

PROBLEMS FACED IN A CLASSROOM BY TEACHERS: THEIR SOLUTIONS AND METHODS OF TEACHING

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Abstract

Ernest Dimnet said: Ideas are the root of Creation". Creativity in teaching is the need of the phase. As a teacher; need to use creative ways to reach students to encourage. With the remarkable civilization and innovation in science and advancement in Technology all fields are taking new shapes, so our teaching approaches too must not remain static. Creativity and Innovation are the two sides of the same coin, while creativity deals with the ability to think in different ways; innovation helps in putting the new ideas into practice.

This article tries to Illustrates that, in this digital world teaching should marked with a new spirit of pioneering change on par with any other field; hereafter it should not be monologue but a dialogue moving from traditional teaching of teacher centric to Learners centric approach; it would help to the students to face the challenges of this world with doubled new energy and Spirit. Finally it converses some appropriate mode of applications which would formulate the teaching as well as Learning procedure creative and Innovative.

There are various methods of learning a language. The most effective and discipline one is that of leaning in a classroom. Classroom teaching and Learning generates an academic environment which is most conducive in acquiring knowledge. However, there are problems involved in classroom situation, their solutions and methods of application.

Concentration and Delivery: The basic problem faced in a classroom by a teacher is that of indifference on the part of students. The root cause of this problem is the disinterestedness of students towards learning. One definite way of solving is to get them interested in what is being taught. And to achieve this, you have to get them to listen to what is being said. The prime strategy for this is to deliver lecture in a logical order with interesting references, so as to capture

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their attention and interest at the outset; and having done this, to keep their interest and attention focused on the subject.

Learning through Entertainment: Teach them some interesting piece of literature even if it is not the of syllabus in order to get them interested and then lead them on to the prescribed syllabus, taking them through it by incorporating humour in your teaching and with constant references to incidents, events, and thought provoking and amusing anecdotes to juxtapose or illustrate parts of the lesson. The classroom should be a place not only of learning but of entertainment as well as , blended together in a proportion through which impressionable learning is conducted resulting in refreshingly everlasting acquisition of knowledge, where students are able to recall or reminiscence through the humour or references alluded to, the knowledge that has been imparted to them. In this way, they remember what they have learned as they remember it in the context of unforgettable entertainment against a background of wit and humour.

Psyche: Another problem is the psyche of students. Do not feel inferior to others. Do not be partial. Treat them alike. Weak students should be encouraged. Allowance should be made for decent mischief. Do not use Draconian Law; make their lives as students memorable to them and to you, which will serve in the days to come, as pleasant memories of the past. Be strict but not wicked. Make the temple of learning a paradise and not a remand home. This fallowing passage serves as an illustration to this problem.

Graham Greene (1904-1991): Graham Greene born and raised in Hertfordshire, which is located at north of London. As a child dislikes sports and spends his time reading adventures novels, which helped his later writing style. The boy went to special boarding school. The cruelties of this school life and his father role as headmaster together made him to hate the boarding school. Obviously he was under attack for being son of head of the institute. At the age of seventeen years old he was suffered with an emotional disintegration and gone off. Later on, remembering the tortures school days he spent there in, he would write “One met for the first time characters adult and adolescent, who bore about them the genuine quality of evil...” Greene childhood and adolescent experiences would later find expression in many of his works, both fiction and Non-Fiction.

After college Greene worked as a newspaper editor for several years before quitting becoming a full-time writer. He wrote novels, plays, spy-thrillers, screen plays, travel books, essays, short-stories,. Many of Greene works have been made into popular film. A masterful, story teller, Greene, was a remarkable prolific writer, who achieved both popular and critical success. Finally he stated that “In Human relationships, Kindness and Lies are worth a thousand truths”

Raising Standards: To successfully rise the standards of the students steadily, you have to go their level, one with them and then raise them gradually to the tenets of language and learning through the various standards set forth in the process, and eventually to perfection. Since the prime purpose is to make them listen, the most effective method is to make your delivery easy, interesting and enjoyable. The strategy to be adopted here is to communicate to them such matter that will capture their attention and get them fully involved.

Do not give them difficult or incomprehensible pieces. What should be provided at the start is reading material in which vocabulary and content pose no problem in comprehension. Gradually move on to difficult material. You will soon find that desired levels of speed in comprehension will be attained. In successive classes, more and more challenging material should be read to develop a larger Vocabulary.

Method to be adopted: The Primary concern of the teacher is to drive home to the students the message contained in the lesson. The strategies used may differ, however, the delivery of the lecture interesting, entertaining and comprehensible. Some lessons may be such that there is probably no way to make them less difficult. Careful planning of the lesson will save the teacher and students much frustration. Since learning is complex, phenomenon, it is necessary to create atmosphere in which it can prosper. It should be made an interesting and enjoyable activity. This calls for positive efforts on the path of both teacher and the students. While expertise flexibility, and commitment should be the Ideal characteristics of a teacher, determination, discipline and consistency should be the motto of a; students.

Extramural Lessons: There is bound to be gap in the academic standards of the students in the same class. This gap can be bridged by improving on the academic standards of the weaker students by conducting extramural lessons. It is very rare that you come cross students with efficiency in all language skills like Listening, Speaking, reading and Writing (LSRW). In order to strike a balance between these in a students, identify their area of weakness, group them

accordingly, subject them to extramural lessons in order to enable them attain proficiency in those areas they can be lacking in. Once this is done, there will be uniformity- a situation where in all activities geared towards teaching become meaningful and comprehensible. It is in this situation that whatever is taught can be easily grasped, absorbed and digested.

Language and Style: Teacher should compose his/her speech in a manner in which students are attracted to it and will want to listen. Style is the manner in which something is said or done as opposed to content. We each have a language style that sets us apart from others. As we speak, we should be mindful of not only *what we say* but *how we say it*. Every message has a substance and style. This style of teaching must be as avant-grade and innovative as possible with a view to capture the attention and interest of the students.

You have to adopt a particular style to deliver the substance. This really makes an impact on the students. You can capture their interest and attention with your style even if the substance is uninteresting and this enables them to comprehend and retain the content of your message. The substance of your speech is retained in their memory through your style by which they are impressed. They are three components of style: Clarity, Economy, and Grace.

Internet Awareness: In the course of your lecture you can give references to certain web sites to expand on the lecture delivered as further reading on the topic is made possible. In this way, there will not be over reliance of the students on the teacher.

Interaction: Lack of interaction is another problem. Students have the urge to be heard now and then instead of being compelled to be hearing all the time. This opportunity should be granted to them. Interaction apart from generating discussion of varied views on a subject, improves the relationship between the teacher and students. This enhances the confidence of the students in themselves and results in a steady academic progress.

Students may be apprehensive in having their doubts cleared. The teacher should create atmosphere where they overcome their fears and comfortably interact with teacher. This however, does not mean that classroom ethics should be abandoned or even overlooked.

Attitudes: The learning attitude is equally, if not more important than the learning of cognitive and psychomotor elements. Unless your students have the correct attitude, other learning is superfluous. But how do you get them to change their attitude?. You can tell students again about an incorrect attitude, but unless they really see the necessity for it and internalize it as part of their character, they are not likely to display it. Examining attitude through being critical is an

excellent way to understand why students think the way they do, and can help to change deep seated feelings and motivations.

Recall: Helping students to understand involves making sure that they ask questions so that the topic makes sense to them. Some students have some good memories while others don't. A number of conditions help good recall. These include:

- i). Trying to avoid errors
- ii). Testing frequently to increase learning
- iii). the more students concentrate, the more they will be able to recall
- iv). The greater the importance of the learning, the more effective it will be.
- v). The more students relate the material to other things that have been learned previously, the greater the likelihood of recall.

Just before examinations, it is of vital importance to run series of revision exercises that will enable students to refresh their memory of what has been taught right through the session.

Evaluating Teaching: When it comes to evaluating teaching, evaluation needs to be systematic if you are to get a realistic picture of what you are good at and what aspects need improvement. Self evaluations is a significant aspect of the whole process of being insightful and continually reflective in teaching. It should involve feedback from students, external examiners and be based on series of assessments. It is only through this method that the quality of teaching can be enhanced.

Testing and Evaluation: To comprehend what is taught is of vital importance. To find out if this is being achieved, it is necessary to test the students at the end of the class by asking questions and to have them explain a sub topic. In this manner the level of understanding students can be evaluated and an appropriated standard of teaching adopted. The essence of teaching is to drive home to the students, the message that has been embarked upon, in other words, the content of the lecture. Formulate questions to explore the extent of comprehension of the students.

Assignments should be given periodically and evaluation should be done in their presence, pointing out their mistakes and rectifying them. In this method the assessment of how much has been learned goes side by side with teaching. Encouragement should be given consistently by reassuring them that they are on the path of progress and achievement. They should be made to understand that learning is the path way to the store house of knowledge. The

students in this way receive individual attention, resulting in learning at a faster pace, thereby crediting the perseverance of the teacher.

Enhancing Writing Skills: Many students speak good English, but when it comes to writing they exhibit a pathetic state. While being taught to write, students should be made to enjoy the process of employing a wide range of strategies appropriately. Ideas should be clearly and accurately elaborated through aptly chosen vocabulary, vivid description and selected Information. Paragraph should be arranged in a logical progression. A writing portfolio should be maintained that exhibits growth and reflection in the process of meeting goals and expectations. With the use of such techniques, desired results can be accomplished with a high level of proficiency being attained expeditiously.

Conclusion: Inefficiency on the path of the teacher in delivering the message in an easily comprehensible and interesting manner will make the students bored and resentful. A teacher will be a total failure when he walks out of the classroom at the end of the lesson, leaving the students in a confused and pensive mood. The above stated methods would help the teacher to create the atmosphere vice versa.

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