

CHALLENGES FACED BY TEACHERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

The vision of higher education in India is to realize the countries human resources potential to its fullest with equity and inclusion. The higher education sector, in recent decades, has witnessed a tremendous growth in many aspects such as its institutional capacity, enrolment, teacher-student ratio, etc. Educators in advanced education usually mean to foster their understudies' perspectives, acting and moving toward a field of study and practice. Subsequently, this ought to likewise be the focal point of our instructing practice. This view of teaching involves providing students with experiences that enable them to enter the field as practitioners. Those experiences must be directed to developing students' understanding of the perspective that is relevant to the field and what the content of a course means within that perspective. Such educators need to confront many difficulties while doing their instructing work.

Keywords:Challenges, Higher Education, Problems and Teacher

Introduction

India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world that stands second in terms of the higher education network. The term 'higher education' with respect to India denotes the tertiary level education that is imparted after 12 years of schooling (10 years of primary education and 2 years of secondary education). The entire higher education ecosystem in India comprises around 1000+ universities and 42,000+ colleges imparting exceptional education. All these institutions fall under the purview of the Ministry of Education. The institutions in India are furnished with state-of-the-art infrastructure, modern libraries, classrooms equipped with advanced amenities (such as smart class, computers, wi-fi connectivity, etc). All in all, these top-grade resources facilitate interactive and 360-degree learning for the students.

Higher Education Management

The Indian better education machine is one of the biggest such systems within the World. It is anticipated that in the X Five Year Plan duration, there might be a splendid strain of numbers on this system and a large variety of extra students can be knocking at the doors of higher schooling establishments inside the country. There also are new demanding situations of control and law being confronted through those establishments, which require severe interest, both on the institutions in the public area and additionally

the ones within the personal zone now growing at a quick tempo. As a result, the old structures of management set up in pre-impartial India and working all through most of the twentieth century are actually required to go through drastic changes. Besides, the needs of the society for fairness and lodging cannot be unnoticed any greater. The new regime beneath WTO where competence is the cardinal precept of achievement in global operations has made it abundantly clear that the United States of America should take advantage of its extremely good ability in better training and education facilities and put together itself to export the Indian emblem of education to foreign countries. Policy making plans and evolving techniques for this mission are quite new for the America. But this is an opportunity which cannot be missed by means of India, as it offers exciting possibilities for strengthening of the country's expertise and resourcefulness. India is one of the fastest growing markets for education field. Furthermore, the corporate world has identified that a huge proportion of our graduates are not employable and the dissatisfaction of the students with current education system too, has reached a peak level. This makes the current time to be the best to do a startup in the education sector.

Common Problems Faced by Higher Education Teachers

A nation's destiny is greatly influenced by its teachers who work in the honorable field of teaching. Yet, teachers in Indian classrooms frequently deal with a wide range of difficulties that may have an effect on their productivity and overall job happiness. Common challenges faced by Indian teachers in the classroom.

- 1. Large class sizes:** Large class sizes are frequently a result of India's high student-to-teacher ratios. This makes it challenging for teachers to focus on each student individually and meet their unique learning needs. Making a stimulating and dynamic learning environment becomes challenging for teachers.
- 2. Lack of infrastructure and resources:** Insufficient classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and instructional tools are a common problem in Indian schools. Teachers frequently struggle with delivering effective lessons and including students in experiential learning opportunities due to a lack of resources or obsolete materials.
- 3. Limited teacher training and professional development:** Poor initial education and a shortage of professional development opportunities are common in India for teachers. This has an impact on their topic knowledge, pedagogical abilities, and awareness of current methods of teaching. Workshops and ongoing training programs are essential for enhancing teachers' effectiveness.
- 4. Inspiring students to be more self-directed:** Teachers are having a tough time getting students to be more self-directed. They are looking for a way to ease the pressure of students by keeping them interested and making sure that lesson practices and the homework delivered is fun, accessible anywhere, targeted to improve their weaknesses and ensuring that learning takes place in a more conducive, less-tense, less-pressured environment.

5. **Improving Learning Outcomes:** Designing Learning Outcomes that mean something and are an effective way to measure student potential and success is a big challenge. Meeting those learning outcomes and having solid indicators to prove this, all the while easing the paperwork and the excel sheets of the teachers have become unthinkable. Even if these are done well, teachers still don't get that 360° view of how good their students are as a whole. In addition, finding the right way to automate this process in such a way that real time results are what's needed is of prime importance.
6. **Language barriers:** India is a country with a wide variety of regional languages. When students come from different linguistic origins, teachers may run across language barriers in the classroom. Language barriers must not prevent students from participating and understanding what is being taught. Teachers must find efficient communication methods to make the classroom more inclusive.
7. **Understanding Changing Technology:** With the advance of the internet and changing technology, teachers have been finding it hard to find easy yet effective systems and platforms to run their classrooms.
8. **Student indiscipline:** For Indian teachers, maintaining order in the classroom can be very difficult. Students may behave disruptively, be unmotivated, or bully others. In order to control student behavior and foster a welcoming and respectful learning environment, teachers must put in the necessary time and effort.
9. **Examination pressure:** Exams and grades are heavily emphasized in the Indian educational system. Both teachers and students are under enormous stress as a result. There may not be enough time for teachers to promote critical thinking, creativity, and holistic development if they feel pressured to concentrate solely on exam-oriented instruction.
10. **Administrative work:** In schools, administrative work including surveys, documentation, typing exams, election duty and admissions frequently take up teachers' time. The time that can be better used to create lesson plans, check homework or assignments are spent doing administrative work.
11. **Parental expectations:** In India, parents frequently hold teachers to a high standard when it comes to their children's academic achievement and potential for growth. Teachers could feel under pressure to live up to these standards, deal with parent teacher interactions, and address issues with favouritism and student comparisons.

Measures to Solve these Problems

Dealing with a silent class is yet another classroom challenges as a teacher can move forward confidently only if they get a good response. With changing educational trends and the limitations of teachers in student-centered classrooms, their existence is getting tougher and tougher every day. However, a timely involvement from the school management and the cooperation from students and parents can help teachers to give their best out. A good flexible teaching platform can help them to better contribute to the

education quality and the overall success rates of students. Teachers also have to make serious efforts to tackle all these classroom challenges and contribute their best to the teaching world.

- Effective use of technological tools in teaching has many benefits. It will solve the many problems of infrastructure, quality.
- Teachers' training remains one of the most chaotic, neglected and deficient sectors of India's vast education system. This needs to be changed as they virtually hold the destiny of the future generations in their hands.
- India targeted towards devoting 6% share of the GDP towards the educational sector, the performance has definitely fallen short of expectations. Also funding is needed to be spent on building infrastructure.
- Growth in education sector should incorporate all sections of society like rural, urban poor, woman Backward classes etc.
- Education provided should meet needs of student. e.g. education provided to hearing impaired or slow learners. It should allow them to enhance their skills and get better employment options.

Higher Education - Reorientation

Educational opportunities and traditions that Indian Universities have built up, since independence have been able to produce graduates, capable only of pursuing limited careers, but, in the new globally competitive environment that is emerging in the country, the Indian student is now required to develop a multifaceted personality to cope up with the rapid changes in the world at large. This requires the advancement of body, psyche and soul, through the instructive cycles in the organizations of advanced education. Physical fitness for a healthy body and health consciousness ought to be an essential part of the university culture. Be that as it may, a solid body alone can't be accomplished and kept up with without a sound psyche. Consequently esteem schooling turns into a beneficial moral need for meeting the difficulties of the contemporary World. Proficient capability is of little worth assuming proficient morals are neglected. Similarly, brilliance is useless when used for anti-social purposes. To accomplish this large number of closures really one needs to see that the cycles of training are appropriately controlled with regards to appraisal and assessment of learning.

Suggestions to Improve Quality of Higher Education

- A major issue that decreases the quality of education tremendously is the lack of an updated curriculum. It is important that all institutions keep a check on what is being taught, and update their curriculum frequently.
- Technology is both the present and the future of the country; it is an indispensable entity that can do tremendous things. Universities must introduce new technology amongst students and use it in an efficient manner.

- Exchange programs are a fairly new and untouched area in the Indian education system. More universities should introduce foreign exchange programs so that students can travel and learn from their experiences and new people.
- Only 26% of India's population decides to pursue a degree after school. The reason for this is inaccessibility to education and the burden of responsibilities. A way to promote education and allow children from across the country to study is by introducing distance-learning courses and promoting them amongst the youth.
- Achieving quality education must be one of the most important goals for the country today. A lot of institutions do not have basic facilities: like working computer labs, and the lack of proper technical lab resources. The government should increase funding in these cases to provide top-quality resources for students. Universities also lack proper infrastructure and accommodation facilities.
- Research not only improves the critical and analytical skills of a student, but also promotes the University and the country as a whole. New developments in the country make the entire country better developed. The lack of interest in research studies of students today needs to be improved. Universities must promote research.
- Classrooms in universities are overcrowded, to say the least. They are filled to the brim, and there is one teacher who teaches this whole lot. The number of students being admitted in a class must be lowered tremendously, for efficient education.

Conclusion

Collective efforts and institutional reforms are needed to address these issues. To improve the teaching-learning process in India, it is essential to improve teacher training programs, facilities, and resources, develop a healthy school culture, and involve parents in the educational process. Recognizing the value of teachers and giving them the resources and assistance, they require to provide all children with a high-quality education is crucial. Although there are many more challenges that teachers struggle with daily in India, the above are the ones that should be addressed and resolved on priority. Our education system needs a plan. Teachers are the root of an advanced or backward nation. When we take care of the roots, we will definitely reap the best fruits.

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