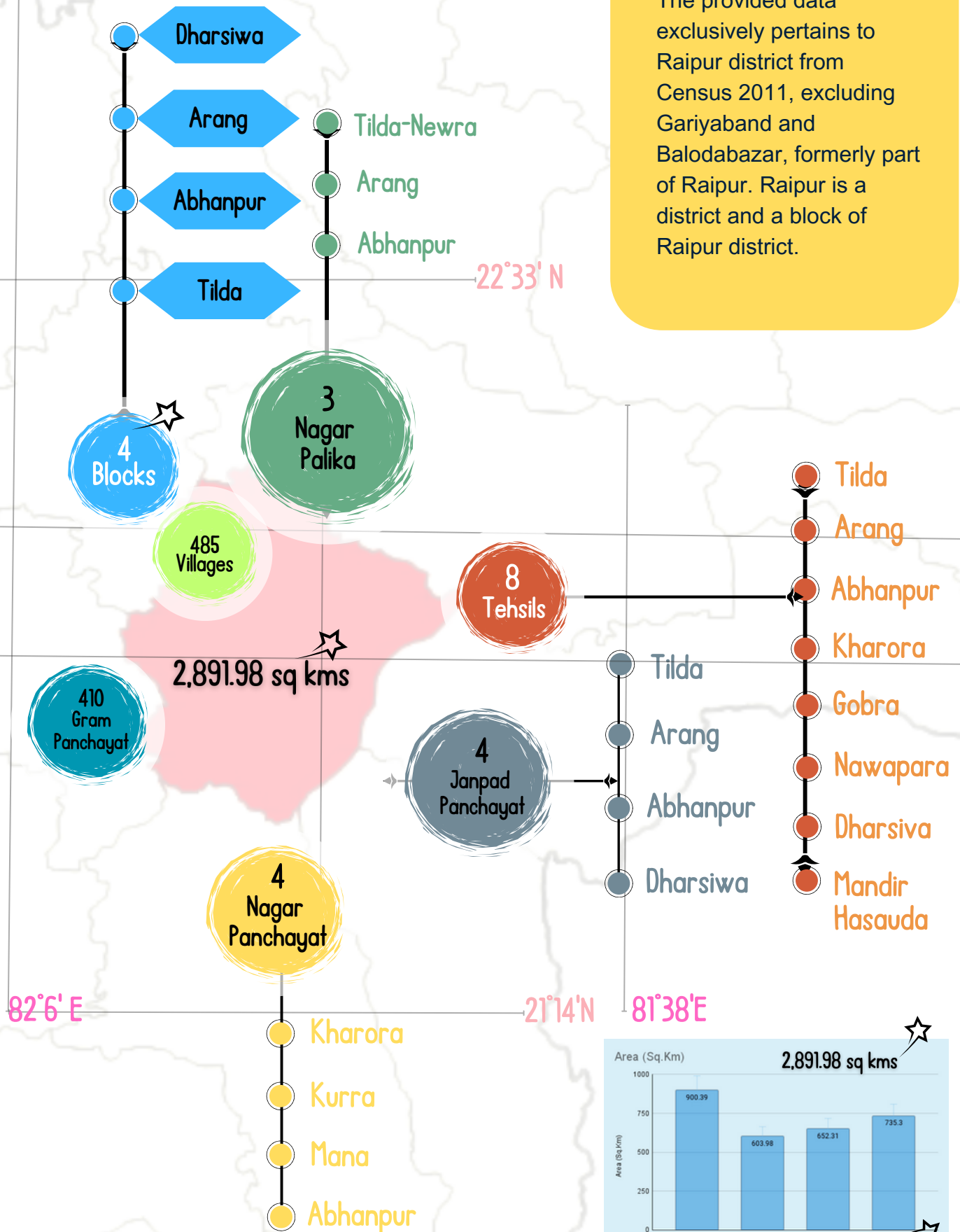


District Mapping



Administrative Divisions

The provided data exclusively pertains to Raipur district from Census 2011, excluding Gariyaband and Balodabazar, formerly part of Raipur. Raipur is a district and a block of Raipur district.



Source: <https://raipur.gov.in>

Source, Census, 2011

About Raipur

Raipur, situated nearly at the heart of Chhattisgarh state, serves as its capital. The area of district Raipur extends from latitude 21° 23" to longitude 81° 65". Raipur was divided in two new districts namely Gariaband and Balodabazar-Bhatapara in the year 2011. The district now includes Dharsiwa, Arang, Abhanpur and Tilda plains. It is situated at 244 to 409 meters above sea level. Durg, Bemetara, Balodabazar-Bhatapara, Mahasamund, and Dhamtari are the neighbouring districts. Mahanadi and Kharun are the major rivers of Raipur district.

It is one of the most economically developed districts in the state. It has a strong industrial base, Rolling mill industries, ferro alloys, steel casting, non-ferrous casting, cement etc. are the main industries of the district.. It has lime stone deposits and mainly used in cement manufacturing.

According to the 2011 Census, Raipur district has an estimated population of 2,160,876, with a decadal growth rate of 8.76%. In 2011, the population density of the district was 698, and the literacy rate stood at 80.52%.

01 Socio-economic Profile

02 Educational Profile

03 Anganwadi Profile

04 PAB & PGI

05 Learning Statistics

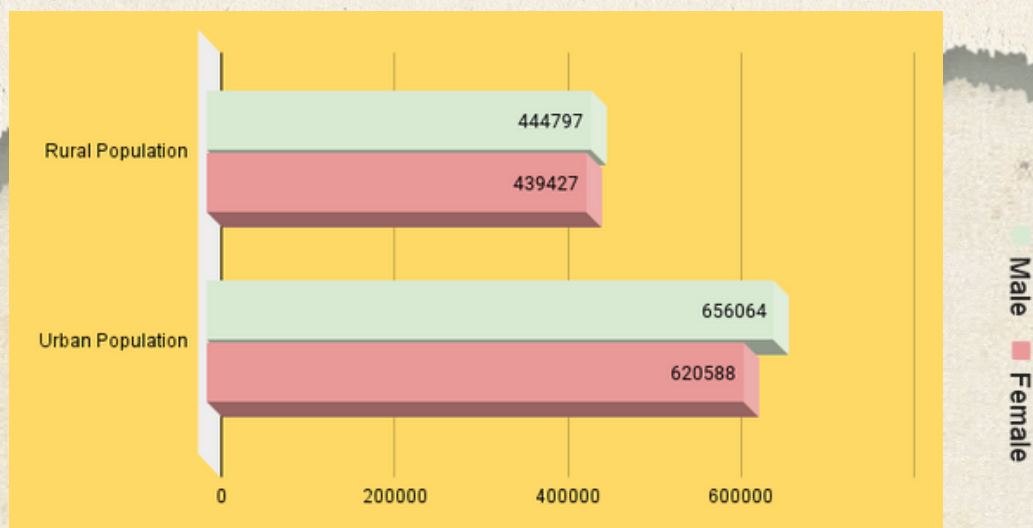
06 State Initiatives for ECCE



Socio - economic Profile

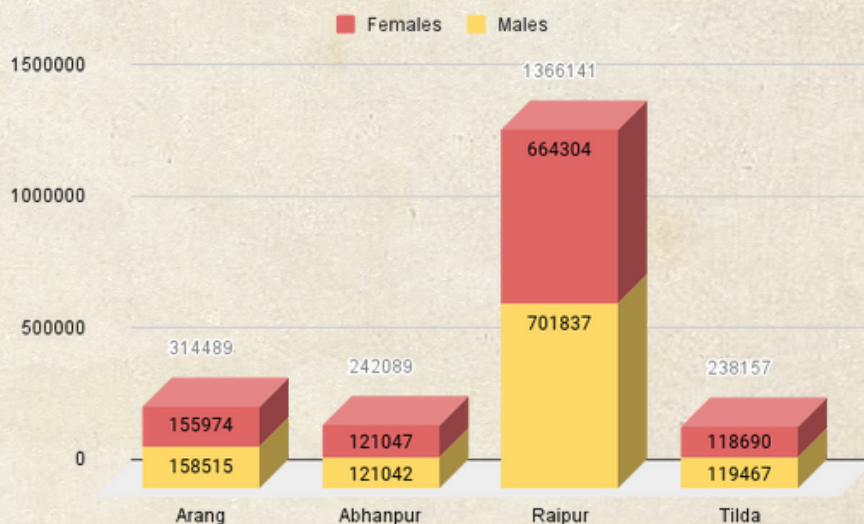
Population Status

The total population of Raipur is 2160876, with 884224 people living in rural areas and 1276652 people living in urban areas. 41 percent of the population resides in rural areas , while 59 percent population lives in urban area. The male population (1100861) is slightly more than the female population (1060015). The sex ratio of rural area is 988:1000 whereas for the urban areas it is 946: 1000. The over all sex ratio of the district is 963:1000. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 18 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 12 percent of the population.



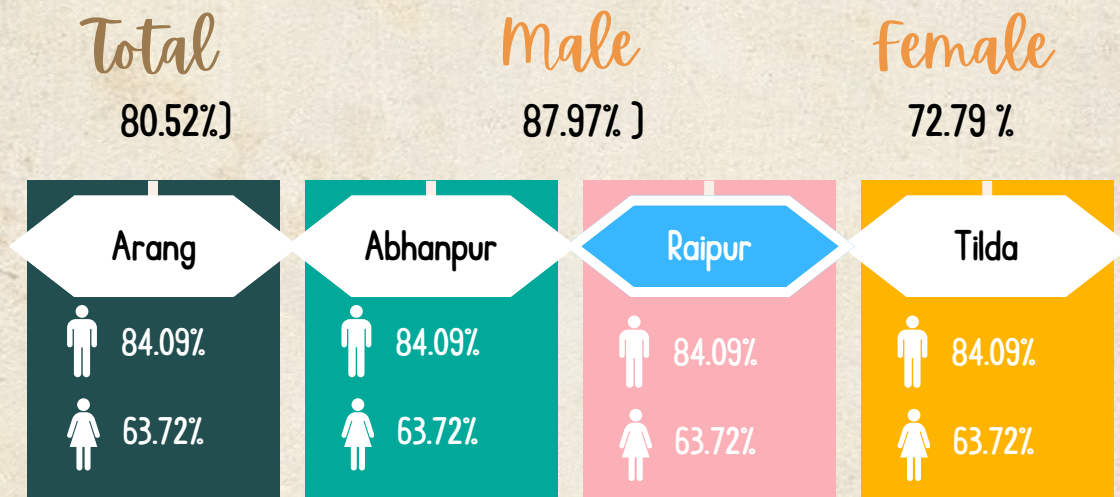
Blockwise Population

Out of all the blocks of the district, Tilda has the lowest population, with 192239 people. Raipur is the most densely populated block of the district.



Literacy Rate ●

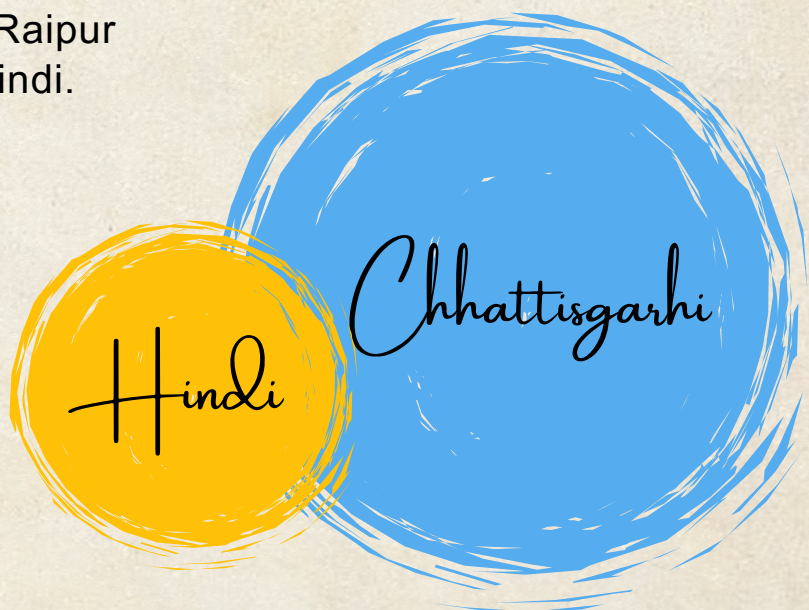
Raipur block (83.73%) has the highest literacy rate while the Arang block (73.98%) has the lowest literacy rate in the district. The overall literacy rate in Raipur district is higher than the national average literacy rate of 74.04%. Males consistently outpace females in all the districts.



Source: Census, 2011

Languages spoken ●

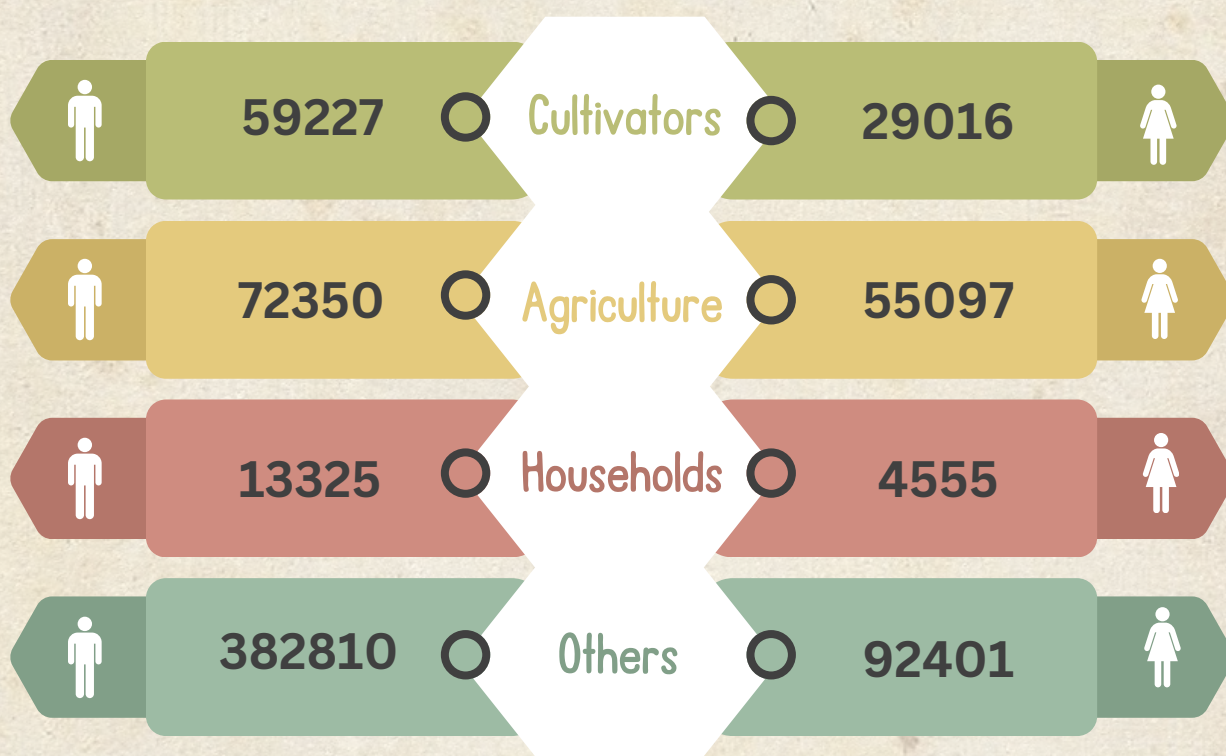
The main languages of Raipur are Chhattisgarhi and Hindi.



Source: State Statistical Book, 2022

Work Participation

The total male work participation rate in Raipur is 73.48%. The total female work participation rate is 21.17%. The male work participation rate is higher than the female work participation rate in all sectors, except for agriculture.



Source: State Statistical Book, 2022

Sustainable Development Goals



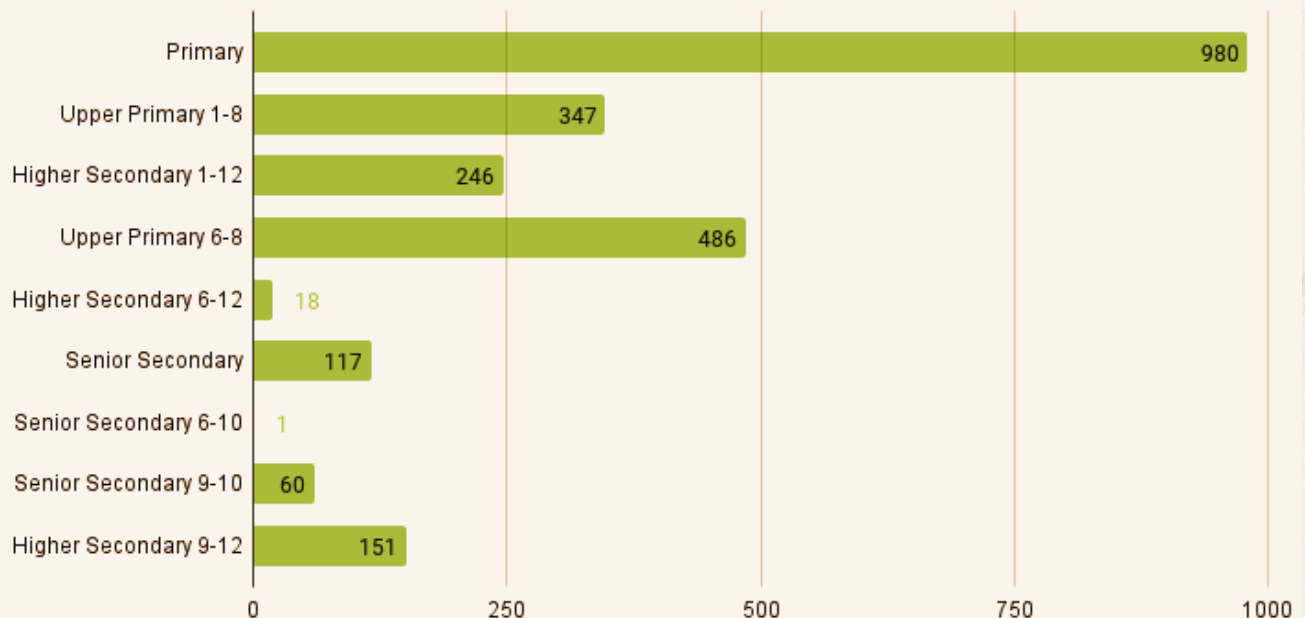
Raipur is committed to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals. In 'Sustainable Development Goals Urban Index', Raipur city has been ranked at 20th place. The highest score was 86 in Goal 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), 79 in Goal 4 (Quality Education) and Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). It is placed in the category of 'Front Runners' for SDG. (SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22)



Educational Profile

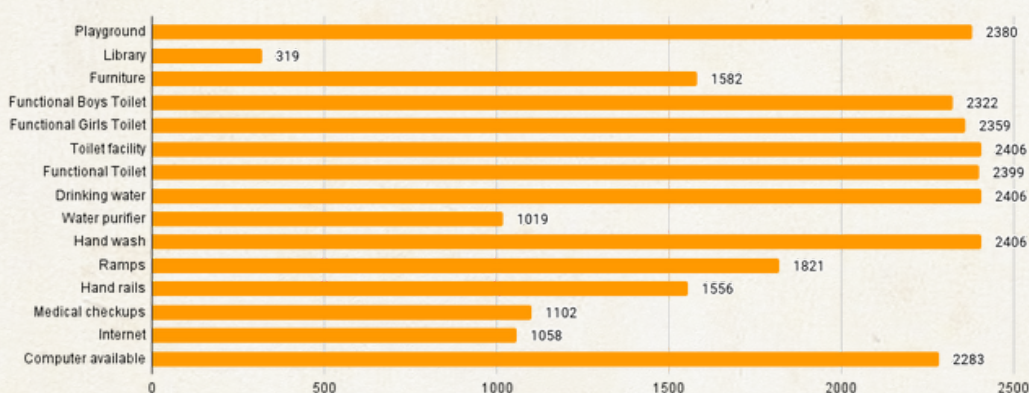
Total Schools ●

There are 2406 government schools in Raipur. The educational landscape comprises 2,406 schools, including 980 primary, 347 upper primary (grades 1-8), 486 upper primary (grades 6-8), 246 higher secondary (grades 1-12), and 151 higher secondary (grades 9-12) schools.



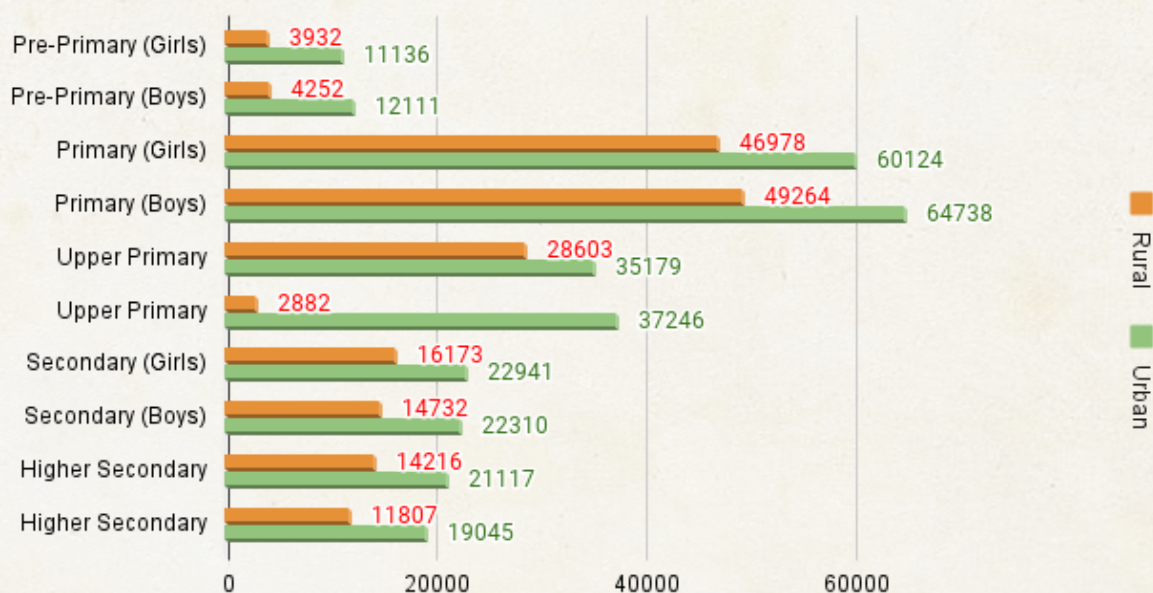
School Facilities

The data suggests that most of the schools are well-equipped with playground, toilet facilities, handwash and availability of computers. Around 3/4th schools have ramps and around 65% of them have hand rails. Only half the schools have water purifier, medical checkup and internet facility. Only one eighth schools have a school library.



Enrolment Status

There are more girls enrolled at pre-primary level than boys in both rural and urban areas. At primary level the enrollment rate of both boys and girls is almost the same. The enrollment rate for girls is lower than the enrollment rate for boys in upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary school.

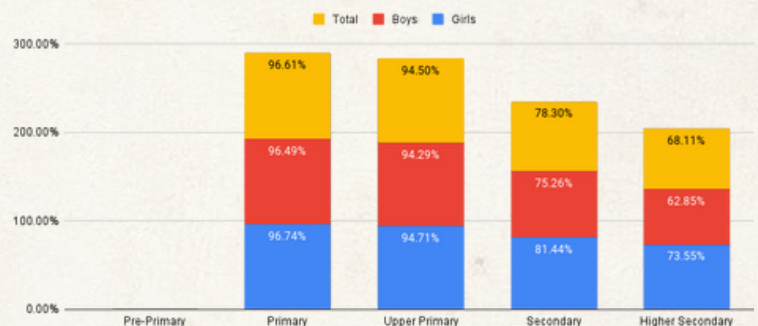


GER stands for Gross Enrollment Ratio. It is a statistical measure used in the education sector to indicate the total enrollment in a specific level of education (such as primary, secondary, or higher education) as a percentage of the eligible age group in the population.

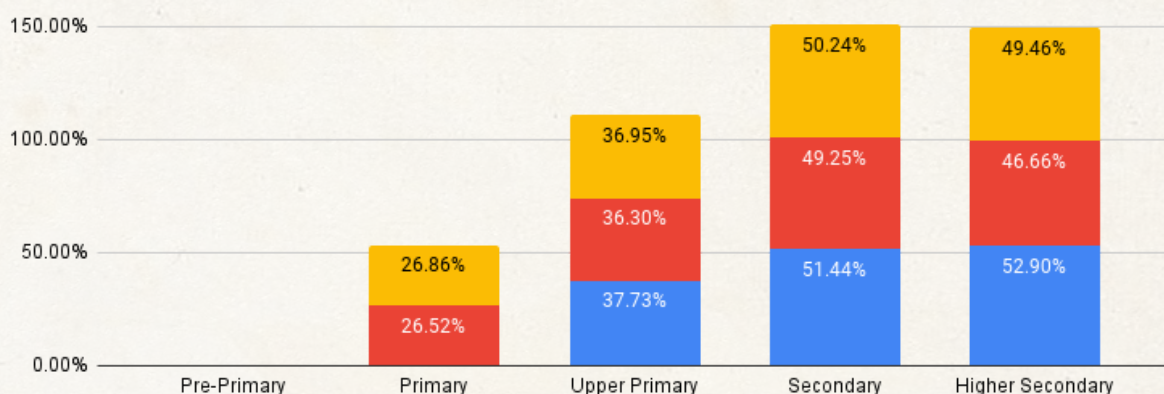
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Chhasttigarh)

The enrollment rate for girls (96.49%) is higher than the enrollment rate for boys (94.29%). The overall enrollment rate in Raipur is higher than the National average which is 88.75%. The enrollment rate drops at each level of education, from primary to higher secondary. The drop in enrollment rate is more pronounced at secondary and higher secondary level.

General category



The enrollment rate for girls (26.52%) is lower than the enrollment rate for boys (26.86%) for schedule caste. The overall GER rate is lower than the national average enrollment rate of 88.75%. The drop in enrollment rate is more pronounced for girls than for boys.

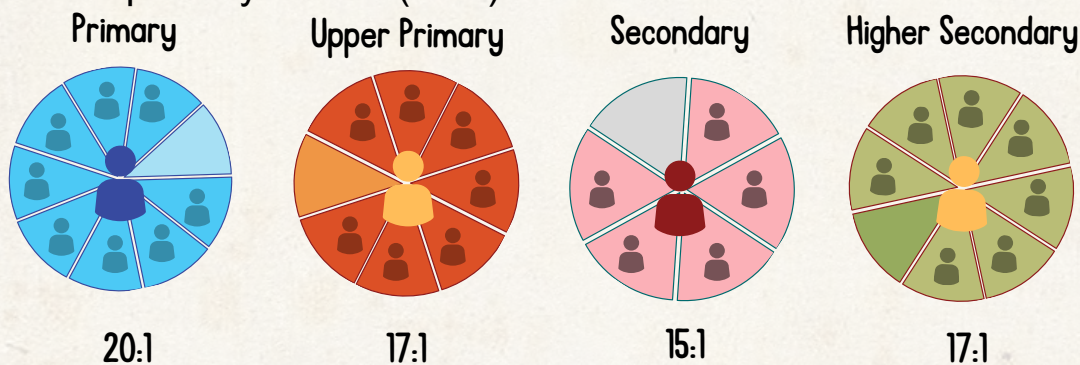


Schedule Cast

PTR represents the average number of students per teacher in a given school, district, or educational institution.

● Pupil Teacher Ratio - Raipur

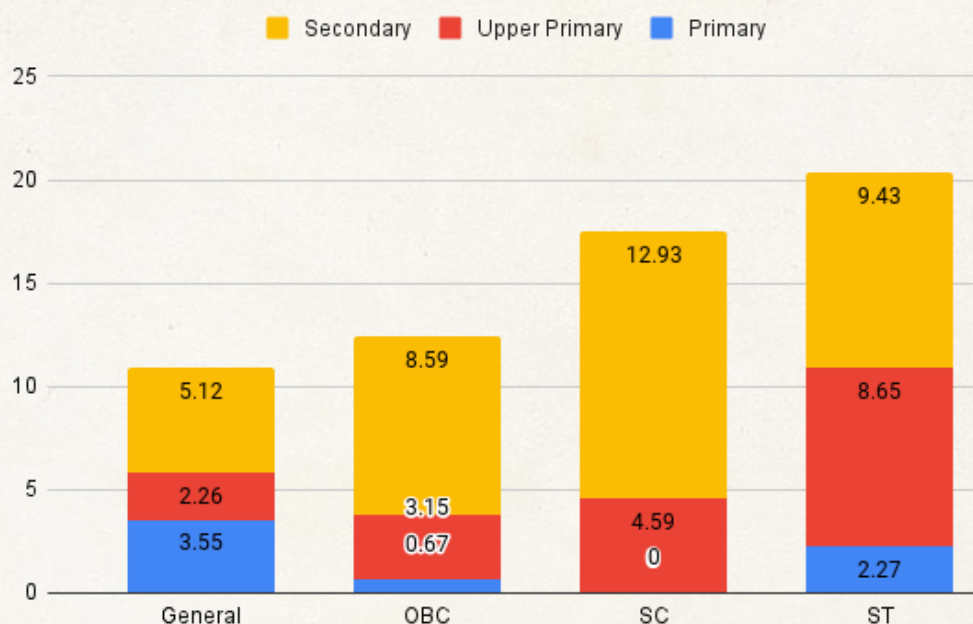
PTR data of Raipur district is positive, as the ratios at each level of schooling are below the recommended maximum of 30:1 in the RTE Act 2009. PTR is lowest in secondary school (15:1) and highest in primary school (20:1).



Drop Out Rate (Raipur)

 ●

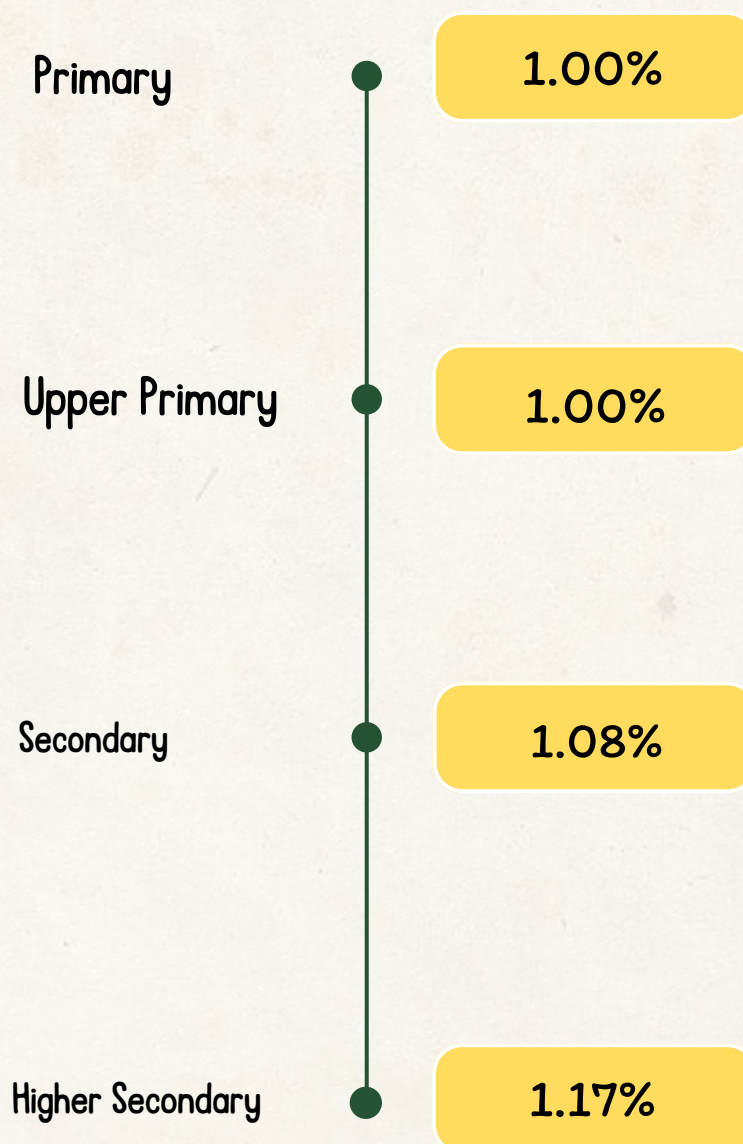
The drop out rate is highest in secondary school and lowest in primary schools. SC students have the highest drop out rate followed by STs, OBC and General category.



The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a measure of gender equality in education. It is calculated by dividing the female gross enrollment ratio (GER) by the male GER at each level of education. The GPI can range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating perfect gender parity.

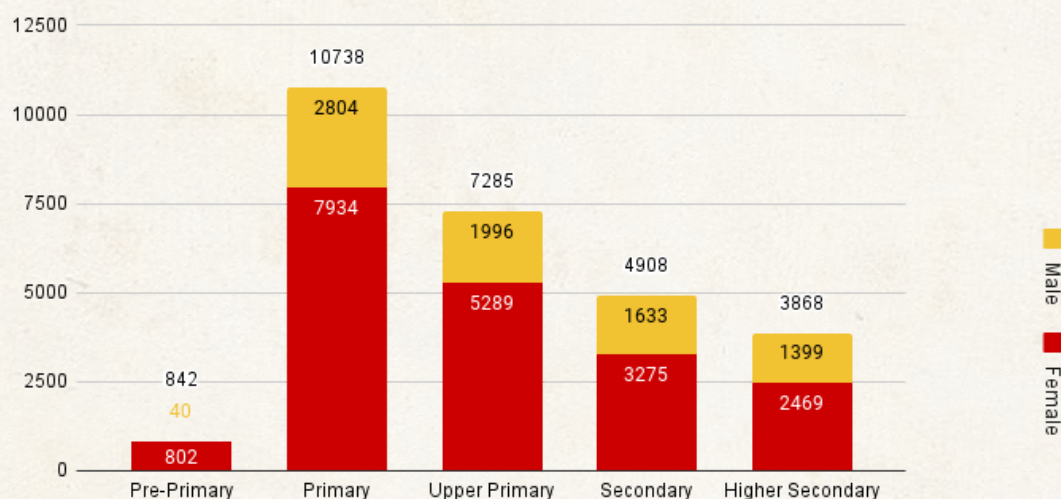
Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The GPI is equal to or greater than 1 at all levels of education. The GPI is highest in higher secondary school (1.17), which indicates that there are slightly more girls than boys enrolled in higher secondary school. The GPI is lowest in secondary school (1.08)

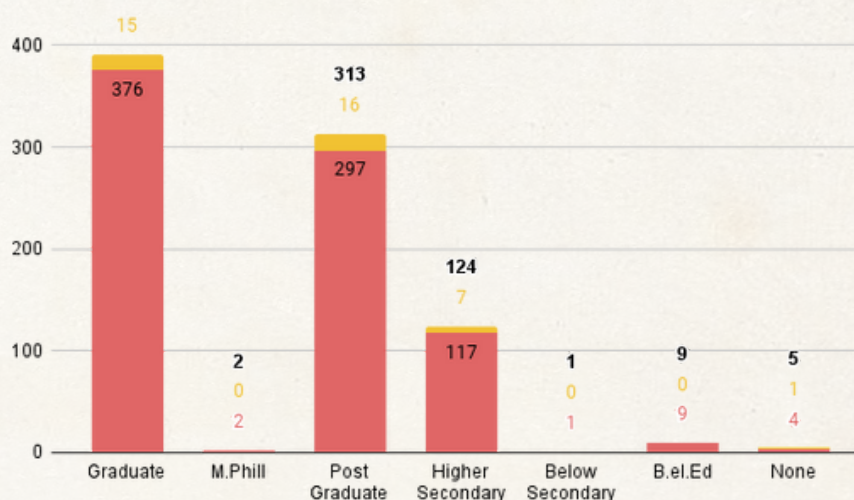


Number of Teachers

Out of total 27641 teachers in Raipur 72% of teachers are females and 28% of teachers are males. The proportion of female teachers teaching pre-primary and primary sections is around 80%. The proportion of female teachers is less than 40% in secondary and higher secondary schools. In upper primary sections, there are 53% female teachers.



The vast majority of primary teachers (45%) possess a graduate or higher degree. 37 percent of the teachers have post graduate degree. Around 15 teachers have completed higher secondary to teach primary schools. The proportion of teachers with a below higher secondary or no degree at all is lesser than 1 percent.



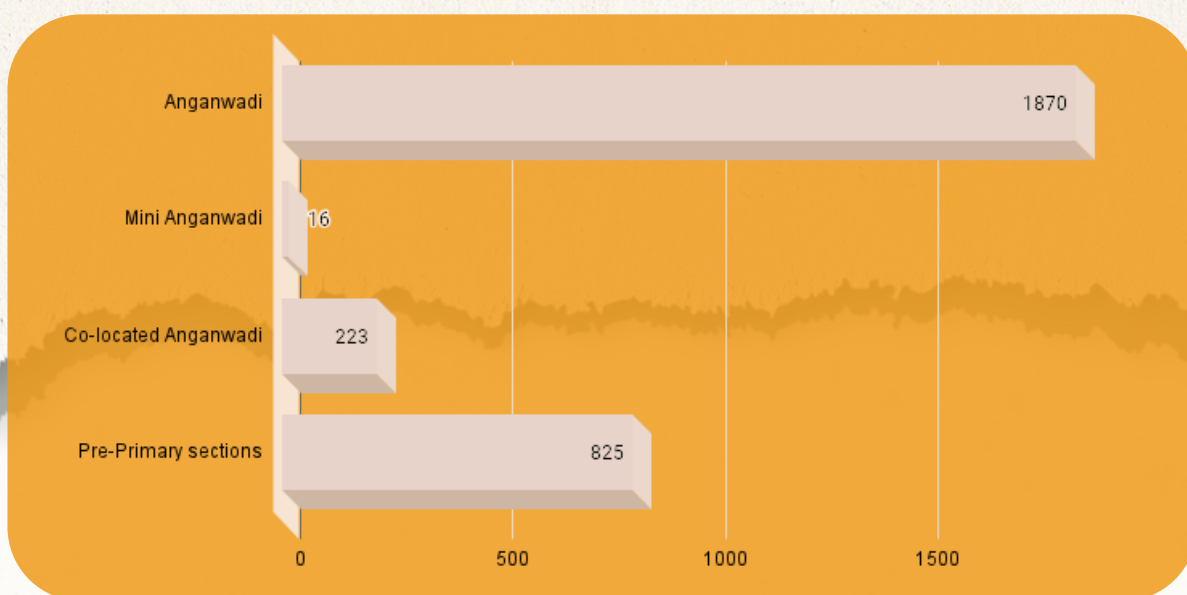
Teacher qualification



Anganwadi Profile

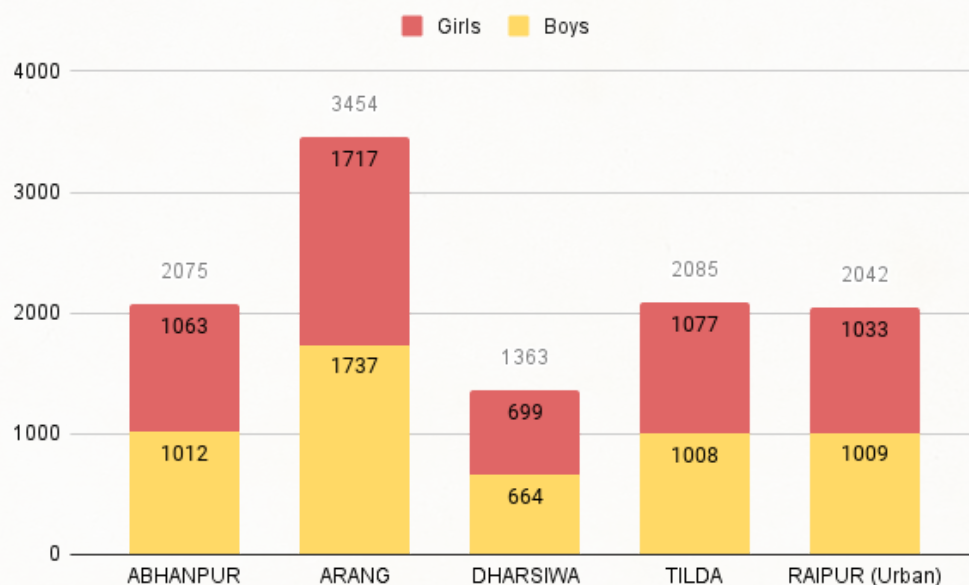
Anganwadi Details ●

There are 1870 Anganwadis and 16 mini Anganwadis in Raipur. Out of 1870 Anganwadis, only 11 percent Anganwadis (223) are co-located in schools. There are 825 pre-primary sections also in the government schools of the district.



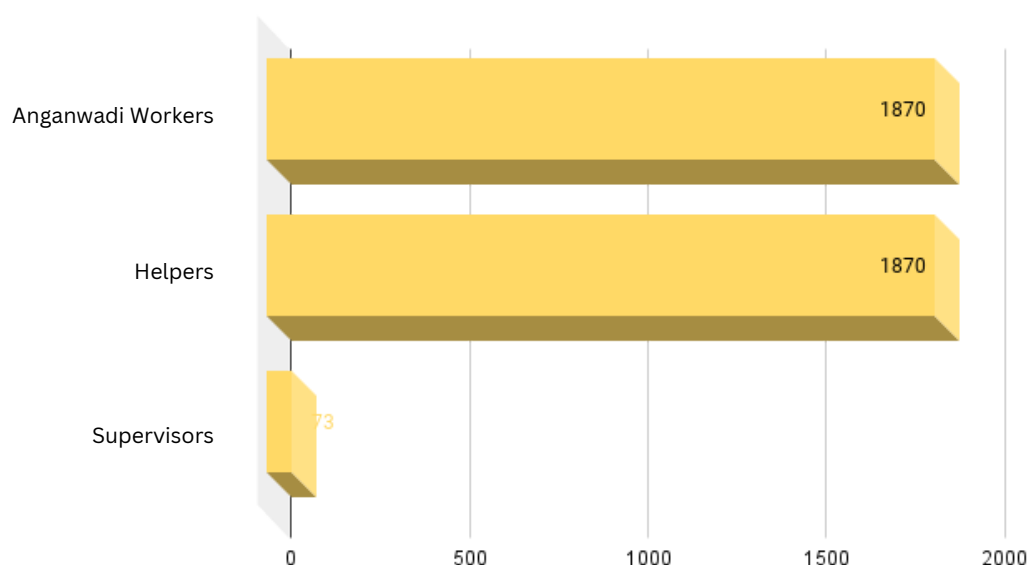
Enrollment Co-located Anganwadis ●

The enrollment of girls (5589) in co-located Anganwadis is a little more than boys (5430).



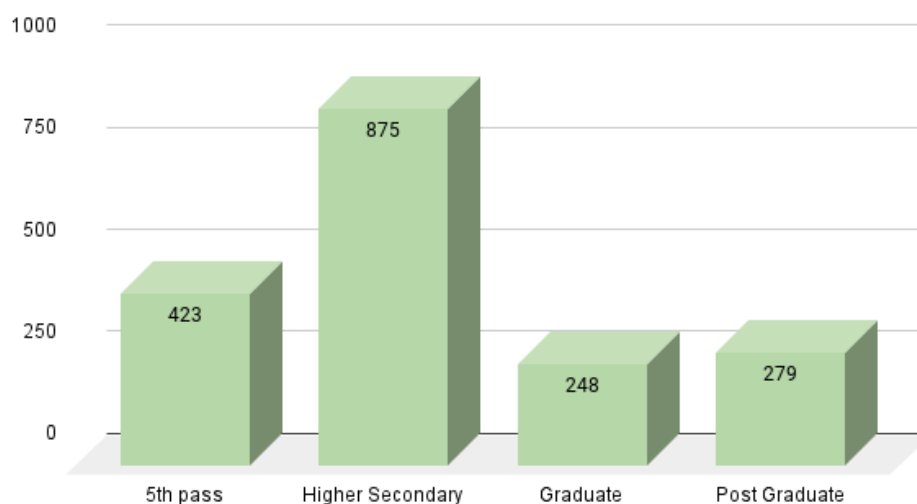
● Anganwadi Staff - Raipur

There is one Anganwadi worker and helper available for each Anganwadi in Raipur. There are 73 Supervisors in the district.



Qualifications of AWWs ●

Nearly half of the Anganwadi workers have a Higher Secondary degree or higher. A fifth of the workers have graduated or completed a Post Graduate degree, while another fifth have only passed the 5th grade.

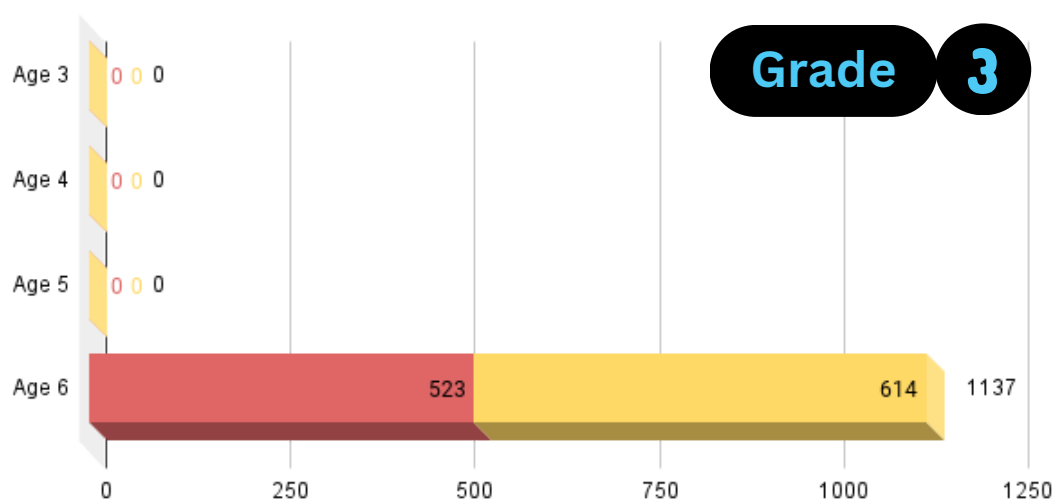
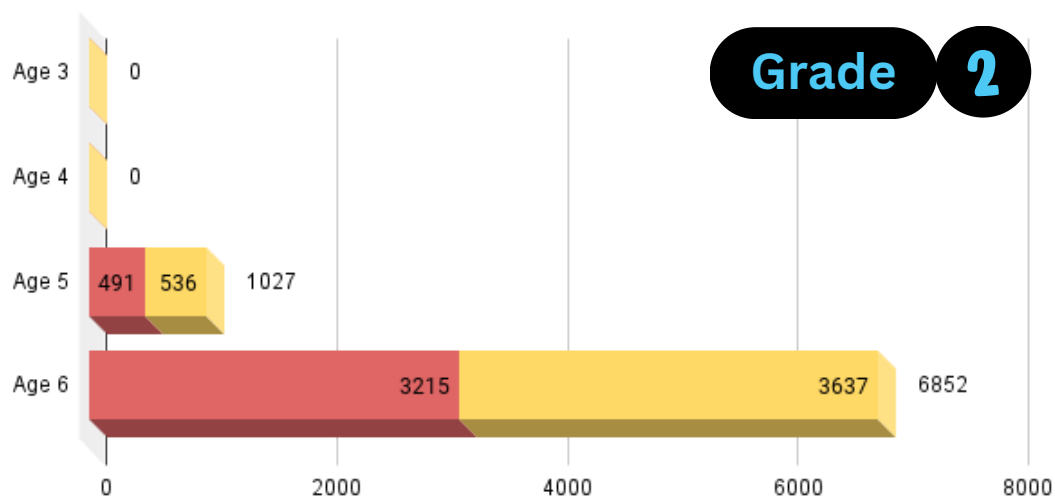
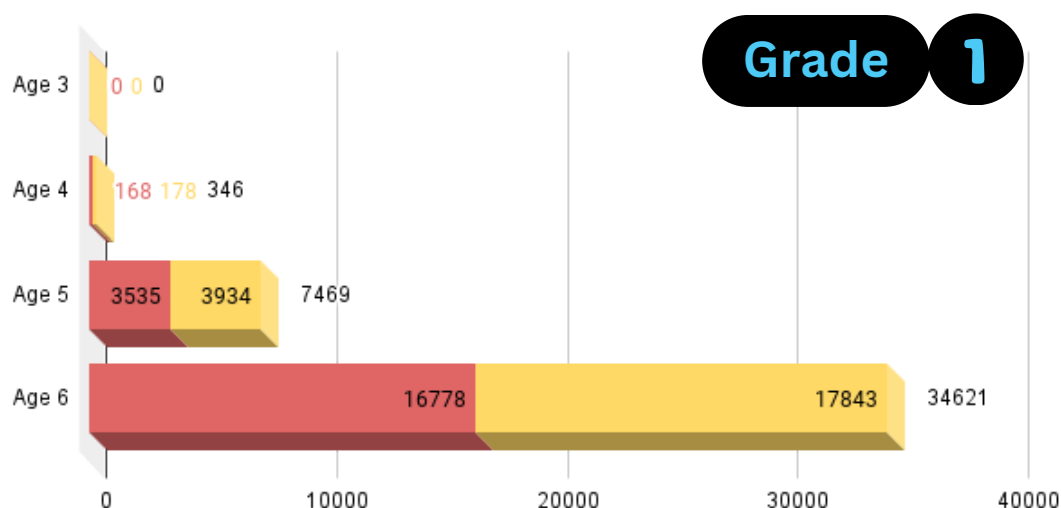


Age-wise Classwise Data



The graph indicates that younger children are enrolled in higher grades. There are 346 children aged 4 enrolled in Grade 1, 1027 children aged 5 in Grade 2, and 1137 children aged 6 enrolled in Grade 3.

Girls Boys



Project Approval Board

Project Approval Board (PAB) is a committee responsible for approving and overseeing education projects for a state.



Approved Budget - ECCE/ Pre-primary (in Lakhs)

Non-recurring 4318 ■

Child friendly furniture

4318

0.35

1511.3

Recommended for child friendly furniture in 4318 co-located anganwadis in existing government primary schools as per UDISE.

BALA features

4318

0.15

647.7

Recommended for BALA features in 4318 colocated anganwadis in existing government primary schools as per UDISE.

Outdoor Play Materials

4318

0.5

2159

Recommended for outdoor play material in 4318 co-located anganwadis in existing government primary schools as per UDISE.

Recurring 5908.86 ■

TLM for children

35031

0.00500

175.15 5

Recommended TLM for 35031 students enrolled in pre-primary. The students are enrolled in the year 2022-23 and are not visible as per UDISE report however state authority has submitted signed evidence and request letter for the same.

Support at Pre-Primary Level

4318

0.15000

647.7

Recommended for 4318 new Balvadi to be started in existing primary schools.

Support to Pre-Primary

5120

0.15000

768

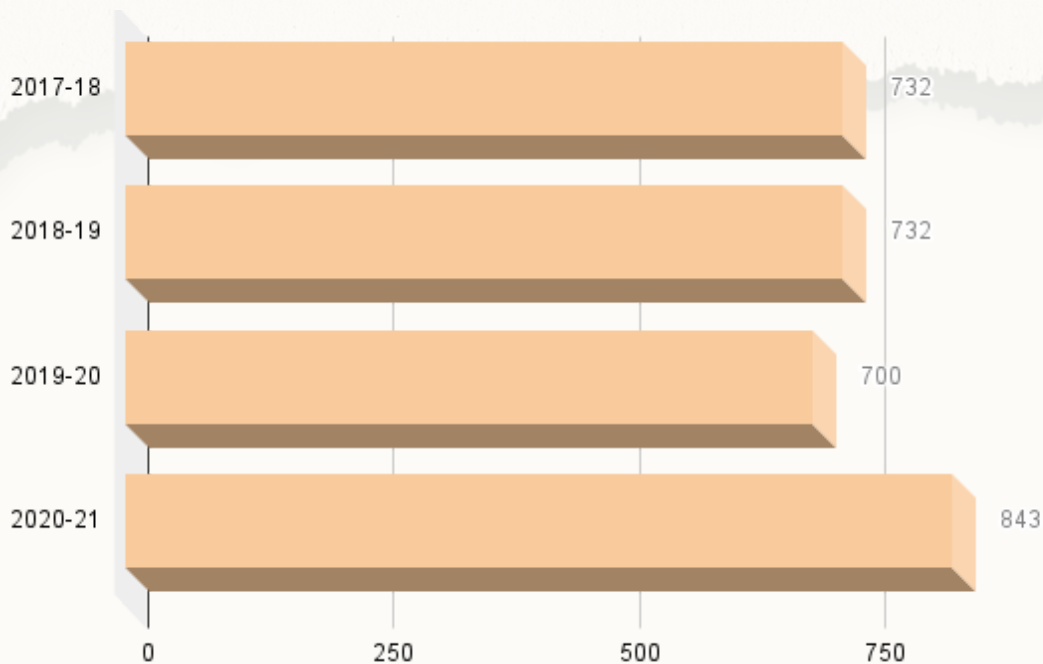
Recommended for 5120 functional pre-primary schools. The functional year is 2022-23 and the schools are nonreflective in UDISE. On authorities' decision it is recommended with due evidence and written request provided by the state authority

Performance Grading Index

Performance Grade Indicator (PGI) is a measure of the quality of education in a school or education system. It is calculated using a variety of indicators, such as student achievement, teacher qualifications, and school resources..

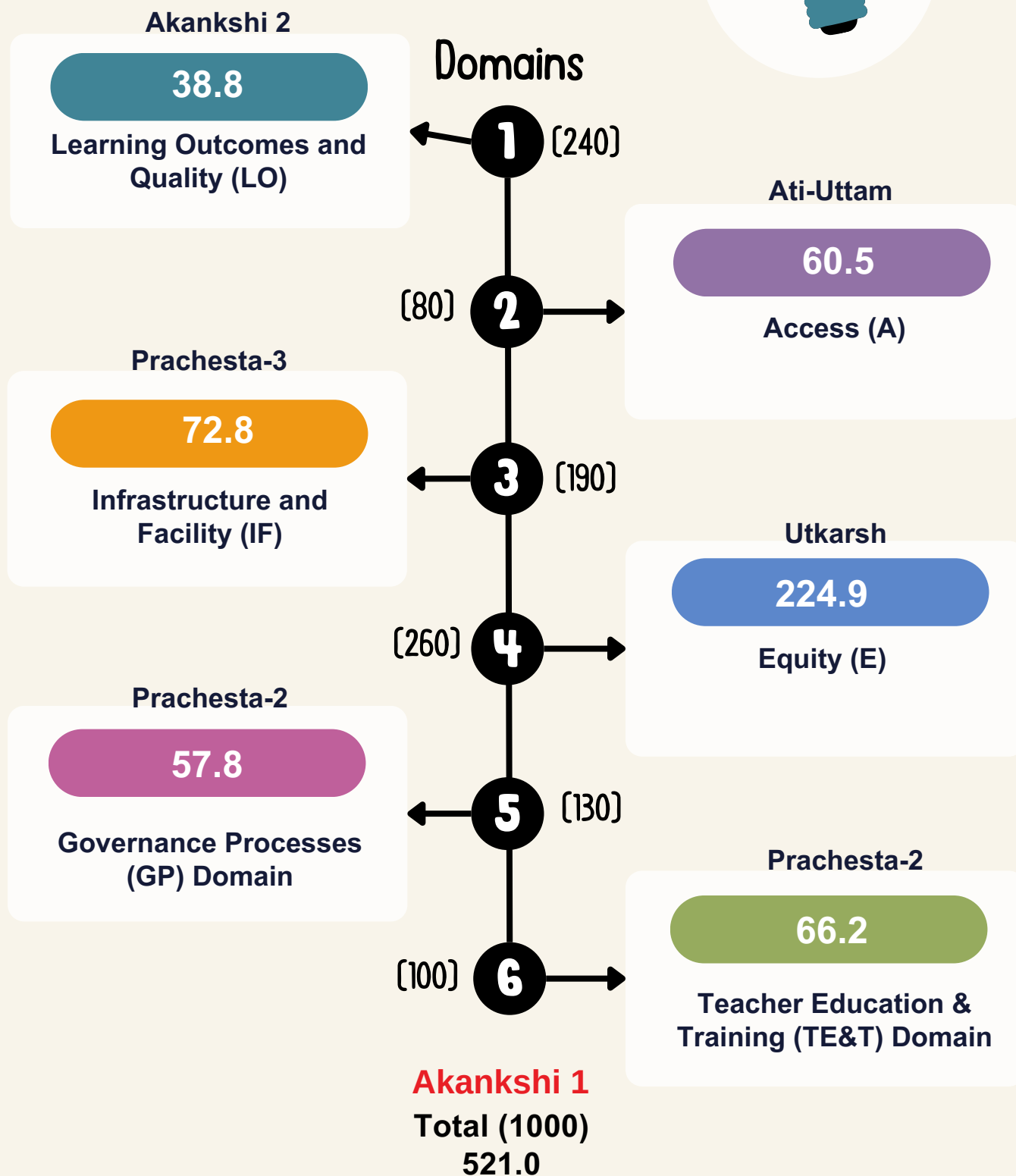
Grading Index

There is a declining trend in Crude Enrollment Rate (CER) & Net Enrollment Rate (NER) from year 2020-21 to 2021-22 therefore the state is putting efforts towards its improvement.



The PGI has remained relatively stable over the past four years suggesting that there has been no significant improvement or decline in the quality of education during this period. The PGI for 2020-21 is the highest of the four years. while 2019-20 is the lowest of the four years.

PGI 2021 - 2022



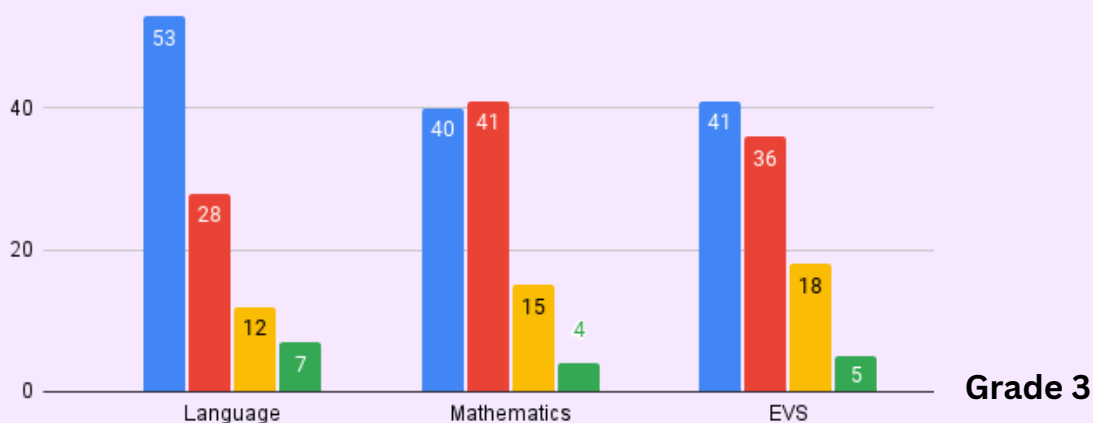
NAS 2021

The National Assessment Survey (NAS) is a large-scale survey conducted by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, to assess the learning outcomes of students in Classes 3, 5, 8, and 10 in government, government-aided, private unaided, and central government schools.

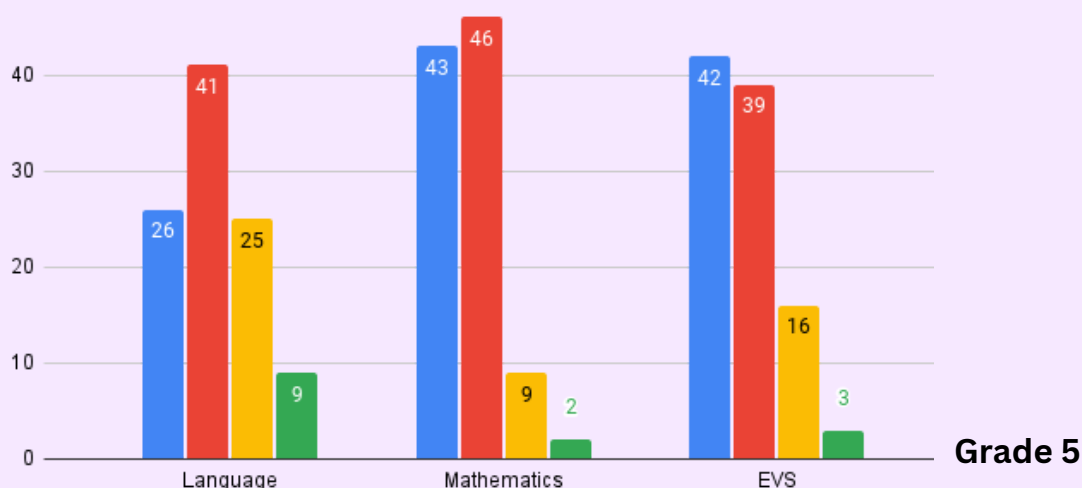
Learning Statistics

Below basic Basic Proficient Advanced

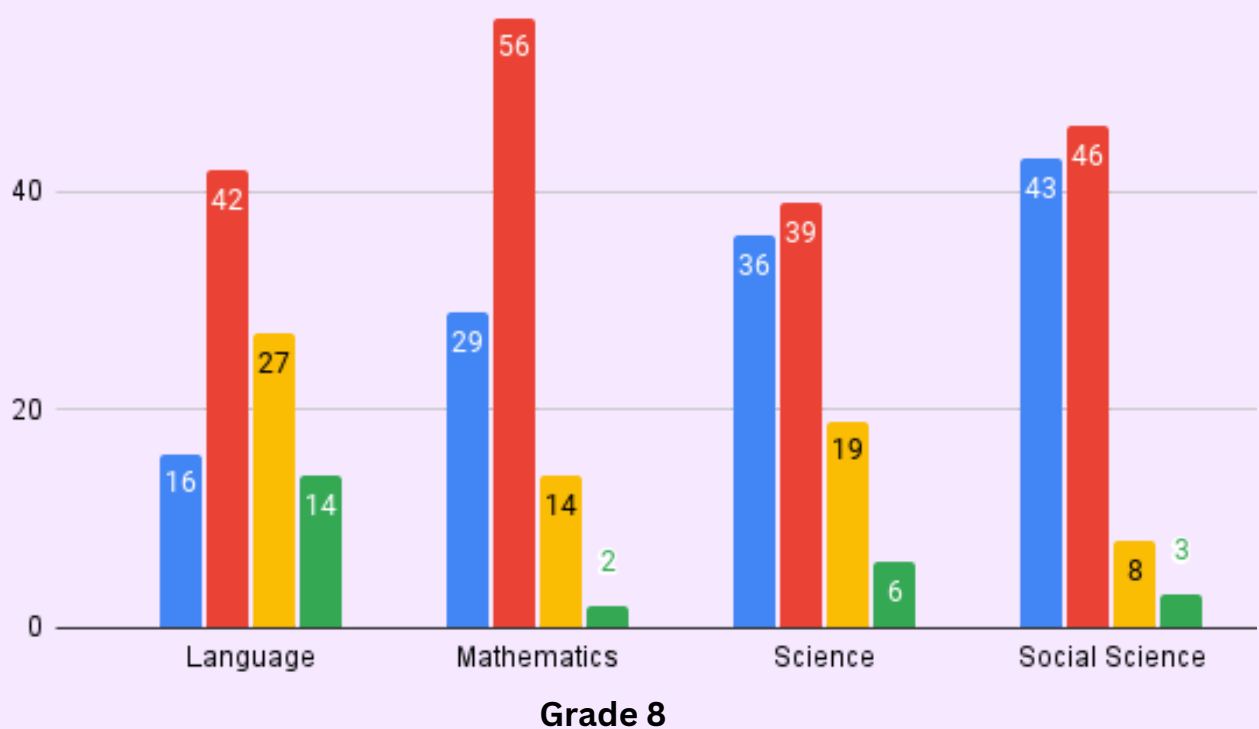
According to NAS, 2021, 23% of **Grade 3** children demonstrate proficiency or advanced skills in Environmental Studies (EVS), whereas 19% exhibit proficiency or advanced skills in Mathematics and Language. Meanwhile, 77% of children perform at the basic or below-basic level in EVS, and 81% do so in Mathematics and Language.



The proportion of children performing at the proficient or advanced level is highest in EVS (19%) and lowest in Mathematics (11%). A significant proportion of children (81% in EVS, 67% in Language, and 89% in Mathematics) performed at the below basic or basic level in **Grade 5**.



In **Grade 8**, the percentage of children achieving proficiency or advanced levels is greatest in Language at 41%, while Social Science has the lowest proportion at 11%, followed by Mathematics at 16%. A substantial percentage of children, specifically 89% in Social Science, 85% in Mathematics, 75% in Science, and 58% in Language, performed at the basic or below-basic level.



Below basic Basic Proficient Advanced

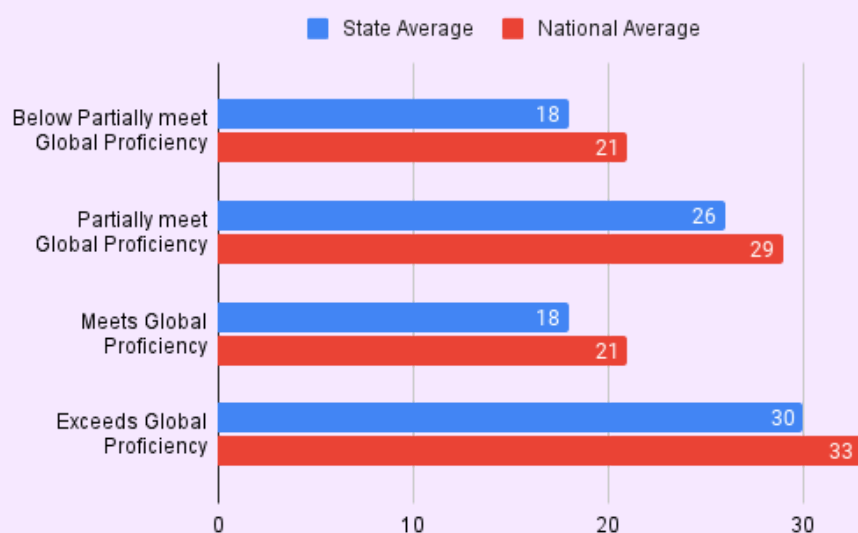
The overall rank of Raipur in NAS 2021 Survey in Chhattisgarh for Grade 3 is 20th. Raipur stands at 8th and 4th positions in the State in the overall scores for Grades 5th and 8th respectively.

FLS Study 2022

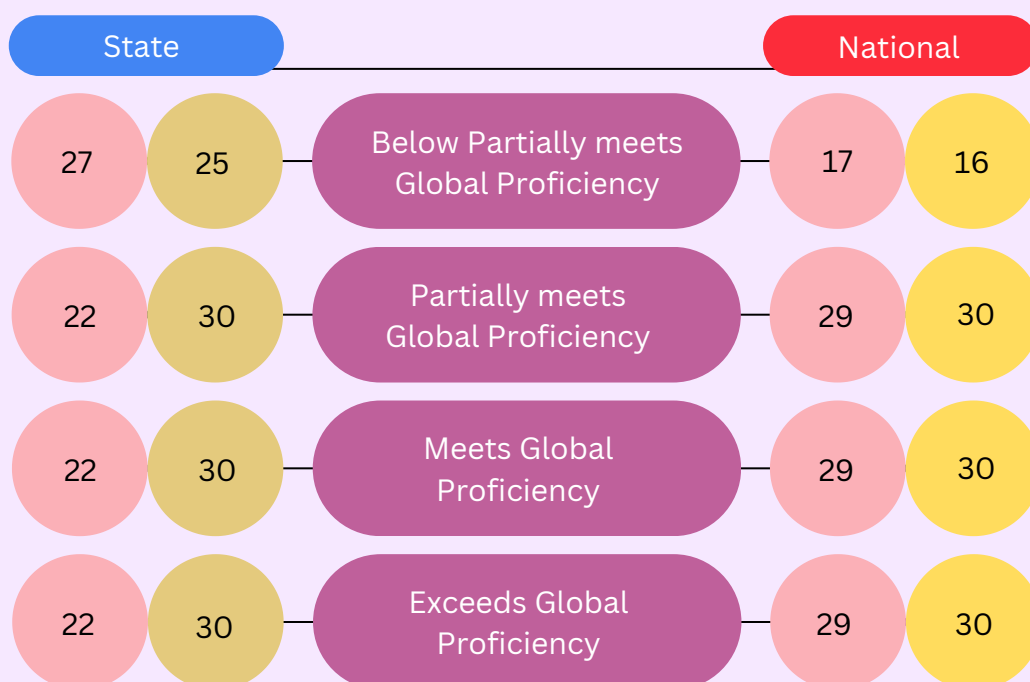
The Foundational Learning Study (FLS) was taken up by NCERT to provide reliable and valid data about Grade 3 students to know what they are able to do in foundational literacy and numeracy and the extent of learning outcomes being achieved.

Foundational Literacy (English)

The proportion of children exceeding global proficiency in English is highest (30%). However, 44% of children either partially meet global proficiency or fall below the partial proficiency threshold. The state average is closer to the National average in all proficiency levels.

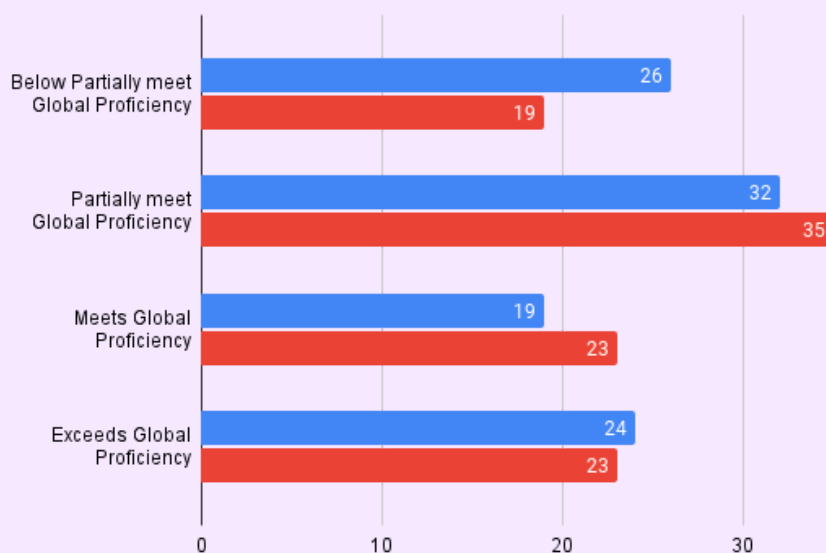


Girls (51 %) slightly outperformed boys in meet or exceed global proficiency, compared to 45% of boys.

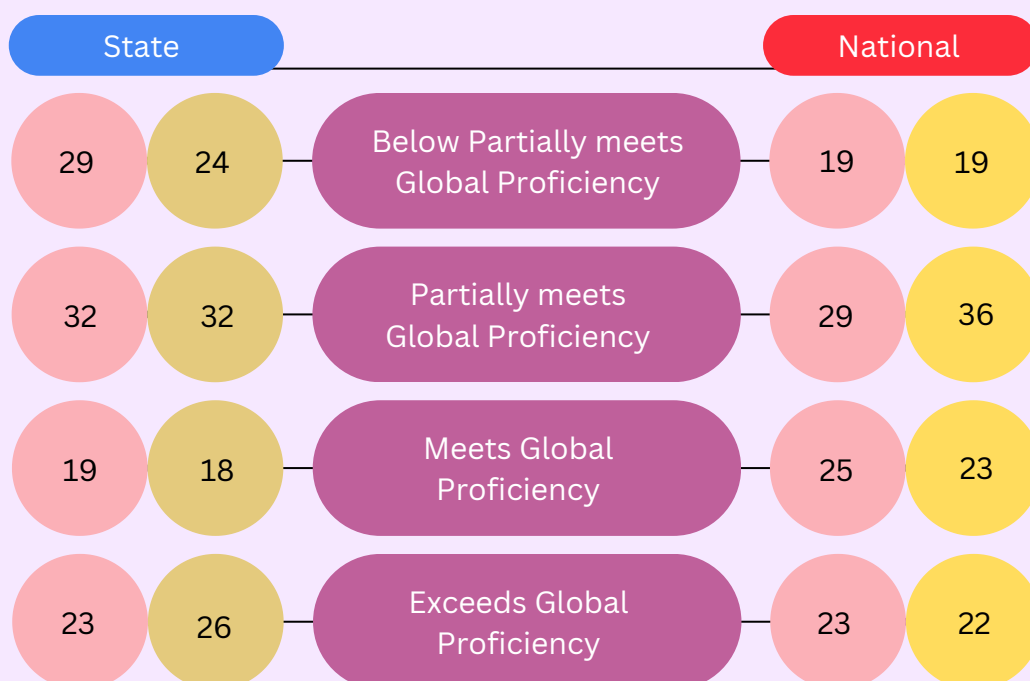


Foundational Literacy (Hindi)

The highest percentage of children, at 32%, partially meet global proficiency standards in Hindi, followed by those who fall below the partial proficiency level. Only 44% of children meet or exceed the global proficiency standard in Hindi.

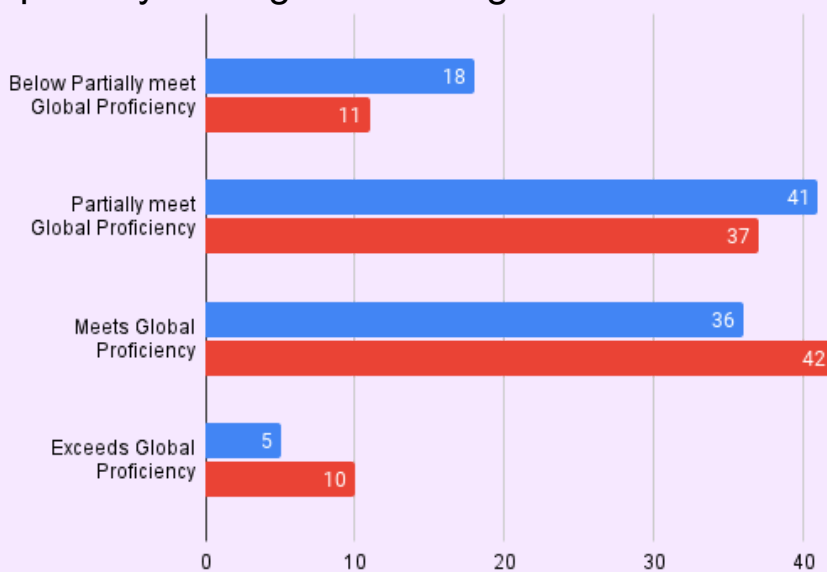


Boys (46 %) slightly outperformed girls in meet or exceed global proficiency, compared to 44% of boys.

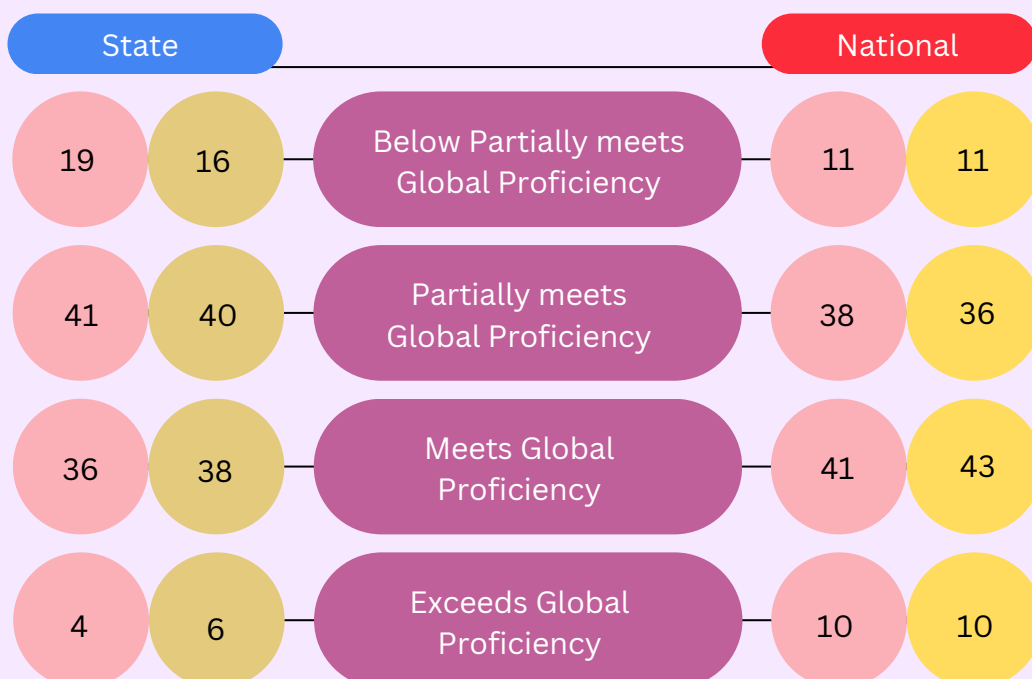


Foundational Literacy (Mathematics)

The state's average, at 41%, for children meeting or exceeding global proficiency in Mathematics is significantly below the national average of 52%. The largest percentage of children, at 41%, only partially meets global proficiency standards in Mathematics while 18% are below partially meet global average.



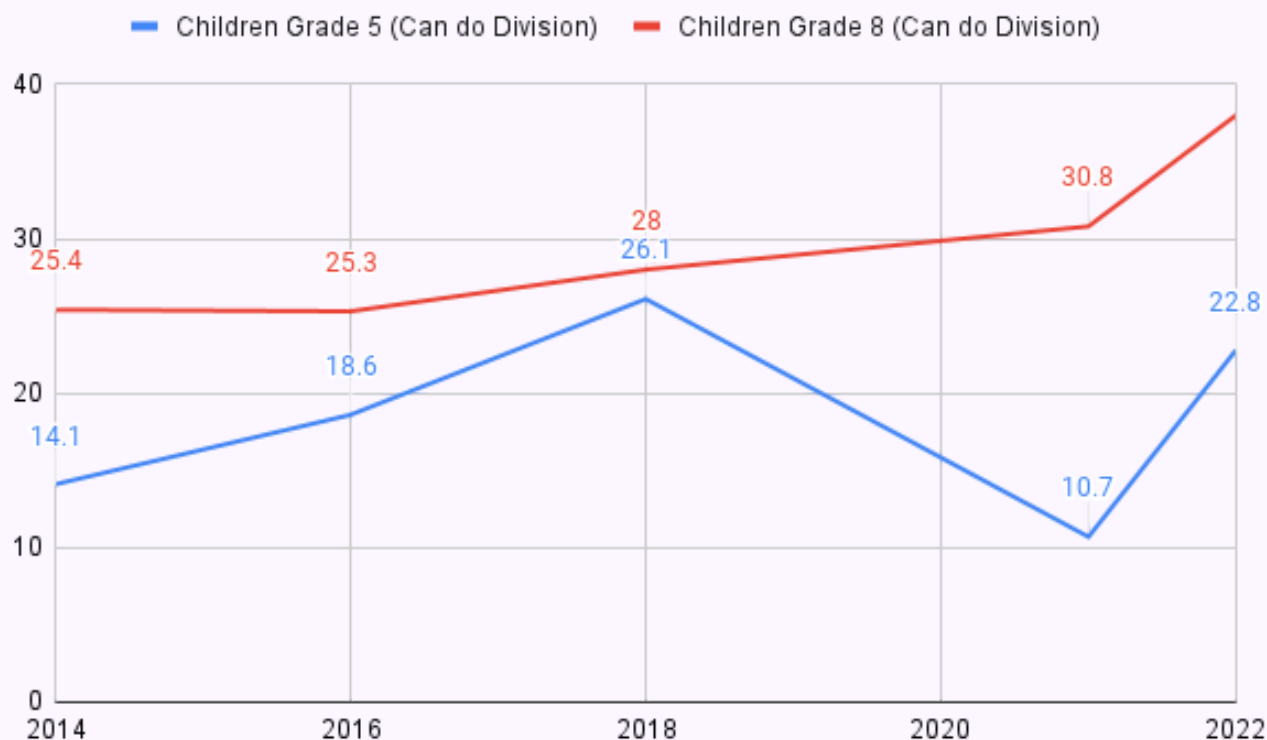
Boys (44 %) slightly outperformed girls in meet or exceed global proficiency, compared to 40% of boys.



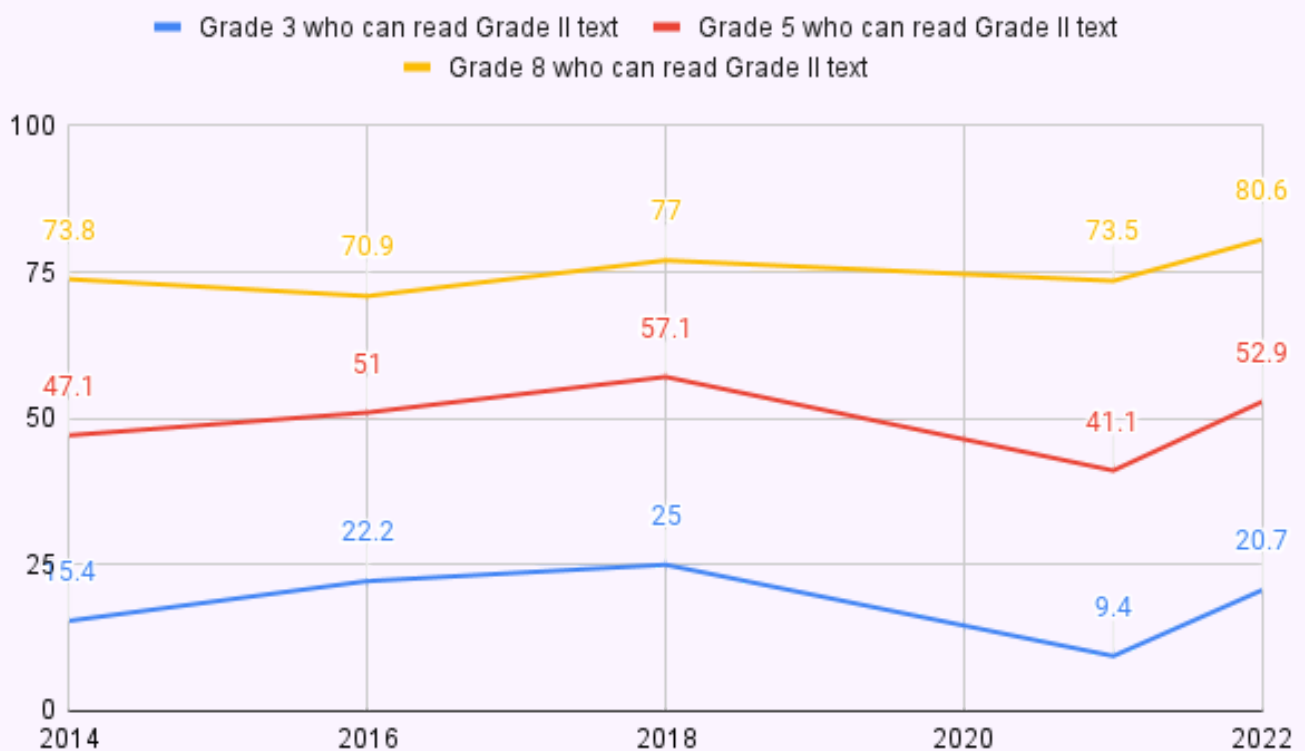
ASER 2022 Govt School

ASER stands for Annual Status of Education Report. It is a large-scale, household-based survey that assesses children's learning levels in rural India. It covers a wide range of learning areas, including reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The proportion of children who can do division has increased over time for both Grade 5 and Grade 8 students. The proportion of Grade 5 children who can do division has increased from 14.1% in 2014 to 22.8% in 2021 where as the proportion of Grade 8 children who can do division has increased from 25.4% in 2014 to 38% in 2021. There is a modest improvement in arithmetic ability of Grade 5 and 8 children 8.7% and 12.6% respectively. It is important to note that still a significant proportion of Grade 5 (77.2%) and Grade 8 (62%) children are unable to do division.



The proportion of children who can read Grade II text has increased over time for all three grade levels. The proportion of children who can read Grade II text is highest in Grade 8 and lowest in Grade 3. There is a modest improvement (varies between 5-7 %) in reading ability of Grade 3, 5 and 8 children. It is important to note that half the children of Grade 5 (47.1%), 80 percent children of Grade 3 and one fifth children of Grade 8 (19.6%) are unable to read Grade II text.



State Initiatives

for ECCE

Mor Balwadi

State has taken an initiative by starting 5173 Balwadi (Pre-primary) classes for 5 - 6-year age group children. The state has identified schools where Anganwadis are co-located within the school campus and it is therefore easier for children in the age group of 5-6 years age group to attend Balwadi(Pre-primary) classes. This year 4318 new Balwadis will be added across the state.

'Angana Ma Shiksha'

'Angana Ma Shiksha' program is being implemented to support mothers in teaching children between the age of 3-9 at home. Under the program, mothers of children are trained in the technique of educating children through play. It is a joint initiative of Department of Education and Department of Women and Child Development.

Navajatan

'Nava Jatan,' has been prepared with the aim of better utilization in classroom teaching, allowing teachers to work with children of different levels in the same class and assist in compensating for their learning loss. It also provides guidance on how to use supplementary materials such as workbooks, story-poetry content, etc., in activities conducted with children at different levels. The programme enhances the learning experience for all students, catering to their individual levels and needs.

State Initiatives for ECCE

Sanskaar Abhiyaan

The main objective of Sanskaar Abhiyaan is to enhance the comprehensive development of children up to 6 years of age through essential foundational infrastructure, environment, and quality services provided at Anganwadi centers. Under the Sanskaar Abhiyaan, the enhancement of Anganwadi centers includes attractive coloring, delineation of areas for various activities, provision of seating for children, display of various educational materials according to children's convenience, creation of an attractive environment, and attention to designated spaces and well-organized classrooms for each item. Resource materials have been provided to Anganwadi centers, including a thematic booklet for early childhood care and education, covering approximately 360 activities for a 52-week period. This includes separate activity booklets and child assessment forms for children aged 3-6 years.

Udaan

In Chhatisgarh state, special efforts have been undertaken since 2008 to strengthen ECE. A series of workshops in this pursuit led to specific curriculum for two stages – birth to three years where the focus is on parenting (and hence working with parents and caregivers), and the pre-school stage – three to six years which focuses on a more holistic curriculum across different domains of development. These curricula, activities and age appropriate materials developed by representatives from Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) and State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) were packaged under an initiative called Udaan to be used by the AWW. A monitoring module was also developed for ICDS supervisors. It was planned to train all ICDS functionaries for implementation of the initiative. Post February 2010, the Udaan package was introduced in about 30,000 Anganwadi centres (AWCs) across the state.



Reference

- District Statistical Book 2022
- Department of Women and Child Development - CG
- Official Website of District Raipur
- SCERT, Chhattisgarh

- Census of India
- Performance Grading Index
- UDISE
- Department of School Education and Literacy for PAB
- SDG India Index
- NAS 2021
- ASER 2022
- FLS 2022



EduWeave
Foundation
For equitable education

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