

A STUDY ON ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHERS EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO SPSR NELLORE DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Quality and excellence in the education sector is one of the major initiatives of the Government of India in its plans. To achieve the outcome of enhanced quality at all levels of education, Govt. of India has been focusing its attention on quality and excellence in higher education and teacher education. Teacher quality has produced voluminous studies that line many a research library. Discussion on what it is, how it is developed, and its connection to student achievement have become the feature of educational slang in the 21st century. This paper is trying to find out what are the various challenges and issues that are facing in quality education in SPSR Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh.

Key Words: *Quality, Excellence, Teacher, Education, Quality Aspects in Teachers Education.*

I INTRODUCTION

Primary and secondary teachers in India are trained at universities, and the educational system is centralized and the Ministry of Education and its implementation units, such as local education centers, have the primary responsibility for education policy, curricula design and practice. The Parliament approves legislation on education and the Ministry of Education sets guidelines for all practical issues including teacher education, as well as being the main funder in the sector. In general India does not experience shortages of school teachers but there are shortages in particular subject fields and locations, such as in the areas of mathematics, and science, especially in remote areas. Quality and excellence in the education sector is one of the major initiatives of the Government of India in its plans. To achieve the outcome of enhanced quality at all levels of education, Govt. of India has been focusing its attention on quality and excellence in higher education and teacher education. National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and National University for Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA). Teacher education refers to the policies and procedures designed to equip teachers with the knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, and skills they require to perform their tasks effectively in the school and classroom. In early times, teachers were often scholars or clergymen who had no formal training in how to teach the subjects of their expertise. In fact, many believed that "teachers were born, not made."

II OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the various challenges and issues that are faced while providing quality education to the teachers.
2. To Suggest the Suitable solutions for providing quality education to the teachers for better society development.

III SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The Scope of the Study is restricted to SPSR Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh only. The scope in terms of objectives restricted to identify the challenges and issues faced at the time of providing quality education to the teachers.

IV NEED FOR THE STUDY

There is a much need to understand the problems while providing quality education to the teachers. Because, teachers performance is depends up on the quality of teaching related education provided to the teachers in India.

V HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H₀(1) : There is no Significant relationship between practicality concepts and age group of respondents.

H₀(2) : There is no Significant relationship between technology implementation and age group of respondents.

H₀(3) : There is no Significant relationship between classes from expertise people and age group of respondents.

H₀(4) : There is no Significant relationship between examination pattern and age group of respondents.

VI LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to SPSR Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh only. The opinion of respondents might vary from one place to another place. The Study cannot be generalized to the whole country. The socio-economic conditions of the people might vary from one place to another place.

VII RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is a descriptive study containing various objectives related to the women entrepreneurship development in the selected region. Therefore, the researcher established the systematic methodology to make the study in a successful way.

a. Data Source & Collection:

Both primary and secondary data are needful to this study. The primary data is collected from the selected respondents by using the structured questionnaire, and the secondary data were collected from books, journals, reports, government records, websites, and District Industries centre (DIC).

b. Pilot Study:

After consulting and discussions with the teachers in SPSR Nellore District, the researcher developed a questionnaire and distributed to 50 respondents. The Questionnaire was again modified in the light of findings of the pilot study.

c. Sampling Frame:

Teachers engaged in various colleges and schools and in various institutions are considered for the this study.

d. Sampling Technique:

e. The convenient sampling being applied. Whoever are available teachers from them the data has been collected.

f. Statistical Tools applied:

The statistical Tools applied are 1. Frequency Tables and ANOVA(Analysis of Variance).

g. Sample Size:

The sample Size is 50 only. From the various teachers and lectures and professors the data is collected.

h. Sampling Unit:

Lectures, Teachers, Professors, Asst.professors, etc.

VIII DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The importance of factor analysis is trying to identify various factors involved in the study. There are total five factors involved in the study. The total 12 statements are divided into 5 factors only. Which contributes 75% of the variance.

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.415
Approx. Chi-Square	218.620
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df
	56
	Sig.
	.000

Kaiser – Meyer – Olkin measure of sampling adequacy index is 0.415 which indicates that factor analysis is suitable for the given study. In fact, KMO Measures of Sampling Adequacy is tells that the appropriateness of factor analysis. High values between 0.5 and 1.0 indicate factor analysis is appropriate. Values below 0.5 imply that factor analysis may not be appropriate. Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is used to examine the hypothesis that the variables are uncorrelated. It is based on Chi-Square transformation of the determinant of correlation matrix. A large value of the test statistic will favor the rejection of the null hypothesis. In turn this would indicate that factor analysis is appropriate. Bartlett's test of Sphericity Chi-square statistics is 218.620 which would mean that the 12 statements are correlated and hence as concluded in KMO, factor analysis is appropriate for the given data set.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.028	23.315	23.315	3.038	25.315	25.315	2.423	20.193	20.193
2	2.108	16.650	42.964	2.118	17.650	41.964	1.981	16.506	36.699
3	1.432	12.586	55.550	1.310	11.586	55.550	1.702	14.183	50.882
4	1.347	10.227	64.777	1.347	11.227	66.777	1.665	13.871	64.753
5	1.095	9.122	75.899	1.095	9.122	75.899	1.338	11.146	65.899
6	.539	6.155	82.054						
7	.275	5.629	87.683						
8	.104	4.198	91.881						
9	.012	3.230	91.311						
10	.374	3.118	98.229						
11	.144	1.197	99.526						
12	.045	.374	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Eigen Value represents the total variance explained by each factor. Percentage of the total variance attributed to each factor. One of the popular methods used in Exploratory Factor Analysis is Principal Component Analysis, Where the total variance in the data is considered to determine the minimum number of factors that will account for maximum variance of data.

Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
2.423	20.193	20.193
1.981	16.506	36.699
1.702	14.183	50.882
1.665	13.871	64.753
1.338	11.146	65.899

Rotation of factors is transferred through rotation into a simpler one that is easier to interpret. It does not affect the percentage of total variance explained. However, the variance explained by the individual factors is redistributed by rotation. The most commonly used method is Varimax rotation procedure. This procedure maximizes the variance of the loadings on each factor, thus minimizing the complexity of the factor.

Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
Practicality	.798				
Technology	.774				
Industrial Knowledge	.737				
Gest lectures from experts		.648			
Examination System		.637			
Updated Syllabus			.588		
Good Statistics			.547		
Theriticality				.713	
Clarity of Information				.717	
Experienced teaching					.697
Good Facilities					.615
Student satisfaction					.495

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

Interpretation of factors is facilitated by identifying the statements that have large loadings in the same factor. The factors can be interpreted in terms of the statement that loads high on it. The dimension factors which impact on customer satisfaction in banking sector consists of 12 statements. Out of 12 statements, 5 statements contribute more towards factors which impact on customer satisfaction in banking sector. The statements are (1) Practicality (2) Technology Upgradation(3) Industry Knowledge The 3 statements accounted for 64% percent of the variance in the original 9 statements. The remaining 7 statements contributes 36% percent of the variance only regarding factors which impact on customer satisfaction in quality of teachers education and its related challenges and problems.

IX FINDINGS

1. Majority of the teachers expecting that technology upgrading in teaching is mandatory.
2. Majority of the teachers expecting that industry based knowledge is required.
3. Majority of the teachers are facing a problem that examination system is not good.
4. Majority of the teachers expecting that updated syllabus is required.
5. Majority of the teachers feeling that statistical information given in books should be updated.

X SUGGESTIONS

Government Should Come forward to understand the problems of education system in India. The government only can take better changes in education system. With the help of planning system government can take better changes in education system in India.

XI SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The scope for future research can be extended in fee reimbursement and scholarship issues in teaching education. With this we can resolve many institutional problems in the society. The Fee reimbursement issue is a big issue in Andhra Pradesh.

XII CONCLUSION

Teacher education is a difficult assignment, especially at the present stage where teacher education programmes' are being delivered by a large number of unaided private teacher education institutions. These institutions are also not sure of their tenure, as in near future; possibility of huge unemployment of trained persons may result in swingeing fall.

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