GENDER EQUALITY IN SCHOOL EDUCATION WITH REFERENCE TO RAIPUR C.G.

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Abstract-
School education is most important and the right of each and every child and promotes national development. It is equally important to have gender equality for education, because everyone has equal rights in education and cannot be denied education on the basis of gender inequality. This paper throws light on gender equality in school education, how gender equality can be seen today, which is reducing gender inequality in the city as well as in the village. This research paper helps to understand the development of women's conditions or establishing an optimal capital structure. Educating males and females produces similar increases in their subsequent earnings and expands future opportunities and choices for both boys and girls. However, educating girls produces many additional socio-economic gains that benefit entire societies. So these types of benefits reduce dowry, higher family income, and economical productivity and improve improved health and survival rates for infants and children. This paper demonstrates the Raipur district of Chhattisgarh and parallel given the detailed information on schools education related website or portal called uniform district information system for education (UDISE).

Keywords- School Education, Raipur District, UDISE, Gender Equality, Individual.

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1. Introduction-

Gender equality is none of the major problem in our Indian educational society, especially for girls, which is belonging to economically weaker or below level of society in India. Our work is related to Raipur city which is located in Chhattisgarh state of India. Several major factors that contribute the education gaps are like social, economical, financial and learning materials and recourses. In past years women's conditions is anxious our surrounding is supporting for male education because compare to women, male members would acquire education and they would render a significant contribution and promoting good well of their society or family through of employment opportunities. but present existence change their viewpoint in rural or urban areas in this digitalization period change the condition of women/girls there have been conducted some programs or functions to promote women education and give equal rights or opportunities available for women to given all the classes of people for which basic school education is being given importance. Because the progress of any person depends on his thinking so it is necessary to educate them so that a good society and country can move with good thinking. Girls also do work hard and take interest for their studies with support of their family. This paper presents the detailed information about the schools education in Raipur district Chhattisgarh show different parameters. Some major factors that promote the gender inequality, there is reason to withdraw from women's education [Esteves M.1] [Report on the Gender Initiative 2][Simon et al.3].

Paper Content-
➢ About Raipur District
➢ Focus about education in Raipur city-
➢ Programs to Promote women's education
➢ Sample Selection
➢ Some Reasons behind women's withdrawal from education
➢ Uniform District Information System for education
➢ Conclusion

1.1 About Raipur District-

Raipur city is located in the state of Chhattisgarh of India. It is the Chhattisgarh state capital and the headquarters of Raipur district. It is a largest city of Chhattisgarh as well as an important commercial and industrial center of state. The current population of Raipur city in 2023 is 1,392,000 and area of education total literates 757,910 in Raipur city of which 412,095 numbers of males while 345,815 are females and average literacy rate of Raipur is 85.95% of which male and female literacy was 91.16 % and 80.47%.Raipur district is divided into four tehsils as arang, abhanpur, tilde, Raipur. Raipur district include baloda bazaar, dhamtari, gariyaband and mahasamund. Here people of all classes get education will equal rights either male or female, if women's are being educated than they also make educate her child and teach their home as well as save money also. Here various factors are influencing educational attainment as social factors, economic factor, accessibility to learning to learning materials, cultural viewpoint regarding to education of girls. Many schemes have been conducted by the government to educate girls.

1.2 Focus about education in Raipur city-

Rajkumar collage is one of the oldest schools in Raipur Chhattisgarh. In the year 1882 at Jabalpur Sir Anddrew Fraser was founded and the school 1894 shifted in Raipur with boarding house facilities. According to new education policy change by the government the education patterns of the 5+3+3+4 system followed. ***Most important by PM Modi ji is*** – In the old education policy, the focus was on **what to think,** the focus has been on **how to think** in the new education policy. Due to which the student has to be **made a global citizen**, govt. goal of making India a "knowledge powerhouse [Wang et al.14][Sahu and Jha, 12].

We present here number of schools in different categories and department wise or gender ratio also presented here for student and teachers also. We also describe here how many toilet for girls and boys in Raipur city which is show the equality of gender means girls are equally study compare boys Number of schools by school management and school category three years report of every classes as P-primary, s- secondary, up-upper primary sections, ss-secondary section, HSS-higher secondary section tabular form table A.table B.and table C.D, E, F continues presented here in year 2021-22, Year 2020-2021, Year 2019-2020.

1.3 Programs to promote women's education

There are some Government Schemes for the promotion of women's education in the Chhattisgarh state these are as follows-
It is under the Sarv shiksha abhiyan determinate ensure the greater participation of girls elementary education, for that our government has also gave various facilities and define some schems like promote the girls education for that they focus the enrolment of girls in school education and reduce the dropout ratio in the age of 14-15 year, 2006 Prohibition of child marriage Act 2015 ,Beti Pdhao or Beti Bachao yojna, Sukanya yojna which is

related to banking sector, opening new schools in their neighborhood, develops girls toilets which is very necessary for girls, condensed course for adult women, women cota, arranging formulation of program and new schemes which have the main objective of gender equality and generate awareness among the individuals.[Fromel et al.11][Sahu et al.] [Channawar S.16] In 2004 initiated Ksturba Gndhi Balika Vidhyalay, this program was providing upper primary school with girls housing accommodation. Some other is as follows-

• Ujjawala yojna
• Pradhan Manti Matru Vandana Yojna
• Pradhan mantra Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme
• Sughhar Padhvaiya – The aim of this scheme upskill education in Government schools and teachers will try to make better the children those are sitting in last row of classroom.

2. Sample Selection-We collected our sample dataset from Unified district information system for education (UDISE) portal of school education in primary, upper primary and secondary and higher secondary level for this study on different parameters such as total number of schools in primary section ,upper primary section or secondary section than after Higher secondary section and all categories show in below. How many ratio in girls and boys in urban or rural areas, total number of toilets for both genders etc. total number of teachers according to gender, all types of information about the school education related presented here [District Profile Raipur 4],[udiseplus 6][Afreen and Priya 9].

Table A. Student database in location wise through UDISE pulse (year 2019-2020)
In this paper we have present sample of collected datasets from UDISE pulse.

These data sets are presented here location wise in the year 2019-2020 Sample of this data set total number of student enrollment in school has been taken. Students are divided in 3 categories they are primary, upper primary and secondary session. In this section total no. of enrollment student and dropout percentage of students are considered. Here, location and total number of students are independent variables and dropout percentage of student's performance dropout is dependent variable.

YEAR 2019-2020

2019-20	Location	P(I-V) Total	P-Dropout	UP(VI-VIII) Total	UP-Dropout	S(IX-X) Total	S-Dropout
Location	Location ID						
BALOD	11	64851	0.01	39257	0.83	27857	15.68
BALODABAZAR	12	148282	0.95	85115	4.15	55936	19.73
BALRAMPUR	13	91517	2.98	44849	8.16	25516	18.44
BASTER	14	84203	4.9	42286	5.55	26443	19.45
BEMETARA	15	89485	0.41	53571	3.32	34811	24.77
BIJAPUR	16	33402	11.21	11661	12.27	6300	16.57
BILASPUR	17	226018	0	125801	4.46	83763	19.09
DANTEWADA	18	30943	9.29	13166	3.76	7624	19.96
DHAMTARI	19	69774	0.71	41245	1.47	30043	19.46
DURG	20	146365	0	86985	1.52	57084	14.57
GARIABAND	21	59143	1.9	33011	6.76	19457	17.22
JANJGIR – CHAMPA	22	173628	0.47	100845	1.91	67052	17.53
JASHPUR	23	89418	1.83	48644	5.34	28261	14.71
KANKER	24	67932	1.2	38379	4.13	26572	16.27
KAWARDHA	25	97804	1.09	54734	4.81	32971	20.31
KONDAGAON	26	61090	2.28	33014	6.01	21170	18.37
KORBA	27	118890	1.45	67069	4.03	41559	21.48
KORIYA	28	64834	1.45	36696	6.62	24183	17.8
MAHASAMUND	29	100770	0.46	59645	4.34	38566	18.86
MUNGELI	30	91143	0	50481	2.64	29915	17.7
NARAYANPUR	31	17412	9.17	7817	6.61	4548	12.94
RAIGARH	32	138091	0	80009	4.76	50448	17.89
RAIPUR	33	227935	0	131986	0.84	81860	18.16
RAJNANDGAON	34	147493	0.51	88856	2.1	59727	16.32
SUKMA	35	31055	10.64	9563	7.14	4924	16.69
SURAJPUR	36	89882	0	47830	3.95	29040	17.07
SURGUJA	37	90124	0.24	48866	7.26	28178	20.33
Total	**27**	**2651484**	**1.02**	**1481381**	**3.84**	**943808**	**18.25**

Table B.
Year 2021-22

Location	PS(I-V)	UPS(I-VIII)	HSS(I-XII)	UPS(VI-VIII)	HSS(VI-XII)	SS(I-X)	SS(VI-X)	SS(IX-X)	HSS(IX-XII)	HSS(XI-XII)	Total
Raipur	980	347	246	486	18	117	1	60	151		2406

Source: [udiseplus.gov.in 6]
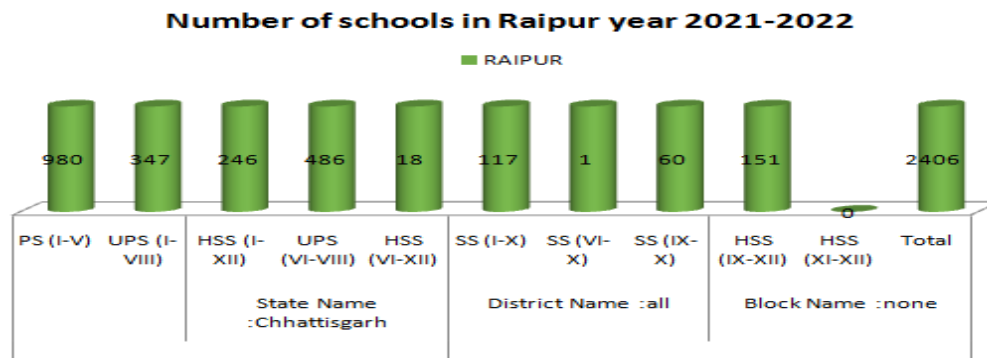
Fig 1. Generate chart in number of schools in Raipur city.

Table C.
Year 2020-2021 Source:[udiseplus.gov.in 6]

Location	PS(I-V)	UPS(I-VIII)	HSS(I-XII)	UPS(VI-VIII)	HSS(VI-XII)	SS(I-X)	SS(VI-X)	SS(IX-X)	HSS(IX-XII)	HSS(XI-XII)	Total
Raipur	1001	378	235	489	19	112	1	60	151		2406

Table D.
Year 2019-2020

Location	PS(I-V)	UPS(I-VIII)	HSS(I-XII)	UPS(VI-VIII)	HSS(VI-XII)	SS(I-X)	SS(VI-X)	SS(IX-X)	HSS(IX-XII)	HSS(XI-XII)	Total
Raipur	1001	378	235	489	19	112	1	60	151		2406

Now number of schools rural or urban areas by school category generated by report id-1004
In the year 2021-2022 or 2019-2020 are showing below Compare to below two tables we can see that the number of schools is being increasing year by year.

Table E.
Year 2021-2022

Location Raipur	PS(I-V)	UPS(I-VIII)	HSS(I-XII)	UPS(VI-VIII)	HSS(VI-XII)	SS(I-X)	SS(VI-X)	SS(IX-X)	HSS(IX-XII)	HSS(XI-XII)	Total
Rural Area	669	110	30	355	2	22	0	14	54	0	1075
Urban area	311	237	216	131	16	95	1	46	97	0	1331

Now number of schools rural or urban areas by school category generated by report id-1004
In the year 2019-2020. Source: [udiseplus.gov.in, 6] use dashboard and we find all type of school dataset and details.

Table F.
Year 2019-2020

Location Raipur	PS(I-V)	UPS(I-VIII)	HSS(I-XII)	UPS(VI-VIII)	HSS(VI-XII)	SS(I-X)	SS(VI-X)	SS(IX-X)	HSS(IX-XII)	HSS(XI-XII)	Total
Rural Area	663	110	25	350	2	19	0	46	97	0	1312
Urban area	341	262	193	139	17	89	1	13	63	0	1118

Table G. Gender wise details of Raipur school are given below-such as girls, boys and co-ed schools. Here we look girls, boys and co-ed school ratio, which shows that our government is paying attention to the girls education and promote the gender equality, girls more likely to study than boys. Source: [udiseplus.gov.in, 6]

Locatio n Raipur school type	PS(I -V)	UPS(I -VIII)	HSS(I -XII)	UPS(VI -VIII)	HSS(VI -XII)	SS(I -X)	SS(VI -X)	SS(IX -X)	HSS(IX -XII)	HSS(XI -XII)	Tota l
Girls	17	3	2	20	3	0	0	1	14	0	60
Boys	7	1	1	15	6	0	0	0	7	0	37
Co-Ed	956	343	243	451	9	117	1	59	130	0	2309
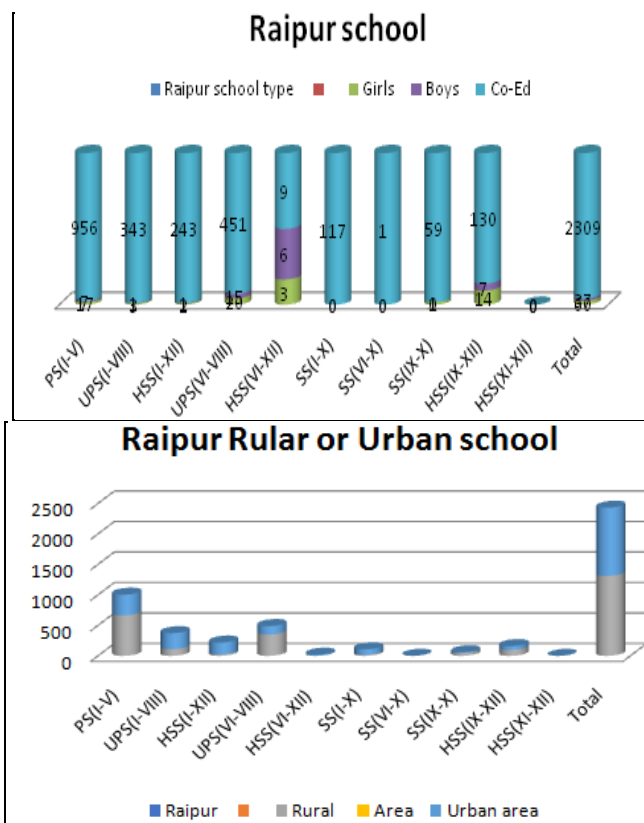
Fig 2. Number of schools by Gender (Girls/Boys/co-ed) and Number of schools by Rural or Urban.

Table H. Dropout Rate by Gender, level of school education and social category-genral, obc,sc,st, state name Chhattisgarh district Raipur city **year 2021-22** in primary, upper primary and secondary level. Source: [udiseplus.gov.in, 6]

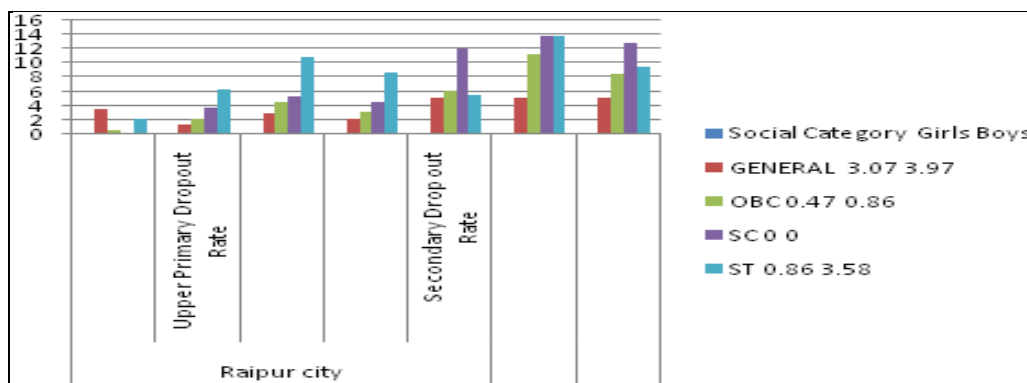| Social Category	Primary Dropout Rate			Upper Primary Dropout Rate			Secondary Drop out Rate		
	Girls	Boys	Overall	Girls	Boys	overall	Girls	Boys	overall
GENERAL	3.07	3.97	3.55	1.37	3.03	2.26	5.08	5.16	5.12
OBC	0.47	0.86	0.67	2.12	4.48	3.15	6.05	11.3	8.59
SC	0	0	0	3.84	5.35	4.59	12.08	13.9	12.93
ST	0.86	3.58	2.27	6.34	10.87	8.65	5.52	13.8	9.43

Fig 3. Number of Dropout Ratio by Gender or Category.

Numbers of schools having girls and Boys toilet by school category and management in Raipur city
Primary section (I-V), upper primary section (I-VIII), Higher secondary section (I-XII)-, UPS (VI-VIII), HSS (VI-XII), SS(I-X), SS(VI-X), SS(IX-X), HSS(IX-XII). Source: [udiseplus.gov.in, 6]
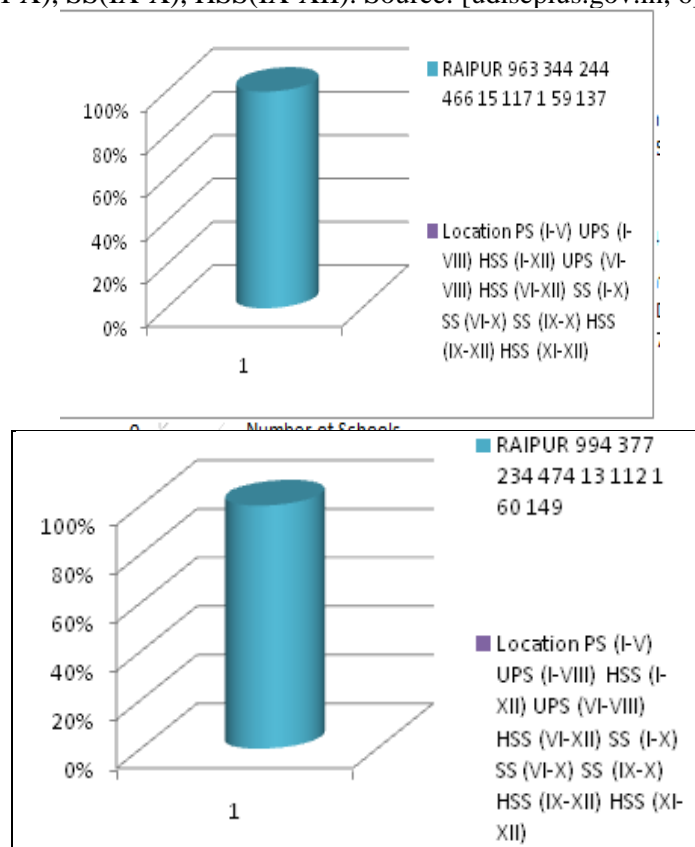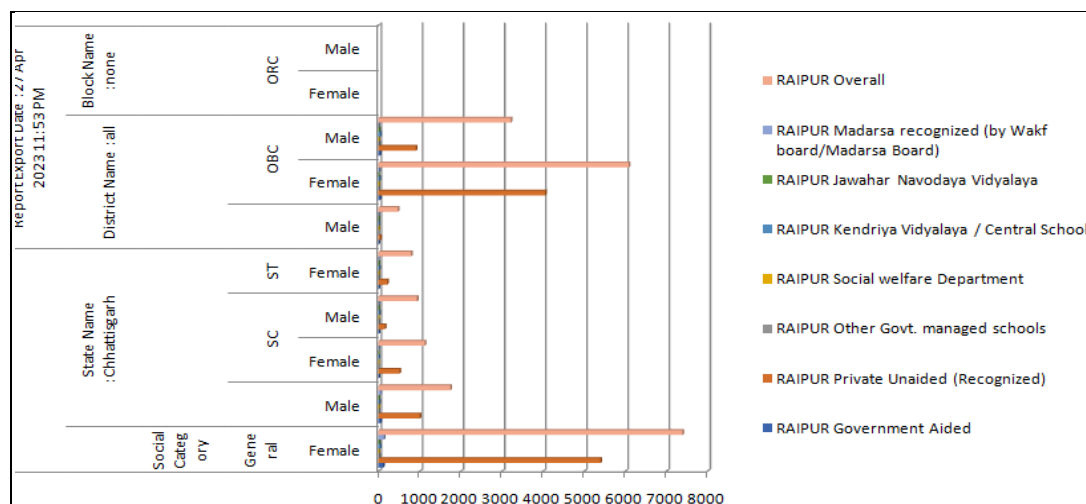

Fig 4. Represent Girl's Toilet and Boys Toilet in various classes

Numbers of Teachers enrolled by social category ,gender and school management in Chhattisgarh Raipur location here school management is divided in seven level and SC,ST,OBC or General category in male or female staff. They also give equally rights for men and women which is shown as –
In government aided school management have 114 female staff and 49 male staff in general category similarly in SC cota shows 4female and 5 male, ST-3 female and 5 male staff, OBC-41 female or 37 male staff work.

Private Unaided(Recognized) 5402 female and 10006 male staff in general category, in SC -515 Female or 157 male ,ST-3 Female 5male,OBC-41 Female 37male.others such as social welfare department ,kendriya vidhalaya ,jawahar navodaya vidhyalaya,madarsa recognized over all 7395 female and 1750 male in general category similarly in SC-1125 female and 937 male ,In ST-794 female or 476 male, and OBC- 6088 Female & 3222 male worked well. Source: [udiseplus.gov.in, 6] use dashboard.

Fig5. **Numbers of Teachers enrolled by social category, gender and schools management in Chhattisgarh Raipur location.**

3. Some Reasons behind women's withdrawal from education-

Child marriage is one major region behind women's withdrawal from education because after marriage due to domestic responsibilities, poor mental condition, they could not give time to their education. Lack of permits form some women's homes; the reason for schools being far away, non-provided commuting facilities and lack of importance of school education is also one of the main reasons for gender inequality. Individual preference is given to men education and some reasons of our dominating thinking of society which is obstruct the education of women. Another major cause is non-availability of girl's toilets in the school and lack of work in the girl's school. So in this paper show gender equality in school education and how people's attitude towards education has changed year by year and in present day both boys and girls are equally educated in each and every field.

4. Uniform District Information System for Education (UDISE)

This is stands for uniform district information system for education. It is primary information source for all educational planning & assessing the process under the educational sectors in India under the Govt. funded Sarva Shikha Abhiyan is also called SSA, and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programs. It is used for all the schools related information of the center in India. UDISE helps to categorize and organized student related dataset of all schools in state wise, by this we can get any school details programs and firstly we get the school id than after we know about any types of information related to them like, total number of schools in our country or state wise or block wise description with year wise, total enrolled in primary level, and enrolled in upper primary level (class wise), and total enrolled in secondary level or higher secondary level.][Agrawal and Nariyan 18].We can also see total dropout ratio class wise and teacher ratio, total library or Book Bank/ digital library /reading sections toilets-girls /boys, playground, Toilet Electricity, Functional Electricity Solar Panel, and Kitchen Garden. Schools categorization as per government, private, coward girls/boys schools and also available of rural or urban schools information here. With this different type of categories help us to recognize and evaluation of any school and help us to improve that and provide their facilities. And the most important thing under this whole information we can see gender wise categorization in above level. This is very effective and valuable dataset. In this type UDISE is most important site which is freeing available on website, anyone can freely access and use this data set for their academic work. [District Profile Raipur 4][udisepluse.in 6]We can improve our academic infrastructure and also improve our results. So we get big data set or collection of data any other information school profile, physical infrastructure, teacher ratio ,enrollments , examination results etc through online data medium or data collection form (DCF). This DCF has eleven sections and each and every section contains multiple questions to tell dissimilar performance of the school. It has 11 digit codes.

Use of UDISE- Unified district information system for education is use for decision making and planning for students, also it is use for scholarship portal, RTI portal, T.C related- To providing facilities to schools, To providing facilities to student.

This is eleven digit code for example given here— 34120400402

Here 34- starting 2 digits show state
Next 2 digits 12-show district
Next 2 digits 04- show block
Next 3 digits 004-show Gov (village)
And last 02- show school code.

5. Conclusion- This paper presents various challenges and detail information about the gender equality and women's are also giving their full cooperation in increasing the rate of literacy & change the individual viewpoint. Good changes are seen in their lives due to various schemes run through government. This paper shows the actual condition of schools girl's education in Raipur city on different parameters and describe the UDISE portal or Raipur city and mention various attributes and parameters related to school education. It is clearly understood that nowadays girls or boys are equally treated to educate them, because girls do not have to depend on anyone. By eliminating gender inequality, we have to create an educated society so that the coming generations are also able to bring good changes in the country either economically or socially. In future we try to create a model for prediction school student performance prediction which is very helpful for all education sectors and they increase their academic position and provide good education for each and every child.

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