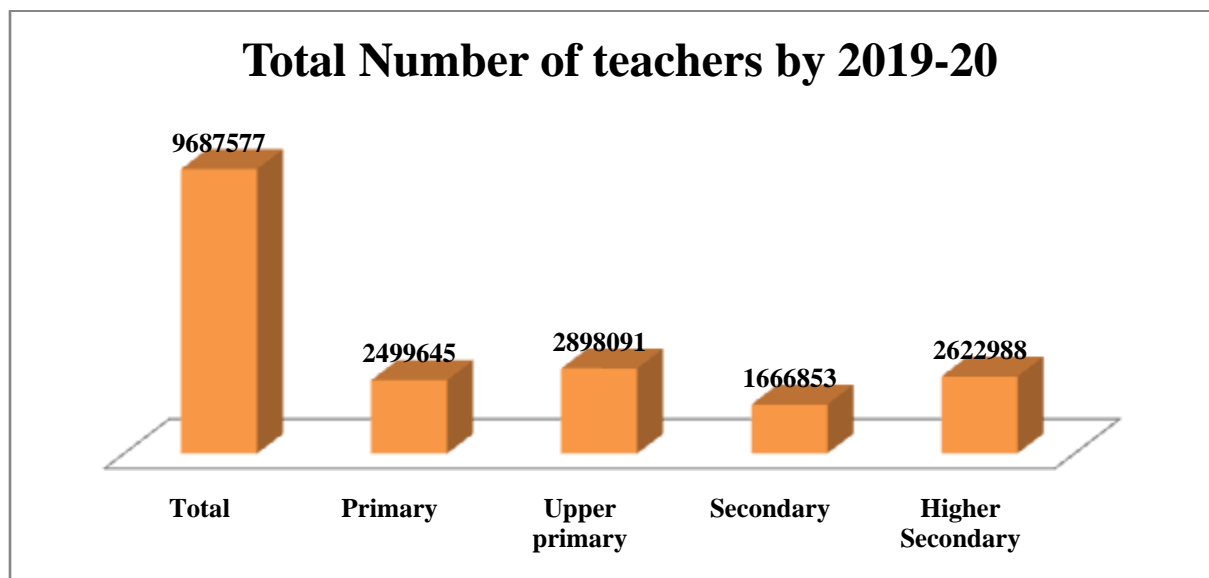
Source : Government Publication

With the help of the chart it can be easily analysed that the people focus mainly on boys education and the ratio of enrolment in the schools of boys category is more than the girls category. for the development of the country girls education is equally important and the government should focus on this parameter.



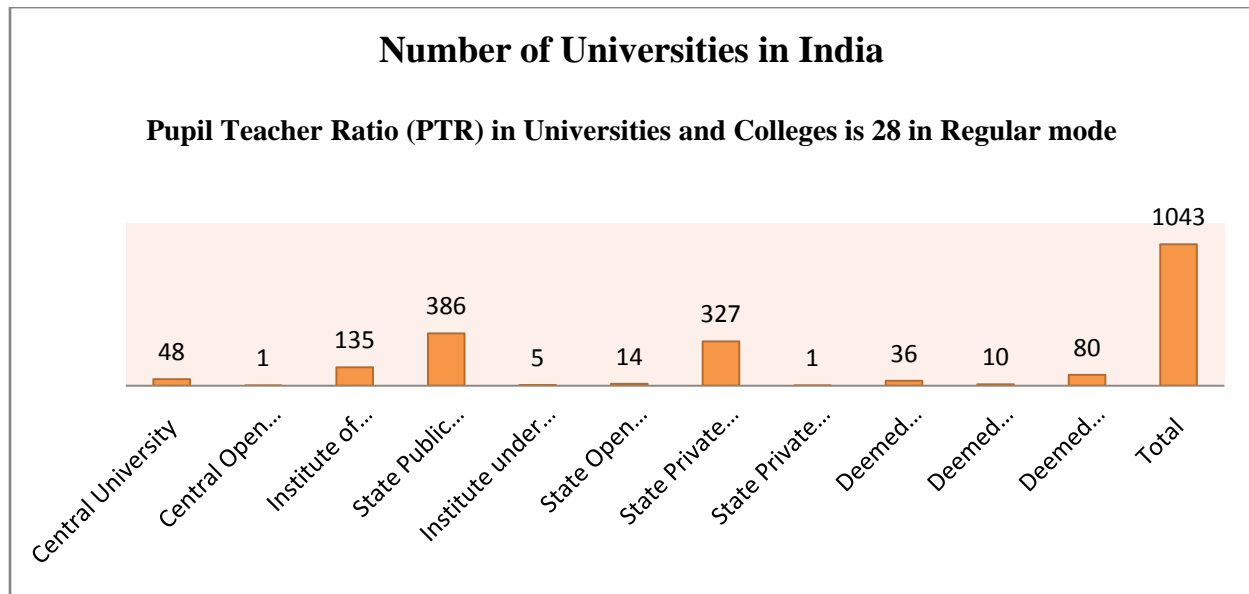
Source: Government publication

The Digital Saksharta Abhiyan and the National Digital Literacy Mission Scheme has been prepared to provide IT training to around 52 lakh people including ASHA workers Anganwadi workers and authorized ration dealers of ration in different states and union territories so that illiterate people can become IT literate and participate for the development process of the country effectively and efficiently to enhance their lively hood. Digital Literacy is important for the people so that they can learn and understand the use of digital technologies and National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology, Ajmer conducts the courses of digital literacy and it help in the development at national level and will help in raising the life style of the people which automatically improve the economic and social development of the country.



Identification of literacy as an ongoing, enduring process starting at a very early age, Support to

be provided to the children's having specific difficulties, Parents who are literate can accompanied the poor readers and increase the chance of success of the children, Adult education to be increase with literacy training to increase reading proficiency, accomplishment of measures facilitates access to education, Need to mobilize all sectors of society to ensure collective prosperity and lift consciousness of the significance of reading.



Literacy and education level are the key indicators of development level of a country and if the country strengthen its literacy rate then it will help in developing the economy and the country Transformation, urbanization, industrialization, commerce and communication are the important part of a country. Literacy is an essential input in overall development of persons and to enable them to understand different environments of the country. Higher levels of education and higher literacy level helps in generating awareness among the people and act as a tool for the social upliftment of the society. The newly declared Nipun Bharat mission with the determined goal of ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy for each and every child in the country and said that for early education parents role is very important. education starts with home and if the parents are uneducated and illiterate then how they will teach their children and make them literate.

Conclusion

Both literacy and education are the important part of one's life and help them in long run. people always run behind the literacy and try to evade themselves from education. One should always aspire to educate themselves in the way whichever is possible. India is trying hard to make all the citizen of the country literate so that people learn moral values and acquire the ability to rationalize the information available in every context. Various programs for the enhancement of literacy rate and education rate were taken by the government like The Department of literacy and school education took various initiatives for improving the outcomes of learning at elementary level and the program called NISHTHA, National Initiative for School Heads and

Teachers in August 2019 but due to pandemic situation to provide constant professional development opportunities to the teachers at the elementary level the department launched a program called DIKSHA in October 2020 and around 25 Lakh teachers took this online training till June 2021. Government took initiative to open various schools and colleges to provide education and increased the teachers vacancy. The government with the help of new education policy aims at optimum learning by the students and to ensure the physical, mental and nutritional health of the students the government addressed through healthy meals and introducing counselors, social workers involving in the schooling system. India plan to attain universal fundamental literacy and numeracy by 2025 and for this National Mission for literacy foundation and numeracy is setup by Human Resource Development ministry.

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