

Teaching Techniques and their Status, Problems and Issues

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ABSTRACT

The position of teachers in India has changed significantly since the 1900s. With the creation of a new economic order, structures, teachers, and educational institutions, the system underwent significant modifications. Additionally, the Right to Education (RTE) Act of 2009 stipulated a number of standards to ensure that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 may access high-quality education. Other significant elements of the RTE Act of 2009 include providing adequate and fundamental infrastructure, hiring subject-specific teachers, and guaranteeing the pupil-teacher ratio (1:30 for primary and 1:35 for upper elementary levels).

Keywords: status, teacher, teaching, problems

I. INTRODUCTION

Still, 10 years after implementing the act the educational scenario presents a very disconsolate picture with about 10 lakhs plus teacher's vacancies. Moreover, vacant posts of the teachers, 13.1% teachers are working on a contractual basis with the government. Teacher accessibility is one of the fundamental rights to education and is just as vital for quality education and student retention. Instead of demanding teachers' recruitment, numerous individuals and agencies advocate for low cost private schools. As per an article written by Jain and Dholakia 2009, the only solution to this problem is a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) where low-cost providers of school education who pay much lower salaries conceal a significant part of school education.

II. FACTORS AFFECTING THE CURRENT STATUS OF TEACHERS

- To fulfill their job roles Indian teachers are given the least amount of resources. They don't even have the required number of copies, books, and stationery items which is essential for smooth teaching. With scarce resources, they have to prove them and produce extraordinary results which are not justifiable at all.
- You might be wondering how infrastructure can affect teaching. Just as a doctor can't work without a stethoscope, a civil engineer can't work without a blueprint of the architecture, likewise, a teacher can't teach without a full-fledged classroom
- You would be surprised to know that in many schools in India two or more different classes of students are taught in a single classroom. Imagine a 4th grader and 6th grader both being taught in the same classroom.
- Just thinking about it makes you realize how disordered and difficult that is.
- For female teachers, the situation is torturous. To begin with, there is no sanitation facility, and if there are then they are not in the conditions to be used.
- In these situations, teachers are expected to not only manage the class but also to provide a good result.

III. LACK OF EXPOSURE TO INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY

In today's time imagining life without the internet is quite difficult. But Indian schools (government) still don't have internet facilities, and nor do the teachers have the proper exposure to utilize them. Even today, they have to follow the conventional methods of teaching such as chalk and blackboard, pen and paper method.

IV. MAIN REASONS BEHIND THE INEFFICIENCY OF TEACHER'S IN INDIA

It's true, that teachers in government schools are not that efficient these days. However, they shouldn't be blamed entirely for that too. The selection process of teachers is not uniform. You can find numerous teachers working on a contract basis, Ad Hoc basis, temporary, regular, and much more.

How can someone imagine a strong and uniform education system with so much inconsistency in the selection process?

V. UNEVEN PAYMENT STRUCTURE

With a different appointment and selection processes comes the different salary slabs. Regular teachers are paid as per the grade pay system, on the other hand, contract teachers are paid a fixed amount by the government. Similarly, Ad-hoc teachers are paid by some other rules.

Besides, all in some states there are different rules to pay contract teachers, these states propose that contract teachers should be paid as per the number of classes they take. Simply means that if a teacher takes only one class on a particular day then they will only be paid just rupees 100 for that particular day. This is surprising and is even lesser than the daily wage earner.

VI. CONCLUSION

Knowing that several states delay teachers' salaries by about 5 to 6 months was unexpected. Considering that some instructors are the only source of income for their families, can you now picture their situation? Another matter involving compensation or salary. Although it may appear similar to the other two, it is quite different. Teachers must deal with payment delays due to an unequal compensation structure. It seems inconceivable how some people survive and even thrive in such circumstances. But we're all simply wondering, not the system, but those teachers.

Centers and institutes for teacher training are still in poor condition. According to the RTE Act of 2009, just 18.5% of permanent instructors and 30% of temporary teachers hold the necessary professional credentials. In the CTET (Central Teacher Eligibility Test), 90% of applicants are unsuccessful. Absenteeism in the poorest states reaches 40%, which is a sign of the dire situation. The hiring of contractual teachers has caused a scandal all around the nation. The fact that the state hasn't made any big attempts to create an environment that is child-friendly for instructors raises serious concerns. Additionally, there are other examples of how parents, teachers, and the greater community interact across the entire nation.

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