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STARTUPS IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION: A STUDY OF JAUNPUR CITY

* Prateek Kumar Singh & **Sushil Kumar,

* Assistant Professor, Shambhunath Institute of Management, Utthan Shambhunath Institutions, Prayagraj,U.P
** Assistant Professor, Department of Financial Studies, V.B.S. Purvanchal University, Jaunpur (U.P.)

Abstract:

Education is the strongest pillar for one's future survival and prosperity. In our Indian education system, we have a hierarchy of education starting from elementary education to higher education. Most of the people realize about the importance of elementary education at later stage when its phase passed away. Later they feel inconvenience, anxiety, depression and many other forms of mental disorder due to their incompetent ability.

The orientation towards elementary education has been seen as not much progressive in comparison to other developed countries. Due to the lack of effective elementary education and inefficient composition of study methodologies, it is observed that the under graduates students and onwards could not perform as they are expected to be.

In this paper we try to focus on the present scenario of elementary education in Jaunpur city on the basis of primary and secondary data and exploring for an opportunity for establishing startups for removal of shortcomings in elementary education. We will also focus on the various attributes through which an effective elementary education could be operationalised. Data are collected through a questionnaire from the various colleges and university of the Jaunpur city and analysed well with the help of tabulation and diagrammatic presentation of data.

Keyword: *Startups, Elementary Education, Jaunpur*

Introduction:

Education system in India and its institutional setup, presently, is facing a complex challenge from all corners. The different phases of education being elementary, junior or higher level are affected by different factors. The structure and social imbalances of society constitutes the psychological factors whereas the motivation and aspiration constitutes personal factor. Similarly, building a number of coherent and cohesive institutional setup reflects the supply factor whereas making education feasible and accessible reflects the demand factor. The choke system in providing and investing human resource capital in educational setup is constituting infrastructural factor whereas a continuous and regular reduction of fund availability in institute of national importance is a financial factor. Several other hidden factors which do affect the education system also exist.

So far as the present system of education is concerned within the domestic context, it may be far better but becomes worst when compared globally.Even today around 18% of total world's population are still illiterate. Around 7% of gross domestic product is spent on public education in USA whereas India's spending on public

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education is far less. According to OECD report, India lags behind several other small countries like Chile, Mexico, UK, Korea, Israel etc.

India has already recognized education as a fundamental right under Right to Education Act, 2009 and it has made free and compulsory education. In Uttar Pradesh there is one school on 322 students where as gross enrolment ratio depicts only 122 students are enrolled in a school. How would cover the rest of 200 students and put them in channel of education system is a big question of concern.

Objectives of the Study:
- To study and examine the present situation of elementary education.
- To explore the orientation of students towards the elementary education.
- To suggest an appropriate model for startups in elementary education.

Review of Literature:

Kapur (2018): The author examined the importance of management structure like buildings, infrastructure, materials, equipment, technology etc. in achieving the objectives of elementary education. She has also discussed about the "Education For All" and universalisation of elementary education through access, retention, attainment and monitoring.

Mihladiz: The study was carried out to analyse the opinions of students getting elementary education with respect to the use of science and technology in education system. It was observed mostly that the students did not yawn while involved in science teaching process, experimentation, technology-aided teaching, activities performed outside the class and gave their full attention to the teaching-learning process.

Kamal (2015): the author put focus on the present scenario of elementary education and studied thoroughly and extensively outcomes of various initiatives as envisaged in the policies. He also narrated the recent steps taken up by the authorities. He drew the attention towards the failure of country to generate resources and create alternatives to all unserved areas.

Gautam *et.al.,* (2016): the authors emphasized the youth as a major resource for the country but not an uneducated youth. Therefore, he stressed on the education system in modern India which is responsible for conversion of an educated youth as a best resource for the country. They again referred to revisit the National Education Policy in order to make it comprehensive. The policy should not only satisfy the needs of industry but also of the individual.

Research Methodology: This research demonstrates the present scenario of elementary education particularly in government schools and colleges in Jaunpur and extracts the opinions and observations of respondents. For this, data of all schools and colleges run in Jaunpur was collected irrespective of their nature of education board. The data were taken from the concerned official website of government of India and Uttar Pradesh during in the month of November, 2019.

The unit of our sample data was a student i.e. respondent. For collecting the opinions and observations of respondents, a semi-structured questionnaire was designed and prepared and circulated and explained to the respondents for their clarity (Annexure I). The data were collected and recorded during the whole month of

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November, 2019. A total of 105 questionnaires were circulated to the respondents of different schools and 100 were received. So this constitutes 95% response rate which was far than satisfactory. In order to select the respondents, a simple random sampling technique was applied. Out of 100, 54 were males and 46 females.

Considering the growing mental ability of students and narrow understanding of education systems and policies, simple, relevant, interesting and extremely attractive questions were framed which suited their sense of humour and did not create any sort of trouble in their mind.

The questionnaire, having 15 questions, was divided into three parts. First part i.e. Part A is about the demographic, personal and contact information whereas Part B, having 10 questions, had questions relating to their study behaviour, motivation, opinion and aspiration towards study. Lastly Part C, having 5 questions, was framed on Likert Scale.

All the data were collected, classified, examined and presented through appropriate graphs and tables. Finally, the data were analysed, interpreted and inferences were drawn.
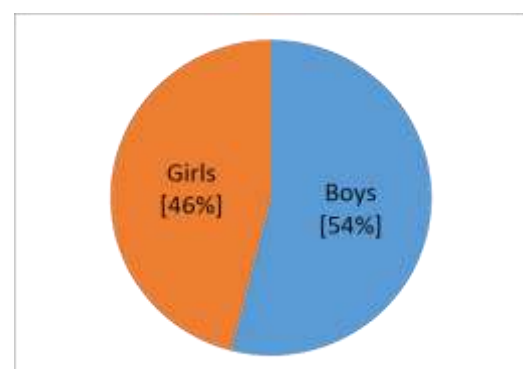
A Glimpse of Jaunpur:

Jaunpur is located in the north-west of the district of Varanasi. It is somehow found in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh where urbanity is lag behind. It has total population of 44,94,204 spread over 4038 square kilometer of area as per the census, 2011. It has 6 tehsils, 21 blocks, 28 police stations and 3374 villages. Approximately 95% of populations are still living in rural area. Despite it has total number of schools are 6077 [79 CBSE Board, 02 ICSE Board, 210 Government Primary and Upper Primary and 5786 private school]but literacy rate of female in comparison to male is too low. Where male literacy rate is 84% but female literacy rate is only 60%.

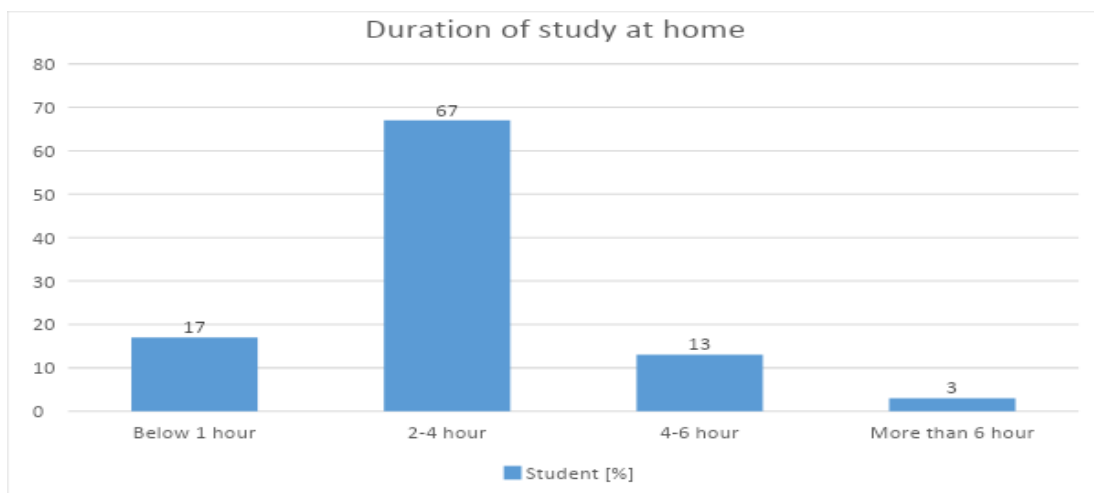

Data Analysis, Presentation and Discussion:

Demographic Details of Students:

From the 100 respondents, there are 46% are girls whereas 54% are boys. Around 80% of the respondents are below the age of 19 years. All are the students of different schools in Jaunpur from all boards.Now the onward section of the paper discusses all 15 questions one by one through graphical presentation.

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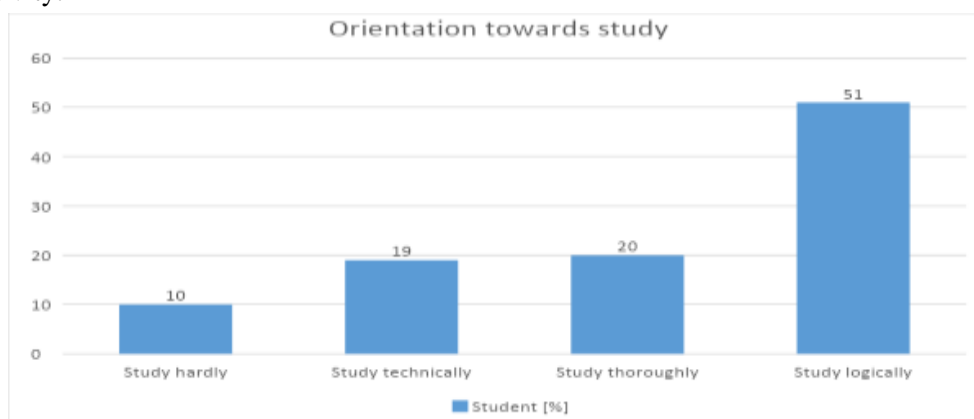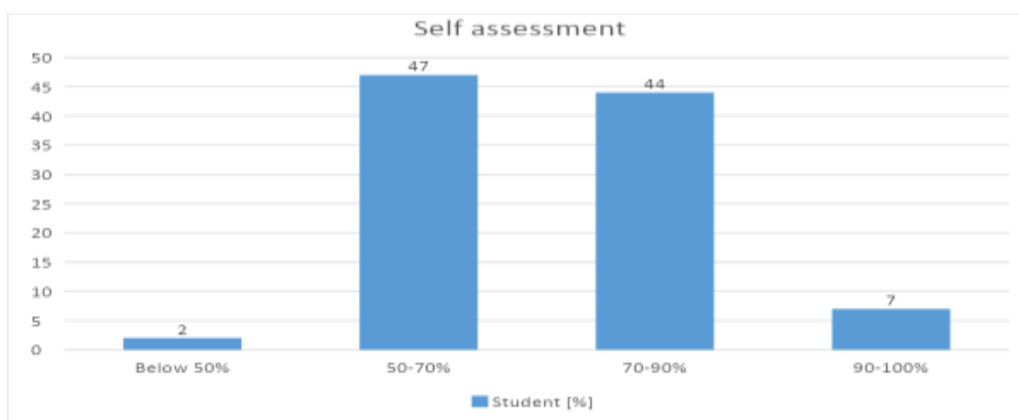

Why do you study?

A similar observation was noticed when the students were asked the reason behind their study. Though it is somehow a matured question but only 22% gave importance to earning. Rest of the 78% are interested in to satisfy their curiosity what they had in their mind. This curiosity may be looked as an opportunity to deal with.
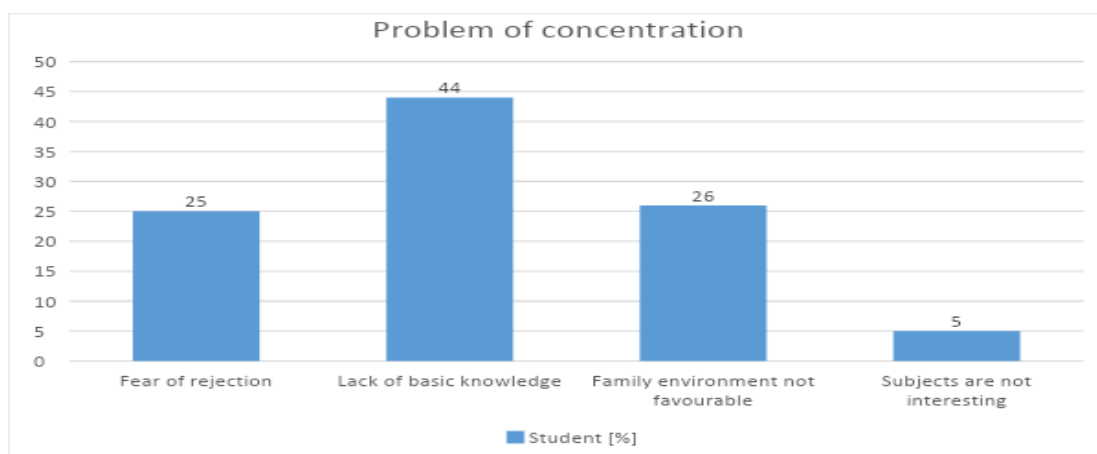

Duration of study at home

The response to this question is same as it was expected. In the age group of 8-14 years students don't prefer to study more or they don't have long patience to involve themselves in traditional type of study rather their more focus is on creativity.
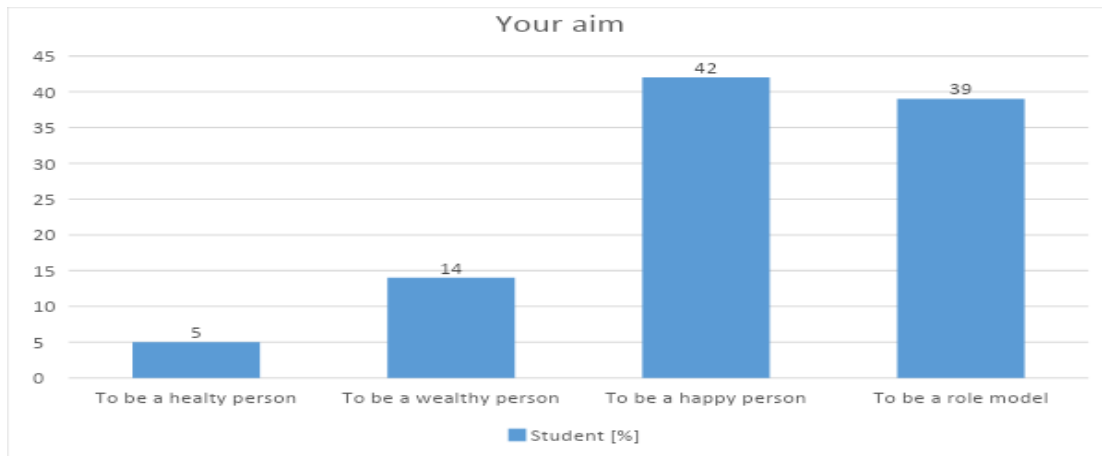

Orientation towards study

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Students of today's generation do not believe in hard work rather smart work. This could be traced from their responses for orientation towards study. A few students believe in technicalities of the content of syllabi and a few believe in going thoroughly where students study through learn by tongue. Logical study gets an important place and it is requirement of present time. Half of the total students believes in logic, rationality and objectivity in their study. Logical study can be seen in today's education system where students ask questions a lot to their teachers.
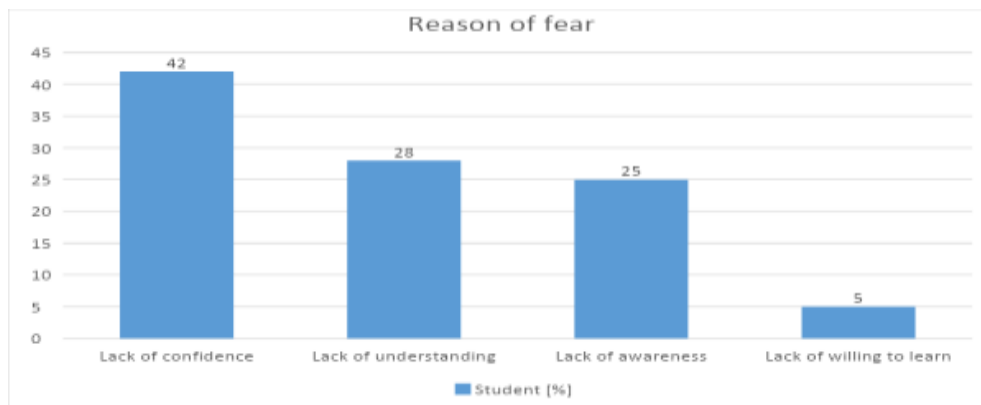

Though the assessment of student is done by teachers but when students are asked to assess themselves, around 91% of students assess them from 50% to 90%. A large chunk of students find themselves average performance to best performance. It also signifies that the performance of students has increased and consequently a better mind is created. These minds will seek some sort of transformation in the present classical form of education system.
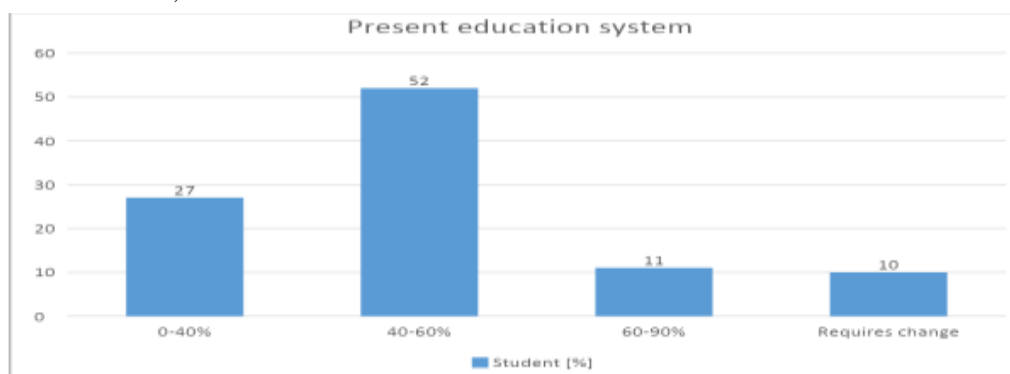

When students are asked about their concentration problem while study, 44% of the students are having lack of knowledge. Undoubtedly, they put a lot of effort in their study but the possible reason behind lack of knowledge is the improper and inappropriate delivery of education. Family environment and non-interesting subjects are no more concern in present time. A new model of delivery of education will, of course, spur the students to get motivated and encouraged. Gradually, it will also remove the problem of fear of rejection.
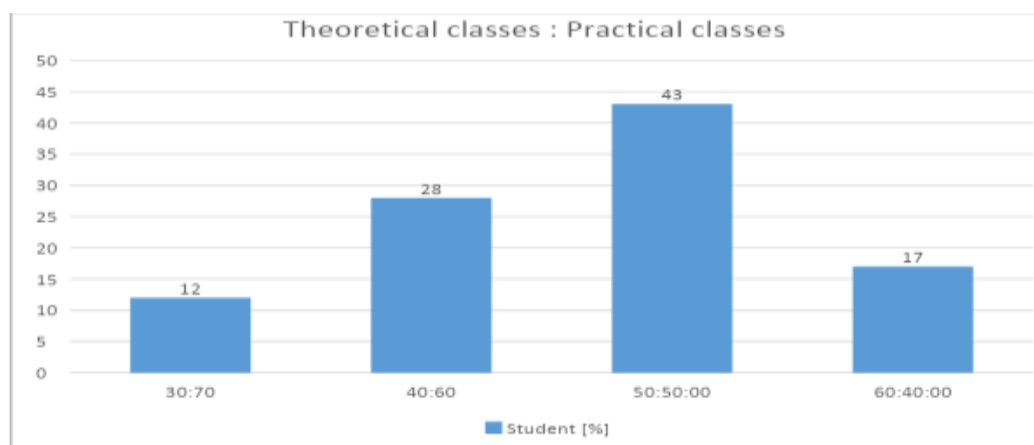
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When students are asked about their aim in life, 42% of students wants to be a happy person and 39% wants to be a role model for others. The role model factor includes the happy person factor. It means around 81% students, majority of the students are not running after the creation of wealth.
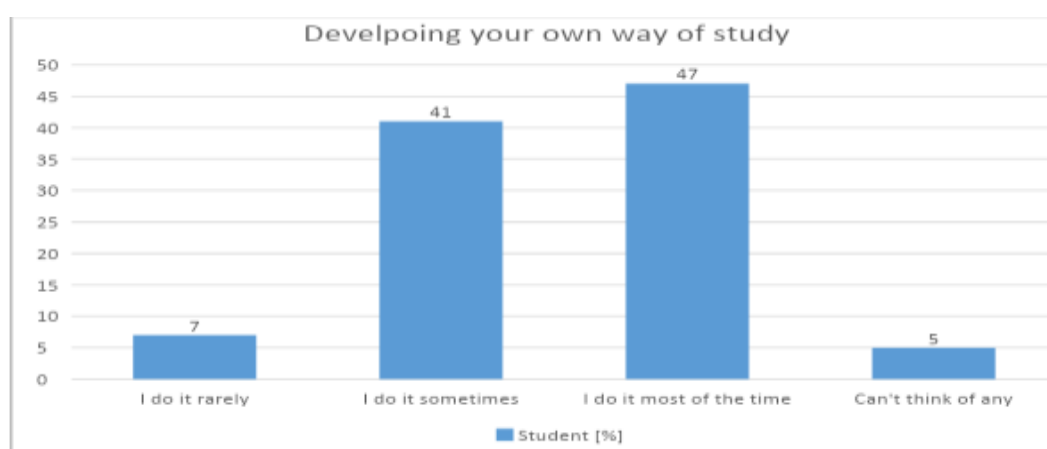

This data depicts that main reason behind fear is the lack of confidence taking into consideration about 42%. Lack of understanding and lack of awareness are two reason stand at same foot and both factor still exist among the students. Only 5% student has lack of willing to learn. It shows that 95% of students want to learn but due to the lack of confidence, understanding and awareness, they are forced not to involve into learning process. So if a new startups is to be launched, its content should focus on the removal of above these three factors.

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In present education system, 52% of students are of opinion that it is inappropriate and that constitute the majority. They opine that present education system is only fulfilling the 40-60% of their requirement. Other 27% students made present education system worst. Only 11% are satisfied with the subject of question and they rate 60-90%. Around 10% of the students suggested for bringing some change in the present education system. Some of the students asserted on increasing the number of practical classes, adopting innovative teaching techniques and resisting old techniques, teachers feel monotonous teaching same subject for so many years etc. More focus on practical oriented classes and adopting innovative techniques.

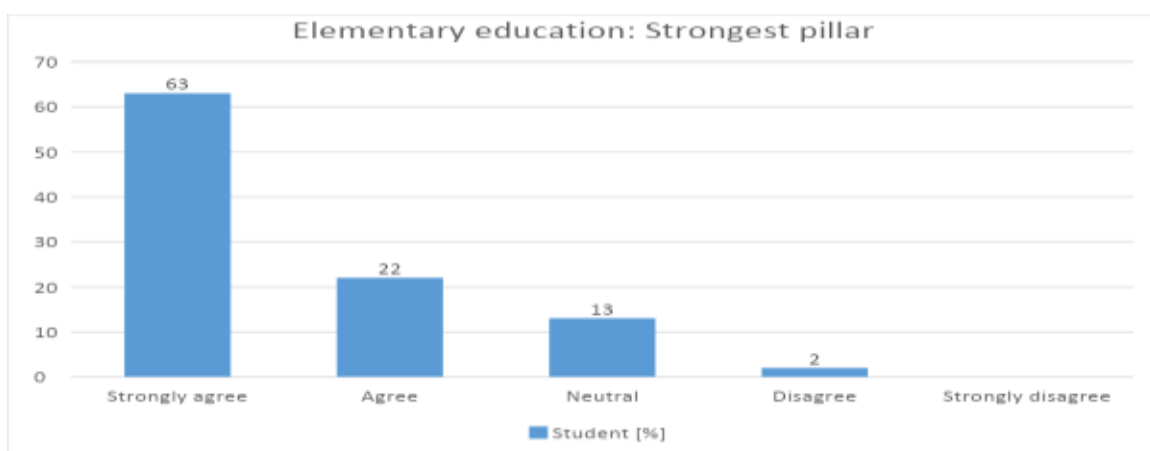Theoretical classes : Practical classes

This data is supporting to the earlier data regarding introduction of practical classes in course curriculum. 83% of students firmly believe that practical classes must be either equal or more than the theoretical classes. This will again give a clue to the developers of course curriculum to incorporate more and more practical aspect of course content. As students are more inclined towards the technology, they also support the introduction of technology in education system.
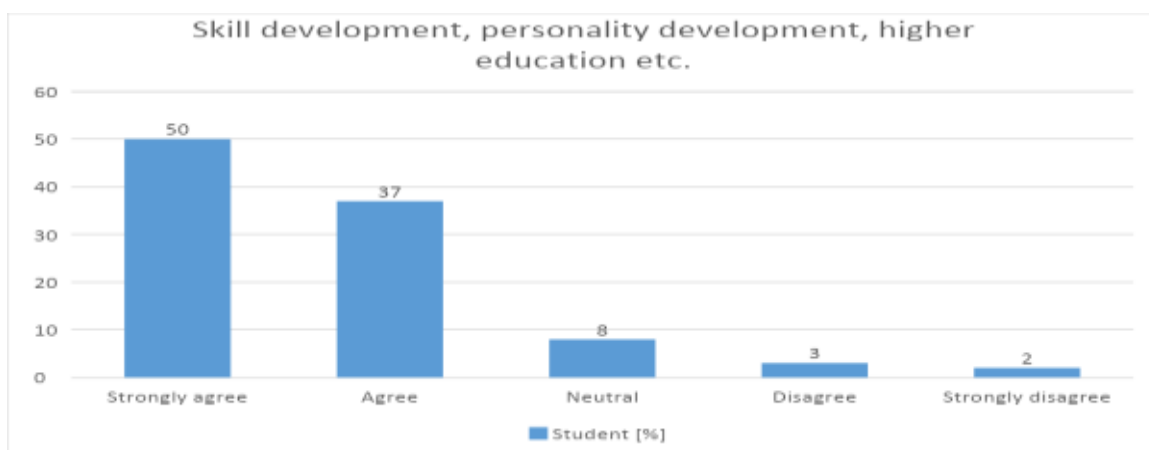

Develpoing your own way of study

This data justify that how students are eagerly adopting the new way of methodology. They want to quit the traditional form of class teaching. Around 88% of the students did put effort to change and adopt new way of study. At least a total of 95% of students once tried to change their present way of study.

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In this way it could be said that a vast section of students are ready to adapt and make the present education system as per the requirement of their present need. Their need is to make teaching learning process innovative, simple, solution oriented and practical. So there is a scope of founding a startups which not only focus on application of innovation but also removal of fear, hesitation, reluctant, nervous etc. They should be brought into the sphere of confident, understandable, awareness and exposure.
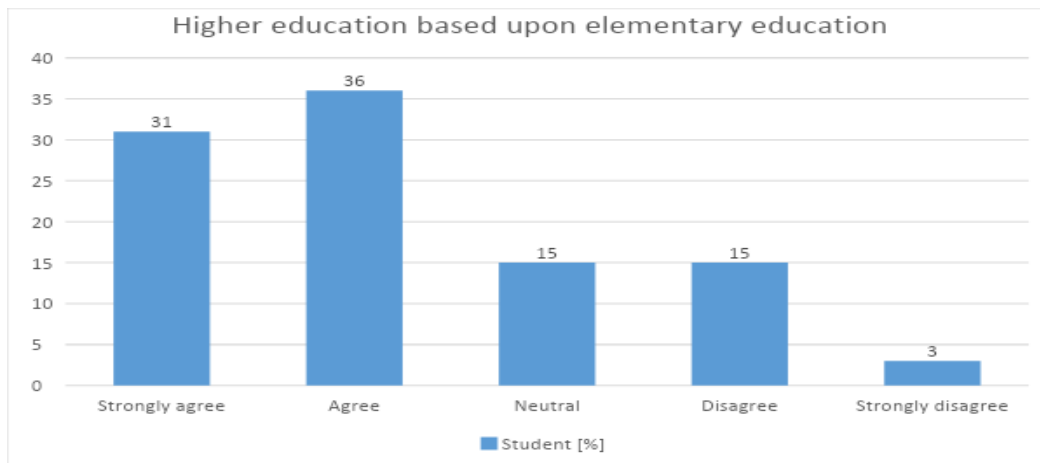
The third part of the questionnaire comprised of questions using Likert scale.
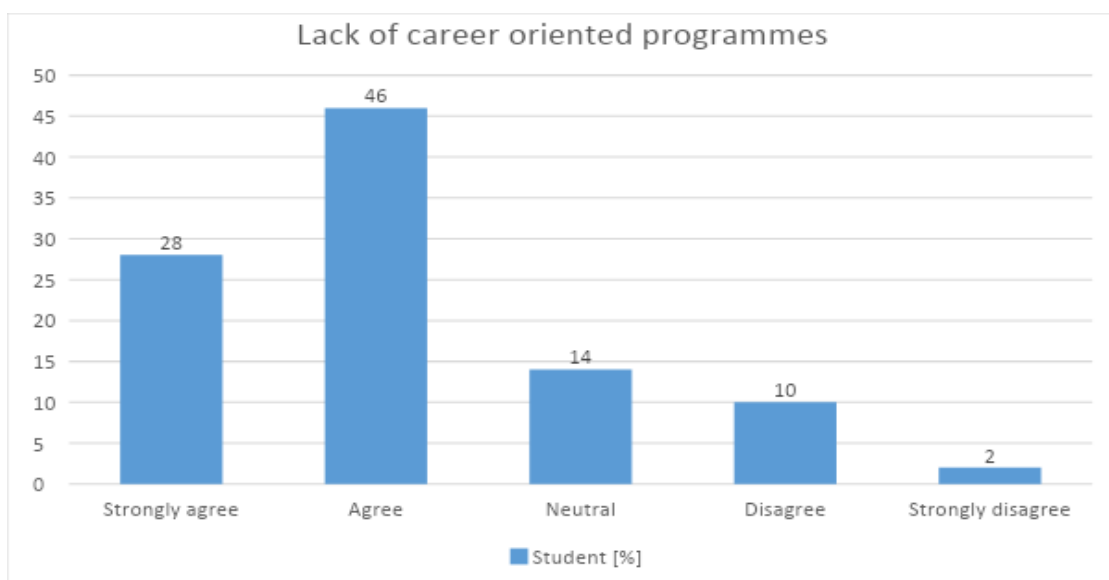

85% students believe that education is the only and strongest pillar for future survival. Only 2% disagree. It signifies that they have some other sources for their survival. Here one should give preference to the majority and figure out a suitable model for startup. There is immense scope for seeking the attention of majority. Only 13% are neutral, they agree at some point of time and disagree at another point of time. They may be attracted, if a sound education ecosystem is provided.
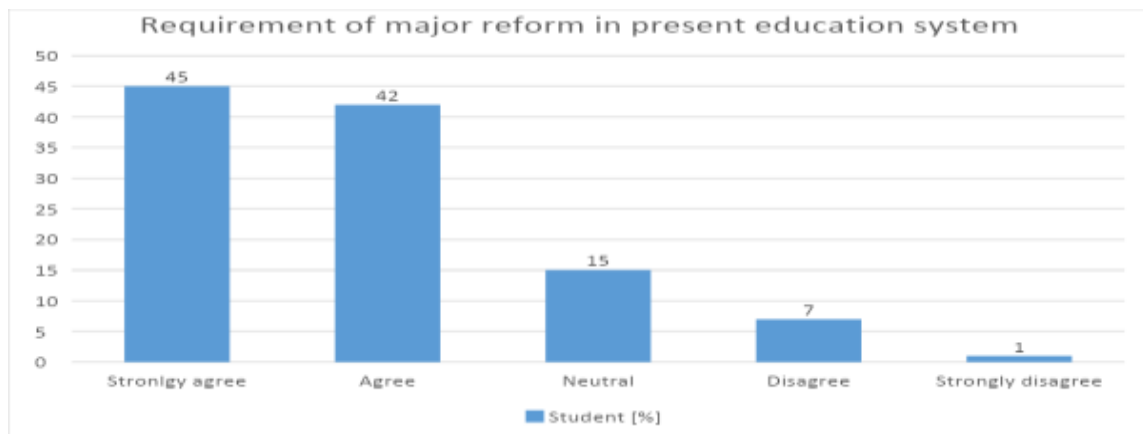

Around 87% students agree with that apart from the course content teaching, personality development, skill enrichment, career and job oriented course etc. Students of present time are very having forward looking approach. They want to know the use and application of their present study. If a new venture which make students acquaint with the use and application of their present study in future, they would focus and carry on their education along with its application in future.

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The agreement of the students here is varied. 67% of students agree that a student must go for higher education only when he performed well in elementary education. As there is no barrier in pursuing any level of education, so a student go for higher and higher study. At this level, students must be acquainted with the importance of higher education where students involve themselves in solving the problem of society. The students must be made aware that higher education will only benefit when they have sound knowledge and exposure of elementary education. As only 3% students strongly disagree with the statement and 15% disagree, it may be inferred that the target students are 82% for whom the innovation practices in education may by adopted.

46% students agree that the present education system is lacking with career oriented programmes whereas 28% students strongly agree with the subject in question. 12% students disagree with the statement as they have this programme in their school. Our target is to cover those students who are not provided with this programme. 14% are neutral. This indicates they could not form their opinion on this subject. They are biggest suffer in present education system.

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When students are asked about bringing major reform in present education system, 45% students put their submission in strongly agree form whereas 42% are agree. 15% are still neutral. They sometime agree and sometime disagree. Only 1% student went to strongly disagree.

Suggestion and Conclusion: After having analyzed the whole data, it was found that in the present century of high-tech era students are not benefited with the use and application of technology. Though technology does not suffice rather students are not aware about the recent development taking place in the education system.

It would not be exaggerated in saying that our education system is just like funnel type. Where at the entry point students are forced to study and know each and every subject where in some of it would be useful in future study and other becomes futile at the exit point of funnel. It results in waste of time, money, effort etc. So there is a need to reverse the funnel that students are bestowed with the special and career oriented subjects. This is reduce the effort and rest of the time may be utilized for giving them special classes for personality development, career oriented programmes, skill development etc. This could be possible only when live interaction is established with the students from time to time. So a separate session is required to be held wherein students may walk through the all other aspect except course curriculum.

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